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David Harvett 021-356 4838

Geoff Aikin 061-872 8861

PUBLISHING DIRECTOR

Janet Thorpe

Midlands office:

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Chris Hipwell

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Every effort is made to check articles and listings but PC cannot guarantee that programs will run and can accept no responsibility for any errors.

Now we are

THE FUNCTION of this magazine is sorting microsheep from microgoats and bringing order out of chaos. So we recently published a guide to 16-bit microcomputers. When we started we thought there were about 30; when we went to press there were over 60. Three months later no one knows how many there are. Over 100?

Portables are experiencing a similar boom while eight-bit small business and home computers continue to appear at a terrifying rate. Many more micros of all types are going into production even today. . .

This is the microcomputer boom. After boom comes bust.

No one believes that in two, three or maybe five years time there will be more than 20 or 30 sucessful brands on the market. The obvious inference is that some 330 to 500 micros currently on sale, and untold numbers yet to be launched, will have gone to the wall.

The \$64 billion question is which ones will survive?

The answer is not going to be found by looking at either market shares or famous names. A glance at comparable markets for cars, cameras and hi-fis reveals that dominant names can fade in only a few years. Even in the brief history of microcomputing once-prominent micros such as Altair and the Exidy Sorcerer are virtually unknown to the vast majority of today's buyers. Few will appreciate that the burning question for we impecunious neophytes was once "Nascom or Ohio Superboard?"

When it comes to market share bear in mind that only two years ago the Sinclair ZX-80 was. in volume terms, the biggest-selling microcomputer of all time. How many are still in use?

Nor can the choice be made on the grounds of quality. Some truly appalling computers seem to sell in quite large numbers, while far superior ones - such as the aforementioned Exidy Sorcerer — are neglected into extinction. Clearly a large proportion of microcomputer buyers would not recognise a good machine if it crawled | thought for magazine's fifth birthday.

across the floor and bit them on the leg. When ignorance reigns as widely as it does now, advertising, marketing and sheer salesmanship count for far more than technical quality. Anyway, even the magazines cannot cope with the flood of new introductions so how can mere mortals cone?

In the good old days of, oh, 1982 it was a good bet to buy a micro for which there was lots of software. This contributed to the continuing success of the Apple, Atari and Tandy micros, and today is an important element in the choice of a Sinclair Spectrum.

This year software writers are on a new tack. Writers who want to get rich quick sensibly now avoid the popular micros. That part of the software market is tough and competitive. There is no room for another Lunar Lander or simple word-processing package. Even the best programs have many rivals. It is far more profitable to write for a new machine that has no software available at all because desperate buyers will just lap it up. Thus the virility of a new computer's software market is no longer an indication of

Perhaps the solution is to separate the craze buyer of micros from the serious buyer. Craze buyers are the people who would otherwise be buying CB radios or skateboards or some such, so who cares which micros they buy? We will not need to write about them. Serious buyers are the thoughtful people who have intelligent and intelligible uses — or aspirations for such uses for micros, and they read Practical Computing. When the craze buyers have got bored with their whizz-bang machines they will move on to something else. The machines we support will than be left in the market, occupying a commanding position.

We have already outlived a lot of micros and we expect to outlive a lot more. While it may not be true, at least the idea that sanity will eventually return to the market place is a comforting

We seem to be hearing all the time about the Pet system from Commodore Systems, but Pet's 'kld sister', the Kim 1 microprocessor, is also beginning to make an impact. One company which distributes it, GR Electronics of Newport in Gwent, has announced a range of new features which turn the basic system, which retails at £161, into a sophlsticted and powerful machine.

GR is selling a video board at £150 which allows the Kim 1 to be plugged straight into a domestic television set, for use as a visual display unit with a capacity of 16 lines of 64 characters.

A Memory Plus board, costing £199, adds a further 8K bytes of RAM and allows for another 8K of EPROM (that's erasable programmable read-only memory) to be attached.

In addition, GR has launched a Pocket Terminal to act as a sophisticated keyed input device to Kim. The terminal is a handheld device with 40 dual-purpose keys, giving a full ASCII character set, and costs £240.

On the software front, GR is supplying a wide varlety of readywritten software for Kim1. This ranges from basic systems software such as Assembler / Disassembler / Editor, to a number of games programs.

Practical Computing, Volume 1, Issue 3.

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Acorn surcharges under attack

the April issue of Practical Computing that Acorn is at it again. When is Acorn going to get the message that customers don't like the hidden extras that always seem to be essential to Acorn BBC Microcomputer products.

The extreme example was, of course, machine itself. In order to get the early machines up to specification the 1.0 operating system had to be bought. Then there was the disc operating system - you could buy the chip but would have to pay extra to find out how to use it. Similarly, if you buy the Acornsoft Forth cassette you won't get a shred of documentation - not even a glossary — unless you pay extra. The latest example is

I SEE from the review of View in | View. You can have the word processor but if you want to print out anything subtle, of course, you have to pay extra. As John Harris said, "It is a wicked con . . . ". I wonder how many other Acorn BBC Micro products have the same sales trap.

> Acorn's sales department seems to have gone out of its way to upset every section of its users - computer users, disc users, Forth users, etc. - which is a great pity because the BBC Micro system is good. If I were an Acorn hardware or software designer I might be sticking pins in wax models labelled "sales dept." by now.

> > G R Gilmore. Warrington, Cheshire.

Pet keywords

IN THE FEEDBACK column, April 1983, R J Dowling wrote concerning abbreviated keyword entry on Commodore machines. The ability to use abbreviated keywords has been known for some while and is well documented. However, for those readers not in the know I have given all the abbreviations that the Pet will

The main advantages of using these abbreviated forms are that program entry is considerably faster and more than 80 characters can be put on one line of Basic text. For instance typing:

10goS93000:fOx = 32768to

34768: pO(pE(x)aN128):nE: iN1,a\$:dC:cAd1:goS2000: wA158,1,1:reT when listed becomes:

10 gosub3000:forx = 32768to34768: poke(peek(x)and128): next: input£1,a\$:dclose: catalogd1: gosub2000: wait158.1.1:return

The reason that these abbreviations work is that they fool the ROM routine, located at \$B4FB in Basic 4 or \$C495 in Basic 2, which tokenises the input buffer. Those wishing to know how it works should attack this area with a dissassembler.

> Joe Arrowsmith, Morden. Surrey.

> > vE-Verify

Our Feedback columns offer readers the opportunity of bringing their computing experience and problems to the attention of others, as well as to seek our advice or to make suggestions, which we are always happy to receive. Make sure you use Feedback - it is your chance to keep in touch.

Texas chips

MAY I THANK you for the fascinating innovation Chipchat. We have plenty of articles about microcomputers, about software and about hardware modifications, but not so many about the chips themselves.

I was grateful to Ray Coles for his interesting article in the April issue reminding us of the Texas TMS-1000 and the new TMS-7000. The former is the most popular microprocessor in the world, but unless they have taken to pieces a washing machine, automatic sewing machine or one of those remotecontrol cars, I don't suppose most hobbyists would recognise the type number.

I would like to take issue, though, with Mr Coles damning with faint praise the flagships of Texas Instruments' microprocessor fleet, the 9900 family of 16-bit chips. Because the 9900 was the first 16-bit processor to appear it has been regarded as rather long in the tooth, at least by writers in the hobbyist press.

Industry, however, views it otherwise. This year the 9900 family has outsold all other 16-bit micro families. The 9995, the hybrid high-speed variant, looks like becoming the most popular 16-bit microprocessor in the world by May this year.

Unfortunately the personal computing section of the industry has ignored the 9995, apart from the Cortex computer

IO-Load

produced by Powertran. At under £400 - £900 with twin discs — this computer offers faster benchmarks than the IBM PC, together with amazing graphics.

I understand that the latest addition to the 9900 family, the 99000, which is in many ways compatible with the 9995 both in software and hardware. has unbelievable benchmarks. Using Power Basic a prototype microcomputer using the 99000 carried out Benchmark 1 in less than 10 minutes and Benchmark 7 in less than 3 seconds. The corresponding figures for the IBM PC are 1.4s. and 37.4s. respectively. For Mr Coles to call the 9900 family "seven stone weaklings" does not bear close examination.

I might say that I have no professional involvement with Texas Instruments, but have watched the development of the Cortex with great interest and have helped Powertran's technical writers to produce the instruction booklet for the Cortex.

> Roy Tipping, Redford.

Sony Typecorder

I ENJOYED reading "Computing on the Train" in the March issue, but as a veteran user of a Sony Typecorder I was frustrated by Ian Stobie's discussion of this machine, which to my mind completely misses the point. The problem is partly due to Sony's execrable documentation.

The Typecorder is a primitive word processor, but it is a splendid machine for doing rough typing under restricted conditions - on a train or plane, or in a library, or away from the office. The Typecorder should always be used in conjunction with a more sophisticated word processor, but the real news is that almost any microcomputer will do.

Although Sony sells an interface device which adds several hundred pounds to the price of an already expensive (continued on next page)

Abbreviated forms of Basic 4.0 k

end

**
1(
y
d
е

eyworas:	
dO—DOpen gE£—Get£ IE—Let	
oP-Open	
reC-Record	
sA-Save	
sT—Stop	
vA—Val	
aT—Atn	
cM-CMD	
dC—DClose	
dS-DSave	
goS—Gosub II—Li s t	
nFPeek	

reN-Rename

sC-Scratch

stE-Step

bA-Backup	pO—Poke
cO-Cont	reS-Restore
dE—Def	sG—Sgn
eN-End	stR—Str\$
gO-Goto	wA-Wait
When using the	
	elopment system
	wing abbreviations
may also be us	ed:

aU—Auto	cO-Cold
I—Find	kl—Kill
R-Break	cpU—CPut
O-Format	nuM-Number
H—Change	deL-Delete
gE—Get	pU—Put

(continued from previous page) machine, the Typecorder can be fooled into sending out a standard 300 baud signal by shorting the sleeve of the communications plug to ground. I have soldered up a simple two-wire cable using a mono plug at one end and an RS-232 plug at the other, connecting the pin of the plug to pin 2 of the RS-232, and ground to pin 7.

I use the public-domain Modem communications program to accept the text into my North Star Horizon. For some reason, the Sony interface device is necessary with the Osborne 1.

Text from the Sonv Typecorder is transferred perfectly to my Horizon. Saved on disc, it is easily edited with WordStar. The only extra steps are to remove several control characters with global find-andreplace † Q†A functions, and to replace unwanted hard Carriage Returns N with spaces to allow reformatting.

My belief is that the principal use of hand-held machines for all serious computer users will be as peripherals to larger machines with full-screen capability. This goes for the Epson HX-20, the Hewlett-Packard 75C, and the new Tandy Model 100, a less expensive machine which is loaded with communications ports and options.

Alan H Nelson. Berkelev. California.

Simpler filters

CONGRATULATIONS to Bill Hill on his article Recursive Kalman Filters in the April issue. He is to be commended for attempting to bring such a relatively high-flown mathematical technique within the reach of the home-computer owner.

Many such users need a gentler introduction to the practice of predictive filtering and they could profitably start with the alpha-beta or g-h technique. It is widely used in older radar installations and is described in An introduction to Radar Systems by Skolnik. It computes the smoothed value of a parameter \bar{x} and its rate of change \bar{x} at the nth observation, from the following equations. The smoothed value is defined

 $\overline{x}_n = x_{nn} + g(x_n - x_n)$ The smoothed rate of change is defined by

 $\ddot{x}_n = \ddot{x}_{n+1} + h/T_s(x_n - x_{pn})$ where x is the predicted value at the nth observation; x is the measured value at the nth observation; T is the time from the last observation. The predicted value for the next observation (n + 1) is:

 $X_{p(n+1)} = \overline{X}_n + \overline{X}_n T_s$

The variables g and h are the smoothing coefficients. Sometimes two are insufficient and a third equation is used to provide second-order smoothing.

Clearly if g = h = 0predictions only are used. Conversely if g = h = 1measurements are relied upon and predictions discarded. Within these limits, low values of g and h provide good smoothing of random errors that is narrow filter bandwidth - while high values or wide bandwidth provide rapid response to sudden changes in the parameter under measurement.

The standard g-h filter compromises in favour of smoothing. There are many ways of computing the g,h coefficients. The following formulae are based on a leastsquares method linear fit to the observed parameter values. This gives for the nth observation:

g = 2(n-1)/n(n+1)h = 6/(n * (n + 1))

An adaptive filter is one which varies the smoothing coefficients to achieve a variable bandwidth appropriate to the changes in the observed parameter values. To simplify matters the coefficients can be related thus:

 $h = g^2/(2-g)$

The value of g is made dependent on the measurement error $x_n - x_{nn}$. Initially the bandwidth is made wide, and it narrows down if the parameter value changes in a smooth, linear manner. Unexpected or non-linear changes increase the measurement error and the bandwidth is widened.

The actual relationship between g and the measurement error depends on the circumstances of the particular application. In most cases a suitable empirical relationship can be found with a little trial and error. This simple approach would be the best starting point for someone wishing to apply smoothing of joystick inputs.

The Kalman filter, which is inherently adaptive, requires three models: for the parameter value changes, the uncertainty of disturbance in these values and errors in the measurement system: If the first model is linear and the other two are assumed Gaussian noise with zero mean, then the Kalman filter equations reduce to those of the g-h filter with the coefficients being continuously computed.

> L G Westhead, Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

Kalman filters

THE ARTICLE by Bill Hill was very interesting and succinctly written. I have applications for a system which smooths signals so I was keen to try the program as a means of understanding just what is special about Kalman filters. Unfortuantely the program itself has confused me and I would be glad of comments on whether it is correctly listed.

I was unable to obtain graphs at all until I changed line 930 to: IF K < = 279 THEN GOTO 580.

Both the graphs plotted were identical, following the movement of the paddle with some delay. The numbers plotted were marginally different, but the differences were too small to show on the graph. If I increased the variance of the input noise to 25 the two curves appeared more noisy, but again identical. If I increased the noise level by amending lines 660/680 the same thing happened: the noise levels increased but the differences between the graphs were too small to observe.

So is the filter doing what I want, namely picking out signals from noisy backgrounds, or am I missing the point?

Michael Brown, Harrogate, West Yorkshire.

• Bill Hill replies:

As I mentioned in the article, the Kalman filter's internal model, line 870 in the program, is assumed to be a deterministic model of the process. Hence it does not know explicitly about any noise in the system.

The correction in my letter printed in last month's Feedback Column makes this

these techniques to the the case. Even with this correction, the values of the program variables X and XE should be, and are, close.

> Mr Brown asks why the value of the state variable estimate. XE in the program, is so similar to the state variable, X in the program, for the thermocouple simulations. Putting aside the multivariable case, the whole point of the scalar Kalman filter is to remove the measurement noise, V in the program, and give a good estimate, XE, of the state variable X. Ideally, the values of XE and X would be identical. If XE is still noisy, it is simply because X itself is also noisy because of the noisy input to the system, U+W.

> It seems to me that Mr Brown would like to remove measurement noise from a system which can be assumed deterministic - that is, one in which there is no process or input noise, only measurement noise. To illustrate what happens, try running my simulation program and set the input noise variance at zero and the measurement noise variance to 1.E+06. The filter gain becomes zero after a short while because, for a deterministic system with measurement noise only, the prediction $\hat{x}_i(-)$ made using the filter's internal model becomes the best possible estimate $\Re_k(+)$ of x_k . If the values of the filter model parameters Φ^k and Δ were different from the actual system parameters, then $\hat{x}_i(+)$ would be biased. The non-zero filter gain for the first few time steps of the fully recursive filter allows the filter to quickly improve on the initial state estimate \hat{x} (+).

> Mr Brown's comment on an error in line 930 of the program listing is correct.

930 IF K < = 279 THEN GOTO 580

The modifications that Mr Brown has made to lines 660, 670 and 680 are not really valid. The routine in lines 650 to 710 uses the central limit theorem to generate approximately Gaussian random variables from a non-Gaussian series of random numbers.

