

## ARFON PRINTER

A low cost stand alone printer which will be almost essential for your larger programs will be launched in the Spring of 1982. The power plug for this unit is already on your expanded system.

## INTERFACES

Slots have been left to allow normal use of the cassette socket, disc socket etc., which will still run normally with your expanded system.

## VIC 20 Expansion System

The Arfon Vic 20 Expansion System is a finished metal cased unit that integrates your Vic 20 with an expansion board for up to seven cartridges and a toroidal power supply (fully enclosed) to give you sufficient power for any expansion and also to power the Arfon Vic Printer. Your Vic and its screen modulator are incorporated into the expansion system to produce one unit and there is an optional lid that covers the expansion area and allows your T.V. to sit on top. Access to the various input sockets on your basic Vic 20 is not restricted while it is in the expansion unit. Stocks are available now through your own Vic Dealer.

I would like to be included on your mailing list.
Name
Send to:
Address

Arfon Microelectronics Ltd., Cibyn Ind. Estate, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, N. Wales.

## EXPANDABLE TO 7 CARTRIDGES

You will now be able to use up to seven cartridges to expand from your basic Vic 20. These can include RAM memory expansion up to nearly 30 K of usable memory, ROM cartridges with packaged programs, user expansion cartridges, printer software, disc software, RS232, IEEE interface, line expansion firmware and many othersbesides of course all your games cartridges.

## ARFON EXPANSION MEMORY

Immediately available from
Arfon in cartridge are 3K RAM +2 sockets, 8K RAM, 16K RAM, 8 K ROM, 16 K ROM. Also a basic Vic simulator cartridge to allow tape and cartridge use without altering the system.

## NJT0 $1=1$ <br> No 6 APRIL 1982 CONTENTS

## NEXT MONTH

OUTWIT unknown human opponents in a fantasy world adjudicated by computer. Games moderated by computer are ripe for take-off in the U.K. In May we will give you a rundown on the no-holdsbarred computer moderated games scene where you have to stay on the alert even when you're not playing!

WITH Packman games cropping up everywhere, we felt it was time we featured one ourselves. Meteor Storm, Earth Port II, Spiderman and AntiGravity Flyer also feature in an issue packed with the best games.

JUST how far can you expand a Sinclair's memory? Who produces the top games software for it? What peripherals are available? Our May Hardcore section is given over to the possibilities of this unique machine.

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## VIVE LE SINCLAIR

Dear Mr Editing-Person, I'll start by saying what a fab piece of material your mag is. Well thought-out, interesting, colourful, witty in places and highly entertaining to the last computer-packed page. Absolutely wizard and all that.

But may I outline one slight fault ... so far you have only published small, rather feeble IK Sinclair ZX81 games. I know the ZX81 cannot be described as the greatest personal computer but give it some credit, please.

If it's not too much for your megabytic brain to manage, could you print an exciting, highly interesting and graphically stunning 16K Sinclair game which will be a credit to all ZX81 owners and will prove to other more advanced computer owners that it's more than a child's toy.
Everyone knocks the ZX81 but I think other computer manufacturers should follow Sinclair's example and produce a basic, low-cost and compact machine which can be expanded to be more powerful through the addition of plug-ons, like memories, keyboards, sound systems etc. Peter Townend

## Walmer,

Kent.

## CLUBBING TOGETHER

Dear Sir,
We would be most obliged if you will let your readers know that a computer club has been started in the Hartlepool area, via your Mailbag pages.

The first meeting of the club was held at The Welfare Hall for the Blind, Avenue Road, Hartlepool


Do you have any views or comments on Computer $\&$ Video Games? If so we would love to hear from you. We will also do our best to find answers to any queries you may have or solve problems you might be experiencing with your computer. Please drop us a line at: Computer \& Video Games, EMAP, Durrant House, 8 Herbal Hill, London EC1R 5JB.

on Friday, February 26. Mr Harry Cuthbert is the acting chairman and Mr David Jones the acting sec, both can be contacted most evenings after 6.30 pm on Hartlepool 71027 or 66001.
It is hoped that anyone who has an interest in computing will join the club, non-owners are also most welcome.
David R. V. Jones,
Hartlepool,
Cleveland.

## IN BLACK AND WHITE

## Dear Sir,

I would be grateful if you could help me with some information. All the computer chess games advertised seem to work on boards and pieces are supplied.
Have you any knowledge of a straightforward chess computer i.e. to cater for the persons like myself who already own a chess board and pieces. Ronald Whiteside,
Lisnasharragh,
Belfast
Editor's reply: The only computerised chess game on the market which you can use your own chess board and pieces with is made by Ace of Wembley. The actual computer looks very like $\alpha$ pocket
calculator and the moves made are displayed on a small L.C.D. screen. You just position your pieces accordingly. It's official name is Acetronic Electronic Chess and costs $£ 24.95$ from Ace distributors. For $\alpha$ full list of dealers contact Ace at 3 Fulton Road, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

## GETTING IT TAPED

## Dear Sir,

I want to use a Sinclair pre-recorded tape on my Sharp MZ-80K computer. As the Sinclair ZX81's are simple machines I thought it would accept it, but it wouldn't load.

Could you tell me if it is possible to load these cassettes on to my machine and what I should do to make it work?

I look forward to the next issue of your magazine and hope you don't forget the Sharp MZ-80K.
P. Alsen,

Stockton Lane,
York
Editor's reply: First the good news Mr Alsen, we will continue to feature the Sharp MZ-80K in the magazine. Now the bad news. You can only use cassettes which contain programs specially written for the Sharp with an
MZ-80K. There is no way to

convert your Sinclair tape to load, so I'm afraid you will have to either buy a Sharp games tape from a supplier or have a go at writing your own games.

## CHEAP AND CHEERFUL

Dear Sir,
I am in the process of purchasing a Sinclair ZX81 and would like to know whether or not a cheaper 16 K RAM is available for it other than the Sinclair one?

I would also like to know if 16 K is the limit of the ZX81's memory? If not, I'd like some details please.
I own a JVC T.V. cassette radio set and could you tell me if I can use it in conjunction with the ZX81 for the T.V. and cassette facilities? I would also like to know if the ZX81 can have sound facilities.
V. Buchanan

Dollar,
Scotland.
Editor's reply: There are $\alpha$ couple of firms who supply 16K RAM packs for the Sinclair ZX81 which cost less than Sinclair's own version. These are: Audio Computers of Southend-on-Sea which costs £33. Byg Byte of Petersfield, Hampshire which sells one for $£ 42.95$.

Expansion boards are available for the ZX81 right up to 128 K . Audio Computers is the firm selling that, and smaller memory boards: $32 \mathrm{~K}, £ 45$; 64K, £73: 128K, £123.

I'm afraid that your IVC is not one of the cassette recorders Sinclair Research recommends. I suggest you write to Sinclair and they will give you a full list of ZX81 compatible cassette recorders.

Alternatively, you could wait until we publish our next issue (May) when we will be featuring the ZX81 in our Hardcore pages giving details of peripherals available.

# ZX 80/81 HARDWARE/SOFTWARE 

## ZX KEYBOARD

Now with Repeat Key
A full size keyboard for the 80/81. The keyboard has all the 80/81 functions on the keys, and will greatly increase your programming speed. It is fitted with push type keys as in larger computers.
The keyboard has been specially designed for the Sinclair computer and is supplied readybuilt. It also has facilities for 4 extra buttons which could be used for on/off switch, reset, etc. $£ 27.95$


The dK Graphic module is our latest ZX81 accessory. This module, unlike most other accessories fits neatly inside your computer under the keyboard. The module comes ready built, fully tested and complete with a 4 K graphic ROM. This will give you 448 extra pre-programmed graphics, your normal graphic set contains 64 . This means that you now have 512 graphics and with there inverse 1024. This now turns the 81 into a very powerful computer, with a graphic set rarely found on larger more expensive machines. In the ROM are lower case letters, bombs, bullets, rockets, tanks, a complete set of invaders graphics and that only accounts for about 50 of them, there are still about 400 left (that may give you an idea as to the scope of the new ROM). However, the module does not finish there; it also has a spare holder on the board which will accept a further 4 K of ROM/RAM. IT NEEDS NO EXTRA POWER AND WORKS FROM YOUR NORMAL POWER SUPPLY. £27.95

## RAM 80/81

## 16K RAM

Massive add-on memory for 80/81.
16K KIT-A-KIT VERSION
of a 16 K Ram. Full instructions included. All memory expansions plug into the user port at the rear of the computer. 16 K RAM $£ 32.9516 \mathrm{~K}$ KIT $£ 28.95$
2 K \& 4K RAM
Static Ram memory expansion for the 80/81. They both work with onboard Ram i.e. 4 K plus onboard $=5 \mathrm{~K}$. This is the cheapest small memory expansion available anywhere. 2 K RAM £14.95. 4K RAM £19.95

## 16K 81 SOFTWARE

As seen at the ZX Microfair.
DEFLEX This totally new and very addictive game, which was highly acclaimed at the Microfair, uses fast moving graphics to provide a challenge requiring not only quick reaction, but also clever thinking. One and two player versions on same cassette. $£ 3.95$ 3D/3D LABYRINTH You have all seen 3D Labyrinth games, but this goes one stage beyond; you must manoeuvre within a cubic maze and contend with corridors which may go left/right/up/down. Full size 3D graphical representation. £3.95.
CENTIPEDE. This is the first implementation of the popular arcade game on any micro anywhere. Never mind your invaders, etc., this is positively shining, the speed at which this runs makes ZX invaders look like a game of simple snap. $£ 4.95$.
Please add $£ 1$ p\&p for all hardware, Software p\&p free. Specify ZX80/81 on order. ALL OUR PRODUCTS ARE COVERED BY A MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

23 Sussex Road, Gorlestone, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.<br>Telephone: Yarmouth (0493) 602453

Dear Sir,
Congratulations for a new, excellent and very different magazine. The series on writing Adventure type games is superb and Round the Horn was the best program I've ever seen published for TRS-80.

I know you're more of a software magazine, but as yours is the only mag I buy regularly (grovel, grovel) I would like to ask a hardware question; I know the clock in the TRS-80 can be speeded up, but I'm not sure how and what components have to be bought. Could you tell me how or suggest where a kit can be bought? I want it switchable between old and new speeds for purpose of tape transfer. My set-up is TRS-80 Model 1 Level 1116 K with cassette and Aculab. C. Bennett

Bamkin-of-Craigs,
Dumfries.
Editor's reply: According to Martin Sable of Mandy Corporation's merchandising department, it is possible to increase the speed of the microprocessor in your computer itself but he does not recommend doing so. He told Computer and Video Games that a couple of small dealers sell kits to carry this out, but he likened it to doing a "hot rod" conversion on a car. It goes faster but wears it out more quickly.

So if you want your
TRS-80 to last, take Martin Sole's advice, you will be better off in the long run.

## NIBBLERS NIGGLE...

Dear Sir, Having tried out the Nibblers program in the first edition of Computer and Video Games, I found that I could not fire missiles or drop bombs on the Nibblers. I am new to computers and so would not know where to start
looking for the fault. My friend's father, who deals in computers, was also puzzled by this. I would be very pleased if you could assist me to solve the problem. E. Bryant,

Haxby,
York.
Paul Jay replies: There is, in fact, no fault in the Nibblers program. The trouble is that you have got an old PET.

Many of the memory locations have been changed since the original machine came out. The location that has been changed in this particular program is 151 . When the machine looks at this part of memory, it can tell if a key is being pressed down. All you have to do to make the game work is to change the 151 which appears twice, to $\alpha 515$. This will also be necessary if you want other PET programs to run on old machines. For example Dragon Druggin'.

## THE RIGHT CONNECTIONS

Dear Sir,
I have recently acquired $\alpha$ VIC-20 and after hearing from a friend about a connection to fit a normal tape recorder to it. I decided not to buy the $£ 40$ plus, special tape recorder. I asked in the shop my friend told me about and they said they were expecting some in soon. Impatiently I asked at another shop and they didn't know anything about it. Is the connection made by Commodore or by another firm?
Nadeem Farugue Newton-with-Scales, Lancashire.

Editor's reply: A firm called Stack of Liverpool is in the process of bringing out an adaptor designed to link up a normal cassette recorder with the VIC-20, but has not yet brought it out.
But according to one of Commodore Business Machine's technical
experts the adaptor, which is expected to cost between $£ 5$ and $£ 10$, is only worthwhile if you have relatively small amounts of data to store if you can't afford the price of $\alpha$ Commodore recorder.

Commodore's expert did say that the quality of material stored using this adaptor would not be as good as a Commodore compatible because normal recorders record audio signals rather than NRZI signals - the method used to record computer signals.

Commodore itself does not make an adaptor to convert a normal recorder for use with the VIC-20.

## SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Dear Sir,
As the proud owner of a ZX81, I would greatly like to expand it in all directions. However, the proliferation of add-ons, software and books too numerous to mention have reduced me to gibbering lunacy!

I would like to know how
far it is possible to enlarge the system capacity and capability. If the ZX81 possibilities are limited without major surgery! then I would seriously have to consider another system. I was horrified to see no less than 49 Sinclair ZX80/81's for sale on the transaction page of another magazine. Could it be that other ZX owners are losing heart? Help!!!

Who makes the 64K RAM slot-in mentioned in your January issue?
Chris Wilkes
Harefield,
Middlesex.

Editor's reply: You can enlarge the ZX81 up to 128 K memory using a range of expansion boards. Audio Computers is the firm to contact at 87 Bournemouth Park Road,
Southend-on-Sea.
Here is $\alpha$ list of prices:

| 16 K | $£ 33$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 32 K | $£ 45$ |
| 64 K | $£ 73$ |
| 128 K | $£ 123$ |

Audio Computers will be happy to give you further details of goods available for the ZX81 if you get in touch with them.


ATARI OWNERS CLUB - Why not join our FREE Silica Atari Owners Club latest new cartridge releases. Telephone us with your name and address and we will add your name to our computer mailing list.
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 Let us know dy you own any of these games and we will let you have details of the range of Artention INTERTON \& ACETRONIC Owners we have DVer 75 with 1 year guarantee - SPECIAL OFFER 88.95 sach


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cottery life and two levels of play Comes with separate chess SALE PRICE $£ 19.95$ GRADUATE CHESS £29.95
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[^1]
## THE PICK <br> OF OUR PUZZIERS

The octagon puzzle which featured on the cover of our first issue, certainly set your greymatter alight.

Over 700 entries of programs to solve the puzzle by computer, deluged our office and caught us quite unawares.

Whittling down all the entries was a long and difficult task for our judges but they have finally come up with the three best entries.

To give everybody a fair chance we laid down a set of criteria for the judges to use as a guideline in making their comments. Entrants could score a possible total of 45 points for the programs submitted, but no-one managed a $100 \%$ score.

The most important aspects of the judging were on the standard of programming. Exactly how concise the programming was and whether it contained unnecessary frills into the entry.

Another important factor in judging was the speed each program took to find the solution. Highest marks went to those whose programs found the solution quickest. Further points were awarded if it proved there was only one solution.

The three to emerge as winners are Gorden Bennett of Hampshire, Adrian Womack of Doncaster, and Christopher Holt
of Gravesend.
Gordon achieved the highest score of 43, Adrian got a close 41 and several reached the 40 mark. Our judges finally selected Christopher Holt's entry as the third winner because it was the best presented of the three tying programs.
Congratulations to the three final winners and our commiserations go to the other unlucky hundreds who entered.

The winning program by Gordon was written for a Microtan 65 computer and earned high points because of its-simplicity of execution and accuracy in programming. With his program listing he submitted documentation but none of it was in-depth details about converting symbols to numbers or letters. You also didn't have to sit and wait for a long time for the program to do something, which was a common complaint.

Another interesting feature of this program was that instructions were explained in the program itself, making it easy to use. The solution was found in one minute 44 seconds.

The other two winning programs were of an equally good standard of programming finding the solutions quickly. But they fell down on other points, particularly presentation. They were written for a Sinclair ZX81 and an Acorn Atom.

Three VIC computers will be winging their way towards the winners as soon as possible. We wish the winners hours of happy programming and also offer our thanks to the many judges for their time and effort.

## BRAINWARE ANSWERS

The answer to our March Mind Routines problem is that there are 34 prime numbers. The highest is 95731 and the lowest is 13497. The total of the 34 prime numbers is 1842502 .

The correct solution to last month's Nevera Crossword is printed right and the winners' names will be published in next month's issue.

For more puzzles to tax your mind turn to page 83 where you will find this month's problems.


NATURALWINGER


## confessions of a Bug

Just in case any of you out there weren't appreciating the work which we Bugs are putting in behind the scenes here, I've persuaded the editor to give me my own column to explain.

Changing Hearts in the March issue was one of our biggest successes - made all the more so by the fact that many readers managed to enter it first time.
The listing itself was error-free but two all-important commas went missing from the accompanying write-up. Line 40 in the write up should read: $\mathbf{G} \$={ }^{\prime} A B D E, A B C,, B C E F$, ADG,,BDEFHCFI,,DEGH,GHI,EFHI,"

Alien Hunt in the February issue also caused some problems for readers whose Acorn Atom did not have sufficient of the necessary memory to run it. Unfortunately author John Kirk was all too quick to their rescue, suggesting that they remove instructions subroutine in line 1 and lines 32000 to 32111.
T. Hitch was put to work at the printers to give Dogfight fans a little extra workout on the Apple in the February issue. He transposed lines 1160 to 1190 out of position, which itself would have been easily righted, but then he cunningly continued with:
ITS"; M(2);"MISSILES"
which belongs to line 1309.
Screaming Foul-up did the printing run for the March issue and pulled seven lines out of the Air Attack
listing. The missing lines are:
2050 LP $=0: K=0:$ GOTO 100
2100 FOR ZO =1 TO 21
2105 ZX = ZQ*41 + X + 1: POKE ZX, 28
2110 BN = PEEK $(Z X+41)$ : IFBN $=32$
THEN 2120
2115 GOTO 2200
2120 POKE ZX, 32: NEXT Z0
2130 GOTO $109 / 15$


# Upgrade your afom with our new low cost disc pack only £299 plus var 

\author{

- 40 - track single-sided $5 \%$ "' disc drive - power supply to run both the disc pack and a fulty expanded Atom <br> - disc controller card with 4 K DOS ROM <br> -3 k bytes of static RAM <br> - 64-way Euro-connector plug and cable <br> - full operating instructions and manual
}


#### Abstract

The disc controller is based on the Intel 8271 chip. This highly iteiligent device minimises the amount of control software and memory requirement and so allows phenomenal high speed operation. Both soft and hardware has been vigorously tested and proved very, very reliable. You will need an Atom with bus buffers and indirect edge connectors. The mail order price is $£ 350$ including VAT post, packing and insurance, the price at your Atom dealer $£ 345$. If you do not have a dealer near you just write to us at the address below, or credit card holders can ring Cambridge (0223) 245200 and order directly

\section*{Acorn Computers Ltd.,}

ACORN Fulbourne Road, COMPUTER Cherry Hinton, CAMBRIDGE


The disk operating system (DOS) decodes the following commands used to control the storage of files on disk:-

* CAT catalogue files on disk * LOAD load image of memory contents as file * SAVE save image of memory contents as file * DELETE delete file from disk *SPOOL store all printer characters on disk
* EXEC read characters from disk as if from keyboard

The DOS also replaces the cassette operating system vectors as used by BASIC to allow the use of the following commands in Atom BASIC:-
LOAD load BASIC program from disk SAVE save BASIC program to disk FOUT open file for output
FIN open file for input SHUT close file EXT find extent of file PRT find value of pointer into file PUT put number to file BPUT put byte to file SPUT putstring to file GET get number from file BGET get byte from file SGET get string from file
These commands provide full random access of up to 5 disk files simultaneously.

## Use Your Atomfor-

Planning .... Projecting .... Writing .... Estimating .... Scheduling .... Calculating .... Recalculating .... Erasing ...


Atomcalc is supplied as a plug-in 4 k ROM with an all-purpose planning and modelling program. It is so easy to use - if you can use a calculator you can use Atomcalc. No programming skill needed.
The ROM creates an enormous grid of columns and rows like a ledger. All you do is to enter the headings and formula once and Atomcalc does the rest. Supplied with a very detailed 30pp user handbook.
What will it do?
Atomcalc can cope with anything from a household budget to company accounts. You set up a series of automatic calculating functions like totalling or percentages. Then fill in the columns with your figures and the program produces the answers. If you want to change one figure in the calculation it immediately changes the relationship of all the other figures involved. So, for example, you can see what effect on profit a $5 \%$ increase in sales might have or a $10 \%$ increase in production, or a $3 \%$ drop in transport.
And do not forget you can print them out on an optional printer or store them on tape.
How Can I Buy One?
Go to your Atom Dealer, or if there are none in your area just send a cheque for $£ 39.10$ (incl. VAT and P \& P) to the address below. Credit Card holders can ring Cambridge (0223) 316039 and order direct.
Dept. 6 Acornsoft Ltd, 4a Market Hill, CAMBRIDGE.

## Brand new colour board NOW YOUR LIFE CAN BE MORE COLOURFUL! \& WN

The board fits inside the Atom and generates colour output suitable for all makes of monitors and TV's.

Two colour palettes can be achieved
Red, Yellow, Green, Blue and White, Cyan, Magenta, Orange. In text modes this provides green on blue or orange on black displays.
Three outputs are provided:-

- Red, Green, Blue drives at TTL levels with a composite sync, the polarity of which may be link selected.
- A 1v composite video in monochrome only.
- A PAL encoded signal on Channel 36 suitable for feeding into the aerial socket on a domestic television.
You can fit the board yourself using a fine soldering iron or your dealer will fit it for you. The board can be used in a minimum Atom with the exisiting power supply, or if used in a maximum Atom a 5 V exernally regulated supply will be necessary.
Available from all Acorn Dealers or direct from Acorn at $£ 45.24$ inc VAT and p+p. Credit card holders can ring (0223) 245200 and place their orders direct.


# ACORN DEALERS 

 For all the latest Atom hardware andsoftware contact the dealers below

| Personal Computers, 20 Wellington Square, AYR <br> (0292) 285082 | Broadway Electronics Ltd., <br> The Broadway, BEDFORD <br> (0234) 213639 | Microcentre Ltd., Commercial House, 19 Station Road, BOGNOR REGIS (0243) 82779/828108 | Eltec Services Ltd., 231 Manningham Lane, <br> BRADFORD <br> (0274) 491372 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gamer, <br> 24 Gloucester Road, BRIGHTON <br> (0273) 698424 | Cambridge Computer Store, <br> 1 Emmanuel Street, CAMBRIDGE <br> (0223) 65334 | M. D. Wright Data Services Ltd., 13 Vernon Place, CANTERBURY (0227) 69090 | Cardiff Micro Centre, 46 Charles Street, CARDIFF <br> (0222) 373072 |
| Computer Shack, 14 Pittville Street, CHELTENHAM (0242) 584343 | Vixon Computer Systems, 49 Grimsby Road, CLEETHORPES (0472) 58561 | Datron Micro Centre, Duckworth Square, DERBY <br> (0332) 380085 | Lendac Data Systems Ltd., <br> 8 Dawson Street, DUBLIN (0001) 372052 |
| Cardigan Electronics, Chancery Lane, CARDIGAN (0239) 614483 | Microage, 135 Hale Lane, EDGWARE 9597119 | Silicon Centre, <br> 21 Comely Bank Road, EDINBURGH <br> (031) 3325277 | Northern Computers, Churchfield Road, Frodsham, Nr WARRINGTON (0928) 35110 |
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## SPACE FIGHTER

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Superb version of this arcade game, incl. long 8 short range scan, limited fuel supply. $\mathbf{2 3 . 5}$

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RENUMBER $X, Y$ - any start, any step
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PLUS Additional BASIC statements
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INKEY

- scans keyboard-input to variable

INKEY $\$ X \quad-$ scans keyboard-input to string variable IF. THEN. . ELSE
WHILE . . ENDWHILE
CURSOR $X, Y$

- position cursor as required

ON ERROR
BEEP $X, Y$

- sound a note-any duration, any pitch

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## KEEP THE ASSASSIN'S KNIFE AT BAY

Being the President of a small state can cause you a few problems. Often your country is on the brink of civil war or revolution.

But as the head of the state your job is to ensure the smooth running of political life and aim to achieve prosperity for your people.

That's just what you have to do in Dictator, an adventure game for the ZX81 in 16 K .
The object is to prevent your people revolting. At your disposal are the army and secret police who you can use to your advantage if the threat of a coup arises.

You must be vigilant because spies may infiltrate your close knit party. Assassination atfempts are regular events.
To keep the people happy you have to make the right decisions


## DICTATOR

to maintain a secure economy. If you fail unrest could mean your ultimate downfall.

An eight page instruction booklet is supplied with the cassette giving full information.

A copy of Dictator can be
bought from Bug-Byte for $£ 9$.

## DEADLY BLADES IN THE NIGHT

Deadly blades flash as you relive the duelling days of the eighteenth century in a darkened dungeon.

You must kill your opponent after searching him out in Duel in the Dark, a game for one or two players.

The screen is divided into a rectangle of squares which forms - your battleground. It represents a dungeon which has two windows. But you can't see anything because it's dark outside - none too helpful.
The only good thing is that your opponent faces the same handicap - he can't see you either.
Objects litter the dungeon which are hazardous but also give you clues to your opponent's whereabouts.
Both of you are given a dagger and a knife as weapons in the two player version. If it's in


A band of roving aliens are scanning the universe for humanoids with the decidedly unfriendly aim of taking out their brains and replacing them with microchips. What do you mean you know someone they found already!?
Your task is to defend your ship from the aliens and escape the gravity beam which has sucked your ship into the alien cruiser's flight path.

It is during a reconnaissance mission that your android Fred spots the alien ship and warns you of their intentions.

Your adventure leads you machine code for speed.

## ADVENTURE G

through space into all sorts of hazards. You explore computer rooms, an android pleasure room, penetrate force shields and fend off laser guns.

Adventure C makes full use of the Sinclair ZX81's 16 K memory packing in as much as possible. Artic Computing in Hull is the supplier and will sell it for $£ 9$.

Artic Computing is establishing a series of adventure games which are written in-house in

## MICROTANIC'S TAPE TRIO

In the last issue of Computer \& Video Games, the cassettes for Tank Raid, Six Keys of Tangrin and Tanlan Adventure were attributed to the Tangerine User Group (TUG).

In fact, these games are supplied and distributed for the Microtan 65 computer by Microtanic Software of Dulwich in London. Tanlan Adventure and Tank Raid run in 16 K and The Six Keys of Tangrin in 8K.

## dUEL IN THE DARK

single player mode the computer takes the role of a bear seeking you out.

During play you discover information about the dungeon's layout - making notes of the location of windows, doors, objects and walls.
When the crunch comes you have three methods of doing away with your opponent. Either throw the knife at him, stab him with your dagger or grab him and grapple him down.
Duel in the Dark costs $£ 10.93$ from Bexhill based Molimerx and is designed to run on a TRS-80 level II.

## FACING THE GALACTIC WAR FLEET

## SPACE FIGHTER

Alone in deepest, darkest space you come face to face with a horribly beweaponed and decidedly unfriendly galactic war fleet.
With the stars your only company your mission is to find and destroy five enemy fighter craft. They patrol different sectors of the sky and when they are within range you line them up in your sights and blast them. Your armament consists of laser guns which instantly reduce the enemy ship to fragments of space dust.

The fighters are equipped with missiles and can return rapid fire at your ship so you have to avoid destruction.