A lot of experimenting can be done with even a simple simulation program like the one given in the article. You may notice, for example, that the value of the filter gain depends

(continued on page 13)

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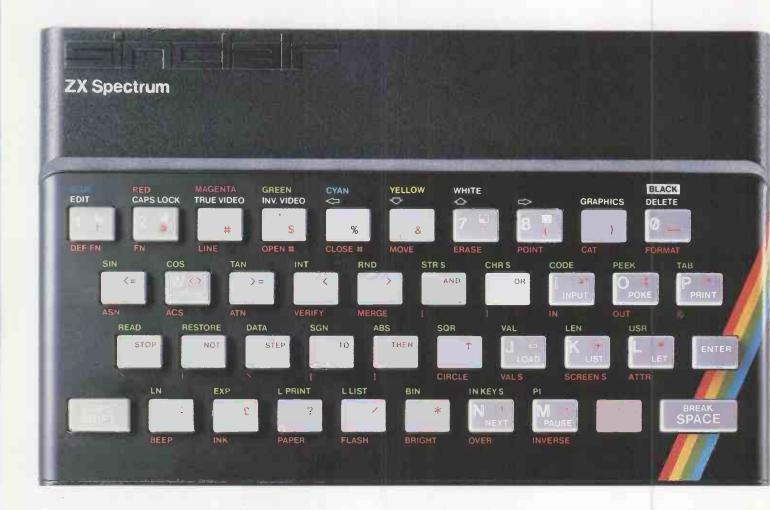
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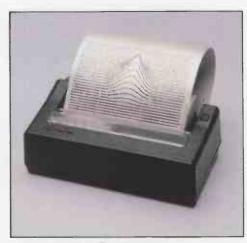
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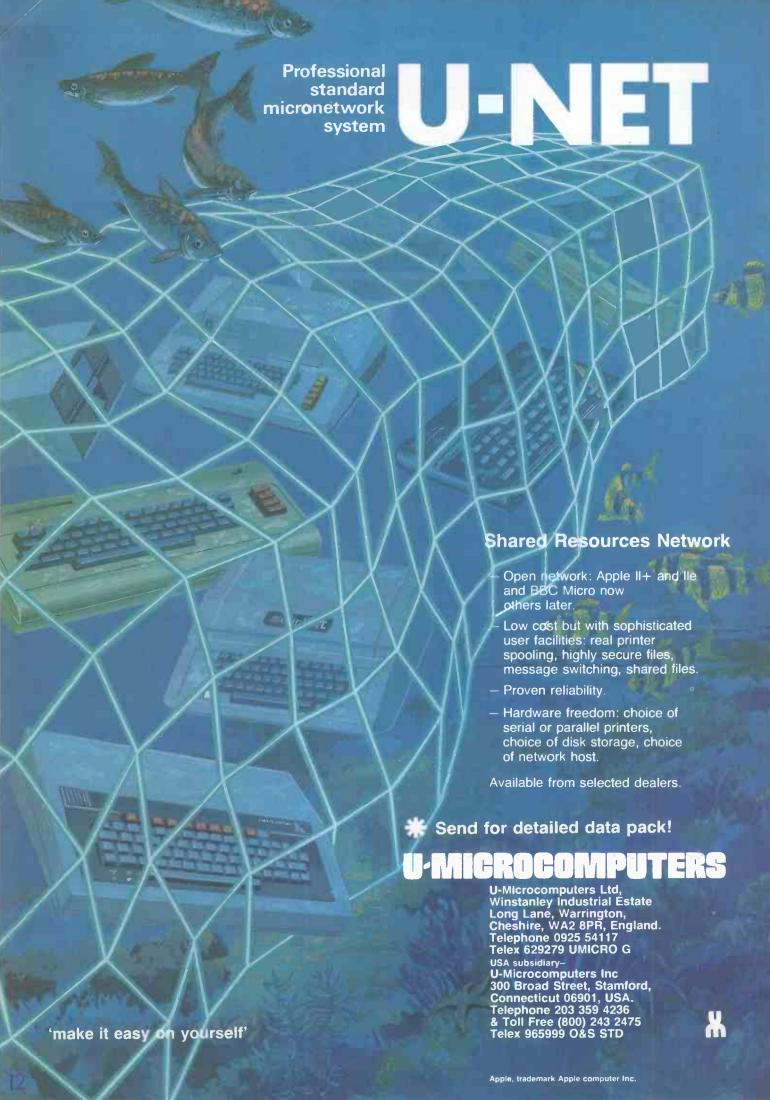
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(continued from page 8) on the ratio of the noise variances, and therefore the same value of G will result if VI is 8 and VM is 0.0025, or VI is 24 and and VM is 0.0075.

I strongly recommend anyone interested in finding out more to read the book by Takahashi et al mentioned in my bibliogaphy. It is a good introduction to both scalar and multivariable Kalman filters. Another excellent book, geared to applications rather than theory, is Applied Optimal Estimation, edited by A Gelb and published by the MIT Press (1974).

Good loser

MY DISPLAY PROGRAM published on page 159 of the May issue contains an error. Line 60 should read:

60 Z% = ?(ADD%):ADD%

= ADD% + 1

As published the program will display the next byte to that indicated on the screen.

My error must leave Ian Kerr no relation — as the clear winner of John Harris's competition. The program was written in haste one evening and put away before fully tested.

As regards improvements, one of the main criteria was for a short program which I could use in conjunction with some machine-code programming to examine memory. The size of this program can be reduced still further by reducing the procedure lines 220 to 260 to a single line using the Eval function:

220 DEFPROC HEX (ADD\$): IF ADD\$ = " " THEN STOP ELSE ADD% = EVAL ("&" + ADD\$): ENDPROC

Dr A K A Kerr, Holly Lodge Comprehensive School, Liverpool.

BBC sounds

I WAS INTERESTED to read David Peckett's article in the March issue about the Envelope and Sound commands in BBC Basic. His program is a useful one but contains one serious error. He states that if one of the pitch durations PN1, PN2 or PN3 is zero then auto-repeating of the pitch envelope stops and the pitch of the note continually cycles. This is not true.

In fact the effect is different in OS 0.1 from that in OS 1.0 and later versions. With the earlier version of the operating system,

OS 0.1, a pitch duration of zero is treated as though it were 256. For short total durations this may well give the appearance of a continually cycling note, but for longer notes the pitch envelope does auto-repeat in the usual way.

This behaviour would appear to be an error is OS 0.1, and in later versions a pitch duration is treated as zero, and the pitch envelope simply moves on to the next element.

> T M R Ellis, Sheffield.

Traffic count

THERE WERE some minor errors in my article, Classroom Traffic Count, printed in Practical Computing, May 1983 issue. In the list of variables Y should be YY, and this alteration should then take place in the lines 300, 310, 320, 350, 360, 470 and 860.

The printout routine is only suitable for the Genie I. For a Tandy or Genie I suggest a Screen Print routine similar to the one published by G Grant in the May 1982 issue.

Frank Davies. Warrington, Cheshire.

Team effort

THANK YOU for your article in the May issue on the Orion, and my interview with Ian Stobie. I would like to stress that computer design is a team effort, not a one-man show. At FTS, and I hope other British companies, is a team of outstanding talent.

These young people have produced designs far superior to the American and Japanese competition, as your Benchmarks show. I would like your younger readers to look with pride at these achievements and to set their sights on educating and training themselves to continue this progress.

Martin Healey, University College, Cardiff.

Alias Anon

THANK YOU for publishing my contribution on Fast Array storage in May's Apple Pie. The only blemish on an otherwise excellent issue is that there was no mention of the contributor of the article.

> P M Doherty. Solihull, West Midlands. [4]

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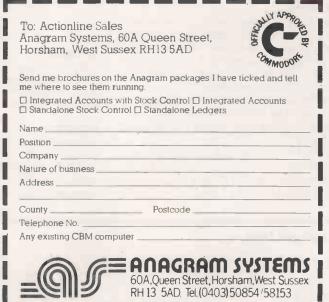
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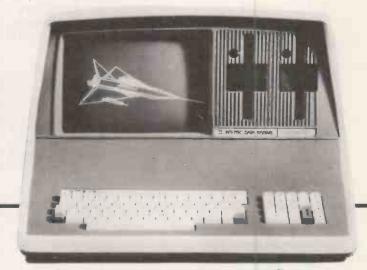
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This is the Sharp MZ-3541. It has two Z-80A processors in it, so It isn't exactly going to set the world on fire. However it does offer the user access to a wide range of tried and tested software through its CP/M 2.2. It is available in monochrome at £1,795 and colour at £2,450. For details contact Sharp Electronics. Telephone: 061-205 2333.

Buzby's micros

BRITISH TELECOM has launched a range of new microcomputers under its Merlin brand name. "New" means new to Telecom: the M-2226 Business Computer is, in fact, an ICL Personal Computer, which is perhaps better known in its original form as the Rair Black Box. The M-3300 word processor is more familiar in the guise of the Logica VTS, with its stylish casing designed by the now-defunct Nexos.

British Telecom has also launched a terminal which is also said to be supplied by ICL.

That may well be so, but what industry-standard OS.

BT does not tell you is that ICL gets it from Kokusai in Japan.

BT's new products are not just "badge engineering", however. They also have telecommunications facilities, which means they can be hooked up to the phone lines and, via a Puma teleprinter, the Telex next work

The micros are also supplied with a "user-friendly" operating system. For the Black—er, M-2226 this is called Merlin Master and looks like a front end to CP/M. For the M-3300 it looks like a non-industry-standard OS.

In good company

YET ANOTHER 16-bit small business micro from Japan, the Duet-16 has a few things that set it apart from the crowd. It is small, has two 720K half-height floppy-disc drives and features an Intel 8086 processor.

While it does run MS-DOS, it is not IBM PC compatible though it will be possible for software houses to port IBM software to it.

Initial software includes



WordStar with colour, Multiplan, Basic, Cobol and some small business accounts packages — but no less could be expected. WordStar and Multiplan seem to make no use for the Duet's 16 function keys.

The price is, sadly, £2,595 plus VAT for the 128K RAM version with amber screen.

The Duet is made by Panafacom, a subsidiary venture of Fujitsu and Matusushita, in Japan. The U.K. distributor is Lambart Micro Computers, 52 Moorbridge Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 8BN. Telephone: (0628) 72037.

Galivan squeezes full-size features into a portable

A COUPLE of years ago industry pundits were saying that a full-featured business micro would be smaller and lighter than a portable typewriter by about 1986. The Gavilan fulfils the brief, because it is small enough to fit in a briefcase — but we have used a prototype and can affirm that it works now. Gavilan expects to have production models on sale in Europe in October this year.

The Gavilan micro is only 11.4in square by 2.7in. high and weighs a mere 9 lb. It has a full typewriter keyboard with numeric keypad, and a built-in eight-line by 66-character LCD display.

Inside is an Intel 8088 microprocessor which enables Gavilan to offer compatability—up to a point—with the IBM PC. The discs are not compatible, because the Gavilan sports a single 3in. micro-floppy with 320K of formatted storage.

Other features include 80K of RAM, expandable to 128K internally, built-in Modem and RS-232 ports, and enough battery power for an eight-hour working day. It also has ROM slots for Gavilan's Capsuleware software packages.

The most interesting aspect of the Gavilan is that it uses a Lisa-like operating system. It was written in Gavilan's own language and takes up only 48K.



The Gavilan portable micro has an add-on printer which uses a thermal ribbon and ordinary paper which combine to produce correspondence-quality results.

The Gavilan uses all the mouse-like commands and procedures but it does not have a mouse. Instead it uses a touchsensitive panel situated above the keyboard: a finger movement here draws the arrowshaped cursor across the screen. Having positioned it over, say, Zoom you give the panel a sharp tap to execute the command. It enables a great deal of work to be done calling up, manipulating and filing documents without using the keyboard.

Gavilan has also implemented MS-DOS for the new micro, and plans to offer CP/M and UCSD p-system operating systems. The aim is an "open development en-

vironment" to encourage software development.

In the short term Gavilan sees its major markets as being the vertical ones such as accounting, insurance, medical staff, travelling salesmen, journalists, etc., where business users have a need for portable computing.

The price is not, at first sight, low at around £3,000, including integrated software. But it is comparable to the IBM PC for a micro that offers similar power.

Contact Gavilan Computer Corporation, 240 Hacienda Avenue, Campbell, California Ca 95008. Telephone: (408) 379 8000.

(more news on next page)

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Winchester combinations

ICE has launched a range of 3.5in. Winchester drives that can be used with most popular microcomputers. The drives are supplied as stand-alone units, one with a single 3.5in. Winchester, one with a Winchester and a 3.5in. floppy, and a twin Winchester unit.

The Winchesters are available with either 5Mbyte, 10Mbyte or 15Mbyte of readyformatted capacity. A single drive is housed in a unit that is a mere 4in. by 5.25in. by 1.5in. which is about the size of a paperback copy of War and Peace.

Networking is possible by using the ICE multiplexor in conjunction with one or more of these drives to give a central database accessible by up to 64 micros. For further information contact ICE Ltd, Littleton House, Littleton Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Telephone: (07842) 47271.

Midland Fair **Highlights**

OR BEST

THE FIRST EVER Midland Computer Fair, held in the centre of Brimingham, brought the excitement of the London show to England's second city. Over 16,000 local enthusiasts, business people and schoolchildren passed through the doors over the four days of the show.

The accent of the show was on software, with hundreds of thousands of microcomputer programs being sold to members of the public and distributors alike.

There were two compilers for the Sinclair ZX Spectrum on show at the fair. One using a subset of the micro's native Sinclair Basic was being shown by Softek. The other, proudly demonstrated by Swindon-based Hisoft, was a full Pascal compiler. Called Pascal 4T, the compiler adheres to the definition of the language as given by Jensen and Wirth. The package will run on any Z-80 based micro, but there is a special Spectrum version which supports that machine's colour graphics.

Many retailers at the show commented on a demand for Oric and Lynx software, but there was little to be seen. In fact there was a great deal of confusion concerning the pricing of the Oric computer which could be bought on a number of different stands, each offering a different price.

Users of the BBC and Dragon computers were able to purchase some software, but the widest range of programs available was for the Spectrum. Among the stands with Spectrum software were Quicksilva, DK Tronics, and New Generation.

Small business systems were also a feature of the show. Among the machines on show were the Sirius 1, Olivetti M-20 and Televideo 803. Horizon Software was showing a number of packages written in Cobol for the 803, which will also run on any CP/M system. Meanwhile Junction 1 Computing, a local Sirius supplier, was demonstratin the Pulsar Software that runs on the machine.

Spectrum RAM pack

THE CHEETAH 32K Spectrum RAM pack converts the £99 16K Spectrum to a 48K version. It fits on the back of the micro in such a way that the notorious "RAM pack wobble blues" of the ZX-81 simply do not apply, and it is fully compatible with all other Spectrum accessories.

Cheetah RAM packs are fully guaranteed and are currently available for £39.95 by mail order from Cheetah Marketing Ltd, 359 The Strand, London WC2R 0HS. Telephone: 01-240 7939.

Free books

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP-ORATION has produced a book called Guide to Personal Computing, which it is giving away free to anyone who wants a copy. It is an undisguised ploy to get you to part with lots of money for one of DEC's excellent computers, which feature heavily inside, but it is an interesting book filled with pictures and good detailed explanations about what DEC perceives the personal computer to be. The text has been angliscised, so you can allow kids to read it without picking up bad habits. For your copy of the Digital Guide to Personal Computing ring DEC on Basingstoke (0256) 59200.

CUBE-Universal Control by Eurocomputer

CUBE is THE comprehensive Eurocard Computer system. Over the past two years, many of Britain's top industrial companies have been quietly and efficiently using CUBE modules in their small-scale computer control projects.

The range exceeds 30 master Eurocards, extended by almost limitless permutations. Now with the powerful new EUROCUBE, a single board computer which is a system in itself, the range is complete. All these robust, sensible products are very low-priced-the EUROCUBE, for example, is just over £100.

The fundamental choice is between 6502 and 6809 microprocessors and the newly-available 68000. Each choice is fully supported with efficient assembly language development tools, and with high-level languages for really quick programming. The range is extended by a continuing programme of industrial computer development, and by compatibility with Acorn Eurocards. Similarly, the CUBE cards can be used as extensions to the BBC computer.

The Cube Systems

All CUBE systems are delivered to the customer configured to his exact requirements, and tested in that arrangement. An appropriate text editor, machine code assembler and high level language are included with each system, as our experience has shown that most applications demand these tools, and the CURF systems offer just about the most cost effective development station available.

The Software Products

Each of the three processor options 6502, 6809 and 68000 have associated machine operating systems, disk operating systems, and machine code assemblers

On 6502, the user has a choice of a 10k version of ROM

a 12k version called ICOL which provides real time control of inputs, outputs and timers.

On 6809, the disk operating system offered is FLEX, under which a wide variety of languages may be used, such as Pascal, BASIC, and PL/9. The advantage of PL/9 is that while it is similar to BASIC in ease of use and quickness of implementation, the final program is compiled, and therefore is much faster in operation than interpretive BASIC, and does not require the purchase of an interpreter for each implementation. A 2k version of tiny BASIC on ROM is also available.

BASIC is available on 68000.

The Hardware Products

EUROCUBE. The complete system on one small card. Available with either 6809 or 6502, and supplied complete with two channels of serial i/o, 20 channels of digital i/o, four memory sockets, each of which can take up to 32KB of ROM, EPROM or RAM, and a battery back-up circuit which provides non-volatility for CMOS RAM.

FORCE PROFI II. 68000 single board computer with 128kb of DRAM, 2 serial and 2 digital ports, and 2 user EPROM sockets.

CU-MEM. Universal Memory Carrier board for ROM, EPROM and RAM up to 8KB per device, with 2 banks of four 28 pin memory sockets and battery back-up circuit for CMOS RAM.

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CU-GRAPH. High resolution VDU card for programmable text layout of up to 85 columns ×32 rows, mixed with graphics of 512×256 pixels. Uses independent memory from microprocessor, and colour extension allows eight

CU-MOT. 6802 single board computer for study purposes, without machine or disk operating systems, or languages

CU-PROM. EPROM programming unit for EPROMs up to

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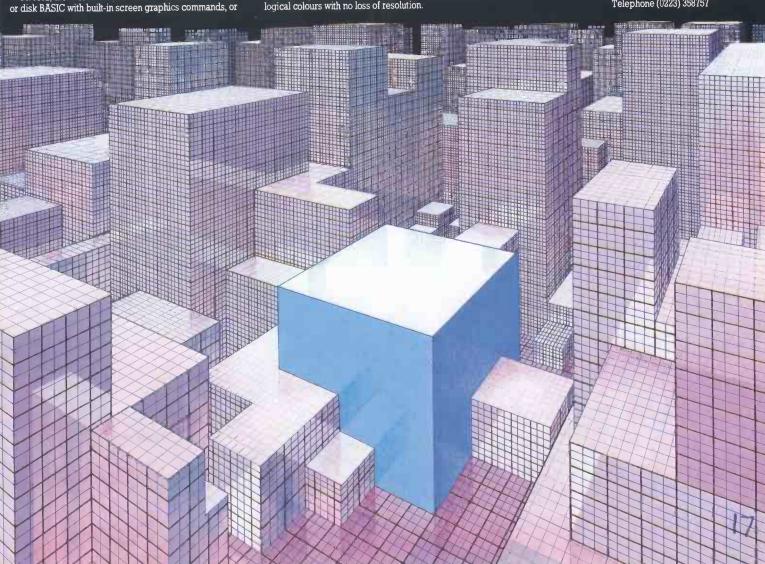
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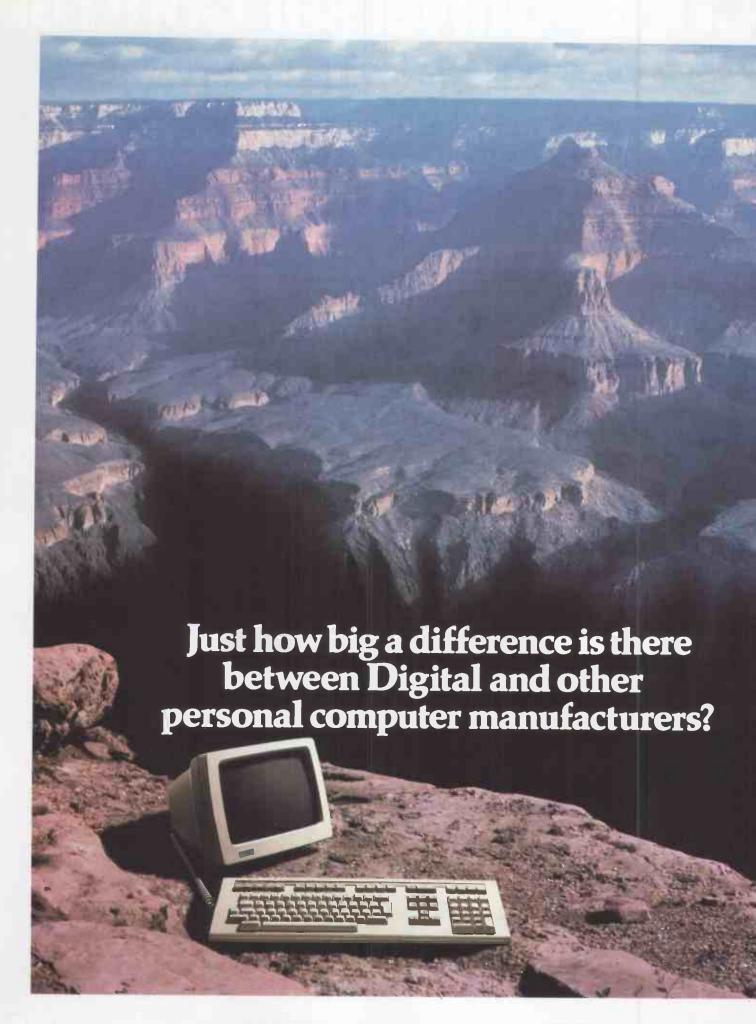
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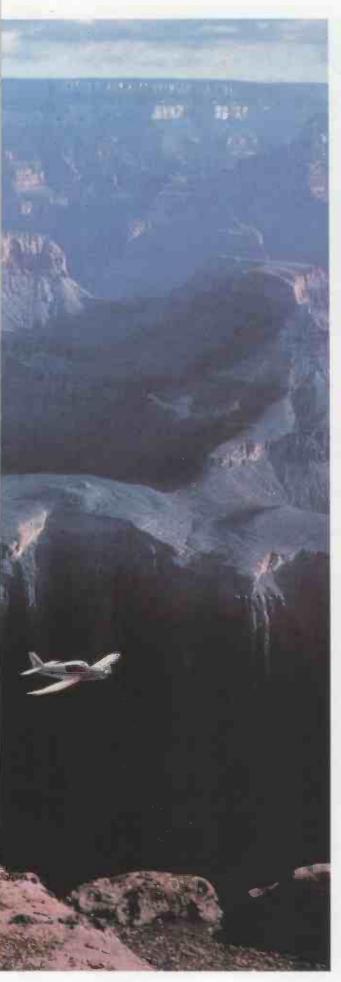


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Where to find your nearest Digital Authorised Personal Computer Dealer.

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The Computer Terminal, 44 Cathedral Place, London EC4. Tel: 01-236 2187.

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99-101 Regent Street, London W1. Tel: 01-439 3971.

(Market Research & Advertising Agencies)*

Guestel Ltd., 8-12 New Bridge Street, London EC4. Tel: 01-583 2255.

Matmos Electronics Ltd., 14-16 Child's Place, London SW5 9RX.

Tel: 01-373 6607. (Opticians & Opthamologists).*

Micro Business Systems PLC, Cannon Street, London EC4. Tel: 01-621 1122.

Personal Computers Ltd., 220-226 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4JS. Tel: 01-377 1200.

Planning Consultancy Ltd., 46/47 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JG. Tel: 01-930 5274.

Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd., The Xerox Store, 84 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HE.

Tel: 01-629 0694/5 The Xerox Store, 110 Moorgate, London EC2M 6SU. Tel: 01-588 1531/2.

The Xerox Store, 76-77 Holborn, London WC1V 6LS. Tel: 01-242 9596/7.

Software Sciences, Thorn (EMI) House, 14 Old Park Lane, London W1. Tel: 01-499 7099.

Software Sciences, 88 Old Street. London EC1. Tel: 01-253 1480.

Sumlock Bondain Ltd., 263-269 City Road, London ECIV 1JX. Tel: 01-250 0505.

Sytec Products Ltd., 25 Bruton Lane, London W1. Tel: 01-409 1244. (Pressure Vessel Design, Surveying,

Structural Analysis)."

HOME COUNTIES

Dataview Ltd., Portreeves House, East Bay, Colchester, Essex CO1 2XB. Tel: 0206 865835.

Ferrari Software Ltd., 683 Armadale Road, Feltham, Middlesex. Tel: 01-751 5791.

GSI Ltd., Stanhope Road, Camberley, Surrey. Tel: 0276 62282.

(Motor Dealers & Manufacturers).*

Key Computer Centres, Enterprise House, Terrace Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. Tel: 09322 42777.

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STC Micros, West Road, Harlow, Essex CM20 2BP. Tel: 0279 443421.

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Software Sciences, Abbey House, 282-292 Farnborough Road, Farnborough, Hants. Tel: 0252 544321.

South East Computers Ltd., Unit 2. Castleham Road. Castleham Road Industrial Estate, Hastings, Sussex. Tel: 0424 426844. South East Computers Ltd., 29 High Street, Maidstone, Kent. Tel: 0622 681263

Computacenter, Theatre Square, Swindon, Wiltshire SN1 IGN. Tel: 0793 612341/2. Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd., The Xerox Store, Bristol & West House, Broad Quay, Bristol BS99 7AX. Tel: 0272 277828. 15 Castle Street,

Software Sciences, Unit 39, Southfield Road, Nailsea, Nr. Bristol. Tel: 0272 851462/3.

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Microware Computers Ltd., Diamond House, Whitelock Street, Leeds. Tel: 0532 434377.

Microware Computers Ltd., Priory House, 1133 Hessle High Road, Hull HU4 6SB. Tel: 0482 562107.

Whessoe Technical & Computing Systems Ltd., Brinkburn Road, Darlington, Co. Durham DL3 6DS. Tel: 0325 60188.

NORTH WEST

Cytek (UK) Ltd., Sandringham House, 9 Warwick Road, Old Trafford, Manchester M16 0QQ. Tel: 061-872 4682.

Micro Business Systems PLC, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington. Tel: 0925 822261.

Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd., The Xerox Store, Pearl Assurance House, Derby Square, Liverpool L2 9OR. Tel: 051-236 7512.

Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd., The Xerox Store, South Gate House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1EW. Tel: 0222 40118.

Sigma Systems Ltd., 266 North Road. Cardiff CF4 3BL. Tel: 0222 34865/69.

SCOTLAND

Micro-Centre (Complete Microsystems) Ltd., 30 Dundas Street, Edinburgh EH3 6JN. Tel: 031-556 7354.

Micro Business Systems PLC, Turnhouse Airport, Edinburgh. Tel: 031-333 1000.

Pilgrim Business Machines Ltd., 28 Walker Street, Edinburgh. Tel: 031-226 5528. (Solicitors)*

Pilgrim Business Machines Ltd., Northfield Place, Aberdeen. Tel: 0224 645104.

Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd., The Xerox Store. 166 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2TG. Tel: 041-333 0495.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Systems Plus Ltd., 19 Glengormley Park, Newtownabbey, Northern Ireland. Tel: 023-134 2117.

DIGITAL UK HEADQUARTERS

Digital Equipment Co. Limited, P.O Box 110, Reading RG2 0TR. Tel: 0734 868711.

*Vertical market application speciality.



Personal Basic heralds increased competition

DIGITAL RESEARCH and Microsoft are moving further into complete across-the-board competition with the latest flurry of product announcements. Time was when Microsoft wrote the language interpreters and Digital Research the operating systems, but things have not been the same since the arrival of IBM and the 16-bit micros.

Since Microsoft obviously wants people to use its MS-DOS 16-bit operating system in preference to Digital Research's CP/M-86 it is not surprising that Microsoft has attached low priority to bringing out up-to-date versions of its languages to run under CP/M-86. Recent machine reviews have frequently had to criticise the

inability of particular implementations of Microsoft MBasic on brand-new 16-bit machines with masses of RAM to address more than 64K of the memory. Meanwhile Microsoft has been bringing out all sorts of wonderful programming tools making full use of 16-bit hardware to run under MS-DOS.

Digital Research has been responding vigorously by writing its own languages and development tools: DR Logo, for instance. The latest development is a new DR Basic, Personal Basic. It will run on any of its 16-bit operating systems which include CP/M-86 and Concurrent CP/M-86. DR claims that it can execute MBasic source code with little or

no modification, easing the transfer of existing applications across from the Microsoft product. Programs written in Personal Basic can address 1MByte.

Personal Basic is aimed primarily at the first-time computer user. Digital Research expects computer professionals to prefer the existing CBasic and CBasic compiler. To that end Personal Basic comes with both a reference and a tutorial manual. It has a full-screen editor, syntax errors are flagged at program-entry time with intelligible error messages, and extensive debugging features.

Personal Basic costs £100 and should be available from Digital Research dealers immediately.

In another move to counter

Microsoft, Digital Research has announced an agreement with VisiCorp to suppport its VisiOn operating environment as the standard graphics-oriented user interface for use with applications running under CP/M operating systems.

VisiOn is an integrated multipurpose package from the maker of VisiCalc which uses high-resolution graphics and another of those mice. Digital Research and/or VisiCorp can be expected to bring out a range of programming tools to make the VisiOn window manager and mouse interface available to third-party software producers.

Digital Research U.K. Ltd can be contacted at Oxford House, Oxford Street, Newbury, Berkshire RG13 1JB.

Epson HX-20 phone hook-up

TO BE ABLE to wander around the country gather information to send through the telephone system to a computer back at base requires the right combination of hardware and software. You need a portable computer, the appropriate software package and a compatible acoustic coupler with you on your travels, plus a suitable system at the base end of the link.

The battery-powered Epson HX-20 portable computer has always looked highly suitable for this kind of application, and products are now emerging to support it in this role. The acoustic coupler from Norbain Micro is battery powered: Norbain Micro has adapted the popular Sendata unit to run off the HX-20's own internal battery power supply.

Intext is a compatible text-





editing package. Running on the unexpanded Epson machine, Intext leaves 5.5K of memory for the user to enter text into. With the Epson expansion unit fitted this goes up to 21.6K.

The ProStar Training Guide covers all slx Micropro packages - WordStar, Mailmerge, Datastar, Spellstar, Supersort and Calcstar - in one volume. The 220-page quide adopts a tutorial approach almed at the beginner, and gives special attention to how the packages can be used together. The guide costs £29 and is available from Micropro dealers or from Jane Davis Publications, Hillcrest, The Avenue, Farnham Common, Bucklnghamshire SL2 3JS.

Text can be previewed on the built-in printer, sent to a larger printer via the Epson's RS-232 interface, or dispatched through the phone system. Intext can be used with an ordinary mainspowered Sendata acoustic coupling Modem, or with the battery-powered Norbain adaptation of it.

Intext costs £50, and the Norbain acoustic coupler £240. Both products can obviously be used independently of each other for other applications. Details from Talbot Offset, 61 Heathwood Road, Talbot Park, Bournemouth BH9 2J7, telephone (0202) 519282; and from Norbain Micro Ltd, Norbain House, Boulton Road, Reading, Berkshire RG2 0LT, telephone (0734) 752201.

Schools programs

GOOD EDUCATIONAL software from commercial suppliers has been in surprisingly short supply, considering the obvious need for it. Maybe the prospect of illicit copying by the underfunded but highly organised users in schools has put the companies off.

The rapid rise in the number of home computers is changing the situation. There is now a rush of new educational titles which seem to be intended primarily for use in the home. Most of them get away from the overtly didactic approach, and instead resemble games.

Chalksoft specialises in educational software and has a range of programs for the BBC, Spectrum and Vic. Details from Chalksoft, 37 Willowslea Road, Northwick, Worcester. Telephone: (0905) 55192.

In the game-like but demanding Microbe, the player or players pilot a miniature submarine round the human body to fight off disease and repair damaged organs. There are several levels, so the beginner can build up skill and knowledge.

Microbe costs £34.95 plus VAT and requires a 48K Apple II with one disc drive and games paddles. Contact Pete & Pam Computers, New Hall Hey Road, Rossendale, Lancashire BB4 6JG. Telephone: (0706) 212321.

(more news on page 24)

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Each module is a set of 'task disks' designed for minimal learning curve. This software derives from modules of 'DBMS III' and runs reports without your secretary having to touch a single key

Consider the advantages in these features: The user manual is contained in FIVE pages. All reports are generated by robot functions. Reliability tested (benchtest PCW June). Works in a network multi-user environment Fast easy data entry. Files are re-organised and sorted automatically. Produced by the same people that originated 'BUSiness' 'DBMS II', 'DB-CALC', 'AUTOLOAD AND RECOVER' 'ETC' and sold successfully over the past five years. Also see our advertisement next page.

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Based upon one hard disk and multiplexor module the G80/86 networks feature full network sharing of data resources by adding different stations that may be as various as Sirius/Victor 9000f/IBM/Superbrain/Pet/N'star/Sanyo. We also have a special 'spooler module' as well as software controllable port expanders and modems for output to telephones, printers, and screens so that a number of terminals may share the resources of one printer, as well as be able to send files over the telephone at any time (day/night) to both store on the hard disk and print out as well.

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The list is endless and the outlay several thousands of pounds. Design a form as wide as a window of 250 characters, long as needed. Cursor movements are 'left, right, Features. up, down, delete left delete right, tab right-left-up-down' Paint your form as you like directly on the screen.

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Set into the form, your data fields, "££££££" and specific file-related activities, formulae and validation Calc checks.

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Database. Search files for data to be inserted to fields specified. All the features of DBMS III, explained elsewhere in our ad.

Here's an example of an invoice you might design for your stationery . You could design your own spreadsheet, order form, statement, or any other kind of form that is required to fit your existing

	INVOICE	222222222<0>	322	
£<2>£8 £<3>£8 £<4>£8	CECECEE CECECEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE	F	rom: G.W. Ltd 55 Bedfor Bedford A London W Tel: 01-63	/.C.1.
Date <	32.33<6	oint <7>££.££	Agent <8	333<
Quan	tity Description	Cost	Tax T	otal
<9>£££ <14>££	<10>£££££££££ <15>£££££££££ ar			
	Total<19>££££	££ Tax	<20>££££	

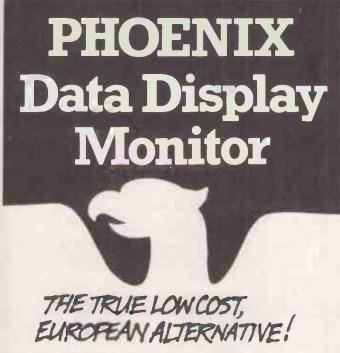
- items <1> to <5> internal command to request name input, and then search an address file for details. items <6> to <7> request date input and validate.
- <??> <??> <??> <??> item < 8 > request agent number and validate range.
- < 9 > request quantity, validate range.
- <10> request description, search file, accept, and calculate fields <11> , <12> , <13> , if finished invoice then calculate fields <19> and <20><??>

Now comes the more valuable facility, you can provide the 'FORM' with file-related instructions, not only to request a 'console' input for a file search against names, and stock, but after the invoice is finished the fields you have selected may be passed to related files.

EG: Send fields <0 >, <1 >, <6 >, <7 >, <11>, <12>, <13>, <19>, <20> to a sales ledger. Then send fields <9 >, <10>, <11>, to product analysis file. Then send fields <0 >, <1 >, <7 >, <19>, <20> to V.A.T. file Then send fields <10>, <11>, <12>, <13> to Nominal ledger.

• Circle No. 113

23



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• Circle No. 114

Spectrum Pascal

HISOFT PASCAL 4 is a Pascal compiler for the Spectrum. It is a true compiler producing Z-80 machine code, so a program produced with it will run very much faster than the equivalent program written in ZX Basic.

The compiler supports the ZX Printer and Spectrum graphics and sound facilities. Hisoft claims its Pascal implementation is close to standard Pascal as defined in the Wirth and Jensen Pascal user manual and report, and has all the standard data structures except files

Pascal 4 costs £25 from Hisoft at 60 Hallam Moor, Liden, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 6LS. Telephone: (0793) 26616. Hisoft also has a new version of its assembler package for the Spectrum, Devpack 2 — cost £12.50.