Space Fighter is a re-vamped version of the original game and now runs on a TRS-80 Colour Computer. Molimerx, the supplier, claims the game lends itself to colour graphics which make it more realistic.

You need joysticks and 16 K memory as well as $£ 10.06$ to get the game up and running.

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CASSETTE TWO
A BUMPER PACKAGE OF 10
A bumper package of games to jolt your brain into action comes in the shape of this tape for the ZX81.

There are 10 games; Othello, Awari, Laser Bases, Word Mastermind, Rectangles, Crash, Roulette, Pontoon, Penny Shoot and Gun Command.
Each of the games on the tape is explained in the accompanying leaflet plus loading instructions. You'll need a 16 K machine to run the games tape which is simply called Cassette Two.

It's the second cartridge in this range produced by Michael Orwin of Willesden, London, and sells for E 5 . Copies can be obtained from him by mail order.

GIVING THE CUBE A NEW DIMENSION
That most frustrating of puzzles Rubik's Cube is maintaining its popularity with the arrival of two computerised solutions.
A game to help you solve your cube on your screen without any of the thumb twiddling is now available for the Texas Instruments 99/4A computer.

Sticking to the original concept dreamed up by Rubik the game allows the player to simulate every possible rotation in order to solve the Cube. If you find it all too mind-blowing you can always save it on tape and pick up where you left off later after giving your addled brain a rest.

Another feature of the simulation enables the player to spin the cube to see the reverse sides.

But for those of you who can solve the Cube in 30 seconds flat, there's always the Quadcube.

The sinister sounding Quad-
BACKSAMMON
The joys and frustrations of Backgammon come to the small screen with this computerised version.

The game, beloved by the gambling fraternity, is well suited to computerisation and makes a capable opponent.

There are six strategies to choose from and the computer soon latches on to your attempts to defeat it.

The makers, Futura Software, claim the game has a fast response time as well as a high standard of play. When you make a move the computer brain automatically checks if it is valid.

RUBIK'S CUBE
cube has a four-by-four grid so there are even more combinations to puzzle over.

To cope with the complexity the program uses special commands allowing up to 30 moves to be stored for scrambling or unscrambling whenever the user wishes.

Work Force of Luton take the blame for any extra frustration this might cause you. And if you part with $£ 9$ you can take on the Quadcube.
THE CAMBLERS' GAME ON THE SMALL SCREEN

If it's an illegal move the computer will tell you so.
A special feature of the game is a tumbling dice effect represented by a graphics demonstration. A full instruction sheet and rules of Backgammon come with the program, which is written for the Nascom and costs $£ 6.95$ from Future Software of Chelmsford.

For the uninitiated, Backgammon is a simple race game, with two players trying to be first to move into the home section and off the board. But counters left alone can be returned to the start by an alert opponent.

MEETING METEORS HEAD-ON

Cosmic Zap is one of the latest in a batch of Sharpsoft games for the Sharp MZ80-K computer.
You are fighting against time - 10 minutes to be precise and your job is to survive an asteroid storm while destroying aliens at the same time.
Points are scored for each object you destroy and there is a
cosmic Zap
facility for the five top scorers to be put into the memory.
The asteroids can be deceivingly menacing. Without warning the aliens you think you are ramming, fly into your flight path and on face transforms into one
of the deadly asteroids.
Another feature of the game is the mother ship, which makes an appearance after 10 minutes of the game. The mother ship could be your saviour because it has a device which your ship can use for docking purposes.

Cosmic Zap is on sale from London based Sharpsoft for $£ 5.85$.


# THE VIC NEEDS VIC <br> <br> REVEALED 

 <br> <br> REVEALED}

# THE DEFINITIVE REFERENCE BOOK ON THE VIC SYSTEM FROM NICK HAMPSHIRE 

Now available. Price $£ 10.00$ from Commodore dealers and bookshops. Nick Hampshire Publications, P.O. Box 13, Lysander Road, Yeovil, Somerset.

# NEW PRODUCTS NEW PRODUCTS NEW PRODUCTS 



## VIBMEN

## GHOST OF A CHANCE

VIC software is at last filtering through to owners of the longawaited machine and Bug Byte has leapt in quickly with some games.

Kicking off the range is Vicman, the VIC version of the popular arcade game Pacman. Bug Byte says this game is a very good copy of the original with lots of little mazemen and a "glooper" who runs around the maze devouring dots as he goes.
Fruits appear in the maze when you amass a certain number of points and large flashing dots cause the mazemen and glooper to change colour. Sometimes the mazemen are in a consumable state and it's then that they run away from the glooper . . . but be careful, they may suddenly turn tail and turn in pursuit of you.
A HARD RAIN'S GONNA
A deadly rain of missiles is falling on your cities. You must save them from destruction.

The Acorn Atom version of the popular arcade game Missile Command is included on the latest Acornsoft package.

You get three ground bases to form your defence sites. Aim your fire at a marker cross which you position on the screen using any key on the keyboard. Each letter and number key has a location mapped on to the marker cross corresponding to a memory site.

You are only given three lives so you must be careful manoeuvering your glooper along the paths of the maze. If you run into a ghost, your life is lost as he gobbles you up.

When you eat one of the ghosts a pair of flashing eyes darts back to the centre of the screen. You can use either joysticks or keyboard controls to run the game, depending on your own preference.
The screen has to be cleared of all the dots to earn a new one and a new fruit to consume.
The colourful VIC is well suited to reproducing a good replica of this absorbing and addictive game.
Vicman runs on the unexpanded VIC and costs $£ 7$ from Bug Byte of Liverpool.

## Missile base

The cross will move to the appropriate spot that the depressed key represents. As you can guess it takes a while to work out and memorise exactly where the cross will land up.
You can also select the top or bottom area of the screen as your target area and can swap them at will by pressing the


The Kamicosmic Cruds are one of a meteor shield. Your square the most hostile species to be found in space - like Vogons except without any literary pretensions.
You only have two types of weapons to call on to defend yourself when you come across them in Outpost.

They are a propulsion unit and

## FALL

space bar. The enemy's fire will destroy your bases if you do not stop them in mid-flight.
Missile Base forms the major game on Games Pack 11 accompanying a version of snooker and traditional dominoes. Available from Acornsoft of Cambridge for £11.50.

shaped ship has weak spots, particularly vunerable to enemy fire.

Two hits on the same side of the ship spell death. One hit prevents the propulsion unit rotating the ship to that position. If you overwork the unit it will overheat and stop working.

Outpost is difficult to operate because you have to use eight keys to control the action. But once you have mastered the technique it proves a demanding game.
It runs on an Apple II in 48 K and is available from Richmond based SBD Software for $£ 16.95$.

## AND THE WORD WAS OOPS . . .

## Th: BIBE

In the beginning was the word and the word was "oops
That is, the word according to The Bible of Automata Cartography in its new game. Sticking to the firm's humorous line in games tapes. The Bible takes you through 10 games programs on a journey along the well trodden path of the Old Testament. It kicks off with a game entitled Genesis, and then moves on to Adam and Eve.
Later on in the tape you can relive Moses' experience on Mount Sinai and deliver the 10 .

Copies are obtainable from Portsmouth based Automata and costs $£ 5.00$. It runs on a Sinclair ZX81 in 1 K .

## TV GAMES CENTRES TV GAMES CENTRES TV GAMES



## FEST SEILER THE MONSTER FROM OUTER SPACE

A bright red monster from space is still tormenting Philips G7000 owners up and down the country, causing widespread frustration and havoc.

Running riot on video screens is Space Monster, which was recently topping the sales figures for Philips. The game is a space invader spin-off, but with additions which demand some quite different tactics from the player.

The space monster itself lurks at the top of the screen behind a bank of robots which form the main part of the tentacled blob's attacking force. Each robot is equipped with a cannon from which he hurls down bombs and a shield which he can use for protection. It sounds quite impregnable but the robots' weakness is that their shields must be held to one side for them to fire.

A tank is your means of attack and defence. You have three reserves and three shields to


## SAVE THIS POOR SOUL'S NECK

hide behind. Whenever the blob or his robots score a direct hit on the player's tank it turns him into a little human creature skating to find refuge behind a shield. Each time he needs another reserve tank one of the shields disappears from the screen, leaving the player more open to enemy fire. If he is hit while tankless the game ends in victory for the Space Monster.

Space Monster is the closest Philips has come to a space invaders' type game.

But it does have some innovations all of its own which make it attractive to would-be buyers.

The blob is quite obviously a thinking creature and a capable dodger of the player's missiles. It also has a mean streak which will send him hurtling down from the top of the screen to finish the player off, if it senses victory much more interesting than the unthinking invaders.

The two different varieties of monster also make a change from the usual green meanies and their numerous imitations.

The Space Monster Videopac is available from G7000 stockists and costs around the $£ 15$ mark. A worthwhile alternative to the classic game.

## THINGS THAT GO MUNCH IN THE NIGHT

Atari is following the current trend of producing cartridges based on the most popular arcade games.

The latest addition to be turned into video computer system form is 1981 success story, Packman.


## H2NㄴMN

Save a soul from transcending into the stratosphere simply by using your brain to unravel one word.
The game hangman which has long been a great favourite with schoolchildren has now been transferred to your video screen.
This game for the Interton VC4000 follows that old guessing game popularised years ago. The computer selects a word which the player, or players, must try and guess.

Quick thinking is also important in this game, because you must guess the right word before the man on the screen is hung. Each time you place a letter of the word incorrectly a section of a hanging platform and its scaffolding is added. Before you know it the entire frame of the scaffold has been erected in front of your eyes. The next stage is the completion of the victim's body itself.

Whenever you make a mistake in the formation of the word one limb of the convict is added.

The game ends either when you have guessed the word correctly, in which case you emerge as the winner. Or, if you can't unravel the hidden word the poor unsuspecting victim meets a very untimely and unpleasant death.

Hangman is written in a 4 K ROM cartridge and is produced by Hanimex for Interton. It is available through the firm's UK dealers ranging from Asda Supermarkets to high street specialist shops. Hangman's retail price is listed at $£ 22.95$.


## DICTATOR <br> sinclair $2 \times 81$

## SOFTWARE

## VICMEN

A full-feature version of the popular "Puckman" arcade game for the UNEXPANDED VIC. Written entirely in machine code for fast action.
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## VICGAMMON

Standard Backgammon game for the VIC with 3 K expansion Rapid computer responses. Instructions on how to play are included.
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More VIC software will be available by the time you read this. Phone 051-227 2642 for details. Generous DEALER DISCOUNTS available - phone Dave on 051-227 2299 for details. VIC
TWARE


Another great adventure game from Bug-byte for the 16 K ZX81. This time you are the president of a small state. The object of the game is to avoid revolution, escape assassination attempts, and maintain your popularity. while managing the secret police and army, and maintaining a secure economy. This is a very complex simulation, utilising the whole 16 K , and the cassette comes with an 8 -page booklet giving full instructions and hints on how to survive
Can you stand up to the pressures of life as a dictator, and prevent unrest from spreading before it's too late?

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## CONSTELLATION

Turn your ZX81 into a telescope! This program will produce a simulation of the night sky as seen from any chosen point on earth at any time this century. You can point your "telescope" in any direction, move it up, down, left and right, zoom in or pull out, and display the stars by magnitude or constellation.

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## BUG-BYTE

GALAXIAN
Fantastic high-resolution (mode 4) arcade
game with fast-swooping aliens, excellent sound effects, and high score. 12 K

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## BACKAAMMON TTK. BASICI

The program drawe out a reprosentation of a bed. gammon board and alliows you to play the standard hot included, but in you cant alisedy play the gome. there are several books avaliabie to toect you, and the
Atom makes an ideak, ever willing pertner to build up yout plaping atringath ageinat


LUNMA LANDER (IZK, BASIC a se, Gr, Moda) A hiophly addictive arcede style progrem. A rugged to land your crat satoly on the flit aroase by varying the theruat of your main s stasering rockets. If you
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## Pares

 5Will a chess computer ever be able to take on a grandmaster and give him a challenging game? Well, maybe the masters of the game will become wary of the machines after reading the results of a fascinating experiment reported by grandmaster Raymond Keene in Massacre at Merano - his account of last year's world championship between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi.

After the match some of the positions from the eighteen games were put to Sci Sys Chess Champion Mark V, one of the strongest of the commercially available chess machines.

The results were impressive on a number of occasions the computer was able to improve on the play in the match. The following position occurred in game nine, with Korchnoi White.


Korchnoi has just played 41. Q-Nlch and Karpov now replied 41. ... P-N3 and the game continued 42. Q-KB1 (forced to avoid mate on KN2), Q-B4ch; 43. K-R1, Q-Q4ch and white resigned (after 44. K-N1, R-Q8 wins the queen). This win gave Karpov a 4-1 lead-draws did not count in the match.

It is hard to imagine that Black's play can be improved here, but in the diagrammed position Chess Champion Mark V , after about 30 seconds analysis, found the improvement 41. . . . R-QB7!

This kind of move is difficult for a human player to perceive, since it pins Black's rook against his king, an action which tends to be avoided instinctively by strong players. In \% this case.

White again has to play 42. Q-KB1, to avoid checkmate and then 42. . . R-B8 wins White's queen, more quickly than by the line chosen by Karpov!

In the next position, Korchnoi - Black - with very few minutes left to reach the timecontrol on move 40 had hastily moved his queen to Q4. Karpov now has 35 minutes to make his next move but - probably to keep up the pressure on Korchnoi - he replied instantly and played 40 . N-B1 to save his threatened knight.


Korchnoi now played 40. B-K5! With an irrestible attack on White's king knight pawn.

Karpor played 41. B-B4 and adjourned the game until the next day, but resigned without resuming - after Black's 41. BXKNP; 42. N-K3, Q-B6; 43. NxB, R-K7; 44, Q-Q1, QxBPch; 45. K-R1, QxN mate is one likely continuation.

Karpov's blunder in the diagrammed position gave Korchnoi his first win of the match.
How did Mark V handle the position? After 38 seconds' analysis, it found the far superior alternative 40 . N-K2! Now Black cannot take the knight without losing his queen and white threatens 41 . N-B4 which would fork Black's queen, rook and bishop, attack the queen pawn and defend-White's own king knight pawn.

These and other examples clearly impressed grandmaster Keene, not least because of Karpov's decisive and accurate play throughout almost all the match.

The same machine scored $\alpha$ further success in a challenge
contest arranged against grandmaster Dr John Nunn - an extremely strong chess-problem solver - at the end of a recent international tournament at Brighton. Man and machine were each set six difficult problems, selected by the vice president of the Problem Commission of the International Chess Foundation.

One of the problems was this prize-winning composition by the Soviet problemist L. Zagorujko, which appeared in 1972.

It is White to play and mate in four moves. Nunn was unable to find the solution to this extremely difficult problem, but the Mark V did so; in fact it found three solutions - an extremely embarrassing outcome since a problem is considered spoiled if there is more than one solution found.


As an indication of the complexity of this problem, the reader is invited to work out the analysis after the key move 1. R-K8!

For a computer to do this is impressive, but to find two other solutions was beyond the powers of the many problemists who have examined the position since then.

However, there is a considerable difference between analysing a problem position and playing a game.

The Mark V's achievements should not be taken to suggest that a grandmaster program is imminent, but they do show that in some. areas of the game computers are already capable of more effective deep analysis than humans.


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Here's how the Fidelity Bridge Challenger dealt with $\alpha$ recent hand encountered during match-play.
Although the Mark II Challenger has the facility of generating its own random deals it seemed more sensible to try it out on an actual hand. This way you get a human comparison as well. This was the hand, dealt at love all:

> North
> S K Q 987
> H Q J7
> D Q 107
> C 32

## West

S A 5
H A 1094
D K 53
CK Q 64

East
S J 10
H K 6
DAJ9862
C A J 5

## South

S 6432
H 8532
D 4
C 10987
Setting the Challenger aside for a moment, if you were a bridge player, in what contract would you like to play the East-West cards? Six Diamonds is undoubtedly the best spot.
It makes if the trumps are 2-2 or the Queen is singleton and there is the extra chance that even if a defender has started with a guarded Queen of diamonds he may have to follow to three rounds of clubs.

First Challenger was set to work with the instructions that it was playing a weak no-trump ( $13-15$ points) and that there was no opposition bidding. Its auction went:

| West | East |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1C | 1D |
| 1H | 1S |
| 3D | 4NT |
| 5H | 6D |
| pass |  |

Not at all bad! The One Spade bid was 'fourth-suit forcing' in the best modern style and both halves of Challenger's split personality valued their hands well after that.

For a second run, East-West

## BY ALAN HIRON

were instructed to play a strong no-trump 16-18 points. It shouldn't have made any difference to the final contract, but:

| West | East |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1NT | 4C |
| 4S | 5C |
| 5S | 7D |
| pass |  |

The Four Clubs bid - and indeed the Five Clubs bid were Gerber and on finding South with two Aces and two Kings North plunged on to the grand slam. It is perfectly true that if South had held DQ as well

as his other high cards he would have bid exactly the same and Seven Diamonds would have been a doddle. As things stand, it is not an outrageous contract.

The next thing to try was a little interference bidding. Suppose that over One Club North overcalls with One Spade. Should this affect things? Apparently it did for now the bidding went:

| South | West | North | East |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 C | 1 S | 2 D |
| pass | 2 NT | pass | 3 NT |
| pass | pass | pass |  |

Let us be fair. The grand slam was not too wild, the small slam distinctly better, and nine tricks in no-trumps were simple. But the difference in valuation is intriguing.

What about the play of the cards? It was in this area that

Challenger Mark I had been at its weakest, failing to draw trumps or sometimes drawing them too enthusiastically.

It had never seemed to count tricks and refrained from taking finesses that were necessary. Perhaps over-zealous advertising had suggested that Challenger played the cards well. Both large stake money matches and legal action were threatened by its detractors and certainly the play had to be tightened up.

Even now there are problems. It is extremely difficult to lay down a set of anxioms on how to plan the play of a hand - there are so many variable factors.

On the deal we have been considering Challenger had no trouble at all in its Three notrump contract. After the lead of a top spade, it cashed its nine top winners - albeit in a slightly odd order, but efficiently enough.

In the Seven Diamond contract, Challenger won the spade lead and, playing to the percentages, correctly played off DK and DA. But the Queen did not fall and the slam was doomed.
But when Six Diamonds was the final contract, things weren't so good. After taking the spade lead and trying the top trumps unsuccessfully, the normal play is to try the clubs, hoping to get the losing spade away before the defender with the Queen of diamonds can trump.
Any tournament player would see this immediately and would waste no time in trying it out. Not so Challenger, who rather weakly conceded a trump trick and so went one down without even trying the Clubs.
Perhaps he wanted to get started on the post-mortem and criticise his partner's bidding!
Incidentally, the best line of play doesn't work, but a finesse of DJ the second round of the suit would have done. Whatever Challenger's faults, he doesn't peek!

## TRS80-GENIE SOFTWARE

## from the professionals



First there was Invaders, then came Asteroids, and now DEFEND!!! Carrying on in the same tradition, Defend is a fast arcade type action game, complete with sound effects. Enemy spaceships come at you fast and furiously. If you succeed in shooting them down before they get your ships, you must still get yourself through a meteor shower (but at least they don't shoot at you) and finally, if you emerge unscathed, you must navigate a tunnel in order to get yourself completely out of danger. An enthralling game with excellent graphics, personalisation of highest scores and points bonuses. One of its best features is the "crisp" and immediate control the player has over the manoeuvreability of his ship which includes diagonal movement Machine language, of course, for speed. A matter of taste, but we think it beats Invaders and Asteroids. Suitable for TRS-80 Models I and III and all Genie models.

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## M MOLIMERX LTD A J HARDING (MOLIMERX)

## MEESTEL

Ever since Prestel started three years ago, games have been the single most popular thing on it. That's not what it was designed for, but games are a very good way of finding out about Prestel. There are now dozens of different games, ranging from short and simple ones to fairly complex ones.

Although Prestel runs on computers, there is a vital difference between it and even the smallest micro-computer. Prestel has no processing power. It cannot perform calculations, store variables or do clever things with the display - at least, not at the moment, but it's coming. What Prestel does have is simplicity, colour and routeing. All games are therefore essentially games of choice.

The key point about Prestel is that it is a computerised information system that anyone can use. All you need is a numerical keypad, and with that you can control and drive the computer. You don't need to be an expert.

Colour is a very important element in Prestel - it gives it much greater impact than ordinary monochrome computer displays.

There are six colours, plus black and white. Three are the primary colours - red, blue and green. A colour T.V. screen is coated in thousands of phosphor dots which give out these colours.

If you mix the primaries, you get some surprising results red and green together produce yellow. Blue and green become cyan - light blue - and red and blue is magenta. Mix all three primaries together to get white.
If that puzzles you, think what would happen if you could shine all the colours of the rainbow back through a prism. You would not get a muddy brown colour, but vivid white. It's the same on a T.V. screen.

Routeing is the secret weapon in Prestel. Each page on a T.V. screen has an invisible "back" side to it, with various bits of information on it.
The most important thing after the page number - is a list


## By Peter Intion

of other page numbers - up to 10 of them. Suppose you are on page 12345, and number three on the routeing list is 7654321.

If you press three, the Prestel computer is programmed to search that list for number three, and pick out that new page.

Then it searches for that particular page among the 200,000 stored on every Prestel computer, and sends it back down the phone line to your set. The amazing thing is that all that takes only a fraction of a second. And it can be repeated as many times as you like. It is as if you had a filing cabinet from which you could extract a sheet of paper in an instant - and that sheet could call up further sheets just as fast.

This facility presents great opportunities and challenges for Prestel designers. Effectively it means that you must think in ten-dimensional terms.

Any page can lead to any of ten other pages, which in turn can lead to ten further pages, and so on, for ever. It is almost impossible to put that down on paper, which is only twodimensional, and things like flowcharts are usually little help.

A Prestel designer therefore has to visualise a logical path
through a maze of information and allow for all the alternatives.

It can get pretty mindboggling at times, but it does provide a useful mechanism for games. It means you can provide a range of simple choices. All the player then has to do is to key the number of his choice, and this calls up the result with $\alpha$ new set of choices.

A good example is a game called Superbike on 4782111 (pictured above). You are racing ex-world champion bike racer Barry Sheene, and you have to make a constant series of choices, whether to overtake him on the inside or outside.

This routeing structure is the basic mechanism of almost every Prestel game, and a look through the games index shows the ingenuity that's gone into devising variations.

By providing a steady series of choices, it can provide a large combination of different possibilities. The catch is that if you play the game again, you get the same choices. There is no randomising element.

Another catch with designing a Prestel game is that you need to provide for every conceivable possibility, otherwise some players are going to get stuck. That can involve large numbers of Prestel pages for games where there are many choices. Think, for instance, how many different variations there can be in Noughts and Crosses. On Prestel that requires several hundred pages!

Prestel games are not as "intelligent" as most microcomputer games. But there are dozens to try, and new ones being devised all the time. Now that you know how they work, you'll enjoy them even more!

## KEEPING <br> WARFARE IN PERSPECTIVE

## TIPS ON BATTLE ZONE

Patience is not usually demanded of arcade players, who are happier feverishly pushing buttons to destroy as much as possible before the next missile with their name written on it, homes in.

Battle Zone a unique game, where the player is encouraged to manoeuvre until the right opening to hit back comes along.
The game simulates tank warfare giving a view from inside the tank. Tank controls are also faithfully duplicated with two levers which can be pushed into forward or reverse position simulating the two tracks of the tank.

Beginners quickly learn that pushing both levers forward sends their tank off in that direction, while pulling them back sends the machine into reverse. With one at full reverse and one at full forward the tank turns quickly on the spot.

But even with a good shooting eye, this knowledge is not enough to help a player survive for long. As turrets swivel in your direction, the best tactic is to go off diagonally to escape.
This is achieved by pushing one lever hard forward and the other only halfway forward. The enemy's shells will fall just behind you. When you have gone right past the tank, check the radar to see the enemy's position behind you. Then reverse hard until it appears on the screen quite close up and turn on the spot. You will have two chances to get in a shot before the tank is in a position to fire at you again.

If you miss with both, then repeat the tactics. One danger is that you may run into the enemy as you reverse and then you will be helpless but the radar check should prevent this.
After 30,000 has been scored, the super tanks are unleashed, these turn much faster but the same tactics work, although you will only have time for one shot.
Among the other inhabitants of this machine is a flying saucer which flies swiftly along the back

of the plain. These are well worth hitting if they pass in front of you ( 5,000 points) but it can be lethal to chase them, even though they don't fire back, as a tank may use this opportunity to creep up on you.
With the missiles, which fly towards you from the back of the screen, it is possible to increase your chance of hitting them by going into full reverse and waiting until they get up really close.
It is also possible to put an obstacle between you and the missile which will cause it to miss but it will come back to try again - be ready for it.
A good player uses the radar to place tanks as half of them will materialise behind you. Scoring 150,000 will give the player a $15 / 20$ minute game but beginners should watch for games which offer extra tanks for your money, to learn on. Our thanks go to Simon Eyre of Waterlooville, in Hants, for the tips.

## THE RECORD BREAKERS

Breaking new ground on arcade record and it presently stands at machines is turning into an endurance test as much as it is a test of skill.

This is proved by the fact that four students from Kent University are planning to spend eight days at the controls of an asteroids machine to put their names in the record books.

David Birkett, David Hill, Tony Thomas and Alan Tilling are the four whose endurance will be tested in shifts on the university's machine in Canterbury. As this issue goes to press the university's rag week will be taking place around the four of them as they attempt to return an unbeaten score of 100 million.
If, their attempt succeeds it will leave the present world record for dead. Atari, which manufactures the Asteroids machines, monitors the world
$30,100,000$, knocked up in 50 hours by a New Yorker.
David Birkett claims all four Kent players have previously been over the million mark: "I have scored five million in a double game which lasted eight hours and we were left with 113 bases.
"We will have no shortage of people willing to invigilate the attempt as we are being sponsored for the rag week charity and any money we make will be going to spina bifida sufferers.

Are you record-breaking material? From our next issue we will publish some of the best scores we have heard of on popular arcade machines to give top scorers something to aim at. If you can beat our highest scores and are willing to prove it, please write and let us know.

## THE ART OF ROCK BASHING

After Asteroids, came Asteroids De Luxe and now Space Duel continues Atari's efforts to turn rock-bashing into a fine art.

Space Duel's asteroids are far from featureless chunks of space debris though. They come in a multitude of different colours and whirl through space, breaking up


## SPACE DUEL

under fire into smaller segments of themselves. Alien spacecraft still frequent the pathways between them and your craft is still equipped with shields to protect itself from rogue meteors.
But the most interesting feature of Space duel is that two people can play at once. It is possible for both to take to the screen as enemies and go individually for a high score, or play as a team to knock out as many asteroids screens as possible between the two of you.

A further break with tradition is that the two spaceships can team up to give real fire-power. A chain is tied between the two
and they move around the screen in tandem, firing independently, but moving as one.

This takes some getting used to and teamwork is very important when moving out of the way of an oncoming asteroid. One craft can pull the other out of harm's way, but if both try to go in different directions at once, the meteors will come out on top.

The advantage is the increased fire power which can blast an asteroid out of harm's way very quickly.

When both craft are on the screen at once, a good player can help a beginner to pull through as the game continues until both have lost the required number of lives.

## $\boldsymbol{A}$ HERO WITH A YELLOW STREAK

## AMIDAR

The Amidar may look like cuddly toys but their touch is deadly.
The game which is named after these creatures combines the fashionable arcade themes of maze chase and space capture.
In Amidar, you take the part of a gorilla, who swings around the screen on blue bars which are covered in white fruits. As he moves along the bars he clears them of white fruits. If all four sides of a square all cleared the centre is filled in red and gradually the screen becomes a patchwork of red rectangles.