Microsoft breeds mouse

FOLLOWING the interest created by Apple's Lisa system and Visicorp's VisiOn, which both use mice to control the user interface, it emerges that Microsoft too is unable to resist the lure of the cute little furry creatures.

Microsoft's mouse, is held in the hand and rolled around the desk top to move a cursor around the screen. It has two buttons on it, which can be pushed to initiate actions.

Mice really come into their own with 16-bit machines, and are just part of a user-interface philosophy developed over the last 12 years, mainly at Xerox's Palo Alto research centre. The approach demands high-resolution graphics and uses ikons, the name given to graphics symbols on the screen representing currently valid actions the user can take.

The importance of the development lies in the software Microsoft is including with the mouse. The standard mouse driver software supports all Microsoft's high-level languages, including Basic, Pascal and Fortran. The application programmer will not have to worry about the details of producing a highly friendly style of interaction with the user.

The mouse comes in two versions, both costing £140. The

IBM PC version has a plug-in board, and Microsoft promises immediate availability in the U.K. The second version is for any computer running MS-DOS which has a standard RS-232 interface.

The disc has on it, apart from the device driver, three demonstration programs to help the user build up skill at using the mouse. The source code is provided so that programmers can see how the system calls are handled.

Database for beginners

ASHTON-TATE of dBase II fame is following the current fashion for ridiculous software names and calling its new product Friday!. It is a database-management system designed to be easier for the first-time user than the company's best-selling dBase II. It supports up to 60,000 records which can be indexed on any field. Files produced by dBase II applications can be read by the new package and vice versa. It costs f190

More details can be had from Ashton-Tate, 1 Lancaster Park, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6AG. Telephone 01-948 3111.

Challenger to WordStar

MICROSOFT has demonstrated a new word-processing package which is hoped to be sufficiently advanced to knock Micropro's WordStar off its perch. WordStar is probably still the top-selling word-processing package despite being rather long in the tooth.

Multi-tool Word is competitively priced at £275. It adopts the same style of interaction with the user as Microsoft's highly successful Multiplan spreadsheet. Data can be transferred between the two packages, and Microsoft intends to add further compatible applications to the range.

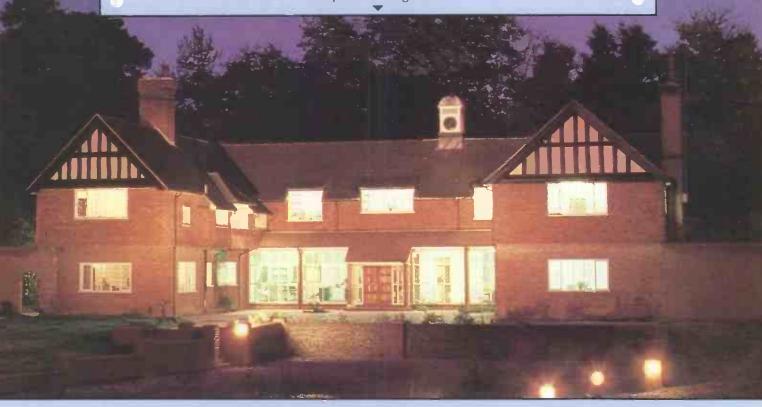
Although Multi-tool Word works quite happily with a standard keyboard, it has been designed to take full advantage of the mouse if you have one. Microsoft is offering the two products together at a special price of \$350. Multi-tool Word should be available in August, and runs under MS-DOS.

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However, even with all this performance it still won't swamp your desk. The Duet-16 measures a mere 16" x 13". And with a separate low-level keyboard you can work in your own style.

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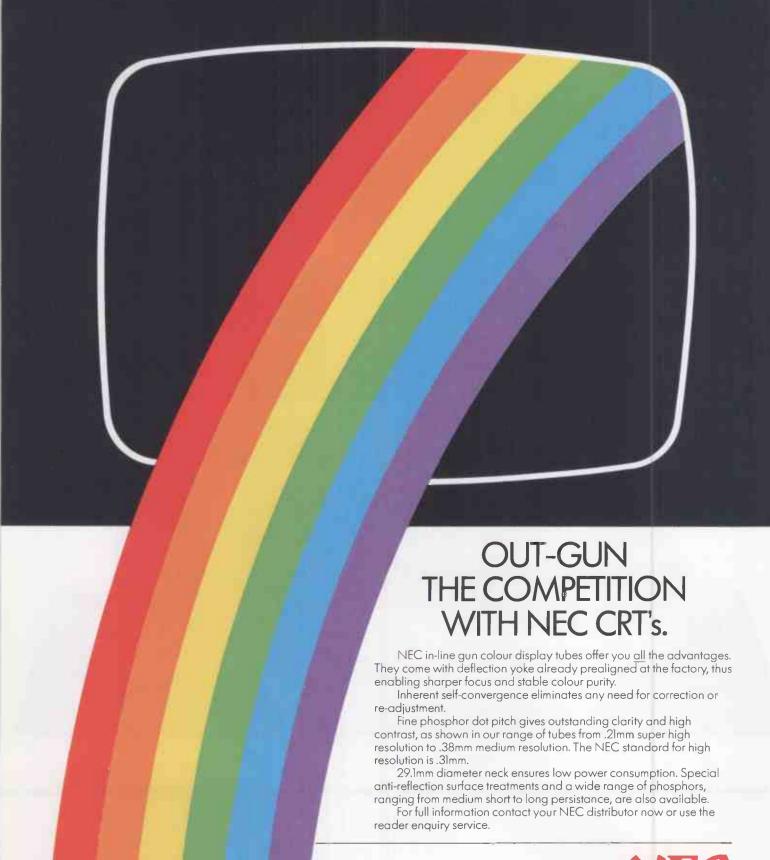
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Character recognition

CAERE CORPORATION has launched the Series 500 optical character-recognition system, which is compatible with the IBM PC. It is attached to the micro via a slot-in card, and uses a hand-held optical wand for data reading. The system will read strings of up to 80 alphanumeric characters at a scanning speed of from five to 20 inches per second.

Caere claims the system is much smaller and, at \$1,145, cheaper than previous systems. A big market for data capture is envisaged, especially in shops, where the wand can read creditcard slips, computer-generated invoices and price tags.

Contact Caere Corporation, 100 Cooper Court, Los Gatos, California 95030. Telephone: (408) 395-7000.

No protection

COPY II PC is a bit copier which is claimed to copy more protected software for the PC than any other copier. It acts as a replacement for the Diskcopy file in PC-DOS. As well as formatting and copying it also verifies the duplicate disc.

Naturally the Copy II PC is only intended for people to take back-up copies of their own software. Copy II PC is not copy-protected itself.

The disc costs £39.95 plus VAT. Contact Pete & Pam Computers, New Hall Hey Road, Rawtenstall, Lancashire BB4 6JG.



Vector Sketch is an inexpensive CAD package for the IBM PC. It also requires the use of the Digl-Pad 5 digitiser, a graphics monitor, and a suitable printer. The program supports Epson printers and Hewlett-Packard 7000 series plotters. It offers a zoom facility and built-in Help commands. Price is around \$3,000. Contact John Frothingham, GTCO Corporation, 1,055 First St, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Telephone: (301) 279 9550. Telex: 898471.

ew version of

rewritten from scratch in 8086 assembler for the Sirius 1 micro. The Bristol Software Factory then sent Mike Whitehead home with an IBM PC, and on May 19 — a month ahead of schedule - he had it up and running on that.

The new Silicon Office offers a top-quality word-processing system combined with spreadsheet and database-filing capabilities. It is also simple to write programs as part of Silicon Office, which means that it can take over most office functions within the one program.

It also remembers the last half-dozen screens you were working on, so switching from one function to another is

SILICON OFFICE was recently virtually instant. In other respects too the new version is very much faster than the one originally written for the 96K Pet.

> The Sirius version requires a minimum of 256K and costs £790 plus VAT, complete with manuals, extra keycaps and a program-protection dongle. The documentation of the IBM version is expected to be ready in two months time, but the price has not yet been fixed.

> In addition, the National Computing Centre is holding a series of courses on Silicon Office, at £330 plus VAT.

> Contact The Bristol Software Factory, Kingsons House, Grove Avenue, Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4QY. Telephone: (0272) 277135.

Plug-in card

AFTER LANGUAGES and then operating systems, Microsoft Corp. has entered the plug-in card business with 64K to 256K RAM cards. You can upgrade by adding memory chips, 64K at a time. The card can also be used as a fast disc-substitute or RAMdisc.

The 64K card costs £245, and the 256K one £495, both plus VAT. Contact Pete & Pam Computers, New Hall Hey Road, Rawtenstall, Lancashire BB4 6JG:

When is an Apple an IBM?

IF YOU HAVE an Apple II, II plus or He microcomputer you can now add 88Card to upgrade it to an IBM Personal Computer. The new board includes an Intel 8088 microprocessor and 64K of RAM. It is supplied with the MS-DOS operating system and Microsoft Basic, and CP/M-86 is promised as an option. The 88Card costs only \$595.

Initially the card will be a software-developer's tool, allowing Apple programmers to rewrite their applications software for the IBM PC under MS-DOS. If the card catches on, however, then there will be a market for Apple-formatted IBM programs.

Contact Personal Computer Products Inc., 16,776 Bernardo Centre Drive, San Diego, California 92128. Telephone: (619) 485 8411.

An 8088 card is also available in the U.S. for the Atari 800 with the ATR 8000 CP/M maker.

Computer-aided teaching

THERE'S SOMETHING not quite right about learning computing from a book. If computers are that good for education, then computer learning should come from computer-aided teaching.

Such packages have been available for the small Atari and Commodore micros for some time. Now there's one for the IBM called PC Tutor.

It consists of a manual plus a disc which takes you step by step through the keyboard layout and functions, PC-DOS commands and utilities, right through to asynchronous communications. It is menudriven so you can skip the more boring topics.

PC Tutor was written by Comprehensive Software of Los Angeles, and costs £59 plus VAT direct from Pete & Pam Computers. It is also being distributed in the U.K. and most European countries by the software consultancy CACI International. CACI also has educational packages for WordStar, dBase II, VisiCalc, Easywriter and Multiplan.

Contact CACI International, CACI House, 89 Fleet Road, Fleet, Hampshire GU13 8PJ. Telephone: (02514) 22133.





Software News



INNOVATIVE TRS 80-GENIE SOFTWARE

from the professionals

Below you will find described a new program entitled Enigma. It is a true simulation of the German wartime cypher machine of that name. It will encipher messages which may be communicated to third parties by any means who, assuming they have the key, will be able to use their Enigma

program to decipher.

We will pay the sum of £250 to anyone [who has purchased the program] who can demonstrate an infallible method of deciphering the coded message supplied in the program's instructions. We consider Enigma to be the best program of its kind on the U.K. or U.S. market; contestants may therefore use any orthodox means to crack the code, including microcomputer programs other than Enigma.

The original message and keys will be lodged with our Solicitors for safe keeping in a sealed envelope. In the [hopefully] unlikely event that the code is cracked by more than one person, the reward will be paid to the first customer who demonstrates to us that he has succeeded.

MOLIMERX LTD.

During the 1939/45 war the German Army and Intelligence used a deciphering machine called Enigma. It was a fascinating machine and the stories that have surrounded it are equally interesting. There have been some four or five books written about the machine, and with regard to the way in which the British counter intelligence managed to crack the code

That they did so was the culmination of some fortuitous circumstances, a lot of luck, but mainly it was due to the fact that the people who did it were extremely clever mathematicians. The fact that It took so much brain power, plus a rudimentary type of computer and a specimen of the machine in order to crack the code is an

indication of how complex that code is.

The Enigma microcomputer program that we are selling is a simulation of the original machine, together with one or two improvements which were suggested by Gordon Welchman, who wrote the book "The Hut Six Story" last year and was also the leader of the team that cracked the code.

Although the machine and, therefore, the program is so complicated, its use is amazingly simple. One simply inputs a key and a message and the code is supplied. To decipher, the message is input again with the key and if the key is correct then the decoded message is displayed. With the cassette version it is necessary to input from the keyboard but with disks both inputs and outputs may be to disk files if required. A printer is of course supported.

The code may be transmitted in any way which the written word can be transmitted. Companies who wish to fully protect their communications will no doubt have the program generate the code and then tap it into a telex. Tape users will have to send either the output from their printer or write down the code direct from the screen

Enigma is a fascinating program designed, not only for those people who are Interested in encryption professionally or as a hobby, but also for companies or private persons who wish to communicate with others in an entirely secure manner. As is shown by the above Reward Notice, we have great faith in the powers of this piece of software

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WHILE THE IBM Personal Computer dominates the American market, portable computers continue to appear. Some of them are, of course, IBM PC work-alikes. To the Dynalogic, Dot, Compaq and Corona models must now be added yet one more — the Columbia VP.

Columbia Data Products has already become well known for its IBM PC look-alike — Practical Computing, March 1983. The portable version has a built-in 9in. monitor and 128K of RAM, but only one expansion slot. The price is attractive, at \$2,995 including software. The software includes the Perfect range of Writer, Speller, Filer and Calc, plus MS-DOS with "RAMdisc", Fastgraphs, Home Accountant Plus and Space Commander.

A cheaper portable that also comes with software is the Pied Piper. It costs \$1,299 and, again, comes with the Perfect range. It weighs only 12.5lb., but then it has only one drive and no display. As a Z-80 machine, it has only 64K of RAM.

The Access Matrix is another Z-80 based offering, though it sports four other microprocessors too. It comes with software including, yes, the Perfect range like the previous two.

The main selling points are that it has a built-in dot-matrix printer, built-in acoustic

California dreaming

Carl Peterson takes time out from Disneyland to visit the National Computer Conference in Anaheim, California.

coupler, two floppy-disc drives and a 7in. amber monitor. It runs for one hour from rechargeable batteries, or from the mains. The price: \$2,495.

Microdyne Computer Systems has gone a different route with its MCS-100 portable micro. As you might guess from the name it is an S-100 machine. It has an eight-slot bus with four slots empty for expansion. This Z-80 micro has 256K of RAM, one floppy and one 46Mbyte hard disc, 9in. green screen and built-in Modem.

Sharp's new portable is a 16-bit model using the Intel 8088 with 128K of RAM and 192K of ROM. An optional extra is 128K of bubble memory. This 11lb. portable has an 80-character by eight-

line LCD display plus a built-in 80-column thermal printer, and a Modem

The typewriter keyboard is done to a good standard — which has not always been the case with Sharp — but what the PC-5000 lacks is, oh dear, a disc drive.

It would have been a good machine if only it featured a micro-floppy. Still, it keeps up the current Japanese tradition of having something significantly wrong with every microcomputer product.

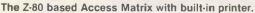
Among the many new non-portable Japanese micros shown was an interesting model from Sord. The M-68 is a compact dual 16-bit/eight-bit machine with both Z-80 and Motorola 68000 micro-processors.

One of the less exciting aspects of the design is that the 68000 CPU has 256K of RAM while the Z-80 has its own 64K of RAM. As an eight-bit machine it runs Sord's Pips, but not as a 16-bit machine.

A somewhat smarter-looking new micro is the Mitsubishi Model 816, which is that company's second go at a 16-bit micro. Where the Multi-16 sported an 8088, the 816 uses an Intel 8086.

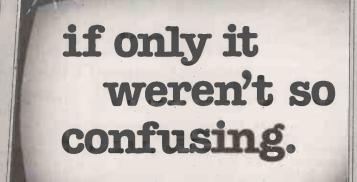
The styling is a reasonable copy of the DEC Rainbow 100, but Mitsubishi has missed out on IBM PC compatibility. The Model 816 offers not MS-DOS but M/PM-86. The best it can offer for software transportability is a transfer from 8in. IBM EBCDIC format to a 5.25in. ASCII format.







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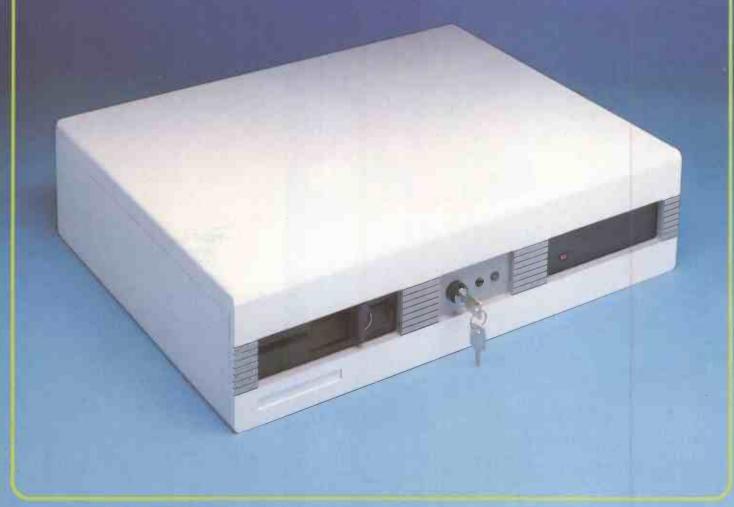
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Better the devil "CP/M is not dead, but revitalised and you know prepared to challenge MS-DOS, Unix or any other contender in the race to be the standard operating system for 16-bit

Digital Research has been taking pains to reassure dealers that CP/M is not about to be pushed aside by more recent operating systems. Roger Cullis reports.

processors."

THIS WAS the message received by nearly 500 independent software vendors who crowded into the Cafe Royal on April 21 for an overview of the future as seen by Digital Research. With over 350,000 installations by over 500 different computer manufacturers, these were words of comfort to the software vendors who support applications programs written on CP/M. The last thing they want is to have to start again from scratch with each new upgrade in hardware technology

The presentation by Digital Research was the first opportunity to learn about the capabilties of a whole range of new software products. First, but not overshadowed by the rush of 16-bit systems. was the long-awaited CP/M 3.0, now renamed CP/M Plus. Externally it possesses many similarities to the tried and trusted CP/M 2.2, with which it is upwards compatible, and should present no problems to a user who is familiar with the existing system.

Internally, however, the changes are major and reflect current trends in operating-system technology. Directories are hashed, BDOS now executes least recently used buffering, drive capacity has been extended to 512Mbyte, maximum file size is 32Mbyte and new facilities include banked memory, extended line editing, password access and extended buffering.

To aid the user, a new Help command accesses a 76K data file which can be tailored to individual system requirements with detailed explanations of each CP/M command. It is now possible to use optional English words to make commands easier to use and remember. Time and date stamping will make for improved housekeeping. As an incentive to upgrade, CP/M Plus includes many transient programs which previously had to be purchased separately.

On the 16-bit front CP/M-86, which has already been around for some time. permits existing CP/M 2.2 programs to be run on an 8086 or 8088 processor based microcomputer such as the IBM PC or DEC Rainbow. Obviously, assembly language requires recoding, but highlevel programs recompile with little modification.

To make software transportable, CP/M-86 uses 8086 registers corresponding to 8080 registers for system call and return parameters, loads programs into memory starting at 100H, and stores

the default buffers and file control blocks in the base page of memory in exactly the same way as its eight-bit parent. The increased power provided by 16-bit processors means that a processor performing single tasks is under-utilised. Concurrent CP/M-86 allows the user to accomplish several tasks at the same time by creating a virtual console environment.

In a typical installation, several function keys on the console keyboard represent separate virtual consoles which can be switched in at any time. Virtual consoles operate in either dynamic or buffered modes. In the former a continuously updated screen image is stored in a buffer which can be switched in at any time in the manner of turning a chair from one physical console to another. In the buffered mode, output is stored in a disc file. Concurrent CP/M-86 supports multiple list devices each with up to 16 disc drives managing up to 512Mbtye. It can be used to monitor realtime events, and supports process synchronisation and communication by

For those with Motorola 68000-based computers, CP/M-68K provides all the familiar features. Looking further into the future, CP/M will rapidly be made available on new processors as they are released, since the source code is now written in C and it is no longer necessary to start from scratch to implement a new

One area of microcomputing which has been crying out for standards is the field of graphics. Each new machine appearing in the market place has its own unique system which is not compatible with any of its competitors. In a bid to do for graphics what CP/M did for operating systems, Digital Research has now introduced CP/M Graphics, which is based on the ANSI and ISO standard graphical kernel system, GKS, designed to provide source-code portability.

A device-level interface addresses the ANSI virtual-device interface to provide object-code portability. A CP/M Graphics system is configured like a CP/M system, with GDOS and GIOS

taking the place of BDOS and BIOS as the interface between a graphics utility running a graphics applications program and the graphics input and output hardware.

The graphics system extension, GSX, is loaded from disc prior to execution. It comprises the graphics device operating system, GDOS, which is device independent, the graphics input output system, GIOS, which is the devicedependent module that tailors GDOS to a specific device, and Gengraf, a utilty which configures a graphics application to run in the GSX environment.

As part of the CP/M Graphics package, Digital Research also provides GSS-Kernel, a subroutine library for graphics programmers and system builders which includes such things as two-dimensional primitives, hardware text, character and text-string attributes, line style, colour and pen control and a number of applications utilities. GSS-Plot contains high-level functions for business, engineering and scientific applications involving preparation of graphs and charts. GSS-4010 permits microcomputer users to emulate a Tektronix 4010, 4012 or 4014 to act as a Plot 10 compatible terminal. GSS-Graph enables a user without programming experience to produce presentationquality graphs and charts; and GSS-Draw performs the same function with drawings such as organisation charts and slides.

After a review of its Language Division products CBasic, Pascal/MT+, Cis and Level II Cobol, Logo and C, Digital Research completed its new-product presentation by introducing two applications utilities. Display Manager creates, modifies and documents screen displays and stores them in an indexed file.

Each display is constructed from a blank screen by painting in the desired image using a powerful screen-oriented editor using standard alphanumeric characters as building blocks. Standard visual attributes found on a CRT terminal, including full or half intensity, inverted or flashing video and underlining, may be used. Access Manager is a versatile fileaccess method for CP/M systems.

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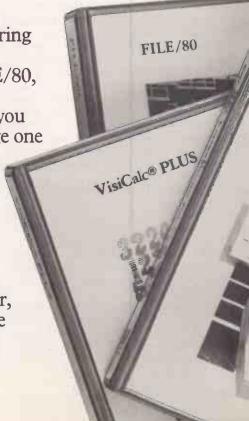
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Silicon futures

IT SEEMS not very long ago that you could have any microprocessor you liked as long as it was an Intel 4004 or 8008. At that time the designers and users of real computers had difficulty in suppressing a snigger, the public at large yawned — "Micro-what?" — and at CBM headquarters the "personal computer" still meant a four-function calculator. How things have changed!

The first microprocessor chips grew from calculator designs and used a technology called PMOS, which stands for p-channel, metal, oxide, silicon; the name describes the way the individual transistors on the chip are fabricated. In a nutshell, a piece of very pure silicon — a common element refined from sand — is doped with a small quantity of p-type impurity in which each atom has one less outer electron than the pure silicon.

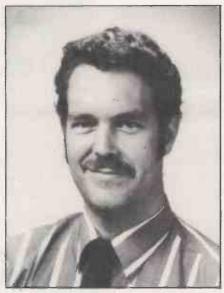
Silicon itself is an insulator, but p-doped silicon has spaces or "holes" in its crystal structure which allow electrons to move about, and hence a current to flow. By doping a p "channel" into the silicon and covering it with a layer of insulating oxide and then a metal control gate, an MOS transistor is formed with a p-channel. Even in 1970 it was possible to put a couple of thousand devices on to a single chip, and with the aid of a metal interconnection pattern a functional circuit could be formed.

Trouble was hole mobility for the PMOS devices is low and the circuits require fairly high voltages to function properly. They are also slow in operation, and because of their p-type channel they appear to be "upside-down" when interfaced to external logic of the TTL type. What was needed was NMOS of course — everyone knew that — but unfortunately NMOS fabrication requires a dopant with one extra electron rather than one less and was too complex and expensive for use in large arrays at that time.

It is all history now, but in 1975 Intel cracked the problem and introduced the NMOS 8080, the first of the real microprocessors, and the microprocessor revolution was launched in earnest. Not that everything was perfect. The early NMOS technology used up quite a lot of silicon and still required some strange voltages to operate correctly, but equipment designers could see the potential and the race was on.

The constant procession of newer, bigger and faster devices since then is due almost entirely to improvements in the way that the individual NMOS transistors themselves are fabricated, and most particularly on how small they can be made.

All the major semiconductor firms have



been on this particular development treadmill, and as they progress we reap the benefits with more powerful microprocessors and bigger, cheaper memories.

We have already heard about the PMOS 8008 and the NMOS 8080, but before long Intel had a new process, HMOS. It may look like something from a tax-return envelope — but actually stands for high performance NMOS. HMOS was first used

by Ray Coles

on the 8085, successor to the 8080, but since then there have been new variations as Intel has refined its process to produce HMOS II, HMOS III and so on, with some of the latest devices having up to 1,000,000 transistors on one chip.

A prime example of what can now be achieved with HMOS is the new 27256 EPROM which is now available from Intel. This single device in a standard 28-pin package can store no less than 32K or software — enough space for VisiCalc, a word-processing package and a game or two, with room to spare.

Application software still has to come from disc or tape at present, because it has been too expensive to use the more convenient ROM method. Before long, and thanks to HMOS, we can expect our new personal computer to offer us things like CP/M, VisiCalc and WordStar at the press of a button. It will not be expensive because the special HMOS-E process which Intel has used allows all 262 144-bit cells to be put on to a chip only 4.29mm square — smaller than the first EPROM which only stored 256 bytes.

To achieve this kind of density Intel had

to get the dimensions of the individual transistors down into the region of 1 micron or 1/1,000 of a millimetre. With that sort of geometry the traditional 21V EPROM programming voltage is a bit like the national grid. To compensate, Intel has reduced the programming voltage to 13V but have retained the 5V standard operating supply because it makes the EPROM faster. As with all EPROMs, the contents of the 27256 can be erased by the application of high-intensity short-wave ultraviolet light ready for reprogramming with new software to find the answer to Life, the Universe, and everything!

But how about CMOS, where does that fit in? CMOS uses both NMOS and PMOS transistors in pairs on the same chip, and it has the advantage that when the n-channel device is on, the p-channel device is off and vice versa. Power consumption is low with CMOS because there is no standing bias current. Current is used only when a switch changes state, and even then only a little is used to charge up the capacitor formed by the insulated gates of any driven devices.

As always there is a snag. CMOS devices are more complicated to fabricate and therefore they lag behind their NMOS cousins in speed, circuit complexity and cost, although the gap is narrowing. Take the new Intel CHMOS-D III technology, for example. If recent announcements at the International Solid State Circuits Conference in New York can be relied upon, this process will shortly make available a 64Kbit dynamic RAM memory device which will not only use less power but will also be better than the current generation of NMOS devices.

If you use a personal computer at the moment, the chances are that it will use big dynamic RAMs like the 2164A to store your programs. If you use a battery-operated pocket computer like the Sharp then you are probably relying on CMOS static memory, which is fine except that, as you have probably noticed, you do not have very much of it. Thanks to Intel and its new CHMOS-D III process, this will soon change and we can all expect to have at least 64K of cheap CMOS dynamic RAM on our briefcase computers of the future!

Not that the new CMOS dynamic RAMs will be restricted to portable computers. They may even displace NMOS devices altogether in the end because, according to Intel, they are much less prone to being zapped by the dreaded alpha particles generated by the radioactive decay of the chip package material. With device geometries so small, a single alpha particle hit on a bit cell can destroy the contents, leading to what is euphemistically termed a "soft-error".



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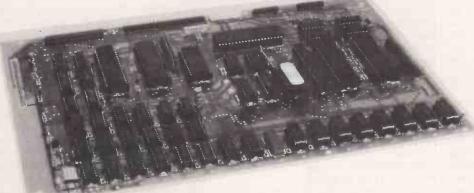
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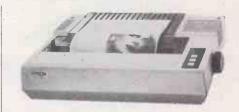
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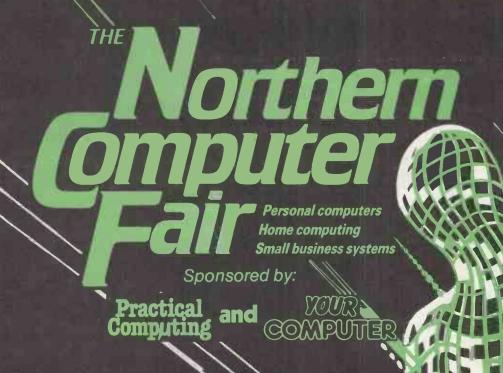
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CO4 comparisons

Boris Allan tries to help you choose your micro with his CO4 criteria.

WITH SO MANY computers now appearing in the market place it is clear there is a need for some way to compare them. But rather than concentrating on items such as colour, high-resolution graphics, the type of keyboard and similar, I will concentrate on the purpose served by the machine. This does not mean that its features are not important, but such comparisons are notoriously suspect. I am thinking of the tables that some manufacturers produce to justify their product's excellence: the more specific the comparison, the simpler it is to prove your machine is best on your chosen criteria.

If you concentrate on the function of the machine and look at the machine as part of a system, you can see that there are certain basic regirements that need to be satisfied by any system. The basic requirements of a computer system are the

 Communication — How does the computer solve the problem of communicating with the user?

 Computation — How does the computer produce the desired results?

• Co-ordination - How are the different aspects of the computer system interrelated?

 Constitution — What is the design philosophy behind the computer?

The first three criteria are "hows" and might possibly be seen as equivalent, in some senses, to the colour, graphics and keyboard form of discrimination. The added criterion is a "Why" — there is this computer, why is it like this? To illustrate the way these criteria may be used I will apply them to three rather different computers: the ZX Spectrum, the Vic-20, and the BBC Microcomputer.

To use a computer one needs to communicate with it. Some computers are what is called user-friendly, but a userfriendly computer is not always a powerful or flexible one. When we use this criterion our attention is directed towards the way the user interacts in, say, entering, loading or saving a program.

The Spectrum is designed to make entering a program from the keyboard as simple as possible. To that end it uses keywords on individual keys. Yet despite what others might say, I believe the use of the keyboard is over-complex. In terms of ease of use, the Spectrum is an advance over the ZX-81 because the keyboard is more positive and more than one statement is allowed on a line. Unfortunately the Spectrum is more difficult to use because the keys have far too many

In terms of loading and saving

programs the Spectrum is about as good as most cassette-based systems. The vast improvement over the ZX-81 was probably due to the extreme userunfriendliness of the ZX-81's cassette

The Vic-20 was also designed to be userfriendly, but the definition of userfriendliness was different. The Vic-20 was designed to be a proper computer with a proper keyboard, compatible in many respects with a very successful series of computers, the Commodore Pets. Whereas Sinclair tried to make the language user-friendly, Commodore tried to make the box easy to use and the language familiar.

The Sinclair approach, using keywords, led to complex use of the keyboard. The Commodore approach of slightly modifying Pet Basic led to the language not being flexible in the use of graphics.

Though the BBC Micro is fairly friendly, it was intended to be a serious machine for serious and non-serious users. Friendliness was not high in the scale of priorities. It takes more effort to learn to use the BBC Micro but it can do a lot

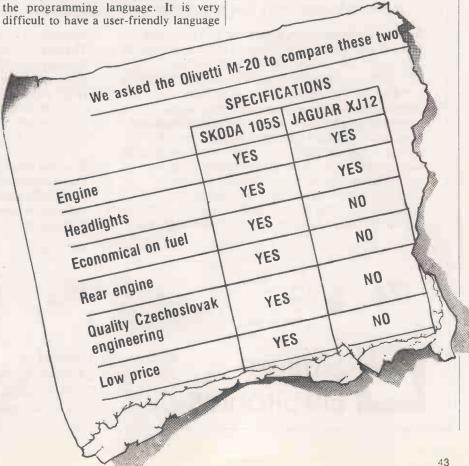
For the BBC Micro communication was less important than computation, that is that is also computationally powerful. For example, it is difficult to add new commands to Sinclair Basic because of the use of keywords, whereas it is comparatively easy to add new commands to the Vic-20 and BBC Basics.

Each Basic has its own problems — the VDU command on the BBC, the lack of high-resolution graphics on the Vic-20, and the contamination of Inks in highresolution on the Spectrum - but in the case of the Spectrum and possibly the Vic-20, communication was more important than computation. The relationship between computation and communication can be seen to set the style of the computer system as a whole.

There is far more to computing than just Basic, witness the increasing number of machine-code games being produced. But the Spectrum and Vic-20 are very much Basic-dominated machines. Neither adapt easily to use other languages and machine code, especially on the Spectrum, can be tedious to write, though not impossible.

The ability to use machine code is built into BBC Basic. Languages other than Basic are simpler to implement on the

(continued on next page)



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BBC Micro than on the other two machines. The Spectrum is dominated by its version of Basic to such an extent that once the ability to use keywords is taken away, as in Forth, the drawbacks of the keyboard become more evident.

The question of other languages brings us to the next criterion, that of coordination, which seems to be related to computation by what might be described as rules of operation. The Spectrum system consists of a computer, a cassette recorder, and a printer. Though other peripherals can be added, the Spectrum is not designed to be extended to anything vast. The Spectrum can be extended quie remarkably - as can the ZX-81 - but the extensions are produced by private firms and individuals, partly to compensate for the Spectrum's inherent drawbacks. Proper keyboards are produced, to counteract the one on the Spectrum, and firms offer many kinds of interfaces to allow the Spectrum to be linked to grownup devices.

The Vic-20 is an example of the standard Commodore philosophy: it is designed to be extended in many ways. But the way to extend it is by use of peripherals manufactured solely by Commodore—though, again, other firms also produce peripherals. The Spectrum can use any type of cassette recorder, but the Vic-20 has a special Commodore cassette recorder, and it is difficult to modify the interface to use

normal recorders. However, the Spectrum has to use a special printer. The Vic-20 will take an ordinary printer, given a few adjustments, but Commodore likes you to buy its own model.

Manufacturer-friendly

The restrictions on the co-ordination of the system for the Spectrum and the Vic is partly due to the emphasis on userfriendliness at the communication stage. To keep your system user-friendly the manufacturer makes it possible for everything to be purchased from one source. It is not only user-friendly but also manufacturer-friendly. For the BBC Micro communication is not paramount, and the emphasis is towards computation and co-ordination. The BBC Micro is slowly beginning to be extended in many ways which are beyond the scope of the Spectrum or the Vic-20. For this reason the BBC Micro, like the Apple II, promises to be around for a long time, especially when the problems with the Tube are sorted out.

The lifespan of the Spectrum is not going to be as long as more co-ordinated computers. And the same is going to be ture — is already true? — for the Vic-20. Both the Spectrum and the Vic-20 are so user-friendly that hundreds of thousands have been sold. But in the long run, will they be gauged as successes in anything other than a commercial sense?

So far we have seen the importance of the design philosophy in setting the computer in context. Co-ordination is related to constitution by values implicit in the philosophy.

Both the Vic-20 and the Spectrum were designed as cheap colour computers with high profit margins. As the Spectrum came later it had to undercut the Vic-20, and did so by having a dummy keyboard and being less flexible. That the Vic-20 had a high profit margin was indicated by the drop in price when the Spectrum eventually appeared. High profit margins are the norm: the ZX-81's price dropped by 43 percent.