There are seven Amidars on the screen. One runs around the outside four corners and the other six move up and down always turning the nearest corner. These creatures are not as intelligent as the Puckman "ghosts" when it comes to hunting down their prey.

All the dots must be erased to clear the screen and start on the second area of the game. This time a framework of red lines comes up on the screen and the player is transformed into a paint roller. The Amidars, which resemble toy cats, still undertake their regular patrols of the screen.

The aim on this screen is to use your paintbrush to pick up a yellow streak at the bottom of the screen and extend it. With the Amidars making life as hard as possible you first have to run the yellow around the border of the nearest rectangle, filling it in with a bright green and pocketing the bonus score which the space previously featured.
From this start it is possible to fill in the entire screen, with the really big bonus scores waiting for you at the top.

It is important to keep a cool head as the Amidar are quite capable of turning away from you even when they seem to have you surrounded. Just keep a check on where the next corner comes up and be sure that they will turn down it.


## LADYBIRD KNOCKS OFF THE SPOTS

## LADYBUE

Any gardener will tell you that ladybirds are a force for good on the rosebushes.

They are now also undertaking heroic feats in the arcade in a new maze game.

The player takes the part of the ladybug, which also gives its name to the machine, and sets off on a spot consuming trip around the maze.

In this game the spots are few and far between and the pursuers are in the form of large blue beetles which try to corner your rampaging insect.

But you do have one big advantage over your adversaries, your ladybird can walk through the maze walls, as these are hinged doors which the creature can push open.

As one way opens another is inevitably closed as the door swings around in $90^{\circ}$ to seal a different passage. The blue beetles cannot pass through the doors.
The good player will plan to block off the beetles completely. surrounding them within four doors and leaving them helpless.

## EXPLORE THIS OH-SO LENGTHY TOMB

The treasure of the Pharaoh's tomb is awesome - but so are the creatures that guard it!

The Earl of Carmarthen's expedition into the mysterious depths of King Tut's famous pyramid proved hazardous - but arcade players have to face even more terrors.
The explorer who braves this video pyramid resembles a cartoon prospector character complete with a bushy white moustache and with tools strapped to his back.
This treasure hunter is also armed, which is just as well because he will have to face a horde of guardian creatures in this tomb.
This motley crew of monsters include a mummy and a cobra as well as some less explicable dungeon denizens. Their touch is deadly.
The labyrinth which leads to the treasure is long and tortuous.

These blue beetles appear rather slow and cumbersome and even a beginner has a chance of doing well against them. But these are later replaced by some faster pink beetles who track down the ladybirds much more swiftly.

An interesting game for the beginner but the controls for the ladybird are not designed for fluid movement which can result in frustration when they do not respond quickly enough.

## TUTANKHAMUUN

The monsters hunt in a pack some trying to get in behind you and others trying to draw your fire before leaping into some half forgotten recess.
Your explorer has a limited amount of ammunition in his weapon which occasionally needs replenishing. But his main deficiency is that he can only fire horizontally and is in real danger if he ever gets trapped in a vertical part of the maze.

To help him avoid this happening the top of the game screen offers a "radar" display of the whole maze. On this the monsters can be seen as white blobs, converging on you from the far end of the maze.

Although it doesn't help you much in dodging the advancing horrors, it does prepare you for their charge so you can ensure a long horizontal passage stands between you and them.

You have three lives to try and make it to the treasure but they are not nearly enough especially since, you are returned to the beginning of the tomb each time the monsters catch you.

The biggest danger among the first batch of creatures is the sarcophagus-like being which is invulnerable to your fire - or so he seems at first. In fact a sequence of three hits will make him turn away and rethink his avenue of attack.


The Sinclair ZX81 has a real poker face - it gives nothing away about its hand. No beads of sweat will form on its keyboard if it's bluffing on a Jack high and you won't notice its RAM-pack trembling with excitement if it holds a full house. In draw poker, claim the best players, the early part of the game is all mathematical odds and the final betting is all down to psychology. This program will hardly give the ZX81 a believable personality but it will help the uninitiated learn how to play poker hands and how much to gamble on them. The ZX81 deals out two poker hands, one to itself and one to its opponent, you. After a quick look at the pos-
sibilities of your hand, you must key-in how much money you are willing to gamble on drawing the right cards against the ZX81's hand. The ZX81 will always cover your bet and often give you odds if it thinks you have made a rash decision. Then after you have changed your hand in search of that elusive full-house, the ZX81 does the same and it's winner takes all. Not quite Cincinnati Kid stuff but it will give a good understanding of the game and show why experienced gamblers never draw to an inside straight. After all everybody
should know how to play poker, if only to help them understand why the west was as wild as it was.



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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2155 \text { LeI } \mathrm{C}=0 \\
& 2156 \text { LETXT }=8 \\
& 2157 \text { NEXT }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
2160 \text { PRINT AT } 15,0 ; \cdots
$$

ミ1． 55 PRINT AT $15, \theta$
2170 IF $X(1), \times(2) \quad O R(Y(1)<Y(2)$ AND $x(1)=x(2)$ THEN GOTO 2220 2180 IF $x(1)<x(2)$ OR（Y（1）＞ 2 （2） AND $X(1)=X(2)\}$ THEN GOTO 2 QEG 2190 PRINT＂DRAW－YOUR MONEY RE TURNED＊

```
\(2195 \quad 1 E T \quad A M T=A M T+5 T A K E\)
```

220日 GOT0 2291
2210 GOTO 2836
22ZG PRINT＂YOU LOOSE＂
2223 LET IJIN＝STAKE＊O（ $\times($（2））
2อ24 LET AMT＝FMT－以IN
2225 IF AMT \＆THEN PRINT＂YOU HA UE RUN OUT OF MONEY：
$22 \Omega$ IF AMT＜1 THEN STOP
2228 LET ODDS＝O（X（2））
2250 60T0 2289
2릉 PRINT＂YOU WIN＂
22 20 LET HIN＝STAKE
른ㄱㄴ LET ODDS $=0(X(1))$
2275 LET AMT $=$ AMT＋いIN＋5TAKE
2卫80 DRINT＂E．STARE；＂AT A；ODDS
 2291 PRINT＂YOU RRE E＂；AMT；＂IN
CREDIT＂ 230 PRINT＂ENTER Q FOR RNOTHER
230日 D ค
DEAL．
2350 INPUT 0
232b IF Q $<\rightarrow$ THEN STDP
2330 CLS
2340 GOTO 279
3000 REM SNRP CARDS
3001 LET FEO
3010 LET TEMP $=H(T, D)$
3020 LET H $(T, D)=H(T+1, D)$
3030 LET $H(T+1, D)=T E M P$
3040 RETURN
3100 REM STRAIGHT FLUSH
3201 GOSUB 3400
3110 IF $X(D)=0$ THEN RETURN
3111 LET $\times(D)=0$
3120 GOSUE 3500 THEN RETURN
3260 LET $\times(D)=1$
327 LET $G=12345$

3201 FOR $I=1$ TO
3210 IF J（I）$=J(I+1)$ AND $J(I+2)=J$
$(I+3)$ AND $J(I+2)=J(I+2)$ THEN GOT
－3240
3220 NEXT I
3238 RETURN
3240 LET $X(D)=2$
3250 LET $G=I * 10 \theta+(I+1) * 10 \theta+(I+2$
） $710+I 43$
3 3E6 RETURN
3309 REM FULL HOUSE
3391 cos 33136820
3310 IF $\times(D)=Q$ THEN RETURN
3311 EET $\times(D)=0$
3326 \＆05U日 3700
3321 LET $\times(D)=0$
3338 TF TEHP 3 THEN LET $\times(D)=3$
3330 IF TEMP $=3$ THEN LET $\times(D)=3$
3331 TF TEMP $=3$ THEN LET $G=1234.5$
3340 RETHRN
3340 RETURN
3400 REH FLUSH
3401 FOR $I=1$ TO 4
3402 LET T（I）$=0$
3403 NEXT I
3404 LET $54=0$
3405 LET $65=0$

| 3404 |
| :--- |
| 3405 |
| 3410 |

 3436 LETT T（K（I）$)=T(K(I))+1$
3440 NEXT I


STANDARD FEATURES 400/800.

- 6502 central processor unit. - 10K ROM Operating system, 8K ATARI Basic. - Four game controller sockets. - 16 colours each having 8 different luminosities. - 4 sound generators with four octave sound range plus volume and distortion Controls. - High Resolution graphics, 7 modes, highest resolution $320 \times 192$. Control for up to four disc units. Control for printers, peripherals and communication devices. - Alternative languages, e.g. MICROSOFT, PASCAL, etc. - Full screen editing. - Plugs into your own television.
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 5

3578
3609
3601
3610 FOR I＝1 TO
2）THEN $(1)=U(I+1)$ AND $U(I)=U(I$
3620 NEXT
3630 RETURN
3640 LET $\times(D)=5$
3650 LET $\mathrm{G}=I * 100+(I+1) * 10+I+e$ 3660 RETURN
3700 REM 2 PAIRS
3701 LET TEMP＝0
3718 FOR I＝1 TO $\left.\mathbf{S}^{4}+1\right)$ THEN LET TEM $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{TEMP}+1$
3725 IF $J(T)=J(I+1)$ THEN LET $G=G$
¹00 + IE $10+I+2$
3730 NEXT I
3740 IF TEMP $=2$ THEN LET $\times(D)=7$
3750 RETURN
3800 REM 1 PAIR
3801 LET $G=0$
$\begin{array}{ll}3802 \\ 38 O S U E \\ 3 & \text { IF TEMP } \\ 3 & =1 \\ \text { IF }\end{array}$ THEN LET $X(D)=8$ 820 RETURN

```
3900 REM HIGH CARD
3920 LET G=5 =9
```

3920 LETUG=5

| 4006 REM RETURN RANK |
| :--- |
| 4010 |
| LET R=INT (TEMP/20) |

4010 LET R=INT (TEMP
4030
4040
4850
4050
4076
4080 RETURN
4200 REM COMPUTE GARDS TO CHANGE
4210 LET $M=0$

4240
4350
RETUT I
OOO REMURN CHANGE CARDS E


HEN LET $F=0$
5050 NEXT $=0$
5 5050 NEXT $=\frac{T}{F}$ THEN RETURN
GOSO FOR $I=1$ TO LEN STR E
607 LET $N=N+1$
5075 LET T=UAL M定 (I)
6050 LET $H(T, D)=C(N) * 10+T$
6080 LET H(TMO) 60 C
6100 GOSUE 4000
6110 PRINT AT (UAL (B车 (I) $)+U$ ), 10
E120 FRINT RT (URL (E安(I) ) +U), 10
;R串;"OF"; ©
6130 NEXT I
6140 RETURN
ᄀOO日 REM SORT B
7010 LET E
7020 LET $U=E$ TO 1
フO30 FOR $F=1$ TO 1 FEN STR\& $U-1$

7106
7060
79 NEXT
7
7080 LET E=UAL Es \& 12 TO LEN STR事
YOge RETURN
7990
7100
RETURN SHAP NUHEERS
$\checkmark 105$ LET $F=0$



$\rightarrow 140$ LETUE患


239 REM HELM COHTROL（1）
240 GOSUB 300：GOSUB 305：GOSUB 450
245 IF FEEK $(X)<48$ GOTO 255

$250 E=2600: \omega=400: H=8: S(35)=0: G 0 T 0 \quad 256$ 鳥
255 IF FEEK $(X)<>32$ GOTO 240
256 POKE $S(36), 32: S(36)=x: F O K E x, 87$ ． 0074 ， 148
299 REM CO－ORDINATE SUBROUTINE
300 GOSUB 800：FRINT＂SCO－ORDINATES（TX）？GHEUB $900: 8=0$
$301 x=X-60 * I N T(X / 100)+32398$ ：IF $X>33767$ AR X X 2808 G0T0 300
303 RETURH
36क CEP IISTANCE SUBROUTINE


339 REM SET－UF TARGETS SBARQUH IEAE

350 FOR $N=0$ TO 10：IF $N=C$ ．THEN RETURN
360 GOSUB 700 ：HEXT
399 REM FHFSER SUBROUTINE
400 IF CC1 THEN RETURH
405 IF FEEK $(S(H))<43$ THEN RETURN
$410 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{N}): \mathrm{GOSUB} 305: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}$ 米C：IF $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{D}<\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{C}$
$415 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{GOSUB}$ E00： RETURN
$420 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{D}: \omega=\omega-T / D: I F \mathrm{~F}<1$ GOTO 423
421 GOSUB 750：FOKE X， 43
423 X $=5(36)$ ：GOSUB $750: F O K E \quad X, 87$
425 IF W＞0 THEH RETURH
430 GOSUB 750 ：FOKE X， 32 ： $1=0 \quad$ 而
435 FRIHT＂＊2 MPISSIOH FAILED－STARF IGHTER－DESTROMED
449 REM STARFIGHTER EVERGU SUBROUTJ青TO

455 FOR Q $=0$ TO 20：FRINT＂ぶき
460 IF E＞0 THEN RETURN
$465 \mathrm{E}=0$ ：PRINT＂タillISSION FAILED－STARF IGHTER DEADII SFRCE＂：GOTO 1000
499 REM FOKE CURRENT SECTOR
505 FOR $N=0$ TO 36
510 IF SCAn＝G．THEN NEXT
515 IF $N>10$ Phn Wh 35 THEN FOKE $S(N), 42$
520 IF HC1才 THEN PGSHES S（H）， 43
525 IF $N=35$ THEN FOKE（utr $\rightarrow 48$ ．
530 IF $\mathrm{N}=36$ THEN FOKE $S(\mathrm{~N})$ ，Egid
535 NEXT：RETURN
599 REM TARGET DESTROYED SUBROUTIRE NE
$600 \mathrm{D}=5$ ：GOSUB 750 ：FOKE
505 IF C＜1 THEN RETURH
610 IF $\mathrm{S}(35)=0$ GOTO 620
$615 \mathrm{D}=2: \mathrm{X}=5(35): G 05 \cup \mathrm{~B} 750: \operatorname{FOKE} \mathrm{X}, 32: S(35)=$
625 IF RHD（ 1 ） 0.9 THEN RETURH
$525 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{C}=2 * \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{T}=2$＊$T: \mathrm{RETURH}$

699 REM RAWDOM FOSATIOH SUBROUTINE

749 FEM FHIPIHI（G）SOBROUTINE

800 FRINT＂s
899 REM OFEN F $H 45$ OHPO ITIHE
9001 OFEN 1,022
305 INFUT\＃1，Q＂AF Q $=$＂＂THEN 905

999 REM SCORE \＆NEW GAME
1000 FOR $\mathrm{Q}=0 \mathrm{TO} 2000$ ：NEXT ：GOSUB 2000
$1002 \mathrm{TM}=\mathrm{V} \mathrm{HL}(\mathrm{LEFT}+(\mathrm{TI}=4,4))+\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{RIGHT}+(\mathrm{TI} ⿻ 肀 二, 2)) / 60$
1004 FRINT＂KRH＇OU SCORED＂；INT（ $5-S Q R(K)$ ）＊（30－TM））；＂POINTS
1005 FRINT＂N⿴囗＂FRESS RHH＇KEY＇FOR FHOTHER GHME＂
1010 GET Q事：IF Q $\$=" "$ THEN 1010
1015 GOTO 90
1899 REM SCHN SUBROUTINE（2）
1900 GOSUE 2000 FRINT＂MEFPRSS SFACE BAR OR＂I FOR INSTRUCTIONS＂

1910 IF Q⿻⿱口口丨心＂I＂GOTO 1905

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Sample?
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KRIDNAHAM
A SPHINX COMPUTER GAME



piece is eliminated, column 1 is set to zero.

The board "BO": This is a 16 by 16 array, including the zero index and is an internal representation of the map. Each indexed position is equal to one hex on the screen. Each vacant position on the screen is set to zero on the board. An occupied position contains the index of that piece in the piece table. Positions occupied by mountains contain $-1,-2$, or -3 according to the type of mountain.

Characters "PC\$". This is a 7 by 4 character string holding the shapes to be printed on the sereen. The correct character is obtained by means of its index in the second column of the piece table.

It will be apparent that, using the information in each of the arrays, we can easily move from one table to another. There is one missing link: This is the con-
-
version from the hex number to
the board coordinates which is carried out in line 2100:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Y_{1} & =\mid \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{P} / 64) \\
\mathrm{X}_{1} & \leqslant\left(\mathrm{P}-64 \cdot \mathrm{Y}_{1}\right) / 4
\end{aligned}
$$

(Where "P" is the hex number)
Much of the program is concerned/with the manipulation of these arrays. It is in motion by putting the initial hex position of each piece in each array and then running through the piece table prompting for a decision on each piece in turn. Assuming the piece is on hex 400 and you type direction 6 , the program calculates the board coordinates, checks that hex 352 is vacant and, if it is, moves the piece.
It now ehecks the six hexes surrounding the new hex to see whether it is next to an opponent. One side has indices 1 to 16; the other 17 to 32: So if piece 12 (less than 17) is next to piece 24 (greater than 16), an attack takes place and any further movement ceases.

The following is an outline of the movement sequence:

1. Line 200 controls the whole game. At the end of a player's turn, the program returns here and changes sides.
2. Turns are determined by. " 5 " in line 1000 which sets the variable 1 , to either 1 or 17 indicating the index of the first piece to be moved.
3. Gets the hex number FL, the number of moves "MV," and the character "FL\$." (lines 1010, 1020).
4. Prompt for a decision by flickering "FL." and "MV." (line 1030).
5. If the input is a number, check if valid and either move the piece or continue prompting. (lines 1050-1210).
6. Checks during movement (line 1065) for the winning condition.
7. Line 1075 checks "river crossing." If this is true, an extra movement factor is deducted.
8. Line 1182 checks one hex in every direction using "Search," looking for an opponent.

9. Intermingled in the coding is the Hold routine. Follow this through watching the variables "HD," "K1," and "HL" in lines $1000,1010,1017 / 8,1047 / 8$, and 1218.
10. The "C," " S ," and " F " commands are easier to follow, but note that "C" jumps immediately to line 1300 , whereas " $F$ " carries out a full check of pieces that have not been prompted to check for possible attacks. Since this involves checking six hexes for every piece, it is a slow process and therefore, if it can be seen that no pieces are adjacent, it is better to use "C."

Let us take stock of what we have when we finally reach line 1300 - the start of the attack sequence:

1. The board, video, and piece table have been updated in respect to all movement.
2. Mountains will have been adjusted on the board and video when they have been eaten away by the engineer.
3. Columns $3,4,5$, and 6 of the piece table contain information regarding attacks. Note that if column 4 is set to one that attack will be automatic and requires no prompting. If it is greater than 1 . then a decision is required by the player.
 - SEQUENCE

Lines 1305 to 1500 are a prompting routine and settle all attacks. Note that the use of the flag " $22^{\prime \prime}$ ". This is set to one if an attack is found. If it is zero at line 1550, it means there are no attacks and the combat sequence is finished.

Lines 1600 to 1745 are more complex. They are concerned with determining which pieces are involved in each individual combat, whether the defender has support; whether the attack is across the river; and finally selecting a random result from the attack table.

A defender table "DR," is set up. This holds details of each defender as it is found in the piece table (line 1620). The attacker is put in the attacker's table " Q " (lines 1680-1690). We now go through the rest of the piece table searching for any other pieces attacking the same defender. These are added to the " Q " table. As each is added, the attack factor "AT" is increased (and increased again if the attacker is a tank), the river crossing flag is "and" ED with "DR(3)" and column 3 of the piece table negated so that piece cannot be involved in another attack.
Lines 1700-1710 calculate the defender's factors and go to the subroutine at 4000/4200 to check for support.

Lines $1720-1740$ calculate the attack ratio and find the appropriate column in the attack table from which it selects a random result. If you are like me, you probably find typing the rules is drudgery, so if you want to see the attack table, look at lines 20162-20167. Now read through lines 40192-40415 which tell you the outcome for each value in the table.

Note the use of the flag "RV"," which indicates whether the attack is across the river. The rules state that the defence factor is doubled unless the defender is also being attacked on the same side, of the river. Put simply, this means that if the river flags of all attackers (column 6 of the piece table) are set, then the attack is across the river. If any flag is not set then all others are nullified and the defence is not doubled. This result is very easily obtained by using the "And" instruction and what at first appears extremely complex is resolved in a single instruction!

Lines 1750 to 2500 carry out the results of the combat result "R" as follows:

1. Exchange:

The defender is automatically eliminated (line 24000), but a test must be made to check how many factors the atfacker had (line 1706/7). If they were less or equal to the defender's, then elimination is automatic. Otherwise the attacker is prompted for the pieces to be eliminated.
2. Attacker Eliminated

This is automatic and all attackers are eliminated using the routine at line 25000.
3. Defender Eliminated:

This is automatic and the defender is eliminated using the routine at line 24000.
4. Defender Retreats:

The player is prompted for the direction of retreat and a check is made for legality. If there is no retreat then an " $E$ " is typed and the piece is eliminated. The variable "RD" is a count of the number of hexes moved. Remember that the defender is now allowed to move next to an opponent.
5. Attacker Retreats

This is essentially the same as "Defender Retreats" except, of course, that all attackers must retreat. The program now returns to line 1600 to look for further combat. Exit back to the main routine via the return in line 1610.

The following is a list of the variables used in the program:

" $A$ " - direction indicator. "A\$ - input from keyboard. "AD" - defender support "AF" factors. "AF" ${ }^{\text {"AJ" }}$ attack ratio hex.
"AT" - attack factors.
"AX" - "AT" plus $50 \%$. " B "- temporary variable.
"B\$" - temporary keyboard
"B1"- $\begin{aligned} & \text { input } \\ & \text { piece index in } \\ & \text { adjacent hex. }\end{aligned}$
"B2" - used during initialisation.
"BD" $\mathrm{N}^{\prime} \mathrm{CL} \mathrm{L}^{\prime \prime}-$ internal hoard. used in calcufating attack result. temporary variable. defender's factors (including support). defender pointers. défender's factors. used in exchange to ensure that enough attackers are removed.


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20180. $I=1$

20200 REACX:IF (X $(0)$ THEN 20262
20220 IF ( $($ ( 8$)$ THEN $Y=\chi$ :60T0 20200
20240 PC( 1,1$)=x: P C(1,2)=Y$
$20260 \mathrm{I}=1+1: 607020200$
20262 FORI $=1$ TO32: $P=P C(I, 1) ; 80 S U B 21000 ; B D(Y, 1, X 1)=1:$ NEXTI 20265 FORI = 1 TO6:FORJ $=1$ VOI 1 :READTB ( 1 , JH:NET $\mathrm{J}, 1$ 20280 PCS (2) $=\cdots$ " + CHRs ( 183 ) + CHRs ( 187 ) + CHRs ( 132 )
20290 PCs (1) -+ CHRs ( 157 ) +CHRs (140) +CHRs (132) :
$-\operatorname{PCO}(4)=\operatorname{CHRS}(136)+$ CHRs $(140)+$ CHRs $(174)$
20300 PCs $(5)=$ CHR $s(136)+$ CHR $s(183)+$ CHRs $(1831$
20320 PCs (3) $=$ CHRs (168) + CHRs ( 173 ) + CHRs ( 94 ): PCs $(6)=$ CHRs $(93)+$ CHRs $(168)+$ CHRs (173)
-20340 PCs $(7)={ }^{*} \cdot+$ CHRS $(191)+$ CHRS $(191)$
20350 As=CHRs (166): Bs=CHRs (153):
MTs (1) $=$ As + CHRs ( 162 ) + CHRS ( 145 ) + Bs:
$\mathrm{MT}\left(\mathbf{Z}_{2}\right)=\mathrm{As}+\mathrm{As}+\mathrm{Bs}+\mathrm{Bs}:$
HTs (3) $=A S+$ CHRS $(174)+$ CHRs $(157)+B s$
20355 RETURN

CHR $5(166): R 1 s=81 s+B 2 s: R 2 s=B 2 s+B 1 s ; R 4 s=F: R 3 s={ }^{*} ; ; R O R I=1 T 08: R 3 s=R 3$
s-R1s:R4s=R4s+R2s:NEXT1
20500 IFHXs=*Y*THENFORI $=0$ TOB32STEPR28:PRINTAI, R4s;:PRINT2I +64 ,R3
\$; :NEXT: PRINT2896,R4; ;
$10 \times 3 \times 10$


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40015 PRINTa15, "OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS: "
40020 PRINT
40025 PRIMT:PRINT'DO YOU MANT A HEX BOARD?
IT IS ADVISABLE TO PLAY ON A HEX BOARD UNTIL YOU ARE ACCUSTOMED TO THE MOVEMENT OF THE PIECES.
40030 PRINT*HON MANY MOUNTAINS?
MOUNTAIMS CREATE A MORE INTERESTING GAME. THEY APPEAR AT RANDOM ON THE BOARD.
40040 PRINT"DO YOU WANT A RIVER?

- THIS OPTION IS NOT AVAILABLE ON A HEX BOARD.

40045 PRINT'ENTER THE SCEMARIO NUMBER -
THIS ENABLES THE SAME SCENARIO TO BE REPLAYED. ${ }^{*}$ :60SUB51000
40056 PRINT "EACH PLAYER HAS 16 PIECES CONSISTING OF:
40060 PRINTTAB (15); "NORTHWEST"; TAB (27); 'SOUTHWEST'; TAB (38) ; "NUHB ER"; TAB (46) ; "VALUE"; TAB (54) ; "MOVEMENT*
40061 PRINT
40065 PRINT'CAPITAL'; TAB(20);PCs (7); TAB (30); PCs (7); TAB (40); 1 ;TAB (48);0;TAB (58);0

40066 PRINT
40070 PRINT"EMGIMEER*;TAB (20);PCS(1);TAB(30);PC\$ (4);TAB(40);1;TA
$B(48) ; 1 ; T A B(58) ; 5$
40071 PRINT
40075 PRINT ${ }^{*}$ TAMK ${ }^{*} ; \operatorname{TAB}(20) ;$ PCS $(2) ; \operatorname{TAB}(30) ; \operatorname{PCS}(5) ; T A B(40) ; 6 ; T A B(48$ 1;2; TAB(58);5
40076 PRINT
40080 PRINT'IMFANTRY*; TAB $(20) ; \operatorname{PC} \$(3) ; \operatorname{TAB}(30) ; \operatorname{PCS}(6) ; T A B(40) ; 8 ; T A$
$B(48) ; 1 ;$ TAB (58); 3
40081 PRINT

## 40085 PRINT *OBJECTIVE:

THE FIRST PLAYER TO ENTER HIS OPPONENT'S
CAPITAL IS THE NINMER.
40090 6OSUB51000
40100 PRINT *MOVENENT:
THE FIRST PLAYER IS RAMDOMLY SELECTED. IF YOU WISH THE OTHER
PLAYER TO MOVE FIRST PRESS $=\mathrm{C}=$. EACH PIECE WILL, IN TURN, FLIC
KER OW THE SCREEN SHOWING THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MOVES AVAILABLE. 40105 PRINT*TO MOVE THE PIECE: PRESS DIRECTIOM 1 TO 6 ACCORDIM6 TO THE FOLLOWING:
40110 PRIMTTAB (8); $6 ;$ TAB (20); "(THESE DIRECTIONS ARE ALSO";PRINTTA B(6);5;TAB(10);1;TAB(20); ${ }^{\text {PUSED TO ATTACK AND RETREAT) : }}$ :PRINTTAB(


40115 PRINT'IF YOU WISH TO MOVE LESS THAN THE MAXIMUR PRESS $=5$ $=$.
YOU MUST STOP IF YOU MOUE NEXT TO AN OPPOSING PIECE (EXCEPT THE CAPITAL).
IT TAKES TMO HOVES TO CROSS A RIVER.
40120 60SUB51000
40125 PRINT:PRINT'NO PIECE MAY ENTER A MOUNTAIN SQUARE.
IF YOU WISH TO MOVE A PIECE IN AN ORDER DIFFERENT FROM THE ORDER FLICKERED PRESS $=H=$ AND THE TRS -80 WILL REPEAT THIS PIECE WHEN OTHER MOVEMENT IS COMPLETE.
40130 PRINTEIF YOU DETERHINE THAT MOUEMENT IS COMPLETE AND NO FU RTHER PIECES NEED BE MOVED PRESS $=F=$, YOU CAN ALSO PRESS $=\mathrm{C}=$,
THIS IS FASTER BUT DOES MOT CHECK FOR PIECES STILL ADJACENT FRO 1 THE LAST COMBAT. *: 60SUB51000
40135 PRINT"ENGINEER
THIS PIECE IS ABLE TO CUT A ROAD THROUGH MOUNTAINS. THERE A RE THREE TYPES OF MOUNTAIN: ":PRINT:
40140 FORA $=1$ TO3: PRINTTAB (At16) ; A; TAB (At16+5) ; MTS (A) ;:NEITA:PRINT ; FORY=11T015STEP4:FORY $=44$ T0108STEP $32 ;$ SET $(X, Y) ~ \& S E T(X+3, Y): N E X T X, Y$ :PRINT: PRINT
40145 PRINT: TO CLEAR THE ROAD MOVE THE ENGINEER IN THAT DIREC TION. A 3 MOUNTAIN CHANGES TO A 2 MOUNTAIN; A 2 TO A 1 AMD A 1 T 0 A BLANK SPACE.
40150 PRINT THE ENGINEER STOPS WHEN CLEARING THE ROAD AND THE R EMAINDER OF HIS MOVEMENT IS LOST. ":PRINT: $60 S U B 51000$
40155 PRINT "RIVER
IT COSTS TMO MOVES TO CROSS A RIVER Lunless THERE IS A BRID GE. ENGINEERS MAY NOT CLEAR A ROAD IF THE RIVER IS IN BETWEEN. 40160 PRINT:PRINT*THE VALUE OF A DEFENDER UNDER ATTACK IS DOUBLE D IF THE RIVER IS BETWEEN THE DEFENDER AND ATTACKER UNLESS IT IS ALSO ATTACKED BY ANOTHER PIECE ON THE SAME SIDE OF THE RIVER.*: GOSUB51000
40165 PRINT"COMBAT:
WHEN PLAYER MOVES AND PLACES A PIECE NEXT TO AN OPPOSING PIECE HE MUST ATTACK. EACH ATTACKIMG PIECE MUST ATTACK $=0 \mathrm{ME}=\mathrm{DE}$ FENDER. IF THERE IS AM OPTION, THE PIECE WILL FLICKER WITH =AT=,

40167 PRINT"THE PLAYER MUST INDICATE THE DIRECTION OF ATTACK.
40170 PRINT" ALL COMBAT TAKES PLACE SIMULTANEOUSLY ON COMPLE TION OF MOVEMENT *
40175 PRINT*ATTACKER'S FACTORS: INTEGER VALUE DF $150 \%$ OF VALUE 0 F ATTACKERS.
40180 PRINT"DEFENDER'S FACTORS: VALUE OF DEFENDER PLUS ANY DEFEN DER

ADJACENT TO ATTACKER PROVIDED THAT PIECE IS NDT ALSO UNDER ATTACK. ${ }^{*}$ : 60SUB51000
40185 PRINT"COMBAT RESULT:
ATTACKER'S AND DEFENDER'S ODDS ARE ROUNDED TO SIMPLE ODD S(E.6. 11 US 4 BECOMES 2-1). THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS CONSULTED AM D A RANDOH ROW SELECTED:
40190 PRINT* 1-6 1-5 1-4 1-3 1-2 $1-1$ 2-1 3-1 4-1 5-1 $6-1$ : $\mathrm{FORA}=$ 1TO6:FORB=1T011:PRINTUSIN6'1㭋*; TB(A,B); :NEXTB:PRINT:NEXTA 40192 PRINT:PRINT ${ }^{*}-1$ A ELIM: -2 A RET: 0 EXCHG: 1 D ELIM: 2 D RE T':60SUB51000
40195 PRINT"-1 ATTACKER(S) ELIMINATED.
40200 PRINT" 1 DEFENDER ELIMINATED.
40205 PRINT' O EXCHANGE ATTACKER RUST ELIMINATE UP TO VALUE OF DEFENDER. IF THERE IS AN OPTION THE ATTACKERS FLICKER WITH $=E L=$,
PRESS =E = TO ELIMIMATE. PRESS =N= IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO ELIMINAT E.FLICKERING CONTINUES UNTIL SUFFICIENT ELIMINATED.

40210 PRINT"-2 ATTACKER RETREATS 2 HEX: ":PRINT* 2 DEFENDER RETRE ATS 2 HEX:
40415 PRINT*THE PIECE FLICKERS WITH=RT=, IT MUST RETREAT AND NOT
PASS THROUGH ANY HEX ADJACENT TO AN OPPONENT OR MOVE OFF BDARD. I
F IT CANNOT, PRESS =E = TO ELIMINATE.
51000 PRINT2960, *PRESS $=$ ENTER $=$ TO CONTINUE $(=P=$ TO PRINT $/$ ";
51050 B\$ $=$ INKEY $\$:$ IFBS $=$ **THEN51050
51060 IFB $=$ * $P$ * $60 S U B 35000$
51080 C, S: RETURN

# ENTMIEFR 

Have you ever had the urge to build a bridge but just couldn't find the time or place to construct one? If so, then this simulation is for you.

The object of this game is to successfully build a bridge from the ground up. You have been hired by the San Francisco Public Works Commission to rebuild the famous Golden Gate which was recently destroyed by a powerful invasion from space. You must connect the two blocks at the top of the screen. You do so by placing beams from the bottom until you can support the connecting beams across the top.

There are only a few rules, as you are your own boss. You must have the right end of the beams supported by either another beam or the rocky cliffs on the side. The only other item to be aware of is the ever-present inspector, who will walk up and down during construction. All he asks of you is that you lay beams below his feet only - so you can't drop one on his head.

The game itself is simple to play and win, so the challenge is in completing the entire work in as few days as possible. To play, all you need is an 8 K Atari with one joystick, which goes into the leftmost slot. VARIABLES
DA - days of construction so far. X, Y - location of inspector. M, N - location of pointer on screen.

10 GRAPHICS 0:POSITION 13,0:? 'BRIDGE BUILDER":POSITION 19,1:? "BY":POSITION 14,2:? 'JAMES HAGANI'
15 POKE 752,1 : OPEM $\$ 2,4,0,{ }^{*} K$ : ${ }^{\prime}$
20? :? :? YOU ARE NOH AN OFFICIAL E NGINEER!!!":? "YOUR MISSION IS TO BUIL D A BRIDGE*
25 ? 'CONNECTING THE TMO BLOCKS AT THE TOP":? "OF OF THE SCREEN. YOU DO SO B Y PLACING';
30 ? 'BEAMS BELOW THE INSPECTOR'S FEET 't? 'SIMPLY hove the pointer to the $P$ LACE*
35 ? *WHERE YOU WISH TO PLACE THE BEAM , THEN *; :? "ENTER THE DIRECTION YOU WI SH TO SET*
40 ? "THE BEAM. TRY TO CONSTRUCT THE B RIDGE':? 'IN AS FEW DAYS AS POSSIBLE.* ?? :? * HIT ANY KEY TO BEGIN... *

## 50 GET $12, A$

150 GRAPHICS 5:SETCOLOR 2.0.0: POKE 752
, 1:SETCOLOR $1,11,10$ :SETCOLOR $0,15,0$ : SE TCOLOR 4,8,4
155 COLOR 1
160 FOR $X=0$ TO 79:PLOT $X$, 39: NEXT $X$
165 PLOT 0,8:DRAUTO 5,8: PLOT 0,9: DRANT
0 5,9:PLOT 79,8: DRAUTO 74,8:PLOT 79,9:
DRAMTO 74,9
$170 Y=10: D=71: X=4$
190 PLOT $0, Y$ : DRAWTO $X+3, Y:$ PLOT $79, Y$ : DR
AKTO $X+D-3, Y$
$200 \gamma=\gamma+1$ : IF INT(RND (1) 110 ) $\rangle$ § THEN $x=\chi$
$+1: D=D-2$
210 IF Y=39 THEN 220
215 60TO 190
$220 \mathrm{x}=29+\mathrm{IWT}$ (RND (1) 117 ) : $Y=38$
230 GOSUB 1030
$240 \mathrm{H}=$ INT (RND ( 1 ) 13 J 1$)+25: \mathrm{N}=0$
260 LOCATE $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}+1, \mathrm{XI}$
262 IF XX < > $>0$ THEN 280
$270 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1: 60 \mathrm{TO} 260$
$280 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}-10$ : IF NKO THEN N=0
285 ? :? :? :? :? "USE JOYSTICK TO MOV
r BFAM POINTER... ':? '_ DAY. 'iDA

## RTNE ON AN ATARI IN $8 K$

## WITH A JOYSTICK

## BY DAVID BOILXE

+1 ; * OF CONSTRUCTION. ":?
290 COLOR 2:PLOT M,N:PLOT M+1,N
320 FOR $X X=1$ TO 20:NEXT $X X: C=S T I C K(0)$ :
IF $\mathrm{C}=15$ THEN 320
330 IF $\mathrm{C}=7$ THEN 380
340 IF $\mathrm{C}=11$ THEN 400
350 If $\mathrm{C}=13$ THEN 420
360 IF $\mathrm{C}=14$ THEN 424
37060 TO 290
380 LOCATE $\mathrm{H}+2, \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{XX}:$ IF XX< $>0$ THEN 440
390 COLOR O: PLOT $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}:$ PLOT $\mathrm{H}+1, \mathrm{~N}: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+2$ :
COLOR 1:60TO 290

483 IF $C C=0$ THEN $D=2: I I=18$
484 IF $C=7$ THEN $D=3: 11=18$
485 IF D $\langle 1$ OR D $\ 3$ THEN 480
$510 \quad D A=D A+1: H 1=H: N I=N$
520 FOR $I=1$ TO 18
525 SOUND $0,100,60,100$ : FOR $X X=1$ TO 10:
NEXT XX:SOUND $0,0,0,0$
530 IF M 176 OR NK4 OR HK2 THEN 620
540 COLOR 2:PLOT M,N:PLOT $\mathrm{H}+1$, N
550 LOCATE $\mathrm{M}+2, \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{XX}$ : IF $\mathrm{XX}\langle\gg$ AND $\mathrm{XX}\langle<>3$ THEN 770
560 ON D $60 T 0$ 570,580,590,600
$570 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{INT}($ RND (1) $\mathbf{t 2}): \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1: 11=[1+1: 60$ T0 610
$580 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1: 6070 \quad 610$
$590 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: 60 \mathrm{TO} 610$
$600 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1$
610 NEXT I
620 LOCATE $\mathrm{M}+2, \mathrm{~N}-1, \mathrm{XX}$ : IF $\mathrm{XX} \times>0$ AND $\mathrm{XX}<$ >3 OR D=1 THEN 770
$630 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H} 1: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N} 1$
650 ? :? :? "RIEHT END OF BEAM MUST BE SUPPORTED! ":? : $Q=1: F O R$ I $=1$ TO 200:SO
UND $0,36,36,36$ : MEXT I : SOUND $0,0,0,0$
670 IF $Q Q=19$ THEN $Q Q=18$
672 FOR $I=1$ TO RQ:COLOR O:PLOT $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}:$ PLO
T $\mathrm{M}+1, \mathrm{~N}$
675 SOUND $0,100,60,100$ :FOR $X x=1$ TO 10:

860 LOCATE $x, y-1, X X:$ IF $x x=0$ THEN $Y=y-1$ :60T0 910
8706070910
880 LOCATE $x+1, y+1, x x:$ LOCATE $x+3, y+1, x$ $1:$ LOCATE $X, y+1, x 2:$ IF $x 2=0$ AND $X X=0$ AND $X 1=0$ THEN $Y=Y+1: 60$ TO 910
890 LOCATE $x+3, y, X x:$ IF $X X=0$ THEN $x=x+1$ :60T0 910
900 LOCATE $X, Y-1, x x:$ IF $X x=0$ THEN $Y=y-1$ :6070 910
910 60SUB 1030: IF Y<6 OR X<5 OR X)69 T HEN 930
920 NEXT I
930 REH
960 FOR I=5 TO 75 STEP 5:FOR J=5 TO 10 970 LOCATE I, J, XX: IF XX< $9>0$ THEN 990 980 NEXT J:G0TO 240
990 NEXT I
1000 FOR $l=1$ T0 5:FOR $z 1=200$ TO 80 STE P-7:SOUND $0,71,10,7$ :SOUND $1,21+7,10,7$ :SOUND $2,21+14,10,7$ :NEXT 21 :NEXT 1
1005? *YOU'VE FINISHED!!!!!!!! IT TOO K YOU':? "A TOTAL OF ";DA;' DAYS!!!!!!!" 1007 FOR $X=0$ TO $2: 5 O U N D ~ X, 0,0,0:$ NEXT $X$ 1010 ? *PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY AGAIN...
......": $:$ GET \$2,A:RUN
1030 COLOR J:PLOT X,Y:PLOT X X 1 , Y-1:PLO T $X+2, Y$ : PLOT $X+1, y-3$ :PLOT $X, Y-2$ :PLOT $X$ $+1, y-2$ : PLOT $x+2, y-2$ : RETURN
1050 COLOR 0:PLOT $x, y$ :PLOT $x+1, y-1$ :PLO
T $X+2, Y$ : PLOT $X+1, Y$ - 3 :PLOT $X, Y-2$ :PLOT $X$
$+1, y-2$ : PLOT $x+2, y-2$ : RETURN

400 LOCATE H-1, $N, x X:$ IF $X X<\gg 0$ THEN 440 410 COLOR O:PLOT $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}:$ PLOT $\mathrm{H}+1, \mathrm{~N}: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-2$ : COLOR 1:60TO 290
420 LOCATE $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{N}+1, \mathrm{XX}:$ IF $X X<\gg 0$ THEN 440
421 COLOR O:PLOT $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}:$ PLOT $\mathrm{M}+1, \mathrm{~N}: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{W}+1$ : COLOR 1:60TO 290
424 COLOR O: PLOT M, N:PLOT $\mathrm{M}+1, \mathrm{~N}: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1$ :
IF NC1 THEN N=1
425 COLOR 2:60TO 290
440 IF NKY THEN ? :? 'SIICK RUST START
BELOW INSPECTOR!!":COLOR O:PLOT M,N:P
LOT $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{N}:$ COLOR 1
450 IF NKY THEN FOR $I=1$ TO 200:SOUND 0
, $36,36,36$ : NEXT I: SOUND $0,0,0,0: 60$ TO 24
0
459 REM In lines 460-465:
d=shift-down arrow
$r=c t r l-R \quad f=c t r l-f$
460 ? :? :? * USE JOYSTICK TO SET BEAM": ? 'IN EITHER d OR TP DIRECTION*
465 ? 'TO SET IN + DIRECTION, PRESS BU TTON.*
$480 \mathrm{D}=0: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{STICK}(0): \mathrm{CC}=\operatorname{STRI} 6(0)$ : IF $\mathrm{C}=15$
AND CC=1 THEN 480
482 IF $\mathrm{C}=14$ THEN $D=1: \mathrm{II}=18$

NEXT XI:SOUND $0,0,0,0$
680 ON D 60 TO $690,700,710,720$
$690 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}-1: 60 \mathrm{TO} 730$
$700 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1: 60 \mathrm{~T} 0730$
$710 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: 60 \mathrm{TO} 730$
$720 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1$
730 IF NK2 THEN 750
740 NEXT I
750 REM
$76060 T 0240$
770 SOUND $0,0,0,0:$ IF $W=0$ THEN $M=1: 60 T 0$ 790

## $780 \mathrm{~N}=0$

790 ? * INSPECTION...*:? :? 810 FOR I $=1$ TO INT (RND (1) 140 ) +10
820 SOUND $0,60,6,10$ :SOUND $0,0,0,0 ; 605 \mathrm{~L}$

## B 1050

830 IF $W=1$ THEN 880
840 LOCATE $x-2, y+1, x 1:$ LOCATE $X, y+1, x 2$ : LOCATE $x+2, y+1, x 3$ : IF $x 1=0$ AND $X 2=0$ AND $x 3=0$ THEN $\gamma=\gamma+1: 60$ T0 910 850 LOCATE $x-1, y, x x: 1 F X x=0$ THEN $X=x-1$ :60T0 910

> 10DIMHH63, NN8
> $20 Q=\# 9000 ; L=\# 9090$

30GOS. i
409P. $\$ 12 \$ 10 \$ 10$
50FIN. "GRRVITY (1 TO 10)"\%
60IF\%G<00R\%G>10P. "BETWEEN 日 \& 10."'; G. 9
$70 \mathrm{hP} . \$ 10$; FIN. "THRUST ( $\theta-20$ ) "\%T
$800=\#$ 7F PFTFFF ; $\mathrm{H}=32$
$90 I F \% T<\theta 0 R \% T>20 \mathrm{P}$. "BETWEEN O \& 20."', G.h
100.jP. क10; IN. "FUEL CAPACITY (1-999)"G

110IFG<10RG>999P. "BETWEEN 1 \& $999^{\prime \prime \prime}$, G.
120kP. $\$ 10$; FIN. "LATERAL THRUST ( $\theta-2)^{n} \% \mathrm{R}$

140yG0S. W
150CLERR
$160 X=0 ; Y=5 ; F=G ; H H O=5 ; R=R, R . \% 54$
170MOVEO, 0; DRAW0,5
$1801 \mathrm{P}=$ A. R. $1 / 54$
190 IF $(P\langle R+9 A . P\rangle R) O R(R\langle P+9 A . R\rangle P) ; G .1$ 200T=P; IF R. $\because 3>$. $G$.n
2100T=A.R. $1 / 54$
$220 \operatorname{IF}(T<R+9 R . T\rangle R\rangle O R(R\langle T+9 R . R\rangle T) ; G .0$
$230 n D 0 \quad X=x+1$
240IF $X>R$ R. $X<R+9 G . P$
$250 Y=Y+R .1 / 3$
260 IF R. $(X-P)<50 R$ R. $(X-T)<5 ; G .9$
279IF Y>15 $Y=14$
280PMOVEX, 0
290DRAWX,Y
300 IFY $<g Y=0$
$310 \mathrm{HH}(X)=Y+5$
320U. $X=63$
$330 \mathrm{~B}=\# 40404040 ; T=\# 40404040 ; Y=\# 8000 ; V=176$
340P. ${ }^{\text {3 }} 30$ "RLT:
, F :
,V.V:
H. V:

350F. I=*8000T0\#8200
360? I=? 11128 ; N.
$370 F . I=17080$
380 K=\#8000+R.R. $\% 512$
390IF?X=1920R? $X<128$; $? X=65$
400 N.
$410 \% Z=44 ; \% V=0 ; \% H=0 ; \% S=F L T($ R. R. $\% 56+1$ )
$420 \mathrm{M}=1$
43000
$449 r \% v=\% v+\% G$
4501F? \#B001 <128; \% H=\% $\mathrm{H}-\%$ R
460IF (?\#B002) $8.64\langle>64 ; \% \mathrm{H}=\% \mathrm{H}+\% \mathrm{R}$
470IF (?\#B001) $\& 64\rangle 64$ RND $F>0 ; \% V=\% V-\% T ; F=F-\% T$; IF
480 ? $\# 8013=V+A . \% V / 100 ; ? \# 8014=V+A .((\% V) \% 100)>10$
490?\#8015=V+R. (\%V) \%10;?\#8012=171; IF \%Vく0;?\#8012=173
500? \# $801 C=V+R$. $((\% H) \% 10)$
510? \# $800 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{F} / 100$;? $\# 800 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{V}+(\mathrm{F} \% 100) / 10$; ? \# $800 \mathrm{C}=V+\mathrm{F} \% 10$
520 ? \# $8004=V+\% 2 / 100 ; ?$ ? $8005=V+((\% 2) \% 100) / 10$
530 ? \#8006 $=V+(\% 2) \% 10$
$540 X=\% H_{j}$ ? \#801E $\left.=V+\mathrm{F} . \%(\% H-X) * 10\right)$


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560G． 2
570cIF\％Z＜0；\％S＝10；G．m
580IF\％S＞560R\％S〈1G．r
$590 \mathrm{mU} . \% Z\langle\mathrm{HH}(\% S+1\rangle+20 \mathrm{R} \% Z\langle\mathrm{HH}(\% S+3\rangle+20 \mathrm{R} \% 2\langle H H(\% S+6)+2$
$6098=0$
610F． $\mathrm{I}=\%$ S－（\％S）\％ 2 TO \％S－（\％S）\％ $2+6$
$620 \mathrm{NN}(\mathrm{I}+1-\% \mathrm{~S})=0$
$630 \mathrm{IF} H H(I)>B \quad B=H H(I)$
649N．
650F． $1=\% S-(\% S) \% 2$ TO \％S－（\％S）\％2＋6
660 IFHH $I$ ）$\langle B-7 N N 1=1 ;$ NN $2=1 ;$ NN $3=1 ; G .5$
$670 \mathrm{NN}\left(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{HH}\left(\mathrm{I}^{2}\right)=1\right.$
$680 \mathrm{sN} . ; \mathrm{C}=0$
690F．I $=0$ TO7 ； $\operatorname{IFNN}(\mathrm{I})=1 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$
700 N ．

$720 \mathrm{Q}=0$
730P．\％V＂METRES PER SECOND WHICH＂
749 ＠$=4$
750IF\％V＜6P．＂WAS LOVELY＂，JG．d
$760 I F \%$ V $11 P$ ．＂WAS A BIT ROUGH ON YOUR PASSENGERS．＂＇；G．e
$7701 F \%$＜ $15 P$ ．＂MODERN LANDING CRAFT JUST CAN＇T TAKE，＂＇；G，f
780p．＂IS SOMEWHAT HIGH．＂
790p．＂I DON＇T KNOW WHAT YOU THINK YOUR＂
800p．＂DOING，BUT YOU WON＇T BE DOING IT＂
810P．＂ANY MORE－YOUR SHIP HRS JUST＂＇
820P．＂BEEN SPREAD LIBERALLY OVER 50＂＂
830P．＂SQUARE KILOMETERS OF MOON－＂
840P．＇＂SURFRCE．＂＇
8501FCく3G．t
860 IFC $>2$ P．＂AND TO TOP IT ALL OFF，YOU＂，
870P．＂DIDN＇T EVEN MANAGE TO FIND A＂＇
880P．＂FLAT PIECE OF GROUND TO LAND ON！＂
890G．t
900dIFCく3G．t
910P．＂HOWEVER，YOU DIDN＇T＂＇；P．＂FIND A FLAT RREA TO LAND＂＇ 929P．＂ON RND YOUR SHIP WAS DESTROYED＂
930p．＂RNYWAY．＂＇；G．t
940 eIFC 3 G． t
950P．＂HOWEVER，IN VIEW OF THE FACT＂，
960P．＂THAT YOU CRME DOWN ON ROUGH＂，
970P．＂GROUND I SHOULDN＇T THINK THEY＂
980P．＂FELT MUCH SINCE YOUR LANDER WAS＂
990p．＂SPLATTERED OVER A FAIRLY LARGE＂＇
1000P．＂RRER．＂＇${ }^{\text {G．t．}}$
1010 IFCく3G．$t$
1020F．＂IN RETROSPECT YOUR TOUCH＂
1030P．＂DOWN VELOCITY WAS LARGELY＂＂
1040P．＂IRRELEVENT SINCE YOU SUCCEEDED＂ 1050P．＂IN FINDING A MINATURE MOUNTAIN＂ 1060P．＂RANGE TO LAND ON RND YOUR SHIP＂＂ 1070P．＂WAS DESTROYED ON IMPACT．＂＇
1080G．t
1090a，IFM＝1G．b
1100 IFP $\langle Y+H ; G . b$
$1110!P=R ; P!H=B$


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[^2]
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## CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

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[^3]1120b\％Z＝\％，Z－\％V／10；\％S＝\％S＋\％H；IF\％S＞56；G．C
1130IF٪sく1G．G
$1140 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Y}+\% / 5 / 2-\mathrm{H} *(\% / 2 / 3)+512$
1150 IFP $<Y+H ; G . C$
$1160 M=0 ; R=!P ; B=P!H$
1170G．（1180＋30＊（（\％\％\％3））
$1180!P=\# 40424140!R ; P!H=\# 4 C 7 C 7 C 4 C!B$
$1190!P=!P \& 0 ; P!H=P!H \& 0$
1200G． C
$1218!P=\# 404 B 4740!R ; P!H=\# 79797070 \mid B$
$1220!P=!P * O ; P!H=P!H \& 0$
1230G．C
$1240!P=\# 436 F 5 F 43!R ; P!H=B$
$1250!P=!P \& 0 ; P!H=P!H \& 0$
1260G．C
1280tGOs．W
 1300\＄L＝\＄Q；Q？1＝13
1310IF軒 $=$＂Y＂G．U
1320IF \＆$Q=" N "$ G．V $^{\text {N }}$
1330P．軒＂NOT VALID，PLEASE REDO．＂
1340F．I＝1 TO80；WRIT；N．
1350G．$\times$
1360 vP. \＄10＂RW SHUCKS．．．．．BYE＂
1370F．I＝1T015；WAIT；WAIT；P．＂E＂ NN ．
1380P．＇$E$ ．
1390uP．$⿻$ 10；IN．＂WITH PRESENT GRAVITY，THRUST，ETC＂軒 1400 क $\mathrm{L}=$ 事Q；$?(Q+1)=13$
1410IF事 $Q=$＂Y＂G．y
1420IF $⿻$ \＆ $2=$＂N＂G． 9
1430P．軒＂NOT VALID，PLERSE REDO．＂＇$G . u$
14409IFR．$\% 4>2 G$ ．P
$1450 Y=Y+$ A．R．$\% 4$
1460G．P
1470iP．事12事10事10＂
MOON－LRNDER ${ }^{\prime \prime}$／ º $^{10}$
1480P．＂THIS IS A MOON－LANDING＂．
1490P．＂SIMULRTION IN WHICH YOU PILOT＂．
1500P．＂THE LANDING CRAFT．＂＂
1510P．＂IN ORDER TO SURVIVE THE
1520P．＂LANDING YOU MUST LAND ON FLAT＂
1530P．＂GROUND WITH A VERTICRL VELOCITY＂＂
1540P．＂（V．V．）OF LESS THPN 11 METRES＂．
1550P．＂PER SECOND．TO DO THIS YOU HRVE＂
1560P．＂THE FOLLOWING CONTROLS：＂＂
157＠P．＂＇SHIFT＇－ACCELERATE LEFT．＂＇
1580P．＂＇REPT＇－ACCELERATE RIGHT．＂ 1590P．＂＇CTRL＇－ACCELERATE UPWARDS．＂