The Vic-20 and Spectrum can be used for applications other than home computing. But ultimately it might be cheaper, quicker and more reliable to go for a system designed to cope with more complex applications.

For the BBC Micro the philosophy of sophistication was paramount: the machine was meant to be flexible, to be extensible, to be able to cope in many different situations. For the BBC Micro the constitution was paramount, whereas for the other two communication was paramount.

When evaluating computers the criteria should not be simply numerical — "What is the resolution?" — but also qualitative, the hows and the whys. There are "horses for courses" and I hope to have clarified the course in which you are interested.

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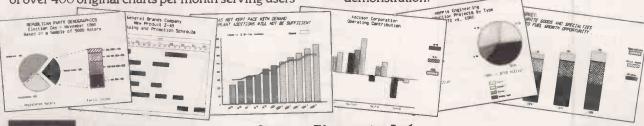
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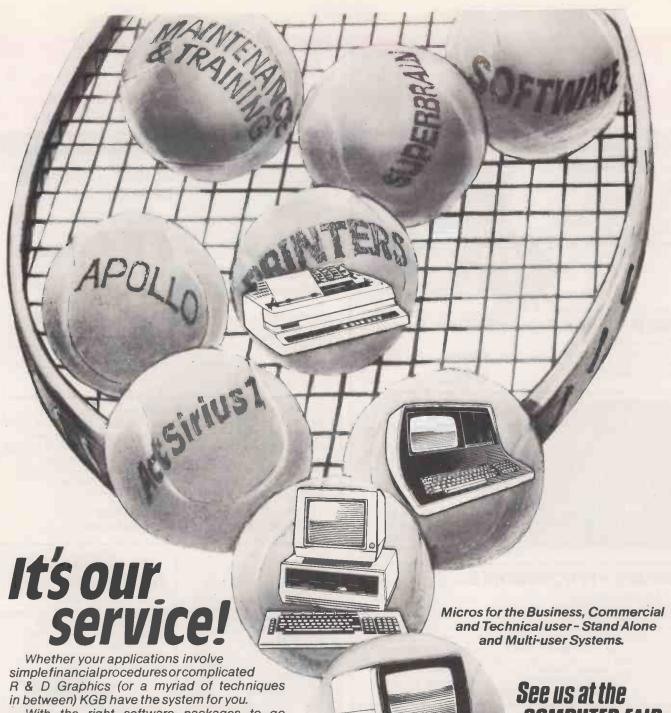
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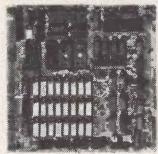
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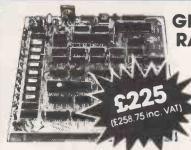
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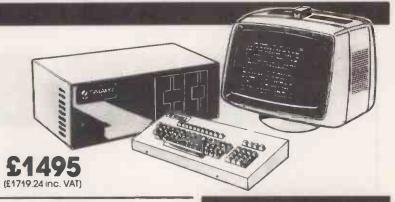
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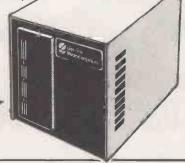


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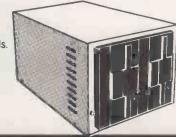
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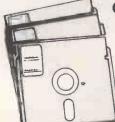
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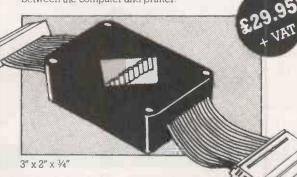
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Midlands/North—2 Leire Lane, Dunton Bassett, Nr. Lutterworth, Leicestershire LE17 5JP. Tel: 0455 209131 South—52 High Street, Stock, Essex CM4 9BW. Tel 0277 841011 WHEN THIS MAGAZINE started, five years ago, it was not uncommon for enthusiasts to put a micro together for themselves. The motherboard, video board, memory, keyboard, Basic, etc. might all be bought separately and at enormous expense. People often built their own micros from kits to save money. As for software... What software?

The Commodore Pet was a significant introduction into this market because it made microcomputing accessible to everyone. It came as an integrated package, including Basic, keyboard, cassette deck and screen. All you had to do was plug it in and go.

Last but not least, it had a friendly, approachable name. "Pet" was supposed to stand for Personal Electronic Transactor, or some such rubbish, but a household Pet it became.

Commodore was not the only company to make an impact in those early days—the Apple, Tandy TRS-80 and Exidy Sorcerer models were also attractive, as was the British Research Machines 380-Z—but the "one box" principle was both unique and important.

Five years later, the basic microcomputer has changed surprisingly little. The Apple IIe and TRS-80 models soldier on in fundamentally the same form, and the Commodore 8096, for all its 96K memory, is instantly recognisable to anyone who saw the original Pet.

At the same time new ranges have grown up on either side of the original all-purpose line. At lower prices there is now a huge mass of home computers with colour and sound facilities. At higher prices there are hundreds of business machines provided with floppies and hard discs, the IBM PC, Sirius 1 and DEC Rainbow among them. The all-purpose micro continues with machines that include colour and sound, but also proper keyboards and business software and facilities, as exemplified by the Acorn/BBC Model B, Atari 800 and Commodore 64.

In addition, a new type of computer is becoming popular, the portables. They range from the pocketable micro with a single-line display such as the Sharp PC-1500 through phone-book sized



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Practical Computing's £500 competition

Write a news report on a new micro launched in July 1988, and you could win £500-worth of Commodore equipment of your choice

computers such as the Epson HX-20 to mains-powered transportable machines like the Osborne and Dynalogic Hyperion.

Rather than slowing down, the pace of new developments is hotting up. More new micros, and more different new micros, are coming out than ever before. Five years ago, who outside the pages of science fiction believed the Gavilan portable micro detailed on page 15 of this issue was possible, let alone likely to appear at an affordable price?

Our question is: What will the new micro of 1988 be like? Send us your answer in the form of a short news report about one new microcomputer. Make it suitable for publication in the news pages of Practical Computing. You can include sketches or diagrams and a specification sheet, but the number of words must be less then 1,500. The deadline for entries is August 1, 1983.

The entries will be read by the staff of *Practical Computing*, and the winner will be selected by the Editor. The prize: £500-worth of Commodore products of your choice.

Practical Computing is not the sort of publication that holds a competition every month or even every year, so we hope you will get out your word processor, typewriter or even a primitive manual writing implement, and have a go.

A selection of the best entries will be published later this year, then held on file for our 10th anniversary issue in July 1988. The comparison then should be fascinating.

Rules

- 1. Entries must consist of a description of one microcomputer launched in 1988, in the form of a news report not longer then 1,500 words.
- 2 Entries must be marked COMPETITION on the envelope and arrive by August 1, 1983. The address is: Birthday Competition, *Practical Computing*, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.
- 3. The Competition is not open to employees of Business Press International Ltd, or Commodore (U.K.) Ltd or members of their families.
- 4. The Editor of *Practical*Computing is the sole judge in the competition, and his decision will be final. No correspondence can be entered into.
- 5. The result of the competition will be announced in the first available Issue of *Practical Computing*. The winning entry will be reproduced, and other entries may be reproduced without payment. The author of the winning entry will be able to select £500-worth of Commodore equipment of his or her choice by arrangement with Commodore (U.K.) Ltd.

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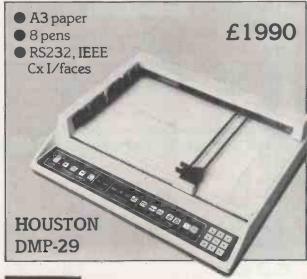
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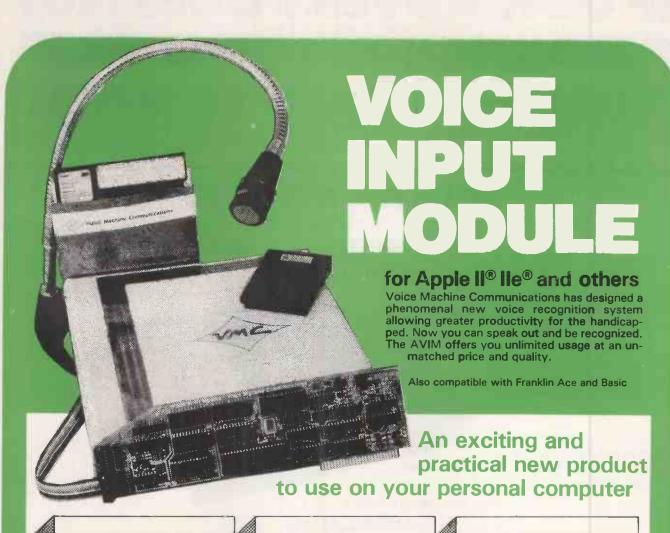
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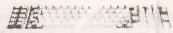
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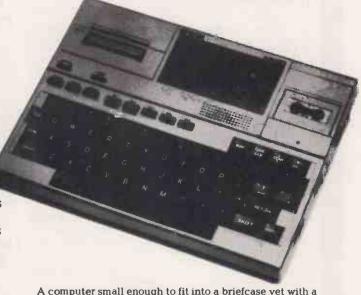
Transams portable computer centre offers a wide choice of portable equipment and software. The HX-20 has taken pride of place. Software now available includes:-

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S16-Bit Mega Micro

TECHNICAL DATA

Processor: 16-Bit 8086, cycle time 215 Nano Seconds. Architecture: DMA Bus based, true 16-Bit. Speed: DMA @ 6MB/sec; Disc transfer @ 3MB/sec. Memory (RAM): 128KB standard, expandable to 640KB. Screen: High resolution green; anti-glare optical filter. Colourgraphics optional extra. Discs: Two 8" DS/DD giving 2.36 MB usable. IBM compatible. Interfaces: 2 RS 232 communications interfaces. Plus: Centronic printer interface. Operating Systems: MS-DOS CP/M-86. 8-bit software emulator. Languages. for 16-bit: Basic, Cobol, Pascal, Fortran, PL/1, BCPL compilers and interpreters available. Customising: with logo, namestyle and house colours, can be arranged. "So simple to operate" – and don't forget, the S16-bit Mega Micro is built to military standards with laboratory-level quality control for complete dependability.







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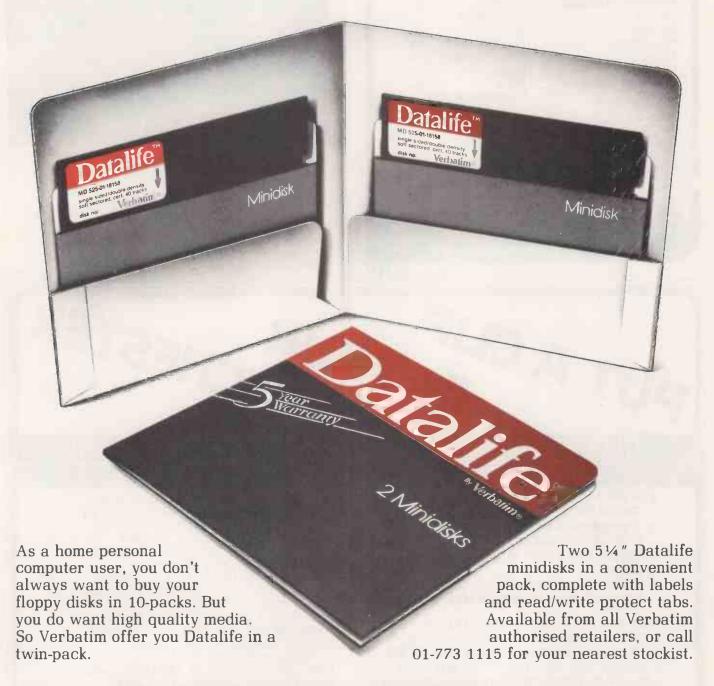
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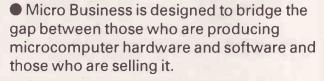




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MEMORY

- □ 24K bytes of ROM;
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THE SCREEN DISPLAY

- □ 40 or 80 characters to the line without affecting the 28K bytes of RAM at your disposal;
- 24 or 30 lines to the screen;
- well-formed characters, with true descenders;
- a full European character set;
- normal or reverse video, high resolution graphics on screen of controllable size, 256, 320, 512 or 640 horizontal resolution by 250 vertical lines;
- a facility to set up a "page" of up to 255 lines, with the screen acting as a "window" to display it;
- ability to maintain several such pages simultaneously, and to switch rapidly between them;
- □ text may be used on graphics screen as well as on parts of the video screen not used by graphics.

CHARACTER SET

□ 512 characters, including the full ASCII set, all European accented characters, Greek and graphics symbols.

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- 20 powerful graphics commands;
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- □ abuilt-in communications interface (V24/RS232);
- a video monitor interface;
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- an expansion interface for NewBrain system expansion modules.

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■ standard typewriter pitch, action, layout and size, with editing control and graphics keys.



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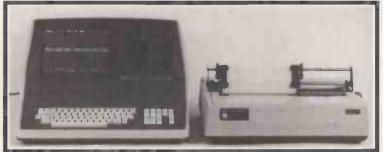
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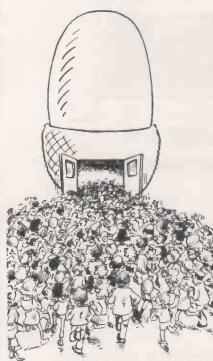
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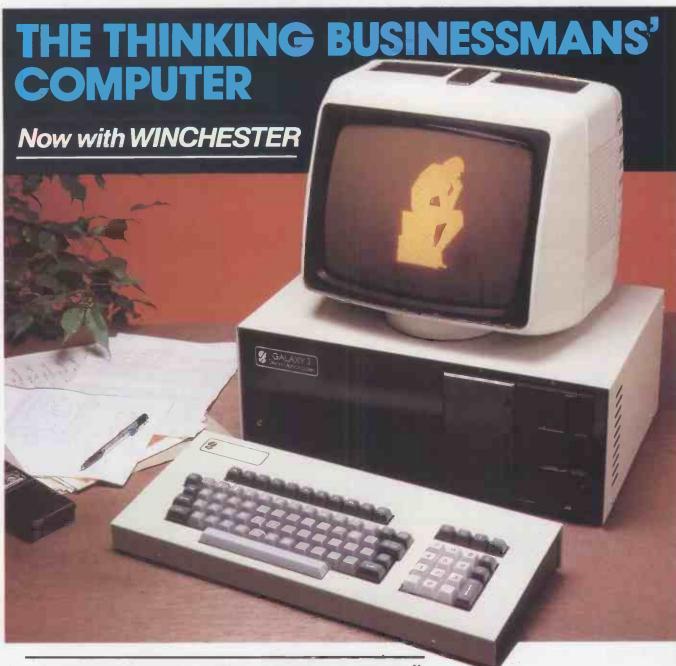
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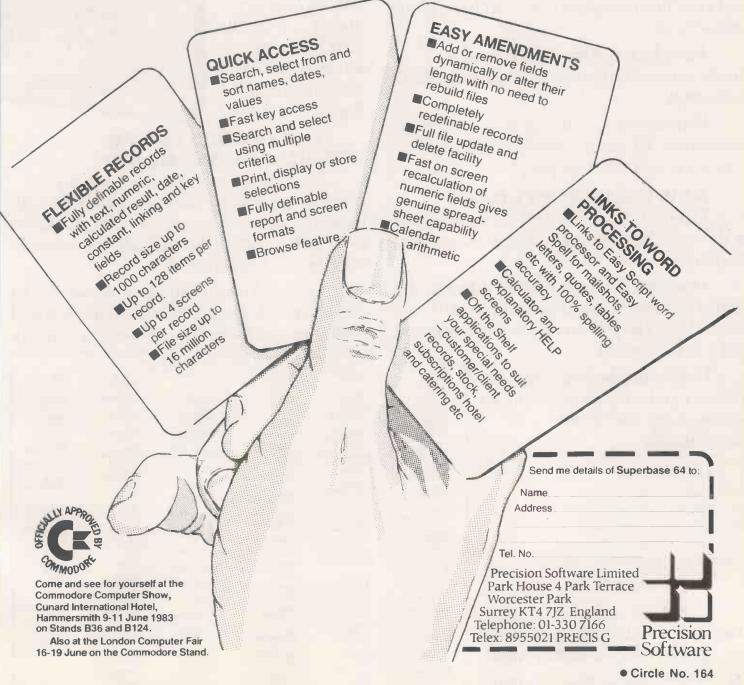
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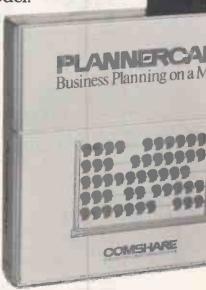
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78 Which means you can enter new figures and rules and