## 1600GOS．W


1620P．＂THE VIDEO OF YOUR LRNDING RRE＂＇
1630P．＂YOUR INSTRUMENT RERDINGS－＂）
1640P．＂VERTICAL VELOCITY－V．V．（－VE UP），＂
1650P．＂HORIZONTRL VELOCITY－H．Y．＂＇
1660P．＂（ $+V E$ RIGHT），ALTITUDE－ALT，RND＂， 1670P．＂FUEL－F．＂
1680P．＂ALL PARAMETERS ARE VARIABLE＂ 1690P．＂BY THE USER BUT NOTE－HIGHER＂． 1700P．＂THRUSTS MEAN MORE FUEL IS USED．＂
1710GOS．wi R．
1720wP．$⿻$＂10＂PRESS＇SHIFT＇TO CONTINUE．＂
1730zIF？\＃\＃001＞127G．z
1740R．

Deep beneath the waves lurks a horribly beweaponed submarine waiting for its prey－a convoy of cargo ships protected by launches，fast patrol boats and aircraft carriers．

The aim is score the highest number of points in one minute．You have an unlimited supply of missiles which are fired by pressing 0 ．If 0 is pressed again before the first missile has reached its target it will self－destruct and a second will fire from the sub．

Bonus points are awarded for accuracy．The closer to the centre of the ship your missile lands the more points you score．I and P are used to move the sub left and right．

The highest score for this program so far is 1100．Can you beat it？
Notes on the program： $\mathrm{S} \$=$ submarine； $\mathrm{T} \$$ \｛cargo ship， $\mathrm{E}=2 ; \mathrm{C}=$ carrier， E－I；LA\＄＝launch， $\mathrm{E}=3$ ； $\mathrm{SP} \$=$ speedboat， $\mathrm{E}=4$ ．

B：random number -1 or I ，which decides which direction T\＄AND C\＄ move．C：height of the missile．It is used to stop the missile going over the scenery．D：random number，1， 2 or 3，which decides the height of the ships up the screen and volume of sounds．E：changes for each ship and is used for scoring and printing of the sinking ships．$G$ ：random number $1-10$ ，which provides probability of ship appearing．I：gives the horizontal position of the missiles．J：used as a delay to create radar sound．

```
5 POKE36ET9.61
7 GOTO2G日G&REM INTRODLICTION
10 PRINT"J":
11 DEFFNR(X)=INT (X*RND<2)}+1\mathrm{ &REM RAHDOM NO.
12 NO=36877:V=36878:SO=36876:REM WHITE NOISE,VOL. & SOUHD
15 REM米 EACKGROUND ***
```



```
35
45 FRNIN
50 REM SUE & SHIF'S
```



```
12自年="㴘 n|⿴囗十|
```





```
155 IFK=1THEH2065
157 REM SFWO ON BOTTOM
```



```
170 POKES185.227:FGKE38905.7
180 POKE198,0::REM CLEAR KEYBORRD BUFFER
```



```
270 GOTOPGO
280 IFTI車>"日ดద10日"THEN292
285 IFC>OTHENG50:REM MOWE MISSILE
290 GOTO1日GQ:REM MOVE SHIPS
292 POKENNO,E
295 PRINT""melurOMR SCORE 1S" %SC:FORT=1TO5G00:NEXT:CLR:GOTO10
30日 FOKESO,日:POKE3S417,1:GETA= :IFF象="O"THENG日Q:REM TEST FOR FIRING
305 IFPEEK (203)=64THEN28@
310 IFPEEK (203)=12THENT =T-1:GOTO500
320 IFPEEK (203)=13THENT =T +1:G0TO50и
340 GOTO2B0
4a@ REM MOVE SUE
500 IFT<0THENT=T+1:GOT0289
510 IFT>14THENT=T-1;GOTO28日
```




```
590 REM START MISSILE
600 IFPEEK(M)=93THENFOKEM, 32
610 POKESO,250:M=8100+T:POKEM,93:POKEM+CO,1:C=1:I=T+1:00TO10日G
640 REM MOVE MISSILE
650 POKESO,0:POKEM,32:M=M-22:C=C}+
660 IFC>15THENC=0:GOTO1白可
675 IFFEEK (M)=32THENFOKEM+CO, 1:FOKEM, 93:GOTO100日
680 GOSUB910:GOSUB150D:C=0: SC=SC+(20*E)
7 DG D=FNR(3):G=FNR<10):REM D=VOL. & HGT.
```

715 GOSUB900：FOKEV．D
720 0NG60T0750，780，780，780，800，800，800，800，830，830
750 PRINTSP事：T（4）＝0：E＝4：POKEHO．152：GOTO1日日日
780 POKENO，210：E＝2
785 IFB＝1 THENT $(2)=0:$ FRINTT $\$: G 0 T 01000$
790 T $\langle 2\rangle=14$ ：PRINTTAEく14）T事：GOTO1日日の
$800 \mathrm{E}=1$ ：POKENO． 230
810 IFB＝1THENT（ 1 ）＝0 ：FRRINTC \＆$:$ GOTOIE日Q
$820 \mathrm{~T}(1)=14$ ：PRINTTAB（14）C\＆：G0TO100日

909 PRINT＂SETUEG＂：FORX＝1TOD：PRINT ：NEXT：RETURN：REM SETS THE HEIGHT

920 FORX＝255TO128STEP－1 ：POKENO， $8: N E X T: P O K E N O, 250$
921 GOTO1510
922 REM SINKTHG
923 FORX＝15TO日STEP－．04：FOKEV－X：NEXT
925 POKEV，2：POKE198， 6
936 POKENO－ 9 ：GOSUB9日6 ：RETURN
990 REM MOVE SHIPS
1 100 FOKE38417．0
$1002 J=J+1: I F J=1$ QTHEN $J=0:$ POKE 36876 ， 230 ：REM RADAR SOUHLIS
1003 GOSUB906
1005 OHEGOTO1590，1050，1110，1016
$1010 \mathrm{~T}\langle 4)=\mathrm{T}(4)+1$
1815 IFT（4） 16 THENGOSUB1506：GOTOPD日
1020 PRINTTABくT（4））SP\＆：G0T0300
$1050 \mathrm{~T}(2)=\mathrm{T}(2)+\mathrm{B}$
1055 IFT $(2)=-10 \mathrm{RT}(2)=16$ THENGOSUB $1500:$ GOTOP60

$1999 \mathrm{~T}(1)=\mathrm{T}(1)+\mathrm{B}$
1995 IFT $\langle 1\rangle=-10 \mathrm{OT}\langle 1\rangle=15$ THENGOSUB150日：GOT0700

$1110 \mathrm{~T}(3)=\mathrm{T}(3)-1$
1120 IFT（3）（QTHENGOSUB15日0：GOTOFQ日
1136 PRINTTAEくTく3）（AF $\$$ ：00T03日G
1509 PRINT＂＂\％
1505 PRINT＂＂$R$ RETURH：REM CLEARS SHIPS FROM SCREEN
1510 GOSUB90日：GOSUB1500

1517 REM EONUS FOINTS
1520 IFI〉T（E）＋3THENSC＝SC＋（T＜E）＋6－I）＊10：GOTO923



20109 PRINT＂＂EBE］BY STUART HALL．
© 11 ，EEELEY CLOSE，＂
2620 PRINT＂国 INKERSALL．
2030 PRINT＂国 DEREYS．＂
2049 FORX＝1 TORG日に ：NEXT
2050 PRINT＂Mwiel DESTROY AS MANY ENEMY 凹SHIPS AS POSSIBLE IN GONE MINUTE．＂
$2060 K=1: G 0 T 0110$
$2065 K=0$
$207 日$ PRINT＂组＂$\#$ C $\%$＂相 -20 FOINTS＂

2090 PRINT＂思＂；LA事：＂四－ 60 FOINTS＂
 2102 PRINT＂Bied＋BOHUS POINTS！＂
ROUNS OW A VIG 20 IW $3 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~K}$
BY STUART HAIL
2105 FORX＝1TOTQ日日 $=$ NEXT
2110 PRINT＂\＃ed CONTROLS：＂
2130 PRINT＂亶＇I＇－MOVES LEFT＂
2140 PRINT＂国＂P＂－MOVES RIGHT＂
2150 PRINT＂白 ror－FIRES A MISSILE＂
2160 PRINT＂＂anded PRESS A KE＇T TO START．＂
2165 FOKE198．0
217日GETR乎：IFR末＝＂＂THEN217日
2180 GOTO10

Lady Luck presides over the popular dice game of Yahtzee but you make the calls, and the computer makes a worthy oppot nent.
For those not familiar with Yahtzee, it involves five dice buf a good deal of skill and judgement as well as a fair slice of luck.
There is a poker type scorecard for each player with a list of things to be achieved and scored. The player throws the five dice and decides which section 'of the scoresheet that throw is dedicated to.
The scoresheet is made up of: ones, twos, threes, fours, fives, sixes, high run ( $2,3,4,5,6$ ) and low run, four of a kind, three of $\alpha$ kind, two pair, a full house, $\alpha$ pair, a Yahtzee and a chance. Bonuses gre/scored for making a Yahtzee(five-of-a-kind) and scoring well on the first section: ones-sixes.

Say the player throws $2,2,2,6$,
5. He then has the choice of trying for: a three of $\alpha$ kind, threes on the lefthand side of the scoreboard or keeping the three twos and re-rolling the other two dice 10 achieve a four of a kind or a Yahtzee. Three throws is the fimit before he fills in his If he is not successful in his two further throws he can still go (in the first two options. if however, he fails to score any of the combinations, he scores of in one of the boxes.
The game involves a fair ampunt of strategy and the computer plays a tair game. But there is plenty of scope for improvement and all that is needed is to add to the data statements in lines 30000 through to 30140 , or try adding further opfions to lines 7310 ; 7365; 7305; 7414.

Yahtzee is written for the Video Genie but it will work on a TRS-80 and, as there are no PEEK or POKE statements, the reader should have little difficulty in adapting the graphic part to pther machines.
Arrays: $x(15)$ is used to swop data when turns are transferred from computer to human: or vice versa.
H(15) Stores human scorecard. CP(15) Stores domputer scorecard.
$t(5)$ Is for storing throw of dice. $z(3)$ Is used for storing 3 new throws by computer.

10 CLS: DEFINTA-Z: CLEAP500:RANCOM (30), K4(30), FH (30), LS $(14), M(14$
10 CLS: OEFINTA-2:CLEAR 15$), \mathrm{T}(5), \mathrm{K} 3(30), \mathrm{K}(3(30), F H(30), L S(14), M(14)$
$20 \operatorname{DIMXX}(15), H(15), C P(2), J J(28), K(18), \mathrm{KK}(6), \mathrm{L}(18), \mathrm{LL}(5), 2(3$
25 DIM HS (2), HCO
30 DATA $1112,1113,114,315,3336,1444,2444,3444,4445,4446$
S1 DATA $1333,233,3334,3335,3356,14446,2466,3666,4666,5666$

,
40 DATA $11112,11113,11114,11115,1116,12444,24444,34444,44445,44446$
41 OATA $13333,23333,3335,3355,5556,16666,26666,36666,46666,56666$

43 ROR1-1122, 11133, 11144, 11155, 11166, 11222, 22233, 22244, 22255, 22266
So DATA1122, $1233,17344,17355,33366,11444,22444,33444,44455,44466$
52 DATA1 $555,22555,33555,44555,55565,11666,22666,33666,44666,55660$

60 DATA11234, 12234, 12354, 12344, 12345, 22745, 23345, 23445, 23455
G1 DATQ $13456,33456,34456,34556,34566$
62 FORI $=1$ TO14: READLS (I) : NEXT
78 DATA 12345,23456
80 FORI $=1$ TO2: READHS(I) :NEXT S
110 DATA 11111,

$130 \mathrm{C}=0$.
140 CLS
140 CLS $Q 4<>1$ PRINTQO, YSs +25 EL.SE PRINTYS 5


 189 FRINTQ128, "2. TW0'S OF A KIND (TOTAL DICE) ";TAB(69) 8(18)
 200 PRINT2192, "3. THREES HOUSE (SCOPE 25) TAB(68) K(11)
210 PRINTTAB $(28)$ " 11 . FULL HOUSE (SCOPE "TAE ( 23 ) X( 4 ): TAB (26)" $/ " 1$
220 PRINT2256, "4. FOURS $4+4+4=12, .{ }^{2}$.
230 PRINTTAB $(28) " 12$. LOW STRAIGHT (SCORE $5+5+5=15$. "TAB $(23) \times(5) 5$ TAB $(26) ", ":$
240 FRINTA320, "5. FIUES $5+5+5=15$. 2 .
259 PRINTTAB $(20)^{\prime \prime} 13$. HIGH STRAIGAT (SCORE $(23) \times(6) ; T A B(26) " / " ;$
260 PRINTQ384, "6. SIXES ${ }^{6+6+6}$ = E (SCORE 58)"TAB (60) ( $6(14$ )
270 PRINTTAB (28) "14. Y A H T Z E E NTAB $(23) \times(7)$ ) TAB ( 26$)^{\prime \prime} /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ "
280 PRIHT 2448, " 7 . TOTAL CIF 63 +35) TRE (TOTAL DICE) *TAE ( 60 ) X (15)
 290 PRINTABT
(8)

310 FORI =0TO1 $25:$ SET ( 1,27 ) : NEXTI
320 RETURH
320 RETURN
349 FOR $I=1$ TO15:
H $(I)=1: C P(I)=1:$ NEXT $I$
349 FOR $I=1$ TO $15: \times(1)=H(I):$ NEXT $I: G 0 S U B 149$
369 FOR I=1 10 PRINT 2640 , "YOUR THROW "; Z $\$$
370 PRINT 380 PRINT TAB (26) "A B C D
 <br> \section*{RUNS ON A VIDEO GENIE <br> \section*{RUNS ON A VIDEO GENIE <br> YAHTZEE <br> BY KETH HOOK}

400 GOSUB 640:G0SUB1010
402 GOSUB691
403 IF $X<\gg{ }^{*} \mathrm{~N}^{\prime \prime}$ GOSUB691
410 PRINTQ832, "UHICH SCORECAR

420 IFXF="L" GOSUB $1300 E$
432 FOR $I=1$ TO $15: H(1)=X(1):$ NEXT I
432 IFX ( 2$)\langle 1$ ANOX (8) < 1 THEN4 434 ELSE440
434 FORI $=1$ T01000: NEXTI : $\mathrm{H}(8)=\mathrm{K}(8): G 0 T 04068$
$\begin{array}{ll}434 & \text { FORI }=1 \text { FORI }=1 \text { T02600: } \mathrm{NEXTI}: C=C+1: G 0 T 07140\end{array}$
640 PEM GOSUB THROW
$\begin{aligned} & \text { 640 REM GOSUB TO } \\ & 650 \text { FOR } I=1 T O \\ & 5: T(I)=R N D\end{aligned}(6):$ NEXT $I$
651 GOSUE 16000
6S9 RETURN
660 RETURN 32 ,STRING $(64, "$ "): PRINTQ832, "DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE AHY NUMBER ?"
691 XRININKEY:


695 PRINT2832, "HOW MANY NUMEERS DO VOU WANT TO
694
95
696
696 PRINTQ832,STRIMG) ( 64, " " $):$ ON a GOT0697, $699,701,783,705$
697 PRINTA832, "UHICH NUMEER DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE": : INPUTY
698 G0T0780
699 PRINT, 2832 , "UHICH TWO NUMEERS DO YOU WAHT TO CHAHGE";: INFUTYS, VY/
700 G0TO780
701 PRINTD832, "UHICH 3 HUMEERS DO YOU UANT TO CHANGE" $1:$ TNPUTYS, Y/V5,K.

703 PRINTD83
704 GOTO780
$705 \mathrm{FOR} I=1$ TOS: $T(1)=R N D(6):$ HEXTI:GOTO 903
780 IF $Y$ I $=$ " $A^{\prime \prime} Y=1$
790 IF $Y \$=" B^{\prime \prime} Y=2$
790 IF $Y \$=" B^{\prime \prime} Y=2$
890 IFYs $=" C=Y=3$
809 1FY: $=" C=Y=3$
810 IFY $=" D " Y=4$

$8291 F Y=" E " Y=5 \quad$ IF $=1 G 0 T 0903$

830 IFYY $=$ " $\mathrm{K}^{2} \times \mathrm{M}=2$

850 IFYY $=" D " Y Y=4$
869 1FY $==" E M Y Y=5$
860 IFYN:="E"YY=5
$861 \mathrm{~T}(Y Y)=R N D(6): I F Q=260 T 0903$

990 IFKK $=$＂D＂ $22=4$
900 IFKK $==" D " 22=4$
991 IFKK $5=" E=77=5$
901 IFKK $5=" E=22=5$
$992 T(2 Z)=R N D(6)$
903 GOSUB16009

1000 PRINTaTQ4；＂צOUR SCORE＂；Z末；
1910 PPIHTTAE（25）T（1）＊TAB（30）T（2）
1820 RETURN
1390 GOSUE 16600
$1310 \mathrm{SC=}(\mathrm{~T}(1) * 10[3)+(T(2) * 10(2)+(T(3) * 18)+T(4)$ ELSE NEXTI
1320 FOR $I=1$ TOSO：IFINT（SC）$=1 N T(K K S 1) * 19)+T(5)$
1321 SC＝T 2$) * 10[3+(T(J) * 18[2)+(T(4) * 10)+T(5)$ ELSE NEXT1
1322 FOR $I=1$ TOJe：IF INT $(S C)=1 N T C K S(1)$ THENIふOO ELGE NEKT
1323 IF $A X=1$ RETURA
 H BOK＂$:$ ：IHPUT I
1349 IFI $>6$ THENIS30
THO TFUT XITHFN PRINT Q832，STRINGI（64，＂＂）：PRINTQ8J2，＂CHEAT ！！YOU＂UE USED THA
T OOY＂：FOR $I=1$ T0500：NEXTI ELSEI 370
1360 GOTO1330
$1379 \times(1)=0:$ RETURN
$i 380$ IFT $(3)=1$ THENK $(1)=3$
1380 IFT $(3)=1$ THENK $(1)=3$
1381 IFT $(3)=2$ THEN $(3)=6$
1382 IFT $(3)=3$ THENX $(3)=9$
1383 IFT $(3)=4$ THENX $(4)=12$
1383 IFT $(3)=4$ THENK $(4)=12$
1384 IFT $(3)=5$ THENX $(5)=15$
$1385 \mathrm{IFT}(3)=6$ THENX $(6)=18$
1386 RETURH
2009 REM $\quad 20 \times 19(4+(T(2) * 19(3)+i T(3) * 19(2)+(T(4) * 19)+T(5$
$2011 S C=T(1) * 10[4+(T(2) * 10(1)$ THENAL $=1: G 0 T 02067 E$ LSENEXT 1

2031 FORI $=1$ T022 IFINT $(S C)=1 N T C H S(1)$ THENAL
2841 FORI $=1$ TO14：IFINT $(S C)=1 N$ ．

2061 FOR $I=1 T 030: I F I N T(S C)=10)+(T\langle 3) * 10)+T(4$
$2062 \mathrm{SC=CT}(1) * 10[3)+(T(2) * 10(2)+(T)+19 \mathrm{THENAL}=6: G O T 02067$ ELSENEXTI
2063 FOR I＝1T030：IF INT $(S C)=1$ IT（K（ 19$) * 10)+T(5)$
$20654 \mathrm{SC=}=(T(2) * 10[J)+\langle T(J) * 10[2)+(T(4) * 10)+T(5)$
20665 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TOJ0:} \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{INT}(S C)=1 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{KJ}(I))$ THENAL $=6: G 0$ TO2067ELSENEXTI
$2066 \mathrm{AL}=$ ？
2067 IFAN： 1 THEN RETURNELSE OHAL GOT03030， $3000,3116,3150$
3030 PRIHTMO96，＂DO YOU JAAN 3190
3040 IF LEFT\＄（14，1）＝＂N＂
3059 IF $x(14)=1$ THEN $x(14)=50$ ELSE $8(14 ;=x 010351$
3068 GOTOJ351
3980 IFX $(11)<>1$ THEN 3249 ELSE PRINTAO 26 ELSE $\times(11)=25$
3099 IFLEFT 4 （
3109 GOTOJ351

3128 PRINT＠896，＂DO YOU GAANT
3130 IF LEFT $3(15,1)="+4^{\prime \prime}$ THEH 3150 ELSEX $(13)=40$
3149 GOTO3351

3160 PRINTA896，＂DO YOU＂UANT
3179 IF LEFT $\$(15,1)=" N{ }^{\prime}$ THEN 3290 ELSE $\times(12)=30$
3180 GOTO3351
3190 IF X 10 ）＜＞1 GOTOS240， 4 OF A KIHD，＂：25：：INPUTIs
3190 IF X PRINT 3896, ＂DO YOU WANT
3210 IFLEFT $1(15,1)=$＂N0＂THEN3240
3238 GOTOJ351
3248 IF $X(9)<>1$ GOT03290
3248 IF PR 9896. ＂DO YOU WANT＂ 3 OF A KIHD＇＂ 3212 IHPUT Is
3250 PRINTa896\％

3270 G0T03351
3290 IFX（15）$\gg 1$ GOTOJ340
3290 IFX 15 ）$>1$ GOTOJ346
3300 PRINIQ896，is， 1 ）$=^{4+1 "}$ THEN 3348
3310 IF 15$)=0:$ FOP $I=1 T 05: \%(15)=\mathrm{K}(15)+T(1):$ NEXT
$3320 \times 15)=051$
3340 PRINT 2896 ，＂SORRY $\# 2$
3341 IF I＜ 90 P1 15 THEN3346
$3358 \times(I)=0$
3351 RETUFA
3798 FRIHT20，＂COPYRIGHT K．HOOK
3，BtLCOCK STREET
BUPNLEY， 57427
3705 FOR $I=1$ TO 1000：NEXT：CLS
3710 PRIHTa 448 ，＂THIS IS THE GAME OF ，Y A H T Z E E ，
3715 PRINT2512，＂IT IS EASED OH＂MILTOH ERADLEY LTD＂UEREION OF THE RULES．

720 PRINTa832，＂FRESS NEED IHSTRUCTIOHS ．．．．．．．．．
3725 CLS：INPUT DO YOU NEED INSTRUC
3730 IF LEFT $\$(I \$, 1)=" N "$ GOTO3 810
3735 IF RIGHT $(14,1) \ll V^{\prime \prime}$ THEH 3725 E E
3749 CL8：PRINTASI2，TRBX18 WIL FOLLOW．．．．．．．．．．
3745 PRTN I TO 5日0：NEXT I
3751 CLS：PRINTQ日，TAB（18）＂YA H T Z E E O
3755 PRIHT＂THE OEJECT OF THE GAME IS THE HIGEST TOTAL SCORE WINS，＂MMITER WI I＂
ST60 PRINT＂THE PLAVER WITH THE HIGHEST TOFALTGER，BUT THE COMPUTER WILL＂
3765 PRINT＂yOU ARE PLAYIHG AGAIHST THE CONTU MOUES．IT WILL HOT LET YOU＇
3770 PRINT＂KEEP AN EUER NHT＂CHEAT．＂
3775 PRINT＂CHEAT，＂
3780 PRINT＂THE SCOREEOARD IS DIUIDED IHTO TO HRLUES LEFT AHD RIGHT．＂
3789 PRINT HOU ARE ALLOUES THREE THROWS I
3796 PRINT＂RUWFDED ARE SELF EXPLAHATORY．＂
3795 PRINT＂FILL HOUSE，
3796．PRINT：PRIHT
3890 PRINT＂PRESS＇HEW LITE＇TO CONTIHLE．．．＂：IHFUTH

3810 CLS：PRItITOU12，＂JHAT IS NOUR
3820 PRINT2512，TAB（20）＂MY INAME IS GEANY
3825 FOR $I=1$ TO $1090:$ NEKT
3830 VS\＄$=$＂THIS YOUR SCORE CARD＂：GOTOS49

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4668 REM
4969 IFH $(7)=1$ THENFOR $I=1$ TO6：$H(7)=H(\vec{r})+H(1):$ HEXTI
4978 IFH $(8)=1$ THENFOR $I=9$ TO1 $5: H(8)=H(8)+H(I): H E X T I: H(8)=H(8)+H(7)$
4098 IFCP $=1$ THEN FORI $=1$ TOE：CP $(7)=C P(7)+C P(I):$ NEXTI
4108 TFCP $(8)=1$ THENFORI $=9 T 015: C P(8)=C P(8)+C P(1): N E X T I: C P(8)=C P(8)+C P(7)$


4139 FORI $=1$ TO2000 2 トEXTI
4148 IFCP $(8)) H(8)$ THEHBI＝＂I＇UE WON 1！＂ELSEES＝＂YOU？UE WON THIS TIME ！－ 4158 CLS：PRIHTO515，TAE 29 ）E $4+21: F O R \quad I=1$ T0100日：NEKTI：CLS
4178 PRINTQ512，＂DO YOU WANT AHOTHER GAME＂： 24
4188 INPUTIS
4198 IFLEFT $4(I s, 1)=" y "$ GOT034 48
4298 TFI FFT $4($ It 1 ，$)$＜＂14＂GOT04178
4218 CLS：PRINT0512，＂0．K．CHICKEN ！！＂：FOR I＝ 1 TO 50日：HEST
4228 CLS：PRINT2512，＂GOODBYE＂：Z末tFOR I＝ 1 TO 100日：NEXT：CLS
4238 END
7000 VSt＝＂THIS IS MY SCORE CARD．．．．．．＂
7919 G05UE 149
7020 PRINT 1640 ，＂IT＇S MY THROW＂ 3 2车：
TQ39 PRINT TAB（26）＂A

7050 FOR＝52T089：FOR $\mathrm{KI}_{1}=52$ TOBgSTER3
7860 SET $(X, 34): R E S E T(X 1,34): N E X T X 1, X$
7070 FORX $=52$ TO91：RESET $(K, 34)$ ：NEXTX
7980 PRINT9794，＂MY SCORE＂ $2 \pm 1$
P09日 PRINTTAB（25）T（1）；TAB（30）T（2）；TAE（35）T（3）；TAB（49）T（4）；TAB（45）T（5）
7091 FRINTa832，STRINGも（64，＂＂
7198 RETURN
$7140 \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{g}: \mathrm{CC}=1: \mathrm{T}=0: \mathrm{AK}=1: \mathrm{IFC}\langle 1$ THEN7 160
Z150 FORI＝1T015：X（I）$=1:$ HEXTI
7168 FORI $=1$ TO15：$\times(1)=C P(I):$ NEXT 1
7170 GOSUB640：GOSUB16030：GOSUB7000
$7180 \quad \mathrm{CM}=1: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+1$
7181 PRINTas32，＂I＇M THINKING＂：ZI：FORI＝1T01000：NEXTI
7182 G0SUB2000
7187 OH AL GOTOT190，7220，7270，7290，7305，7365，7435
7190 IF $X(14)=1$ GOT0 3070日
7195 IFX（19）$=1$ GOTO 39780
7200 IF $:(9)=1$ G0T0－f900