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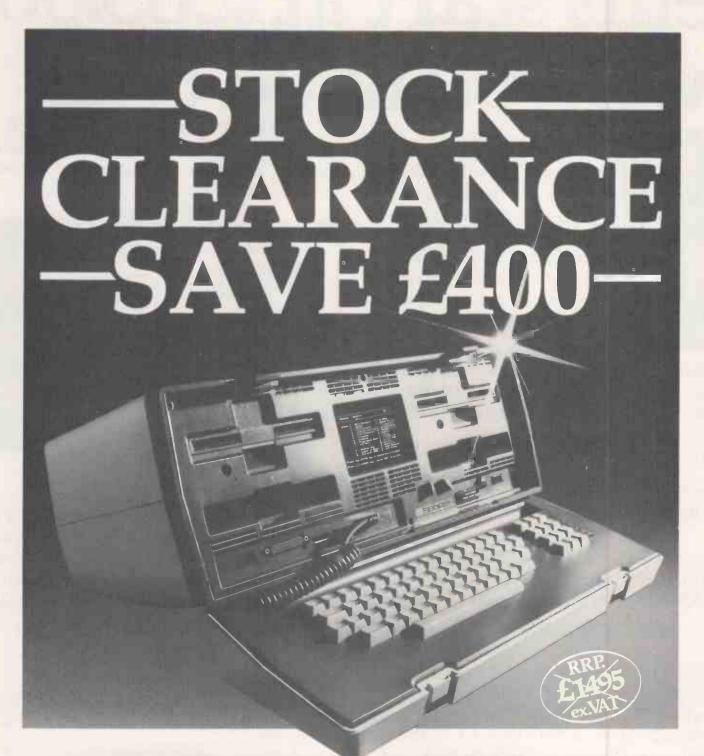
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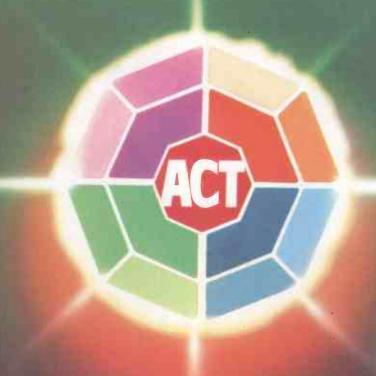
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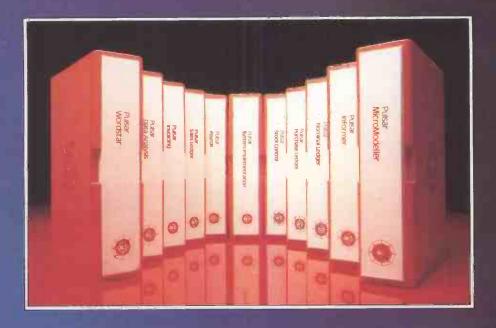


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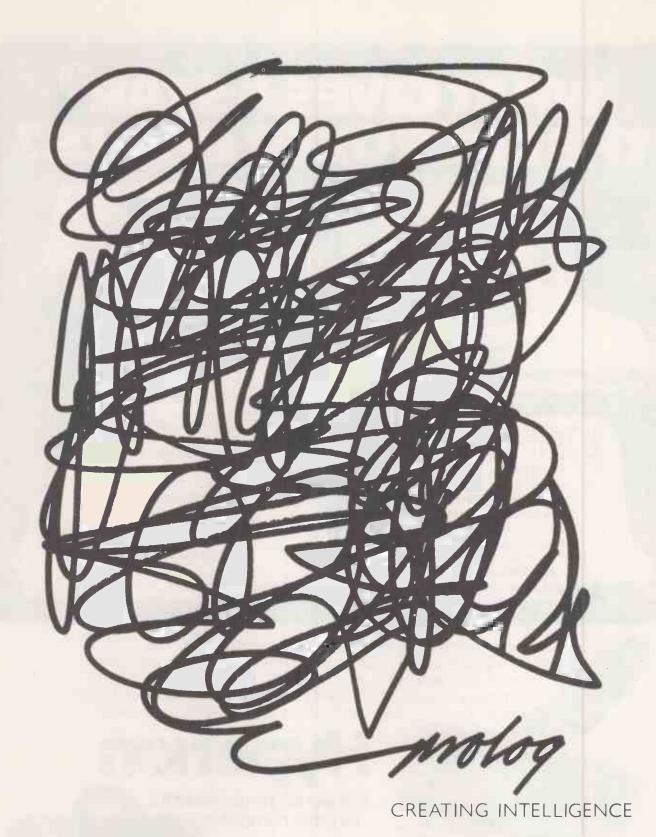


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DEALER ENQUIRIES INVITED

One cheer for

AT LEAST the hardware people back in the States know what they are doing. The thoughtful industrial design of the keyboard, CPU unit and monitor that are the three constituent parts of the Wang Professional computer will certainly make sure it looks good draped around executive desks.

The good looks are more than skin deep: the modular construction of the main electronics, power supply and disc drives inside the welded steel mainframe of the CPU unit gives excellent accessibility. They have chosen a true 16-bit chip too, the Intel 8086, and left plenty of room

for hardware expansion. One cheer for Wang.

Let us save the other two cheers for software and support. As a total system the WPC, as the handouts call it, shows signs of lacking both. We will come to that.

"Draped around executive desks" is not artistic licence because the WPC is capable of just that. Although the VDU can be planted conventionally on top of the CPU unit, Wang also supplies a spring-loaded mounting arm. It is a sort of beefed-up Anglepoise that clamps to the desk, letting you position the screen anywhere in three

dimensions over your work surface. Similar mechanical ingenuity enables you to dispose of the CPU unit by hanging it over the side of your desk, though the fitting for this was not supplied with the review machine. Wang literature describes this unit as "compact", but at 38cm. by 59cm. by 16cm. it is only millimetres smaller than the classic S-100 mainframe of now distinctly old-fashioned dimensions.

With the hardware came five manuals in the now standard dwarf format established by IBM with its PC documentation. The Introductory Guide



Wang

Standing up to IBM in the market for large word-processing systems has been no mean feat, so can Wang do as well with its micro? Chris Bidmead reviews the Wang Professional.

describes the hardware and operating system, MS-DOS version 2. There are two volumes, a Reference Guide and a Training Guide, on the spreadsheet package called Multiplan. The word processor seems to be known — rather refreshingly in these days of Perfects, Magics, Supers and so forth — simply as The Word Processor and is also accompanied by a two-volume guide. The fifth volume is the manual for the Basic supplied with the machine, Microsoft's familiar MBasic with Wang enhancements to plot graphics and evoke soft music — well, loud noises actually — from the 2in. speaker concealed under the keyboard.

The basic WPC comes without a monitor and with only one disc drive, which makes one suspect it is more of a pricing convention than a piece of vendible kit. The review machine was the minimum configuration that you could reasonably call a stand-alone micro: dual floppies and a 12in. monochrome monitor with an additional character generator board to drive it. Disappointingly the drives offer no more than 362K each, hardly state-of-the-art for double-sided double-density diskettes.

In common with a number of 16-bit machines, the Wang is booted by latching

the boot disc into the drive before powering up — a practice that will grate on the nerves of old computer hands. But as this is the only way of getting up and running presumably Wang has taken care of any surges likely to scribble on the disc. Five LEDs built in to the keyboard light up and go out one by one as the system goes through its internal checking.

The initialising software then searches for a drive with a disc in it and attempts to boot. This feature allows you to boot from drive B if drive A goes down, but would be more useful on a day-to-day basis if it were able to distinguish between system and non-system discs. As it stands, if both drives are loaded and latched the system disc must be in drive A or the boot fails. The Sirius works the same way — it's a missed opportunity.

On booting successfully the monitor springs to life with a huge display of the manufacturer's name in neon-sized letters — in case you think you have bought an IBM PC? — and invites you to enter the date and time. You can skip this step with the Exec key, as distinct from the Return key which toggles the cursor between the date and time prompts.

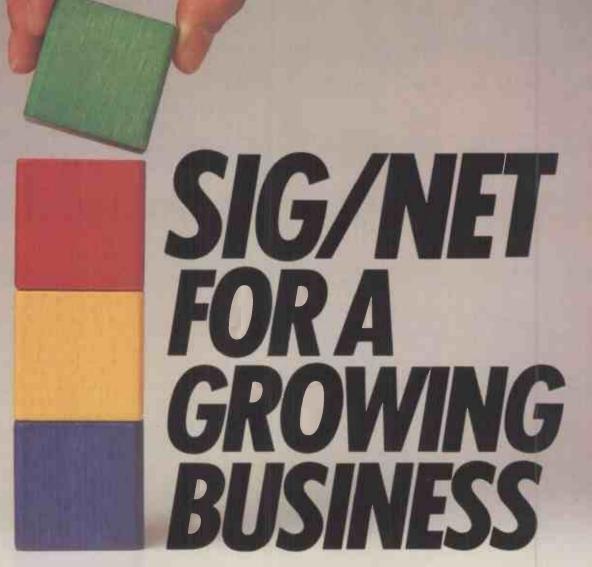
From the very beginning you may never see the MS-DOS command line because a

whirr of the system disc carries you straight into a menu offering you a selection of tasks. The 0.0 version number of the menu should be a warning to stand by for bugs, bomb-outs and general shortcomings. Reviewers absorb a lot of anguish in the cause of news-worthiness but I was looking forward to writing up MS-DOS version 2. I certainly did not expect to find the systems software as incomplete as subsequently appeared.

The first branch of the menu works as expected, taking you into a second level that offers a choice of the Word Processor or Multiplan. You need to change the disc to get at these programs but the process is properly prompted, and well proofed against the elementary error of inserting the wrong disc. However, things can go badly astray if you do not close the disc drive properly, or you insert a disc of the wrong format. The error messages are clear enough — "Drive A: not ready" or "Non-DOS disk error reading drive A" — but the action options offered do not make a lot of sense.

Rival operating-system vendor, Digital Research, points with some scorn at the MS-DOS Ignore? optional response to a trapped error. The criticism is that if you (continued on page 93)





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Wang

(continued from page 91)

ignore an error but allow the applications program to pick up again thinking that all is well, it is likely to go on and do some very strange things to your data. Wang, at this level at least, has quite rightly eliminated the option choice:

(A)bort or (R)etry?
Fine sentiments, but what does the offered choice actually mean? Changing the disc and retrying works fine, but if you decide to abort out of a wrong-format error the system is left with nowhere to go and simply hangs — even if you have corrected the error and substituted the right disc. So the option should read Retry or Hang, which is hust about where CP/M leaves you at this point. It is not easy to see what Microsoft's "improved error handling" brings in the way of real benefits.

The Wang Word Processor, embodied in a file called WP.Exe, will certainly appeal to beginners if only because of the way it is integrated with the keyboard. In fact the 18 function keys that run along the top of the usual QWERTY cluster are mostly engraved with WP functions like Srch, Replc, Indent and so forth. Unlike the IBM PC the keyboard is sensibly laid out for a touch typist, with the Return and Shift keys where typewriter-trained fingers expect to find them.

The screen is well suited to word processing, being absolutely stable with no trace of flicker or swim — although I prefer the characters to be a little larger than Wang's seven-by-seven dot matrix allows. Unfortunately there is a price to pay for the stability: when the screen scrolls the long persistence of the phosphor produces rather unpleasant smearing.

The anti-glare treatment of the glass surface is not very effective, but the swivel-arm mounting is movable in all directions and makes it reasonably easy to defeat reflection. The two controls on the front are for the operator to adjust the brightness and contrast without having to fumble round the back or in the entrails of the monitor.

WP.Exe has many of the characteristics of dedicated word-processing machines being robust and simple to learn. I would not quarrel with the assertion in the Wang literature that it "meets the fundamental word processiung (sic) needs of virtually any office environment" — no spelling checker apparently — but the features are wrapped in some curiously old-fashioned menu-driven ergonomics.

You get your first glimpse of this at the point of entry. If you cannot remember the name of the file you want to edit, the menu allows you to branch to the directory, here rather confusingly called

the Document Index. But you have to wipe that screen in order to log on the chosen file, so there is no way of looking at the directory while you enter the file name. Better-mannered word processors evolving in the wider world of portable software have developed a distinct etiquette in these matters. At these prices you have the right to expect some or all of the following:

 At least to be able to see your file directory while you make your entry.

 Preferably to be able to move a cursor over the file names listed and select a file without retyping the name.

 A directory that gives you more information about the files than their MS-DOS prefix. Why not the data created, which MS-DOS records automatically against each file name, and possibly a comment on file contents?

Instead you get an entry prompt that insists you type your file name in upper case only, which is rather like a bus conductor refusing to give change. Another curiosity of the software is that there is that there is no way of exiting from a edit session without saving the edit you have made. What if you have messed up the file and want to go back to the original? Tough, says WP.Exe.

Insertion and deletion inside the text are also rather heavy-handed. To correct the typo "separatewords" in the top line of a page of prose, WP.Exe has to erase the whole screen from the word "separate" onwards to allow insertion of a single space. By way of compensation, print enhancements like underlining and bold-facing are very straightforward with the screen reflecting exactly what is going

on. Instead of WordStar's ugly and uninformative embedded control codes, WP.Exe actually puts up the underlines on the screen. Boldface is represented by inverted video and, best of all, super- and sub-scripted characters shift vertically by half a line to appear exactly as on the printed page.

Whether in fact they print out like that I cannot say. Wang did not supply a printer, and is not able to tell me how to configure the software to drive a standard Diablotype daisywheel through the RS-232 port. No documentation to cover this is available at the time of writing, and you will search in vain through the five manuals to discover even so much as the address of the port.

Like most of the software promised or currently offered with the Wang Professional, Multiplan is a Microsoft product. It is one more son of VisiCalc with some sophisticated additional features like two- and three-dimensional indexing, an extended Lookup function, and the ability to give names to blocks of cells. Like Supercalc II it allows sorting of rows of data, and there is an option to let alpha entry spill over into adjacent cells if they are empty — very useful for filling in headings and textual comments.

The two Multiplan manuals, one for learning and one for reference, are excellent although for some reason the Reference Manual lacks an index. The software is well designed with some nice ergonomic touches like the intelligent use of default values. Three minor criticisms: I cannot see why VisiCalc's alphanumeric reference scheme, for example, B7 to

(continued on next page)

Menu Madness

Beginners In this business — not the end-users, I mean mainframe manufacturers starting out fresh-faced and hopeful in the lucrative world of the micro — assume that their customers are rather simple people incapable of typing the word Basic into an operating-system command line. The unimaginative solution to this largely imaginary problem is to offer lots of user-friendly menus.

After eight seconds of disc activity up comes menu number one. With two easy keystrokes the user selects Program Development. The disc grinds again and a second menu appears. The user chooses Basic with a single keystroke. Again the disc spins into action and at last we are ready to go.

This sort of thing is helpful for the first day with a new computer, but with a floppy-disc machine particularly you very quickly tire of all these extra calls to the backing store. Unfortunately Wang has safety-pinned its menu software on to the operating system in a way that makes it hard to shake off.

According to the documentation it ought to be possible to create a clean unmenued version of the system disc by using the Format utility. You need the -s option to reserve special tracks on the newly formatted disc, to take the necessary system information, and copy across the files Command.Com, Bios.Com and MS-DOS.Com.

But if you try to boot up this new disc on the Wang the drive hangs with a message telling you that the command interpreter is missing or corrupt. Do not feel guilty — it is Wang that has botched Command.Com so that it dies unless the menu files are present. Command.Com is looking for a file called Menudryr.Com, which will not work without Menu.Com. Menu.Com in turn needs Menu.Dat and Menu.Msg. So every system disc you create has got to have seven files on it before it will even boot.

(continued from previous page)

name a cell, has been replaced by the more long-winded numerical addressing, R7C2; hardware of this calibre really deserves software that can translate spreadsheets into graphs; and why in taking Multiplan to its bosom hasn't Wang U.K. patched it to offer £ signs as well as dollars.

To return to the main menu you will have to swap back to the system disc. If you then choose the second item on the menu, System Utilities, there will be no need to switch discs again because the routine file management it offers renaming, copying, deleting and so forth - is supplied by .Com files on the same disc as the operating system.

On a floppy-disc machine this business of loading menus, handy for total beginners, soon becomes something of a hold-up. Although the menu system is ingeniously configurable, allowing you to alter the wording of the existing options or even write whole new menus of your own, I suspect that users will eventually prefer to work from the MS-DOS command line. Wang's so-called enhancement, the menu system, presents users with something of a problem here — see the Menu Mania box. But you can temporarily get to raw MS-DOS from the menus by choosing the DOS Command Processor option.

But Communications leads to a dead end, prompting for .Com files not supplied with the standard software. Program Development appears to offer you:

- -Basic
- -Debugger
- -Editor -Linker
- -Library Manager
- -Other

but of these options only Basic is supplied. The standard MS-DOS utilities like Edlin and Debug, the Microsoft equivalents of CP/M's Ed and DDT, are nowhere to be found. Of more immediate concern to the everyday user there was no Sys.Com, the routine that puts the system across to existing discs, and no Recover, the program to repair damaged files.

At this point my depression set in on behalf of the 5,000-odd customers to whom Wang U.K. hopes to be selling the machine this year. I will have to share my gloomy thoughts with you before this review is done. But for the moment let us contiue to look on the bright side and at the Basic, which is very comprehensive and easy to use.

To the main body of Microsoft Basic, with its extended Print Using statement and luxuriant string- and error-handling, Wang and Microsoft between them have added:

- Enhancements to the built-in editor. making it much easier to use.
- Dates and Times functions to fetch and carry calendar and clock data between Basic and the operating system.
- Colour and monochrome graphics handling.
- Sound and Play commands to give full

Specification

CPU: 8086

Operating system: MS-DOS 2.0 Memory: 128K expandable to 512K Interfaces: Centronics, RS-232C

KEYBOARD

Type: 101-key detached, generating 224-character set

Features: Auto-repeat on all keys, geographic cursor key layout

DISPLAY

Type: 12in. monochrome green, long persistence, front-mounted brightness and contrast controls; optional suspension arm

Dimension: 640 x 225 dot resolution, optional graphics card produces 800 x 300 dot resolution

Type: One or two 5.25in. 36K floppies, optional 10Mbyte Winchester

control over the speaker under the keyboard.