$7210 \mathrm{~B}={ }^{2} \mathrm{~A}$ \＆b
7229 REM FULL HOUSE
7220 REM FULL HOUSE
7225
IFX $(11)=1$ GOTO 30760
7225 IFX $(11)=1$ GOTO 30766
2230 IFX $(9)=1$ GOT0 30800
2230 IFX $(9)=1$ GOT0 30800
7235 IF $T(1)=T(3)$ THEN $\mathrm{d}=\mathrm{T}(1)$
7235 IF $T(1)=T(3)$ THEN $W=T$
7240 IFX $(W)=1$ GOT0 7509
7240 IFX $(W)=1$ G0T0 7500
7245 IF $T(5)=T(3)$ UJ $T(5)$
7250 IFX $(H)=1$ GOT0 7500
7255 IFT $(1)=T(3)$
$726=$ IFT $(5)=T(3)$
$B t=" A$ \＆$E \quad E \quad$
7265 GOTO 30209
7270 REN
7275 IFX $(13)=1$ GOTO 30720
7280 IFX $(12)=1$ GOT0 30746
7285 GOT0 30509
7290 REM
7295 IF $X(12)=1$ GOTO 30740
7309 GOTO 8009
305 REM FOUR OF A KIND
7310 IFX $(10)=1$ G0T030780
7311 IFT $=$ STHEN7315
2312 IFX 2315 IFY $=1$ ANDT $(1)=1$ OOTO
7315 IFK $(9)=1 G 0 T 0$ S080
7320 IFT $(1)=T(4)$ THEN $\mathrm{d}=T(1$
7320 IFT $(1)=T(4)$ THEN $W=$
7325 IFX $(\omega)=1 \quad$ GOTO 7500
7330 IFT $(5)=T(2)$ THEN $\omega=T(5)$
7330 IFT $(5)=T(2)$ THEN $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{T}(5)$
？335 IFX $(W)=1$ GOTO 7590
7349 IFY（11）＝1 G0T07359
7345 GOTO7480

7355 IF $T(5)=T(2) B+=" A$ \＆$B$＂
2360 G0T030200
7365 REM3 OF A KIND
7370 IF $\times(9)=1$ G0T0 30800

7380 IF $X(U)=1$ GOTO 7590
7385 IFT $(5)=T(3)$ THEN $d=T(5)$
7398 IFX（M）$=1$ GOTO 7500
$7395 \operatorname{IFT}(2)=T(4)$ THEN $\mathrm{d}=\mathrm{T}(4)$
7409 IFX $(4)=1$ GOTO 7500
7405 IFX（11）$=190 \mathrm{TO} 7420$
7405 IFX（11）＝160T0 7420

7411 IF $T(1)=T(3) B 4=" A B C$
7412 IFT $(5)=T(3) B t=4 C D E:$
7412 IFT 5 ）＝T（ 3 ）BS＝＂C D E ．
7414 GOT03929日
7420 IFT（1）$=\mathrm{T}(3) \mathrm{B} \$=" \mathrm{D}$ \＆a ${ }^{\text {a }}$
7425 IFT $(5)=T$（ 3$) ~ E S==A$ \＆$E \quad$＂
7430 IFT（ 2 ）$=T$（4） $\mathrm{B}:=" \mathrm{~A}$ \＆ $\mathrm{e}^{2}$
7431 GOTOS0200
7435 PEM CHAIHC
7440 K＝0：IF Tく＞3 GOTOR450
2445 IFX $(15)=1$ G0T0 30321 ELSE 7559
7450 FOR $I=9$ T014： $1 F X(1)=1$ THEN $X=X+1$ ELSEHEXT 1
7455 IF $X=0$ ANDA（15）$=1$ G0T0 30821 ELSE 30509
7480 REM CHANGE ALL DICE
7485 IFT $=3$ GOTO $7550 E L S E P R I+N T 9832$ ，＂I＇M CHANGIMG RLL THE DICE＂： 25 ：
4．490 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 5：T（I）＝RHD（6）5NEXTI
7495 GOSUB16009：GOSUB7980：60T07180
$7500 \quad K(d)=\omega:$ REM LEFT SSCRCRO
7505 OH $X(W)$ GOTO $7510,7515,7520,7525,7530,7535$
7510 Y $(1)=31$ BS $=$＂ONES＂：GOTOT540

$7515 \times(2)=6: 8 \$="$ THREES ${ }^{*}$ ：GOTO7540
$7528 X(3)=9: B s="$ THREES＂：GOT07548
$2525 x(4)=12:$ B $5=$＂FOURS＂：G0T07540
7530 X（ 5 ）$=15: \mathrm{B}=$＝＂FIUES＂： 60 TOF＂ 549

7535 X（6）＝18：日\＄＝＂SIXES＂：GOT07540
7540 PRINTQ832，＂I＇M GOING LEFT＂；Z\＄：＂INTO＂；Bs：FORI＝1T0500：NEXT 7545 GOSUB700日：GOTO 30840
7550 REMZERD
7555 PRINT＠832，＂i＇LL HAME TO SCORE ZERO THIS TIME＂IZ
7560 FOR $1=1$ TO $6:$ IF $\times(1)=1$ THENX $(1)=0: G O T 030840$ ELSE NENT I
7565 FOR $\mathrm{I}=9$ TO 15： $\mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{I})=1$ THEN $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{I})=0$ ：ELSE NEXT I
7579 GOTOSe849
8809 REM DATAOHE
8910 IFX（13）〈＞160T08016
8911 IFT $(1)=T(2) \quad$ 日 $5={ }^{*} A^{\prime \prime}:$ GOT0se21
$8012 \operatorname{IFT}(2)=T(3) \quad B \xi=" C ": G 0 T 08021$
2013 IFT $(3)=T(4) \quad B F=" D ": G 0 T 08921$

8015 G0T0748e
$8016 \operatorname{IFT}(2)=T(3) B s=" A$ D E＂：G0T08021
8017 IFT $(3)=T(4) B=" A$ E E＂：G0T08021
8918 IFT（ 4 ）$=T(5)$ Ban $="$ A B C＂：GOT08021

8028 GOTOT480
8921 GOTO30200 15000 IFX $(7)<1$ GOTO15＠日6ELSEFORI＝1T06：IFX $\langle 1$ ）$=1$ GOT015006 ELSE NEXT
$15001 \mathrm{AA}=10:$ FOR $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{~T} 06: \mathrm{AA}=\mathrm{AA}+\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{I}):$ NEXTI
$15001 \mathrm{AR}-10: F O R \quad I=1706: \mathrm{A}$
15002 IF $A R=16$ got0150．06

15004 PRINT2448，＂TOTRL（IF $63+35$ ）＂；TAB（ 23 ）X（ 7 ）：：NEXTJ，I
15005 IFX $(7)=63$ THENX $(7)=989$
15006 IFX $(8)\langle 1$ RETURNELSE FOR $I=9 T 015:$ IF $X(1)=1$ THEN RETURN ELSE NEXT I
$15007 \mathrm{FF}=10: \mathrm{FORI}=9$ TO15： $\mathrm{FF}=\mathrm{FF}+\mathrm{X}$（I） F NEKTI
15008 IF FF＝ 16 RETURN
$15009 X(8)=0: F O R \quad I=9 T 015: X(8)=X(8)+X(I): F O R J=1$ TO10
15010 PRINTシ512，＂GRAND TOTAL（LEFT PLUS RIGHT）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．＂：TAB（59）X（8）4
：MEXTJ． 1
15011 IFX $(7)\langle>1$ ANDX $(8)<>1$ THENK $(8)=X(8)+X(7):$ FORI $=1$ TO1000： NEXT I
15012 RETURN
16000 FORX $=1$ TOS：FORY＝2T05
16810 IFT（Y））T $(Y-1$ ）THEN 16030
$16020 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{Y}-1): \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{Y}-1)=2$
16030 NEXTY
16040 NEXTX
16050 RETURN
$30000 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}+1:$ IFK $\langle>1$ RETURN：DATA 11235,11236
30016 FORI＝1TO2：READ J（I）：NEXT
30020 DATA $11223,11224,11225,11226,11334,11335,11336,11445,11446,11556$
30021 DATA $11226,11336,11446,11556,22336,22446,22556,33446,33556,44556,24566,3456$
30021 DATA11226，11336，11446，11556，22
6，2J566， $13466,14566,13455,12455$ ，
36040 DATA $11233,11244,11255,11266,11344,11355,11366,11455,11466$
30040 DATA $11233,11244,11255,11266,11344,11355,11366,11455,11466$
30050 DATA11566，22344，22455，22355，22366， $33455,33466,33566,44566$
30060 FORI $=1$ TO18：READK（ 1 ）：NEXTI
30079 DATA $12235,12236,13356,23356,23346,24456$
30080 FORI $=1$ TOG：READKK（I）：NEXTI
30090 DATA $12233,12244,12255,12266,13344,13355,13366,14455,14466$
30109 DATA $15566,23355,23344,23366,24455,24466,34455,35566,45566$
30110 FORI $=1$ TO18：READL（ 1 ）：NEXTI
30120 DATA $12355,12356,12366,23566,23556$
30130 FORI $=1$ TO5：READLL $(1)$ ：NEXTI
30131 DATA $11332,11335,11334,11336,11226,11225,11224,11223$
30132 DATA $22334,22335,22336,33446,33445,44556$
30133 FORI $=1$ T014：PEADN（1）：NEXT

30500 IFTC $>3$ G0T030590
30581 IFX（15）＜＞1 G0T07550 ELSE30821
30590 Bt＝＂A＂：GOTOJ0200
30609 Es＝＂E＂：GOT038200
$30610 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{C}^{2} \mathrm{C}$＂：GOTOSe220
30620 Bt＝＂B＂ 5001030208
$30630 \mathrm{Br}^{4} \mathrm{~A}$ a C＂ 1 GOTO3e200
30631 GOTOJ0200
30700 IFX $(14)=1$ THEN $X(14)=50$ ELSEX $(14)=X(14)+100$
30710 PRINTQ832，＂1＇M GOING FOR VAHTZEE ！！＂；2s：GOT030849

30730 PRINTa832
$39740 \times(12)=39$
30750 PRINTOET2，＂i：UE GOT LOW STRAIGHT THIS TIME＂：2\＄：GOTOJ9840
$30760 \times(11)=25$
30770 PRINTa832，＂FULL HOUSE＂$: 2 \$ ;$＂I＇M PLEASED ABOUT THAT I＂：GOTO30840
$30780 \times(10)=0: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO5:} \mathrm{X}(10)=\mathrm{X}(10)+\mathrm{T}(1):$ NEXTI
30790 PRINTQ832，＂MANAGED FOUR OF A KIND＂；zs：GOTO3日840
$30809 \quad X(9)=0: F O R \quad I=1 T 05: X(9)=\gamma(9)+T(I): H E X T I$

36820 IF $<(15)<>1$ GOT030831
$30821 \times(15)=0: F O R I=1 T 05: X(15)=X(15)+T(I):$ HEST
з 9939 PRINTA832，＂PHEu i！JUST MADE CHAIICE THIS TIME＂：25：GOT030840
30840 FOR $1=1$ TO $1000:$ NEXT I：REM END BIT
30850 G0SUET009：GOSUB15000
39869 IF $X(7)\rangle 1$ AHHD $X(8)\rangle 1$ THENCP $(8)=X(8): G 0 T 04968$
30670 FORI $=1$ T0 $15: C P(1)=X(I):$ NESTI
－0EEO FORI $=1$ TO1000：$+4 E T T I$
Jas99 $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{K}=0 \mathrm{O}: \mathrm{T}=0$ ：CC＝0
30991 YSI＝＂THIS IS VOUR SCORE CARD＂
30591 YSI＝＂TH
30909 GOT0369

## 30140 RETURH

## 30200 REM RETHPOW

30201 IF $T=3$ G0T07550
$30210 Z(1)=R N D(6): Z(2)=R H D(6): Z(3)=R N D(6)$
30220 IF $B \$=^{*} A^{\text {in }} T(1)=Z(1): 60 T 030350$
30230 IFBs＝＂C＂T（3）＝Z（1）：G0T030356
30249 IFB $:=" \mathrm{D} " T(4)=Z(1) ; G 0 T 039350$
30241 IFB $s=" \mathrm{E}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{T}(2)=2(2): 60 \mathrm{~T} 030356$
30250 IFEt $=$＂E＂T（5）$=2(1):$ GOT030358
30251 IFBt $=$＂B \＆$E$＂$T(2)=Z(2): T(5)=2(3): 60 T 030356$
30260 IFB $s=" C$ D E＂$T(3)=Z(3): T(4)=Z(2): T(5)=Z(1): G 0 T 030 J 5 e$
30261 IFBs＝＂日 C D＂T $(2)=Z(1): T(3)=2(2): T(4)=2(3): G 0 T 030350$
3627 IFB $\$=" A$ D E＂T $(1)=Z(1): T(4)=Z(2): T(5)=Z(3): G 0 T 039350$
3928日 IFB $t=" A$ B E＂T $(1)=Z(1): T(2) m Z(2): T(5)=Z(3): 60 T 030750$
39280 IFBt＝＂A E E＂T $(1)=Z(1): T(2)=Z(2): T(5)=Z(3): 60 T 030350$
30290 IFE $=" A B C C^{\prime \prime} T(1)=Z(1): T(2)=Z(2): T(3)=Z(3): 60 T 030350$
503e日 IFBs＝＂A \＆B＂T $(1)=2(1): T(2)=Z(2): G 0 T 030350$

30311 IFEs＝＂A \＆C＂T $(1)=Z(1): T(3)=Z(2): G 0 T 030350$
30312 IFBs＝＂A \＆E＂T（1） $2 Z(1): T(5)=2(2)$
30350 PRINT～日32，＂I＇M CHPNGING＂：B $5: "$
30350 PRINTQ832，＂I＇M CHPNGING＂sB\＄7＂＂： $251 F O R \quad \mathrm{I}=1$ TOI000：NEXTI
30351 GOSUB160日Q：GOSUB7080：GOTOF180
30509 REM DATA SORT
30509 REM DATA SORT
$30510 \mathrm{SCmT}(1) * 10[4+(\mathrm{T}(2) * 19(3)+(\mathrm{T}(3) * 16[2)+(\mathrm{T}(4) * 10)+\mathrm{T}(5)$
30520 FORI $=1$ TO2：IFINT（SC）$=1$ NT $\langle J(I)$ SOTOS958GELSENEXTI
30538 FORI＝1T010：IFINT（SC）$=1 N T(J J(1))$ GOT030600 ELSE NEXT 30540 FORI $=1$ T018：IFINT（SC）$=\mathrm{INT}(K(I)$ ）GOT030610 ELSE NEXT 30550 FOR $I=1 T 06:$ IFINT $(S C)=I N T(K K(6)) 60 T 030620 \quad$ ELSE NEXT 1
 30571 FORI＝1T014：IFINT（SC）＝INT $\langle M(I)$ ）：GOTOJ0630


## programinin

## MANIPULATING YOUR DATA

An important part of designing a program is deciding exactly how data is to be represented and organised.
The same data may be represented and organised in many different ways, and a particular form will allow some operations to be performed more easily than others.
For example, arithmetic of any kind is very difficult with Roman numerals, but much easier with modern positional notation, and in positional notation the choice of base makes a difference to some operations.
The simplest and best known example is the way in which we can multiply or divide by 10 in base 10 by shifting the digits left or right relative to the decimal point, while in base 2 the same operations give a multiplication or division by 2 .
A less familiar example is found in tests for divisibility. Some commonly used tests are that a number is divisible by 2 if its last digit is divisible by 2 , divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3 , and divisible by 9 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9 . However, these tests rely on the number being written in base 10 and will not necessarily work if the number is written in any other base; for example 9 in base 3 is 100 and none of the tests works in this case.

Character sets in computers vary in the number of characters available, the graphics characters included, and the internal code used to represent the characters.

For many purposes it is not necessary for the programmer to know the internal code since high-level programming languages usually provide functions for converting from code to character and vice versa.
In Basic the commonly used

functions are ASC ("x") or CODE (" $x$ ") which gives the code for the character x , and CHR\$(N) which gives the character corresponding to the code number N .
In some machines the same code gives different results according to how it is used; for example, on the PET PRINT CHR\$ (N) and POKE S, N where S is a location on the screen, do not generally produce the same character.
In programming it is always best to use methods that do not depend on special features of the machine, as this will make your programs easily transportable.

The following program for converting numbers to hexadecimal (base 16) demonstrates a method that is often used for calculating the character code corresponding to the digits of a hexadecimal number.
100 PRINT "DECIMAL NUMBER"; 110 INPUT N
200 LET N1 $=\mathrm{N}$
210 LET H\$ =""'
220 LET Q $=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{N} 1 / 16)$
230 LET D $=\mathrm{N} 1-16 * \mathrm{Q}$
240 LET A $=$ D +48
250 IF $A>57$ THEN LET $A=A+$ 7
260 LET H\$ $=$ CHR\$ $(\mathrm{A})+\mathrm{H} \$$
270 IF N1 < 16 THEN GOTO 300
280 LET N1 = Q
290 GOTO 220
300 PRINT N: "IN DECIMAL IS"; H\$; "IN HEX"
310 GOTO 100

Lines 220 and 230 give $D$ equal to the remainder after dividing N1 by 16 ; which is the value of the rightmost digit in the hexadecimal form. Lines 240 and 250 give A equal to the ASCII code for D.
In the ASCII code the digits 0 to 9 are coded as the numbers 48 to 57, and the letters A to Z are coded as 65 to 90 ; thus adding 48 to D gives the correct ASCII code if $0<=D<=9$, but if $10<=D<=15$ it is necessary to add another 7 to get the ASCII code for a letter from $A$ to $F$.
This method is machinedependent, as it makes use of specific ASCII codes, and while it will work on most home computers it will not work on all of them. The Sinclair machines, for example, do not use the ASCII codes. However, it is easy to convert the program so that it does not depend on the particular code used to represent the characters. If we add:
10 LET C $\$=$ " $0123456789 A B C$ DEF"
240 LET H\$ = MID\$ (C\$, D +1, 1) $+\mathrm{H} \$$
and delete lines 250 and 260 the program will work on any machine with Microsoft Basic regardless of the character code used. It still will not work on a Sinclair ZX81 as Sinclair BASIC does not have the MID\$ function. However, in Sinclair Basic line 240 can be replaced by 240 LET H\$ $=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{D}+1)+\mathrm{H} \$$

## DEFINING CODES . .

What we are doing in the second method is, in effect, defining our own code so that the code used in the machine is irrelevant to the working of the program.

In most applications we have to define our own representation for the data because the machine does not provide exactly what we want.

As an example, consider the problems of representing playing cards in a program. Some home computers have graph symbols for the suits but others do not; in the latter case we can
use the letters C,D,H,S, as easily remembered abbreviations.
A card-playing program will have to accept cards input from the keyboard, perform various operations on the cards, and display cards on the screen, and these three phases may require entirely different representations of the cards and hence require conversion between the different representations.

For example a card may be typed in as CA, held as the number 14 for calculations concerning the play, and displayed on the screen as a picture of the Ace of Clubs.

The programmer will have little choice in the input and output forms as these must be easily recognised by the user, but the internal form may be chosen in many ways differing in both representation and organisation.

The choice of an internal form suitable for the operations that must be carried out can make a great difference to the ease or difficulty with which the program is designed and coded.

## STORING CARDS .

One method of storing cards which simplifies many operations is to use a string array in which the array elements are the input forms and the array indices are used either as numeric codes for the cards or as pointers to another array giving numeric codes.
For example, we could define a string array $P \$(52)$ with P\$(1)="CA", P\$(2)="C2", $\mathrm{P} \$(13)=" \mathrm{CK}{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P} \$(2)=" \mathrm{DA}{ }^{\prime \prime}$, $\mathrm{P} \$(52)=" \mathrm{SK} "$.

We can then use a simple routine to check that what the player has typed in is actually a valid card:
100 INPUT C\$
110 LET I = 1
120 IF C\$ = P\$(I) THEN GOTO 200
130 LET I = I + 1
140 IF I < 53 THEN GOTO 120 150 PRINT "NOT A VALID CARD, TRY AGAIN"
160 GOTO 100
200 ...

If the program began by dealing the player's hand we must also check that the card he typed in was included in the hand he was dealt.

On exiting the above routine I points to the array element corresponding to the card typed in, which with $\mathrm{P} \$$ as defined means that the cards are coded as $C A=1, C 2=2$, etc.

This simple method of obtaining a numeric code may be all that is needed for some purposes. For example, to sort a hand we can simply sort the codes into ascending order and when we convert the codes to strings by looking up the P\$ array we will find all cards of the same suit together and in order from Ace low to King high.

Other orders can be catered for by defining P\$ differently. If we want the cards sorted into suits and in order from two low to Ace high we define $\mathrm{P} \$(1)=" \mathrm{C} 2$ " $\mathrm{P} \$(2)=" \mathrm{C} 3 ", \ldots, \mathrm{P} \$(12)=" \mathrm{CK}^{\prime \prime}$, $\mathrm{P} \$(13)=" \mathrm{CA}{ }^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{P} \$(14)=" \mathrm{D} 2 ", \ldots$; if
we want the hand sorted with cards of the same rank together regardless of suit we define $\mathrm{P} \$(1)={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{CA} A^{\prime}, \quad \mathrm{P} \$(2)={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{DA}^{\prime \prime}$, $\mathrm{P} \$(3)=" \mathrm{HA} A^{\prime}, \quad \mathrm{P} \$(4)={ }^{\prime} \mathrm{SA}^{\prime \prime}$, $\mathrm{P} \$(5)=" \mathrm{C} 2 "$, etc.
In many card games we will need to separate the suit and value of a card, and possibly perform some manipulations with the value.
If we store the cards in an array such as $\mathrm{P} \$$ the suit can be found easily as $\mathrm{S} \$=$ LEFT $\$$ ( $\mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{I}), 1$ ) and a numeric code can be devised from this if necessary.
It is usually more complicated to deal with the rank or value of the cards; it is rare to find a card game that requires any operation on the suits other than ordering or testing for equality, and sometimes for colour. However, different card games require a wide range of operations to be carried out on the ranks or values of the cards and there are frequently special cases.

## GAMES YOU CAN PLAY

If we look at $\alpha$ few games we can see some of the necessary operations and special cases that affect the suitable representations of the cards.

## CRIBBAGE

Points are scored for cards in sequence, with 10 , J.Q.K entering into sequences in that order, so it would appear that these cards can be given a value of 10 , 11, 12, 13 respectively. However, points are also scored for combinations of cards totalling 15 and in this case $10, \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{Q}$ and K all count as 10 . Thus we need a different representation for J, Q. K according to what we are doing.

## POKER

A run of five cards may have an Ace as the high card or the low card, but cannot have an Ace in the middle. Thus, A, 2, 3, 4,5 and 10 , J, Q, K, A count as runs, but J, Q, K, A, 2 does not. However, elsewhere in the game Ace is always high. Probably the easiest way of dealing with this anomaly is to include a special test for runs of the type A, 2, 3, 4, 5.

## BLACK JACK

The aim of the game is to get
the highest total without going over 21, where 2 to 10 count as the spot value, J, Q, K count 10 , and A may count as either 1 or 11 as the player wishes. In evaluating a hand it is necessary to allow for the two different values that may be assigned to an Ace.

## BRIDGE

In the bidding the suits rank from low to high, Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, Spades, No Trumps. In the play, however, there may be a trump suit, in which case a card of the trump suit ranks above cards of any other suit whenever it is played in a trick. To allow for this we need a valuation of the cards that may change from hand to hand.

Where we have a straightforward ordering of the cards in a suit, whether from Ace low to King high as in Cribbage, or from two low to Ace high as in Bridge, it is possible to calculate the rank of a card from its position in the P\$ array.

For example, using the third definition of P\$ above, LET $\mathrm{R}=$ INT( $(\mathrm{I}+3) / 4$ ) would give R the value 1 when I was $1,2,3$ or 4 (i.e., for an Ace), 2 when I was 5 , 6, 7 or 8 (i.e., a Deuce), etc.

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## ULTIMATE ULTIMAX

In Las Vegas everybody's talking about the Ulitimax, Commodore's new games machine. This $\$ 149.95$ system has a higher specification than the VIC-20, which is twice the price. We can expect it in Europe in the summer with a price tag of around E99.
The Ultimax is a programmable colour computer which connects directly to the TV. It has a membrain keyboard, like the ZX81, and can be programmed in Basic. It uses both plug in cartridges not VIC 20 compatible - and cassettes, and uses some of the VIC 20 peripherals - like joysticks, paddles and light pens. It does not have any expansion parts, and is not planned to take any communication, disc or printer peripherals.
It has a polyphonic sound generator, and an overlay keyboard turns it into an electronic organ similar to Casio's early VL-Tones.

Commodore have signed an agreement with Bally to transfer some of their arcade games to VIC 20 and Ulitmax cartridges. Uitimax has a resolution at least twice that of the VIC 20 , with a 40 column by 25 row character screen.
The VIC 20 has some exciting new programs, including VIC Avenger, a copy of the original arcade game, Slots - which is a very realistic slot machine, Poker, Jupiter Lander, Super Alien, Midnight Drive and Magic Mouse.
An 8 K memory expander and a cheap modem (\$109) have also been released for the VIC 20. It now has a big brother, the VIC 20 16 which has a 16 K memory as standard. Also introduced is the Commodore 64 , a 64 K colour computer that looks just like the VIC 20, has a 40 column screen, runs all VIC peripherals and all Ultimax cartridges. This is priced at $\$ 595$ - say $£ 395$ when it eventually reaches the home market.

General Consumer Electronics have looked around for some novel games to bring to the market. They have succeeded with a new range of wrist watch size games.

Arcade Time has Hyperblast, Planet Raiders, Galaxy Gunner and Cosmic Clash; Game Time has Firing Squad, Missile Strike, Alien Assault and Blast Away; whilst Sports Time has Football, Basketball and Soccer. They also tell the time!
The animated LED displays occupy an area of just $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$.
Casio introduced a whole range of calculators that sing, tell fortunes, play games, tell the time and even calculate! They included a calculator that sounds like ten different instruments; a calculator that is really a miniature player piano that can store up to 240 notes and then play them back automatically; one that has three different games, and one that simulates a boxing ring.
The MG777 has three built in games in addition to the usual calculating facilities. The games include Digicube, Digislot and Trackdown. Digicube is quite difficult, and involves getting all nine squares filled up with a preset number, in a preset number of moves.

Each press of a key adds one to the randomly arranged sequence. Digislot is a slot machine game and Trackdown involves

## TIGER'S NEW GAME PLAN

One company that made its debut in 1981 was Tiger Electronic Toys. Their systems are just available in the UK.

They have introduced some hand held games which include a buit--in clock. The models have animated figures and the L.C.D. displays use multi-coloured graphics. They also have sound effects.

Caveman involves getting a lit-
tle caveman past a ravenous dinosaur which is between you and the cave. Just to make life interesting you also have to dodge random lightning bolts.
King Kong involves saving a lady held captive by. a giant gorilla on top of the Empire State Building. In Space Flight you defend your space fleet from the invaders.

Monster Maze has joystick control and full colour animation and involves avoiding a monster whilst getting to the centre. Finally, Dragon involves saving maidens from a tower while at the same time avoiding a fire
out for the educational game market.
A new cheaper Speak and Spell - the Compact - has just been introduced and costs only $\$ 45$.

Texas Instruments have also introduced 26 new software packages for the 99/4 computer. These include: T.I. Invaders; Car Wars; Adventure; Munch Man; Speak and Spell and Speak and Math; lots of educational software; and business aids.


Pictured is the U.S. Games Corp's tabletop arcade game Super Football. This game is based on American football. Tiger also, have a couple of educational games based around their K-Z-8 talking learning computer. These cartridges now consist of subjects such as geography and grammar. They have also introduced a talking picture book which looks very similar to the Texas Instruments Teach and Tell.
following lighted squares on the keyboard. Model BG8 has a built in boxing ring when the game is activated two boxers appear in the display area of the unit.

It is up to the user to knock out the contender by pressing various keys on the calculator. As both fighters exchange punches, the unit automatically keeps score.

See me, feel me, touch me, hear me! demand the STYE loud, flashy machines quietly found their way back to their traditional haunts in pubs and arcades. Pinball is back brighter and brasher than ever.
The video boom almost wiped out this denizen of the amusement palaces - but behind the scenes the pinball makers were working out a way to beat Space Invaders and video machines at their own games.

Aided by the microprocessor, a new generation of "pins" were born. And now you'll believe that pinball can talk! They challenge, encourage and even insult the player using a wide vocabulary of electronic utterances.

Between the Xenon machines' sensuous tones that invite you to, "Try me again", to the Medusa's fierce "Challenge the Medusa!" there are a variety of words and phrases the dedicated pinball player can wring from his favourite machine.

But how did pinball bounce back? Computer and Video Games visited the Wembley headquarters of Bally Conti-

nental - one of the big three pinball manufacturers and distributors. There we talked to David Adams, managing director of Bally's operation in this country.
"The video boom gave pinball a shot in the arm," Adams told us. "It encouraged the evolution of the machines.
"I've been in the business 20 years and it's incredible the way they have developed. The new games are tremendous -quality-wise and player-wise.
"Three years back, arcade managers were taking out their pinball machines and replacing

them with video games. Now there's a shift back to pinball. One of the first machines Bally produced in their fight against the video games was cheekily called Space Invader - and it produced sounds just like the video game of the same name.
"Kids get to a certain level on a video machine. Say they score $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ points every time on their favourite machine, and they keep on scoring 10,000 points. They get so good that they become bored with it.
"With pinball, no two games are the same. They could score 10,000 one game and an embarrassingly low score the next time they play. They keep coming back to play again to beat the machine.'
He adds that pinball designers now concentrate on building more features into machines to test the skills of the players.
Features like captive balls only released when targets are hit in the correct sequence, multi-level playfields and skill shots which send the players' scores soaring.

There are machines which send several balls rocketing down the playfield at the player during a game - just to keep him on his toes.

With the voice, revamped sounds and lights and the skill features these new pinball machines are in good shape to give the video games tough competition in the arcades, claims Adams.
"Pinball is always going to have knocks. It's seen it all
before. There's always going to be pinball."

## TAREETS

 The new neon-bright pinball machines have plenty of surprises in store for the uninitiated who step up to sample their delights.Experienced players like to see ingenuity used in the design of the machines. Multiball features are a big favourite - but tests of skill, in whatever form they appear on the playfield, are essential if a pinball is going to be a winner.

Players also like to get clear instructions on the machines about target sequences or bonus features and how they can get them. On some
machines you can simply bash the ball around the playfield and not know why lights are flashing or if you've collected bonus points.

Players face a real challenge if they step up to one of Bally's latest pinball creations called Centaur. This sinister looking machine - it is resplendent in horror show black and white artwork - is packed with skill features.

Unique to the machine is a feature called equitable multiball. What that means is that each player has to build up his own store of balls for multiball play, getting no advantage from the skills of a previous player.
The play centres around releasing captive balls. This is achieved by hitting a configuration of targets with O.R.B.S. lettering.

Hit in sequence these release a captive ball. Hit out of sequence they store up a number of possible captive multiballs in the machines memory - to a maximum of four.

These can be release by shooting the right passageway when it is lit.
The Centaur also has one other disconcerting feature it plays itself. When no-one has approached its coin-slot for what it regards as an unfriendly length of time it blasts out five balls and sends them rocketing around its own playfield - just to get a bit of attention.

If this singular machine's flipper buttons are pressed when the game is over it speaks out - listing its skill features to anyone who will listen while colour coded lights flash in unison.

Elektra is another Bally machine soon to be seen in the arcades. This has a novel three level playfield - with a mini-

field at its heart. This can only be reached by collecting Elektra "time-units" on the upper levels.
It has two captive balls - on the top and second levels which are released after targets are hit in the correct sequence. Once on the mini-field players can earn up to 195 thousand points on its bonus features.
Multiple flippers feature on Bally's Medusa game which has a two-level playfield. It also has a useful shield post located between the lower flippers which - if you've built up enough bonus points - enables you to save a doomed ball with a touch of a button. It also laughs at you when you lose a ball - which can be very irritating!

The big three pinball makers are all American - Bally, Gottlieb and Williams, with a fourth, Stern taking some of the market. There is also a Spanish manufacturer - but their products are specifically for that country.

The biggest market for pinballs is - of course - in the USA. Germany and France are also pinball provinces as is Italy. In comparison, Britain is still a small market for the machine makers.

Bally - based in Chicago has a large design team working on new themes and designs for its products.

Prototype designs are tested on site before the pinball factories swing into production of a new model. One of the new microprocessor models would cost the buyer around $£ 1,000$ - but second-hand models can be picked up for around $\mathbf{£ 3 0 0}$. Older, electro-mechanical models can be found for less.

HOW THE
In its late 50s heyday, pinball was a really simple machine with a few pot-bumpers and a couple of flippers, completed by one-dimensional artwork on the playfield and backsplash.

Inside it was full of electromechanical levers and switches -a real plumber's nightmare. These machines are now collectors' items and Bally often get requests for parts and spares for vintage machines from pinball enthusiasts.

Nowadays pinballs are controlled by a microprocessor

like the Motorola 6800 which masterminds absolutely everything.

One of the most successful companies, Bally, claims it will be changing this microprocessor soon in order to cut down on the number of matrix -boards inside the machines.

Artwork is now a big feature

PLAYNG
Microcomputers have taken pinball out of the arcade and given it a screen image.

Now that colour has become an integral part of so many home computers, the game can be brought to life in your own living room. It can still be an exhilarating game although the action bears little resemblance to the feel of a buzzing machine beneath your outstretched fingers.

Computers do have certain advantages, however and Tandy has brought out an exciting innovation for its TRS-80 Colour Computer ver-

of the pinball with elaborate designs decorating the backsplash - the artwork on the machine's scoreboard - and playfield.

Bally produced a machine called Lost World with an Adventure/Fantasy theme and received orders for the backsplas̄h alone for people to hang on their walls. Some were stolen from exhibition stands.

What will the future offer? Yet more mind-boggling playfields and tests of the players' skill. One of the newest machines, yet to be seen in arcades, is the Vector.

This has a shooter lane which fires the ball out at an angle onto the lower playfield - if you are lucky or skilful enough it whips up a chute to the top level.

## sion of the game.

This cartridge will allow the player to design his own table.

He decides how many flippers in each game, where they should be positioned and the degree of difficulty involved in the game.

In the past computerised pinball games have fallen short of the arcade machines but this now seems to be changing.

Computerised pinball is represented on the screen in several ways. As a table layout. complete with mushroom shaped bumpers with the different scores marked on them, gates which open and close at random intervals and bats which represent the pinball table's flippers.

Most of the games have sound effects which enhance
play and, depending on the version of pinball, the player is given a different number of balls with which to bump up his score.

Pinball is also available on television games centres, although they are not the most popular of the range. Philips has a version for the G7000, ACE does a pinball game for the Acetronic MPU 1000, and Voltmace produces one for the Database games centre.
BASTER BLASTER DOWN TO ZERO The T.I. 99/4a computer also has a pinball cartridge similar to the Tandy version giving a custom-designed game. This is called Zero Zap. You have to set up your own field positioning on it diamonds and crosses to increase your chances of scoring points. This game differs from the original arcade game because you have to aim an arrow which you control at a target, either diamonds or crosses, and fire. When you score a direct hit the diamonds change into crosses, and vice versa.

One of the best standard computerised pinball games is an American one on sale in the UK. It has the memorable name Raster Blaster and is available through Apple soffware dealers including Zynar and SBD Software of Richmond. Pat Salt of Zynar said: "It's really pretty good. Of the pinball machines I have played I think Raster Blaster is as good if not better than some in arcades."
"The flippers in arcade games haven't always worked when you want them to, or as quickly. With Raster Blaster they are very prompt and easy to control and handle."

Other computers are wellcatered for on the pinball front, as well. Cassettes ranging in price from $\boldsymbol{\$ 4 . 5 0}$ up to top-of-the-range discs with sophisticated sounds and graphics in the £16 range, are proving popular with software buyers, as the home market follows the arcade trend.



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## 11 IIII TI BASE <br> by MOIRA NORRIIE <br> VARIABIE VALUES...

There are many occasions when it is desirable to perform a calculation in a program without immediately printing the result. It may be that the value produced is only an intermediate value in some calculation, or, the value is to be stored for use later in the program - it would be wasteful to perform the calculation more than once.

The LET statement is used to allocate $\alpha$ value to $\alpha$ variable. The general format of the LET statement is
<line no.> LET <variable> = <arith. expr.>

The operation of the LET statement can be described as follows: the arithmetic expression on the right of the " $=$ " is evaluated; the resulting value is then assigned to the variable on the left of the " $=$ ". Assume that a program has three variables A, B and C. At some point in the execution of the program A has the value $2, \mathrm{~B}$ has the value 5 and $C$ has the value 3.5 . If the next statement is:
80 LET S $=A+B+C$
then after this statement has been executed, the value of variable S will be 10.5 and the values of $A, B$ and $C$, will be unchanged.

If the computer now encounters:
$90 \operatorname{LET} \AA=\AA+1$
then the following sequence of events occurs:
the computer first looks up the current value of $\AA$ and finds " 2 ", this value will be copied into the part of the computer that performs arithmetic; it then adds on " 1 " to get the value " 3 " for the arithmetic expression. On examination of the variable name on the left of the " $=$ " it stores the value " 3 " for $A$ - thus
overwriting the old value of $A$ with the new value.

The statement:
90 LET $A=A+1$
therefore means, increment the value of $A$ by 1 .

Last month, I gave an example of a program to count the number of words with four letters that were typed in. In that program, I used a statement similar to the one above to increment the count each time a four-letter word is input.

Another common use of the LET statement to update the value of a variable, is the ided of maintaining a "running total" in a program. I will now look at an example of a program that uses this technique.
A football team wants a program to calculate their average crowd attendance in a season of 40 games. The outline of the program would be:
running total $=0$
repeat 40 times
input no. in crowd
let running total $=$ running total + no. in crowd
end repeat
let average $=$ running total $/ 40$ print results
In many versions of Basic, the first line is not essential since all variables are assigned the value " 0 " initially. When a variable is used as a count or a running total, a vital part of the logic of the program is that the variable should be initialised to " 0 " - it is a matter of convenience that most versions of Basic automatically perform the initialisation for us. Although the calculation of the average could be included in the Print statement, I shall put it in a separate LET statement so that the Print statement is less cumbersome.

## AVOIDING MISTAKES

10 REM CALCULATE AVERAGE
20 REM CROWD ATTENDANCE
30 FOR I $=1$ TO 40
40 INPUT N
50 LET T $=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{N}$
60 NEXT I
70 LET A $=$ T/40
80 PRINT "AVERAGE CROWD
ATTENDANCE $=" ;$ A
90 END

Even this simple program could be extended. One improvement would be the use of printing messages to tell the user what the format of the data typed in should be. Examples of this were introduced last month. Another improvement would be the inclusion of data checks.

I am sure you are all well aware of how easy it is to make typing mistakes. A great problem in computing is the detection of such errors in the data. Some errors are very difficult to detect - for example, someone might type their age as " 22 " instead of " 33 " - however, others are easier to detect - for example, a person typing their age as " 322 " lies outside the possible range of values.

Let's assume in my previous example that the maximum crowd that the ground could hold is 20,000 . Then the value of N should lie in the range 0 to 20,000 . The section inside the FOR loop could be extended to

[^4]56 GOTO 40
A further check is that N should be an integer value. This can be done using the function INT - INT(N) returns the integer part of N .
If N has an integer value, then INT(N) will equal N . I can therefore introduce one more statement in the loop:
42 IF $\mathrm{N}<>$ INT(N) THEN 54
For reasons of brevity, I am unable to include all these data checks in my sample programs.

## EOMMDN USAEE

I have already used the functions INT and RND in the series. A number of commonly used functions are available in Basic as standard functions. This saves the programmer having to write his own programs (or parts of programs) to evaluate such functions. The standard functions provided will often depend upon the power of the version of Basic.

In the table, I have listed the most common standard functions and briefly described their use. As many of them are mathematical, I can only suggest that you ignore those you don't understand!

Wherever the function operates on a value - enclosed in brackets after the function name - that value may be given as a constant, a variable or an expression. For example:
$\operatorname{INT}(6=\mathrm{RND}+1)$
LEN("CAT")
Note that brackets are not required after the function name on the Sinclair ZX81.


However, you should include them in any programs you write. Don't assume that someone running your program won't make mistakes or deliberately try to sabotage your program!
The IF statement tests whether a specified condition is true. So far, the conditions have been simple in that they only involved one test. For example:
$\mathrm{N}<0$
or $\mathrm{N}<>\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{N})$

## CONDITIONS <br> COMPIEX

It is possible to have more complex conditions that involve a combination of simple conditions. This is particularly useful when testing that a value lies in
a specified range. In my example, I had an error condition if either N was less than 0 or N was greater than 200000. This required two IF statements lines 44 and 48 of my program. It is possible to combine these into one IF statement:

## 45 IF N $<0$ OR N $>20000$ THEN 54

Thus, simple conditions can be combined using "OR" to form complex conditions. If any of the simple conditions are true, then the whole complex condition will be true and a jump will be made to the given statement.
It is also possible to check that a number of conditions are all true by combining them 'with 'AND' in a single IF statement.

```
115 IF NS = "SMITH" AND
A = 20 THEN 200
```

could be used to identify persons with the name SMITH and age 20.

## तारा हुपान SYSTEMS SUMMARY

When moving to a new computer system, or converting programs from one system to another, it is useful to have a summary of the main features of the version of Basic used.

In each future issue, I will provide a reference table for one particular system. The table will outline the main differences between standard Basic and the version used on that system. It is envisaged that most of the popular systems will be included. Next month, I will start by looking at the Sinclair ZX81.


# Adventure 

## TO SCROLL OR NOT SCROLL

What is the best way to use the screen to display your adventure? Sooner or later in writing an adventure you must decide whether to use the conversational scrolling technique or $\alpha$ whole screen approach.

The disadvantage of scrolling becomes obvious when the player has to recall details of his location, which can soon become tiresome. As soon as the machine reply is decided it may be screened with a PRINT statement, and the program looped back to the INPUT line.

However, I prefer to clear the screen and redisplay the location details together with the machine's reply. In my opinion this gives a more polished appearance to the game, the player having more relevant information displayed at any one time.

It is also useful to display the
computer's reply is a bit mystifying he can check what it was responding to, a typing error maybe?

If the screen is cleared when INPUT is received, and PRINT statements executed as each piece of information to be displayed is available, the presentation will look very jerky, leaving the player in a state of nerves waiting for the whole thing to crash! This can be avoided if all the replies are assigned to variables and only when all are set is the screen cleared. All these variables can now be screened at once, providing a smooth change and giving the illusion of speed, since the screen is never really blank.

Using Q1\$ for the reply, the lines 3000 to 3050 described last month will look like:
3030 LET Q1\$ = 'IMPOSSIBLE' : GOTO 100

Between lines 100 and 150 we will insert some IF statements later. Using OT\$ and OW\$ for the objects, display coding will now look like this:

```
100 REM start of main loop
150 LET OT$ = '" " : LET OW$
        LET OS$ = "I CAN SEE:
160 FOR I = 0 TO 3: IF P (I) = IN
        HHEN LET OWS(t = O$(t) +
170 IF LEN(OSS) + LENIOWS
        (no of characters per line on
        the screen) THEN LET OS$ =
        OS$+OW$ EL.SEIF LEN(OT$)
        + LENVOWS) (no. ol ctiars)
        THEN LET OTS = OT$
        OWS.
1 7 1 \text { REM to prevent object lists}
    wrapping round
180(clear screen) :PRINT L$(LN):
    IF LEN(OS$) > }12\mathrm{ THEN
    PRINT OS$: IF LEN(OW$)
    O THEN PHINT OWS : IF
        LEN(OT$) > 0 THEN PRINI
        OT$
190 PAINT YOU TOLD ME TO":
        R1$ :IE LEN(Q1$) > O THEN
        PRINT Q1$:IF LEN(Q2$)>0
        THEN PRINT Q2$
91 REM only print replies that
    exist
200 LET Q1$ = " ": LET Q2$
        REM set replies to null for
        next time round
210 INPUT R1$ : REM contlnue
with next command
```

ENTER THE
Many Adventures are trying to more faithfully recreate the fantasy rolenlaying Dungenens \& Dranons game which originally spawned the computerised version.
Hellfire Warrior is an example of the D\&D style - very different from the plain language type of game but just as intriguing.
The version I played was supplied on cassette for TRS-80 (Model I only, the game also being available tor Pet, Yhiteo Genie and Apple machines, and on disc. The package is very impressive, and includes loading instructions for the particular machine, a command code nrompt card, and a well produced and nicely illustrated booklet deseribing the background to the dungeons, monsters and treasures.

After loading the first program on the tape, The innkeeper - yoil are given gold coins and assigned varying degrees of the attributes

HELLFIRE intelligence, intuition, strength, constitution, dexterity and ego.
These all have a hearing on the outcome of future actions. You are now invited to bid for weaponry and armour which come in different shapes and sizes, and for slaves and elixirs.
This turns into a real bartering session, with a very realistic simulation you will need your wits about you to obtain what you need at the towest possible price. If you olfer an insuntingly tow price, the chances are you will get an equally insulting reply
When fully equipped you are asked which level of the dungeon you wish to enter. Data fallowed by a second program - The Dungeon Master is automatically loaded, all previous data being preserved during this load.
You are now in the dungeon, your immediate environs being displayed graphically alongside such details

DUNGEON
as: fatigue, wounds, room number. You must explore the dungean, seeking out eecret doors and trape avaiding or killing monsters en-route whilst collecting treasures.
This is where familiarity with the command codes is useful - hang around tee leng and the Giant Red Ant or the Great Tick will get yout
Should you be lucky enough to get your treasures back to the inn before Olias the Dwart catches you, they ean te exchanged for gold You cant then input your latest experience level and attributes back into the Innkeeper program, and start off again towards another more difficult level.
Allogether a very deep game, and cleverly written, it should please Dungeon \& Dragons fans and Adventurers alike.
Many thanks to Allorey for the review tape, and to Mark Jenkins for initiating me into D\&D, hefore tackled this game!

## Make the most of your Sinclair ZX Computer... Sinclair ZX software on cassette. £3.95 per cassette.

The unprecedented popularity of the ZX Series of Sinclair Personal Computers has generated a large volume of programs written byusers.

Sinclair has undertaken to publish the most elegant of these on pre-recorded cassettes. Each program is carefully vetted for interest and quality, and then grouped with other programs to form a single-subject cassette.

Each cassette costs $£ 3.95$ (including VAT and p\&p) and comes complete with full instructions.

Although primarily designed for the Sinclair ZX81, many of the cassettes are suitable for running on a Sinclair ZX80-if fitted with a replacement 8 K BASIC ROM.

Some of the more elaborate programs can be run only on a Sinclair ZX Personal Computer augmented by a 16 K -byte add-on RAM pack.

This RAM pack and the replacement ROM are described below. And the description of each cassette makes it clear what hardware is required.

## 8K BASICROM

The 8K BASIC ROM used in the ZX81 is available to ZX80 owners as a drop-in replacement chip. With the exception of animated graphics, all the advanced features of the ZX81 are now available on a ZX80-including the ability to run much of the Sinclair ZX Software.

The ROM chip comes with a new keyboard template, which can be overlaid on the existing keyboard in minutes, and a new operating manual.

## 16K-BYTE RAM pack

The 16K-byte RAM pack provides 16 -times more memory in one complete module. Compatible with the ZX81 and the ZX80, itcan beused for program storage or as a database.

The RAM pack simply plugs into the existing expansion port on the rear of a Sinclair ZX Personal Computer.


## Cassette 1-Games

For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8 K BASIC ROM)

ORBIT - your space craft's mission is to pickup a very valuable cargo that's in orbit around a star.

SNIPER-you're surrounded by 40 of the enemy. How quickly can you spot and shoot them when they appear?

METEORS-your starship is cruising through space when you meet a meteor storm. How long can you dodge the deadly danger?

LIFE-J.H.Conway's 'Game of Life' has achieved tremendous popularity in the computing world. Study the life, death and evolution patterns of cells.

WOLFPACK-your naval destroyer is on a submarine hunt. The depth charges are armed, but must be fired with precision.

GOLF-what's your handicap? It's a tricky course but you control the strength of your shots.

## Cassette 2-Junior

Education: 7-11-year-olds For ZX81 with 16 K RAM pack

CRASH-simple addition - with the added attraction of a car crash if you get it wrong.

MƯLTIPLY-long multiplication with five levels of difficulty. If the answer's wrongthe solution is explained

TRAIN-multiplication tests against the computer. The winner's train reaches the station first.

FRACTIONS-fractions explained at three levels of difficulty. A ten-question test completes the program.

ADDSUB-addition and subtraction with three levels of difficulty. Again, wrong answers are followed by an explanation.

DIVISION - with five levels of difficulty. Mistakes are explained graphically, and a running score is displayed

SPELLING - up to 500 words over five levels of difficulty. You can even change the words yourself.

## Cassette 3-Business and <br> Household

For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM) with 16 K RAM pack

TELEPHONE-setup yourown computerised telephone directory and address book. Changes, additions and deletions of up to 50 entries are easy.

NOTE PAD-a powerful, easy-to-run system for storing and
retrieving everyday information. Use it as a diary, a catalogue, a reminder system, or a directory.
BANK ACCOUNT-a
sophisticated financial recording system with comprehensive documentation. Use it at home to keep track of 'where the money goes,' and at work for expenses, departmental budgets, etc.

## Cassette 4-Games

For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8 K BASIC ROM) and 16 K RAM pack LUNAR LANDING-bring the lunar module down from orbit to a soft landing. You control attitude and orbital direction-but watch the fuel gauge! The screen displays your flight status-digitally and graphically.

TWENTYONE-a dice version of Blackjack.

COMBAT - you're on a suicide space mission. You have only 12 missiles but the aliens have unlimited strength. Can you take 12 of them with you?

SUBSTRIKE- on patrol, your frigate detects a pack of 10 enemy subs. Can you depth-charge them before they torpedo you?

CODEBREAKER-the
computer thinks of a 4 -digit number which you have to guess in up to 10 tries. The logical approach is best!

MAYDAY - in answer to a distress call, you've narrowed down the search area to 343 cubic kilometers of deep space. Can you find the astronaut before his life-support system fails in 10 hours time?

Cassette 5-Junior
Education: 9-11-year-olds For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASICROM)

MATHS-tests arithmetic with three levels of difficulty, and gives your score out of 10 .

BALANCE-tests understanding of levers/fulcrum theory with a series of graphic examples. VOLUMES - 'yes' or 'no' answers from the computer to a series of cube volume calculations.

AVERAGES - what's the average height of your class? The average shoe size of your family? The average pocket money of your friends? The computer plots a bar chart, and distinguishes MEAN fromMEDIAN.

BASES-convert from decimal (base 10) to other bases of your choice in the range 2 to 9 .

TEMP-Volumes, temperatures - and their combinations.

## How to order

Simply use the order form below, and either enclose a cheque or give us the number of your Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard account. Please allow 28 days for delivery. 14 -day money-back option.

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# Sinclair $\mathbf{X X 8 1}$ Personal Coma the heart of a system that grows with you. 

1980 saw a genuine breakthrough the Sinclair ZX80, world's first complete personal computer for under $£ 100$. Not surprisingly, over 50,000 were sold.

In March 1981, the Sinclair lead increased dramatically. For just $£ 69.95$ the Sinclair ZX81 offers even more advanced facilities at an even lower price. Initially, even we were surprised by the demand - over 50,000 in the first 3 months!

Today, the Sinclair ZX81 is the heart of a computer system. You can add 16 -times more memory with the ZXRAM pack. The ZX Printer offers an unbeatable combination of performance and price. And the ZX Software library is growing every day.
Lower price: higher capability With the ZX81, it's still very simple to teach yourself computing, but the ZX81 packs even greater working capability than the ZX 80 .

It uses the same micro-processor, but incorporates a new, more powerful 8K BASIC ROM - the 'trained intelligence' of the computer. This chip works in decimals, handles logs and trig, allows you to plot graphs, and builds up animated displays.

And the ZX81 incorporates other operation refinements - the facility to load and save named programs on cassette, for example, and to drive the new ZX Printer.


[^5]
## Kit: £49.5s

## Higher specification, lower price -

 how's it done?Quite simply, by design. The ZX80 reduced the chips in a working computer from 40 or so, to 21 . The ZX81 reduces the 21 to 4 !

The secret lies in a totally new master chip. Designed by Sinclair and custom-built in Britain, this unique chip replaces 18 chips from the ZX80!

## New, improved specification

- Z80A micro-processor - new faster version of the famous Z80 chip, widely recognised as the best ever made.
- Unique 'one-touch' key word entry: the ZX81 eliminates a great deal of tiresome typing. Key words (RUN, LIST, PRINT, etc.) have their own single-key entry.
- Unique syntax-check and report codes identify programming errors immediately.
- Full range of mathematical and scientific functions accurate to eight decimal places.
- Graph-drawing and animateddisplay facilities.
- Multi-dimensional string and numerical arrays.
- Up to 26 FOR/NEXT loops.
- Randomise function - useful for games as well as serious applications. - Cassette LOAD and SAVE with named programs.
- 1 K -byte RAM expandable to 16 K bytes with Sinclair RAM pack.
- Able to drive the new Sinclair printer.
- Advanced 4-chip design: microprocessor, ROM, RAM, plus master chip - unique, custom-built chip replacing 18 ZX80 chips.


## Built: 56

## Kit or built - it's up to you!

You'll be surprised how easy the ZX81 kit is to build: just four chips to assemble (plus, of course the other discrete components) - a few hours' work with a fine-tipped soldering iron. And you may already have a suitable mains adaptor -600 mA at 9 VDC nominal unregulated (supplied with built version).

Kit and built versions come complete with all leads to connect to your TV (colour or black and white) and cassette recorder.


Available nowthe IX Printer for only $£ 49 .{ }^{5}$

Designed exclusively for use with the ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM), the printer offers full alphanumerics and highly sophisticated graphics.

A special feature is COPY, which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further intructions.
How to order your ZX81 BY PHONE - Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard holders can call 01-200 0200 for personal attention 24 hours a day, every day. BY FREEPOST - use the no-stampneeded coupon below. You can pay

At last you can have a hard copy of your program listings - particularly useful when writing or editing programs.

And of course you can print out your results for permanent records or sending to a friend.

Printing speed is 50 characters per second, with 32 characters per line and 9 lines per vertical inch.

The ZX Printer connects to the rear of your computer - using a stackable connector so you can plug in a RAM pack as well. A roll of paper ( 65 ft long $x 4$ in wide) is supplied, along with full instructions.
by cheque, postal order, Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard. EITHER WAY - please allow up to 28 days for delivery. And there's a 14-day money-back option. We want you to be satisfied beyond doubt and we have no doubt that you will be.
To: Sinclair Research, FREEPOST, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3 BR.
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Item

## E SOFTWARE SOFTWARE SOFTWARE SOFTWARE SOF



## ROMAN AROUND IN ANCIENT "BRIGHTON"

England has always been a difficult country to conquer but Julius Caesar was one of the few foreign leaders to do so.
During his governorship of Gaul he invaded Britain with 600 transports carrying an army of five legions and over 1,000 cavalry. Sharpsoft of London has brought out a game which makes the player reenact the strategy he employed to wage war against Britain.
If Sharpsoft had spelt the name of the game correctly it would have added more credence to the "Caesar's Invasion of Britain", which ultimately turned out to be worth sticking with.
"Caesar's Invasion of Brighton" (he didn't aim high to start with) is an adventure game in which your job is to capture the stronghold of Cassivellaunus, a Celtic leader, and return safely to your ships.
At the beginning of the game you are given the option of

## SOLAR <br> STRATEGY HALACICATTACK

This battle for control of a solar system relies on more than just reactions and a fast finger on the fire button.

The object of this dull but very addictive game is to colonize a solar system or free it from the Kzintis-depending on your point of view. It is a difficult game to master and requires strategic thinking as well as tactical manoeuvres and rapid reflexes.

Control of your ship is via the keyboard, and requires quick thinking when under attack from Kzinti ships. You also control your Torps and Phasers from the
keyboard, and accuracy in aiming is most important.

It took me about 10 plays before I could hope to win a battle. After that I won about $70 \%$ of the time, but I have not yet conquered the whole solar system.

The display is nice, showing each planet in a distinctive way, and the scale has been well chosen to allow you to get lost, but not too often. Another nice feature is the ability to specify various parameters such as number of Kzinti ships in each attack, speed and effectiveness of Torps, and other vital items.

Beaming armies up and down between ship and planet is an added complication which I enjoyed but it is tedious in the early stages.

Recommended to all committed space war enthusiasts with time to spare!
Galactic Attack runs on a 48 K Apple under DOS 3.3 or Pascal, costs $£ 17.55$ and is available from Woodland Software.

## A MISSION TO WARP YOUR MIND

If Galaxians and Space Invaders caused you headaches, Threshold will give you migraine. It is one of the most compulsive games I have come across since green meanies and winged creatures first flew onto my screen.

Each time you successfully destroy one wave of invaders, a different breed of creature attacks.

You get five ships fully equipped with Delta class lasers to blast the aliens, but you must take care hot to run out of fuel by firing too many missiles.

Also at your disposal is a hyper warp drive which slows down the alien action for a few seconds. But because of the power consumed during its use you can only activate it once.

The first onslaught of aliens
are bat like creatures. These are followed by Galaxian types which plummet in a kamikaze style dive towards your ship.

The third type of alien looks more like a member of the fish family and swims across the screen above your ship.

Your five ships are lined up on the right hand side of the screen, and when play begins the engines start to rev up.

Sheer compulsion apart, the game boasts imaginative graphics and sound effects.

Because of the proliferation of aliens, points are quite easy to score and you also get bonus ships after notching up 50,000 points, 100,000 points.

Well worth spending the $£ 19.95$ on Threshold for your Apple II (48K). Richmond based S.B.D. Software is the supplier.

## TAKE A SPIN DOWN THE ALLEY

IENPIN
Tenpin bowling must be one of the last sports which would seem suitable for computerisa－ tion．
It says a lot for computer games designers that they have come up with a version which recreates the need for a good eye and judgement，and still manages to be entertaining．

The screen shows the tenpin lane from the viewpoint of the bowler，with the machinery，and the 10 pins that are to be knocked over in the distance．

The rules of tenpin bowling are simple，but for those not familiar with them，adequate instructions are included with the program．

A ball is rolled down an alley with the aid of the computer＇s two arrow keys and the space bar．Markings，a third of the way down the alley，assist in aiming the ball，and a spin can be given to the ball any time up to it reaching these markings．A game consists of 10 frames per person， you are allowed up to two balls per frame to knock down the 10 pins．The computer keeps your score，and displays this，together with any＂strikes＂or＂spares＂ （knocking over all 10 pins with one or two balls respectively）at the end of the lane，to the left of the pins．To the right of the pins is shown a plan view of the pins remaining standing．

At the end of the game the scores for each player is shown and you have the option of taking part in another game．

There can be between 1 and 4 players and the game has the added effect of sound available through an amplifier．

As usual the Tandy graphics are a limiting factor with this simulation，though not as seri－ ously in this game as in others， and should not spoil the enjoy－ ment．A more serious problem is the fact that the ordinary user would find it difficult to take a backup copy of the program．

Distributor Molimerx is to be praised in supporting his soft－
 a copy be spoiled，a new one would be provided，but it would have been nice to have the facil－ ity（such as there is on the origi－ nal adventure game）to make one

Tenpin is available from Molimerx for the Tandy TRS－80， Models I and III and Video Genie， models I and II．The tape version costs $£ 10.93$ and the disc version， £14．95．

## AMAZING JOURNEY THROUGH PREHISTORY

Wandering around the fairground sideshows，I heard a busker enticing the crowd to roll－up and see the prehistoric monster．
I paid up and entered the tent， only to be enveloped in a grey mist which transported me back into the era of that mightiest of beasts，Tyrannosaurus Rex．

Exploring tentatively，I stop－ ped at an intersection and looked around me．Then came the sound of approaching footsteps．I ran， turning this way and that but there，looming above me，was the dreaded monster．The huge jaws opened to reveal his great teeth．I could just make out something inside，I started to read：＂You have been posthum－ ously awarded 130 points and sentenced to roam the maze forever．If you wish to appeal， press＇stop＇else press＇cont＇．＂। pressed cont ．．．I might get out this time．
3D Monster Maze，is the best game I have seen for the Sinclair ZX81．

The grey and black walls of the maze provide the 3D effect and the graphics make Tyran－

## Bn MONSITR MAVE

nosaurus Rex look suitably frigh－ tening as it paces toward you． The maze corridors are con－ stantly changing as you press the 5,7 or 8 keys to walk forward or turn the corners．There is a way out of the maze but I have only managed to find it twice．If you do manage to exit then your score is increased accordingly．It would be nice to have a high score facility included in the program，though．
The play can be speeded up or slowed down if you alter the listing slightly．Instructions on how to do this are included in the notes supplied with the cassette．

I have found myself wandering around the maze with the mons－ ter lying in wait，somewhere and not wanting to come out．It does give you a chance to find the exit， but it does take away some of the fun．This did not happen very often though．This program then can be highly recommended and is available for a 16 K ZX81 from J ． K．Greye Software on its games tape 4 and costs $£ 5.95$ ．

## SPADE AND SHOVEL WORK पIIEN

A monster infested maze is the playground for a defensive deathgame．

The only way to survive in Alien is to dig holes at strategic spots in the labyrinth．When one of the killer red aliens falls into your trap，you can finish him off by quickly filling it in．
Using the keyboard controls this game is awkward to play－ joysticks are better．The keys to operate your man are bunched together and to move him up， down，left or right needs some getting used to．

It＇s impossible to get around this by using two fingers from each hand to manoeuvre the man about because you must work the＇$A$＇and＇$D$＇keys to activate the digging action with your left hand．

Points are scored by killing off the aliens，but it varies randomly， sometimes it could be 200 ，some－ times 300 ．
Alien requires concentration to work out the best places to dig your holes without hemming you in（you could be devoured by a monster）．Don＇t dig holes which are too far apart．If you have a long way to move your man into position by the time you reach the hole containing the flounder－ ing monster it will be too late．He only remains vulnerable for a few seconds．

Not one of the most graphi－ cally exciting of games for the VIC－20 from Commodore but will keep you busy for a while．Price $£ 19.95$ from VIC software dealers．


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IMAGES ON AN APPLE
The high-resolution graphics facilities of the Apple can be used to create and manipulate shapes. This can be done on any microcomputer with highresolution graphics.

However, on the Apple, shapes can be represented and stored in a special way so that they may be drawn, erased and transformed more quickly than is possible with other micros. Animation using high-resolution images can be achieved much more realistically and impressively on the Apple than on any other machine.

The way in which images have to be stored when using the Apple appears rather awkward at first, but in fact it is no more difficult than any other way of
Fig. 3

representing and storing an image and is soon mastered.

If you want to achieve realistic animation, the effects that the Apple can give are amazing. No system which relies on Basic alone, possessing no comparable special features, gives anywhere near the same speed of execution.

Of course, if you are more interested in creating graphics than in looking at them, you may feel that the Apple makes it too easy by doing all the interesting work, but then you don't have to


Fig. 2
use the special features.
The facilities needed by a programmer to create graphic effects are all available, and the user who wants to do so can create his own graphics system.*

The first diagram shows how a shape is represented, so that it can be stored and the special Applesoft commands can then be used to draw and transform it.

The simple bat shape shown in (a) is decomposed into simple vectors which all have the same length but which point north, south, east or west, as in (b). The vectors making up the shape are then "unwrapped" as in (c) and are then coded. The coding table is
 and the order
in which the vectors are coded and written down is shown in (e). The coded form of the shape is to be stored in eight-bit memory locations. Since the code for each vector has three binary digits, two codes can be stored in each location while the remaining pair of binary digits in each location are both zeros as shown in (e). The resulting table of binary digits is given as (f).

In (g) this table has been translated to hexadecimal and given a header and an end marker, and this is the shape table which represents the bat shape.

The shape table can be loaded into any convenient part of the memory where it will not be over-written, and the address at


Fig. 1
which it starts should be placed in the locations with hexadecimal addresses E8 and E9.

When a shape is stored in this way, the following commands can be used.

DRAW 1 AT X, Y draws shape number 1 in the shape table starting at the screen location in column X and row Y. XDRAW 1 AT X, Y similarly erases a shape.

ROT $=\mathrm{N}$ causes $\alpha$ shape to be rotated clockwise according to the value of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{O}$ gives no rotation, while $N=16$ gives a rotation of 90 degrees. In this way, $N$ gives the rotation in units of approximately six degrees. SCALE $=\mathrm{M}$ causes scaling. $\mathrm{M}=$ 1 gives reproduction at the original size; $M=2$ doubles the size by doubling the length of each vector in the shape. The maximum value for M is 255 .

With these commands, animation can be achieved by repeatedly establishing a position, drawing the shape and then erasing it.
Figure two was produced by the program:
$10 \mathrm{HGR}: \mathrm{HCOLOR}=3$
20 FOR I $=1$ TO 3
$30 \mathrm{X}=50 * \mathrm{I}: \mathrm{Y}=100$
40 DRAW 1 AT X, Y
50 NEXT I
Figure 3 resulted from:
10 HGR : HCOLOR $=3$
20 ROT $=0:$ SCALE $=24$
$30 \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO} 3$
$40 \mathrm{X}=50 * \mathrm{I}: Y=70-15 * \mathrm{I}$
50 DRAW I AT X, Y
$60 \mathrm{ROT}=64-3 * \mathrm{I}:$ SCALE $=$ $24-4 * I$
70 NEXT I

SOS Missile Command Multihead Destructors destroyed city SOS Missile Command . Cluster Mines sighted
SOS Missile Command Plasma Projectile assault SOS Missile Command ..Satellite Bombs in range...SOS Missile

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Based on the Arcade game of the same name, this is easily the finest computer game of its kind available today. It demands quick responses and no small amount of skill to overcome the Aliens even at the lower levels of play. As the game proceeds, so does the risk of total ahiliation, giving at last, a very, very competitive game indeed, and one which will satisfy even the very skilled gamesman.
Very spectacular explosions and sound effects complete the realism. Infinite missile 'sight' control giving movement in every direction.


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4

The eurocard is a versatile aid to those of you building your own circuits. Unlike other types of matrix board it has been designed especially for the use of chips - but it can also be used for discrete components.
The eurocard comes in various sizes and designs depending on the supplier and the use to which it is to be put. Some types allow for an edge connector and others for rack mounting. The most commonly used by hobbyists just has a double row of holes at each end of the board to allow pins to be inserted and wired to.

The tracks, which run on both sides of the board, are designed to accept chip holders of any standard size. You should be prepared, however, to buy special wire-wrap holders if you are using chips with more than 20 pins, as these will take up all of the solder pads on some of the boards. It is possible, in this case, to solder wires on to the pins of the holder to make connections on the underside of the board, but this is not recommended.

Most boards have a pair of power lines which are placed conveniently across the top and bottom of the card where the chips are designed to go. By a single short link to the chip the necessity of individual wiring is done away with. Be certain though to make these connections to each chip first as it is possible to mistake later wiring for these.

If I am using one of the eurocards for a prototype circuit I lay it out in an orderly manner with chips evenly spaced across the board making it easy to see where I have already wired connections.

This, however, may not be possible with, say, a memory board which is required to fit into a very restricted space but may, nonetheless, have a large number of chips of various sizes.

For a low density card the
method of wiring can either be by soldering singleor multi-stranded, insulated conductor or by wire-wrapping using the special cable.

In the case of high density boards the most satisfactory means of making connections is to wire-wrap, and sometimes it is the only practicable method. The idea behind this process is that with extended pins on the chip holders the wire can be wound around, either manually or by the use of a hand tool, to make the connections.
It means that the holders, which previously had to be
spaced, can now be placed almost on top of each other, thus making the size of card required for the design much smaller, saving space and money.

## WHHRWTGTINESUP

There are, as I said, two slightly different methods of wirewrapping. The first, and easier, is to take a very light gauge insulated wire, strip it and wind it around the base of the pin. Do not wind over the top of a previous solder as you may need to unwrap it if you have gone wrong. Even so you should wind the wire around $a$ minimum of three times, so that if there are more than two connections to be made on the same pin there is enough space left.

There is a tool specifically designed for this purpose, looking very much like an inverted needle. There are, however, a number of different models so try them before picking one.

Using the wire-wrap tool makes light work of an often difficult job. The battery operated tool cuts the job time in half - if you know how to use it correctly.

The idea is to wrap an insulated wire around the pin at a very high speed but low torque. The square edges of the pin cut through the insulation and a cold forged weld is formed. This is a great improvement on the
soldered contact although the number of times you can remove the join to remake it is limited.

As with the other methods, the first connections made should be the power lines. You can then be sure that it is a chip that has gone down and not just lack of power.

It is a good idea to loom the power lines, as it is with data or address lines. That is to say, a single is taken from the power point on the card to the first pin, terminated, and then from that pin to the next, and so on and so forth across the board. Beware of over-loading the conductor if you are using too many chips, or high-powered ones.

Designing your own circuits, building them and getting them to work can be very rewarding, but unless you have an idea of how to go about it you can be stumped very easily. By choosing the right method you can cut out a large amount of the hassle involved. Experience will tell you which way is best.

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Four thieves broke into a bank and stole a number of bags of coins.

They decided to lay low for a while and hide in a wood. In the middle of the night one greedy thief woke up and decided to take his share of the loot.

He divided the bags into four equal piles and found he had one bag left over. So he took this spare bag and one of the piles and hid them away for himself.

Each thief in turn awoke and decided to take his share - not knowing some had already been taken - and each in turn found one spare bag, which they also kept, when dividing into four

SUPERMARKET
equal piles.
In the morning they all awoke and divided the loot into four equal piles. This time it went exactly. Nobody commented on the diminished piles because they were all guilty.

They all then went their separate ways picking up their hidden loot on the way. When the last man to awake in the night counted his loot he found he had a multiple of 10 bags.

What was the smallest number of bags they could have stolen?
David Simmons, of Colborne Way, Worcester Park, Surrey and Mrs M. Dickson from Grove Avenue, South Kirkby are this month's champagne winners. Answers to March problems on page 9.


7. Northern genie mixed up the driving force (6)
8. Noisy plugs (4)
12. Bat round print position (3)
13. Ate up the anticipated advent (3)
15. Programming language on the back of the disk (2)
16. Allied Press paper contents (2)
17. Way amongst the deviations (3)
18. Print measures in the dodgem slots (3)
19. Restricted graphical view of a bawl on a squall (6)
21. Civil servant surrounds poetry such as ASCII and EBCIDC (5)
22. Have a care about a Grand Prix (4)
23. To know the reward from a fruit machine (5)
25. Pixel lady (3)


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ATOM Cambridge based Acorn Computers manufactures the Atom machine which has a memory capacity of 2 K , but it can be upgraded to 12 K .

It must be plugged into a television and is available in either kit form or ready built. As a kit it costs $£ 120$ for the 2 K computer or $£ 150$ for the finished product. For a more powerful system, 12 K , the price stands at $£ 220$ (in kit) and $£ 250$ completed.

Acorn also makes the Systems 1,2 and 3 which cost between $£ 69$ and $£ 750$.

APPLE The Apple has a solid software base for both business and entertainment applications. The machine comes with a memory capacity ranging from $8-48 \mathrm{~K}$. You can buy joysticks and paddles to plug in for use with computer games. Colour graphics can be used with a colour television.

The 48 K machine costs $£ 695$ and is obtainable from Apple Computer U.K., formerly Microsense which is based in Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

ATARI 400/800 Most of the software for the Atari microcomputers are games or educational, with business applications only recently being introduced.
The basic 400 with 16 K RAM costs $£ 340$ direct from Atari's UK distributors, via London-based Ingersoll Electronics. The 32 K version sells for $£ 395$. Peripherals for the machines, like disc drive units and cassette recorders can also be obtained from Ingersoll for $£ 325$ and $£ 45$ respectively. The 800 is expandable to 48 K and the 16 K machine sells for $£ 645$.

BBC MICRO COMPUTER The computer adopted by the BBC to sell in conjunction with its forthcoming series is based on the Acorn Proton. The BBC has developed its own Basic to be used on the machine. Minimum memory is 16 K RAM, maximum being 32K. Present plans for the machine are dual purpose, both business and games. Optional extras include joysticks, paddles, disc drives and a cassette for tape loading.

Price is put at $£ 235$ for the 16 K computer and $£ 335$ for the 32 K version.

DAI This is a personal computer made by Data Applications for both business use and home entertainment. The U.K. system (it is made in Belgium) has 48K RAM as well as full colour and sound commands. Data Applications is based in Cirencester, Gloucestershire. The 48 K system now costs $£ 595$.

MICTROTAN 65 Tangerine Computer Systems produce this machine for games and personal use, like household accounts. It comes in kit form and is expandable from an initial 1 K memory up to 48 K RAM. The Microtan 65 costs $£ 79.35$ for the 1 K kit, or $£ 90.85$ assembled from the Ely based firm.

NASCOM There are two Nascoms available at the moment, both can be used for business and games. The Nascom 2 is the more powerful of the two with 8K RAM and with a Basic interpreter.

It can be bought in kit form and off the shelf complete. The kit is $£ 125$ for 1 K RAM and $£ 140$ for the finished 1 K product. $£ 225$ will secure an 8 K kit. Nascoms are available from Warwick-based Lucas Logic.

NEWBRAIN This is a hand-held computer unit which is at the low end of the price bracket. For 2 K RAM you pay $£ 159$ upwards and it is expandable to 20 K of memory. Hobbyists often opt for this machine because of its low cost and it is used for general business and for playing games. An expansion unit is available which supports floppy disc drives, a printer and a visual display unit. It is available from the Grundy Group.

OHIO SCIENTIFIC Ohio Scientific (OSI) makes the Superboard which is aimed at the hobbyist market. Its memory capacity starts at 4 K RAM and is expandable to 32 K if you buy the add-on board.
Other machines in this family include the Challenger 1 and 4. These are essentially, cased versions of Superboard. The Challenger 4 is the cheapest of these at $£ 575$ and includes colour and sound options.

PET Made by Commodore Business Machines, the Pet ranges from 8K RAM to 32 K RAM. It is used mostly by small businesses for general applications but has a hefty hobbyist following. It is available from Commodore of Slough at a starting price of $£ 460$. Compatible peripherals are available for the Pet, including disc drives, cassettes for loading tapes and printers.

SHARP MZ-80K Popular with both business and home users, the Sharp's memory capacity starts at 16 K and has a top limit of 48 K . It comes with a monitor and a cassette recorder built onto the keyboard unit. Disk drives are also available. Manchesterbased Sharp Electronics have a recommended retail price of $£ 460$ for the 48 K unit.

## A/AILABLE IN THE UK

SHARP PC-1211 The smallest computer in the Sharp range. Sharp classifies it as a pocket computer and it is programmable in Basic. It also has a cassette interface for loading and costs upwards of $£ 85$.

SINCLAIR There are two types of Sinclair's microcomputer available for under $£ 100$. Sinclair really brought the microcomputer into the home. The machines are ideal for learning the rudiments of computing but are limiting graphically. The ZX80 has 1 K of memory and is expandable up to 8 K , but is no longer in production. The ZX81 sells for $£ 49.95$ for 1 K in kit form or $£ 69.95$ ready assembled. The 16 K RAM packs costs £49.95.

SORCERER The Exidy Sorcerer is a home computer with a sizeable games following but it is one of the more expensive of the microcomputers, costing upwards of $£ 749$. Memory amount ranges from 48 K to 55 K and there is a plug-in ROM pack for extra capacity. Disc drives and visual display unit are an additional cost. Sorcerers can be obtained from a Cornish firm, Liveport of St Ives.

TANDY TRS-80 Tandy's TRS-80 Model 1 is a machine which is often used for games and is well-supplied with software for both entertainment and business applications. Its memory capacity goes from 4 K to 16 K but there is an expansion unit available upgrading it to 48 K if you want the extra memory. The Model 1 is the cheapest of the Tandy range.

The Model 1 costs $£ 459$ but comes complete with a monitor to use as a V.D.U. and a cassette. The Model III is an integral unit made up of a keyboard, $12^{\prime \prime}$ screen and two slots for $5 \frac{1}{4}$ " discs. It costs from $£ 499$.

TANDY TRS-80 COLOUR COMPUTER Tandy's latest addition to its range of computers is the Extended Basic Micro Colour Computer (or TRS-80 Colour Computer for short). It is available with either 16 or 32 K of memory and costs $£ 449$.

The actual computer unit consists of a keyboard which can be plugged into any television set. It is aimed at both business and games users and Tandy has bought out a variety of instant loading games program packages for the machine.

Joysticks needed to play some of the games are extra and cost $£ 17.95$ a pair. The colour computer can be obtained from Tandy stores nationwide.

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## ZX-81

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ADVENTURE A type of game in which the player has to take a character role and retrieve a number of treasures or objects by a trial and error process giving instructions to the computer. The "hero" (or player) encounters a variety of hazards often taking the form of dangerous monsters, wizards and animals. Some adventure games are so complex that they take weeks, or months, to solve.
ALGORITHM A process or set of rules to carry out a task or solve a mathematical problem.
ARRAY A series of items (data or information) arranged to form a meaningful pattern.
ARROW KEYS The keys on a computer keyboard marked with arrows. Used for moving the cursor across, or up and down the V.D.U. screen.
ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE $A$ language built up with memory codes designed to make programming easier.
BUG A slang term given to a mistake in a computer program which prevents it from working. It can also refer to a mechanical, electrical or electronic defect in a computer.
BYTE A term to measure a number of Bits (Binary digiTS), usually eight bits to a byte.
CAPACITOR An electronic component.
CHARACTER STRING A sequence of characters in a row.
CHIP A tiny piece of silicon which holds all the components that make up a microprocessor.
COMMAND In writing programs this word refers to an instruction word which specifies an operation which the computer must perform.
COMPUTER LANGUAGE Languages are used to make the computer perform operations. They consist of instructions or commands. There are different types of language for carrying out different tasks.
CONVERSATIONAL SCROLLING Data displayed on the screen, involving step-by-step communication between the user and the computer.
DEDICATED CHIP A chip (microprocessor) which has been specially programmed to perform a single or special group of applications, e.g. computer games. ROMs are usually the means by which dedicated chips are developed.

DISC A magnetic storage device. It can be either a hard or floppy disc. Hard discs can usually store more information than floppy discs and are used with mainframe computers.
DISC DRIVE A unit which is connected to the computer, used for loading the information stored on discs into the computer.
DISC STORAGE The method of storing information on discs as opposed to cassettes.
EUROCARD A type of printed circuit board suited to circuits with a large number of chips.
FLOATING POINT This is a notation used for the calculation of numbers in which the arithmetic point, binary or decimal, is movable but not necessarily the same for each number.
FUNCTION A special purpose or characteristic action.
GRAPHICS The name given to pictorial representation of data.
HARDWARE The general term given to all pieces of electronic and-mechanical devices which make up a computer system, i.e. the actual machines.
HIGH RESOLUTION GRAPHICS A method of using Basic commands to move a drawing head to any position on the screen and drawing a line between two specified points. This facility is available on several makes of microcomputer. These graphics can be recreated in greater detail and to a higher degree of accuracy.
INPUT Information (data) fed into a computer.
INTEGER A number which does not contain a decimal point, i.e. a whole number.
INTERACTIVE A word used to describe a system which is capable of real-time man-machine communications.
K Abbreviation for kilobyte.
KILOBYTE A measurement of memory capacity. 1024 bytes of memory. So 8 K is equivalent to 8192 bytes.
LANGUAGE See "Computer Language".
L.C.D. (Liquid Crystal Display) A display containing liquid crystals which light up when electricity touches them. Used in calculators and watches.
L.E.D. (Light Emmitting Diode) Provides a simple display and consists of an electron tube which lights up when electricity is passed through it. Used

as an alternative to liquid crystal.
LOAD Putting information from auxiliary storage into internal storage of a computer. It can be either a complete program or any data. When you load a program you put the contents of the program into the computer's memory from storage either on a disc or a cassette.
LOOP A Basic function referring to the repeated execution of a series of instructions for a fixed number of times.
MACHINE CODE The term used to refer to symbols or numbers assigned to parts of a machine.
MAINFRAME COMPUTER The jargon work used to describe a very large computer.
MEMORY A device which information - data - can be copied into, stored, and later obtained from.
MICROCOMPUTER A tiny computer (as the name suggests) consisting of hardware and software. The main processing blocks are made of semiconductor integrated circuits.
MINICOMPUTER This is a computer which offers memory ranging from 4 K to 64 K and are characterised by giving a higher performance than microcomputers or programmable calculators.
MONOCHROME COMPUTER DISPLAY
A display screen used in a computer which shows a picture in one tone or black and white only.
NUMBER CRUNCHING The operation in computing which carries out the arithmetic and logical processes which information has to go through.
NUMERIC KEYPAD This is a section of the keyboard consisting of a small number of keys. They differ from alphanumeric keys because the numeral, decimal point, and enter keys transmit unique escape sequences.
OUTPUT Data which is emitted from a computer system, either on the screen or in printout form.
PEEK A statement used in Basic which allows you to read the contents of a specified memory address.
PERIPHERALS Equipment which is used with a computer, e.g. printers, V.D.U.s and disc drives.

POKE An instruction used in most versions of Basic allowing you to store integers in a specific place in memory. R.A.M. (Random Access Memory) This
is a memory chip which you can load programs and data to and from.
RANDOMISE A Basic command referring to the procedure for making numbers, data, or events occur at random.
RANDOM NUMBER A number selected at random from an ordered set of numbers.
REAL TIME This is on-the-spot computing when the operation is performed during the time an event is taking place in time to influence the result.
ROM (Read Only Memory) A memory chip which can only be read from and not written into.
ROUTING Is the method of calling up on screen information in Prestel. On the back of each Prestel page is information in the form of lists of numbers which the computer searches to find the number of the page the user wants to move to next.
ROUTINE A set of coded computer instructions used for a particular function in a program.
SOFTWARE Another name for computer programs. It can also refer to computer documentation.
STATEMENT an instruction in a computer program.
STRING A connected sequence of characters, words or other elements usually symbolised with the dollar sign.
SYNTAX The name used to refer to sentence structure rules of programming language.
VALUE The numerical quantity of a data element, and is the number assigned to a variable.
VARIABLE A symbol whose numeric value can be changed at all times. It is used when writing programs.
V.D.U. (Visual Display Unit) A unit which is capable of showing data. They look like small televisions.


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