The added editing features include easy entry of standard Basic commands like Auto, Print, Delete and so forth with only one or two keystrokes; single-key line editing using the dedicated editing keys like Insert and Delete; and best of all a full-screen editor. The last feature is very nice indeed: any section of code listed on the screen can be changed by moving the cursor into the line to be altered, making the modification, and hitting the return key to send the new version of the line to the buffer. You can even edit the line numbers, but this takes some getting used to as altering:

40 GOTO 300

45 GOTO 300 results in a pair of lines 40 GOTO 300 45 GOTO 300

Similarly the "erase to end of line" function provided by the Erase key will not remove a complete line from the buffer if you position the cursor in front of the line number, although it appears to do so on the screen. So it is not quite a built-in word processor.

The calendar and clock functions could not be easier. All it takes to display the time and date on the top line of the screen is:

10 CLS 'clear the screen 20 LOCATE 1,35 'position the cursor 30 PRINT "The time is " + TIME\$ + " and today is " + DATE\$ Add a fourth line

40 GOTO 20

and the time and date will refresh dynamically on the screen.

Unfortunately there was no graphics board with the review machine, so the graphics commands only produced Illegal Function Call messages. But Sound and Play produced music, of a sort, in abundance. Play is particularly easy to use, and you can set the keyboard carolling with a line as simple as:

10 PLAY "L4 O3 cccdcc O2 g2agab O3



The L4 sets the default note length to quarter notes to be modified as necessary by value suffixes; c2 is the note C played for the duration of a half note. O3 and O2 are inserted to set the octave, of which seven are supposedly available, numbered 0 to 6, although on the review machine I could only find one note b on the bottom octave. The letters a b c d e f g straightforwardly represent the scale, with accidentals indicated by adding + or—suffixes. Alternatively the # sign can indicate a sharp.

The Play statement understands dotted notes as well, though there is no simple construction to represent triplets. Notes can be played legato, ML, staccato, MS, reverting to normal with the MN instruction. The whole tune with a little phrasing added would look something like this:

5 FALSE = 0: TRUE = NOT FALSE
10 DATA L4
20 DATA O3 cccdcc O2 g2agab O3 c2c2
30 DATA O3 c.c8cdcc O2 g2a.g8ab O3 c2c2
40 DATA ML O3 gfededc2 O2 agab O3 ,MN c2c2
50 DATA O2 ggab O2 ccd2 ML gfed MN c2f2c2
60 DATA \$
70'
80 THE.END = FALSE
90 WHILE NOT THE.END
100 READ CHAR\$
110 IF CHAR\$ = "\$" THEN
THE.END = TRUE ELSE GOOD.
KING.WENCESLAS\$ = GOOD.KING.

KING.WENCESLAS\$ = GOOD.KING WENCESLAS\$ + CHAR\$ 120 WEND 120 '

130 PLAY GOOD.KING.WENCESLAS\$

But at around £3,000 for dual-floppy system you are going to be looking for more than a programmable pianola. The real question hanging over the WPC is where is the rest of the operating system?

The distribution disc for the system software had arrived without a write-protect tab and some previous borrower had accumulated experimental data files on it, so perhaps the missing utilities had simply fallen off. I rang Wang U.K. to check this, and after being passed around several people there it became clear that they could not bring anybody to the phone who could assert that Debug and Edlin were/were not currently being supplied with the operating system — or even knew what Debug and Edlin were.

The implications of this are rather serious. Rightly or wrongly Wang U.K. manages to give the impression of a company comprised of salesmen who are not really sure what they are selling. Microsoft delivered MS-DOS version 2 to its OEMs in January, so Wang should have familiarised itself with the product by now. Its literature describes MS-DOS as "the 16-bit standard operating system". Maybe — that battle is still going on. Microsoft's side of the story is not greatly helped by the current showing from Wang.

Let us make it one-and-a-half cheers for the Wang Professional because Multiplan and Basic are in good shape and it is halfway to being a very worthwhile microcomputer. The hardware design seems very sound and there is an intriguing empty slot beside the 8086 which looks like it might be reserved for the 8087 fast maths chip, although the upgrade information published by Wang makes no mention of this.

My one reservation about the hardware, apart from the pusillanimity of the disc drives, is that the architecture is very firmly committed to the 8086. The main processor board is an enormous L-shaped bigboard and its replacement would form a major part of the hardware cost. As RAM prices fall the segmented memory addressing of the 8086 is going to look increasingly cumbersome, and I am not convinced the chip will have much of an active social life after 1986.

What there is of MS-DOS version 2, with its Unix-like I/O redirection and tree'd directory — which the manufacturer does not recommend for floppy-disc machines — appears to support the applications software adequately. There was no evidence of the in-built disc cacheing that is supposed to be a feature of MS-DOS 2. With its promise of CP/M-80 emulation, high-resolution graphics and network communications the Wang PC will certainly be worth a second look when it has got its act together.

Wang has carried over some niggardly mainframe pricing habits into the micro world. The rudimentary single-drive nomonitor unit just scrapes in under the £2,000 mark, but the full workable kit with two floppies will cost £1,000 more. That price includes Multiplan but not the

word processor. The mounting arm for the monitor and the desk clamp for the CPU unit are also extra.

If you go for the hard-disc version you get a graphics adaptor and the word processor thrown in for £6,315. Not cheap for a mere 5Mbyte.

Conclusions

• The physical layout of the machine, with its well organised low-profile keyboard and swivel-armed monitor, is beautifully designed.

• The standard of documentation is very high. The five manuals are clearly written with plenty of examples, and on the whole accurately describe the behaviour of the system.

● The WPC is a micro built by a mainframe manufacturer, as is all too evident from the software and the price structure.

• Multiplan is a mature, well thought-out spreadsheet package. Its companion word processor, Wang's own WP.Exe, could learn a lot from its ergonomics.

• As a true 16-bit machine, with an 8086 CPU and 128K of core memory in the minimum configuration, the Wang Professional is a potentially powerful machine. But none of the listed optional upgrades include memory expansion beyond half a megabyte. With its small floppies and modest 5Mbyte Winchester option this machine is not exactly thinking hig.

● The mystery of the missing system files remains. What is most worrying is the absence of a clear stance from Wang U.K. on this.

... more cheers for Wang

Repeated phone calls to Wang and Microsoft have unearthed some of the more important missing system utilities, and shortly after our production deadline we had a chance to assess them together with the Programmer's Guide. The additions comprise:

 Microsoft's 8086 macro-assembler together with the linker, library manager and cross-reference utility.

• The debugger, Debug.

A track-to-track disc copying utility.

A text editor.

Much appears to be missing still. Documented by Wang but apparently not implemented are Recover, Sys and Pwd.

But what there is offers a reasonable enough grip on the system. The first thing I was able to do with the utilities was dismiss the ponderous menus. It proved to be much simpler than I thought, and revealed a particularly nice feature of MS-DOS 2.0. On powering up, before calling Command Com the loading sequence consults a file called Config.Sys, in which some personalisation parameters are set out in plain text. It is here that the MS-DOS shell is selected. A shell is the external

aspect of the operating system — the part that the user sees. Wang has designed it as the infernal nest of menus but it need not be so. So instead of the text line in Config.Sys that reads:

SHELL = MENUDRVR.COM it is only necessary to substitute an evocation of Command.Com, the plain MS-DOS shell, to break the chain.

The change is made with the text editor. Wang has deposed the standard MS-DOS Edlin.Com and substituted its own PCedit.Com, a luxurious screen-based editor with its own built-in help sheets. I found myself at home in it straight away and, apart from the odd stray bug expected in a 0.0 version, it appeared robust and well-designed.

The Wang PC, then, emerges after this last-minute update as a manageable and reasonably well-endowed system.

Another last-minute flash has just informed me that Wang has dramatically revised its prices downwards and is now offering 10Mbyte hard discs instead of 5Mbyte ones.

It seems to be learning fast, this company. Better make that two cheers for Wang. Do I hear two-and-a-half?

A colour micro for the home and hobbyist market, examined by Bill Bennett.

THE SORD M-5 is the first potentially largeselling Japanese home computer to reach our island shores. Like Japanese hi-fi equipment, video recorders and cameras. it has been built to a very high specification at a low price. On paper the Z-80 based M-5 is very impressive, but somehow the finished product is less then the sum of its parts.

If microcomputers were sold on specification alone, the Sord would have little competition. But there is more to buying a micro than simply comparing technical data. It also matters how you read the specification.

At £189.95 the Sord is too highly priced to be a direct competitor to the Sinclair Spectrum, which it resembles slightly, or the Commodore Vic-20. Its main competition will include the Oric, the Atari 400 and the Dragon 32, and its paper specification matches all those machines. More important than that is the software list already announced, packages being available on both cassette tape and ROM cartridges.

It is the software, particularly excellent programs like Hungry Horace, Football Manager and Scrabble which makes the Spectrum the best-value micro on the market. It is the lack of software which makes the Oric and the Dragon a less attractive proposition.

A wide range of software is projected for the Sord, some of which is available now. Cartridges weigh in at £24 which is a little pricey, and at £9 even cassettes are expensive when compared with those for the Spectrum.

Among the packages currently available are three versions of Basic, one of which is included as standard with the micro. Also available is Falc. It is a cut-down version of Pips, a special language available on the bigger Sord micros which was reviewed in Practical Computing in July 1982.

Slightly larger in size than the Oric, the M-5 is of sturdy construction. The case is moulded grey plastic with a sea-green panel surrounding the keyboard. There is a red power-on light, rarely seen on home computers, which might save you from damaging the micro.

The moulded rubber keys are every bit as horrible to touch as those on the Spectrum. The crime is compounded by their revolting colour, the same sea-green as the keyboard surround, and the difficulty of reading the graphics characters which are printed on them in a slightly darker shade. For some arcane reason, possibly to do with oriental aesthetics, each key has a lump cut out of its vulnerable. Dropping the machine or lower right-hand corner.

Two shift keys are definitely an improvement on the Spectrum keyboard, and they have the added advantage of being in the right place too. There is no space bar as such; instead there is a Space key just below the Return key so I continually found myself hitting Return when I meant Space, and vice versa.

Because there are 15 more keys on the Sord than on the Spectrum, in about the same amount of space, the keys are much smaller. This is probably fine if you have delicate little fingers, but I found it difficult to use. I did not think I would ever sing the praises of the Spectrum keyboard, but it certainly beats that of the Sord.

Some of the keys have yellow words printed on them which I though were Basic keywords. Sord calls them functions, and most of them are invoked by using the quaintly named Func key. However, thanks to a major inconsistency some of them are invoked by the Control key: I managed to guess which was which, but nowhere are you told.

Above the keypad section is a lid which lifts to expose a garish yellow piece of plastic perforated by a row of air vents. There is also a deep recess which accepts the software cartridges. It is similar in concept to the expansion port at the rear of the Spectrum. The inside of the lid is covered with information, at least one item of which is wrong. Matters are further confused by the ROM cartridges being referred to as cassettes.

A lug of plastic set into the side of the recess corresponds to a cutout on the side of the cartidges and helps to locate them accurately in the slot. The lid pulls off easily, but the cartridge, because it sits in an upright position, seems to be

Specification

CPU: Z-80A running at 3.58MHz Memory: 16K video RAM, 2.9K available to Basic; 20 K total ROM: 8K monitor ROM; up to 16K ROM

in cartridge

Interfaces: Centronics; joystick port; full bus connector; composite Pal output Keyboard: 55 keys, rubber-pad type;

auto repeat; direct editing Display: 32 x 24 characters of text; 16 colours on screen; 256 x 192 highresolution mode; 32 sprites

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accidentally knocking it could smash the

The rear of the machine features a ragbag of different types of sockets, a feature which would greatly enhance the Spectrum. The power and cassette sockets are of the DIN variety, while the printer socket is male in gender and distinctly Centronics looking. Next to it are a pair of small DIN-type sockets which handle the controllers. A monophono socket is provided to allow you to output sound to your hi-fi or synthesiser, and there is a similar monitor output. Lastly comes the good old UHF TV output.

The power supply for the micro comes in a separate case and has the distinction of being the biggest power supply available for a home computer. Sord has thoughtfully provided a long lead for both the power supply and the TV cable, so you can keep your distance from the screen and thus avoid eve strain.

Power can only be switched on with a cartridge in the slot, otherwise nothing happens and you are confronted with what looks like a dead machine. The documentation with the M-5 is appalling, being written in the impenetrable school of manual writing pioneered by Sharp. Nowhere did it state that a cartridge must be plugged in before the micro would work.

When the power was eventually supplied to the micro I was greeted by a display informing me that the machine was ready and that it was in Basic-I, the integer Basic which comes as standard with the micro. Basic-I is not a good programming language. Its inclusion as standard in the M-5 shows a serious miscalculation of what home computing is about. The idea is that once you have mastered Basic-I you will be happy to shell out another £35 for the privilege of having a floating-point Basic, and yet a further £35 for the graphics-handling Basic-G.

Basic-I's subtitle, "Easy Basic for Beginners" is not merely patronising. It also means that the actual cost of the machine is higher than the original purchase price. Basic-I is insubstantial and, much worse than that, it is also nonstandard. For example, you do not Load programs from cassette, you use the Tape command.

Sprites are supported in Basic-I, but are not especially easy to use. Furthermore, apart from some cryptic hints in the manual as to some of the commands which may be used with them, there was



no documentation. It is like supplying someone with a box full of gold bars and omitting to give them a key to the box.

Another non-standard Basic command is Joy. Intrigued, I tentatively put my index finger on Func and hit the appropriately marked key. I must say I was most disappointed that waves of ectasy didn't wash over me, neither did the troubles of the world disappear. In fact, nothing happened at all. The command is a trick, and it certainly is not documented.

I never actually persuaded the Sord to Print anything in a colour other than the white on grey-green which is the default setting on power-up. There is some discussion as to how this works in the manual, but I found it too complicated—and I did try. It seems that you must define a colour for a particular character before printing it. Each subsequent appearance of that character then remains in that colour until the ultra-complicated STCHR command, followed by a parade of digits, is used again.

The amount of RAM free to Basic is a meagre 2.9K out of a total of 4K supplied.

In addition there is 16K of video RAM, which apparently cannot be used directly from Basic.

The Sord has a separate video processor, the TMS-9918A, which is why the software supplied on cartridges looks so good. A total of 32 spites are possible, as are 32 separate colours. Sound is very good. It is normally emitted from the TV loudspeaker, or can be fed to a hi-fi. It also is produced by a separate dedicated chip, the Texas Instruments 76489. Chords are possible, as are a wide range of musical effects together with gunshot and explosion sounds.

One feature of the M-5 that I particularly liked was the Time function, which returns the number of seconds elapsed since the machine was switched on. It has a number of potential applications, especially in games.

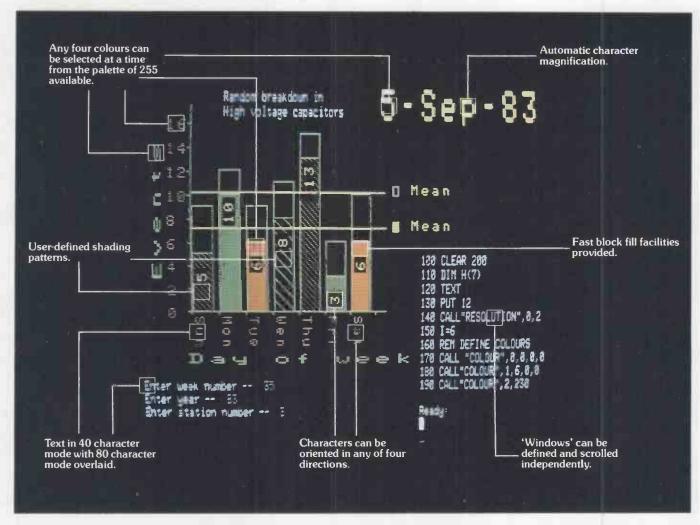
Imaginative use has been made of the control keys, every combination of which does something weird and wonderful. I was impressed by Control-C,D,E and F, which allow you to scroll the screen up and down as well as from left to right.

However, if you lose anything off the screen in the course of this scrolling, it stays lost.

A colour-graphics mode can be entered by Control-Q. Here, characters printed to the screen appear as blocks of colour. Unfortunately, the same character does not correspond to the same block of colour, but it changes as it moves down the screen.

Conclusions

- The Sord M-5 is a badly documented microcomputer aimed at the home and hobbyist market. Better documentation may be on its way soon from Sord's Irish subsidiary.
- The M-5 does not compete with existing machines on price, but does have an extremely good specification. Unfortunately the quality of the hardware is not matched by the tiny memory and the paucity of the Basic included with the machine.
- Software support for the Sord is curently lacking, though this situation should change soon.



A picture may be worth a thousand words but it still tells only half the story about graphics on the 380Z.

For a start, our standard graphics functions include

point plotting, line drawing, instant block fill, block copying, offsetting, and Exclusive Or Plotting.

Then there is the important fact that our High Resolution Graphics is supported by Basic, Algol and Fortran. And since the Graphics is contained in its own 16K of RAM, every byte of user memory remains available for applications program use.

It is also worth noting that 380Z graphics are equally effective in monochrome — for 'colour' just read 'shades of grey'. Again there are 255 shades available, and there's also a very useful facility for fading up and down throughout the grey scale.

There are also the special effects
— such as moving between graphics
'pages' for pseudo-animation, or the

ability to produce 'instant' graphics by drawing them with the colour 'switched' off and then 'switching' on.

Next, not only can 380Z graphics pictures be saved

on and retrieved from disc, they can also be output to one of a range of popular dot matrix printers.

Remember, too, that HRG is not a third-party add-on but designed, developed, and supported by Research Machines itself as an integral part of the 380Z.

And finally, we've now implemented GINO. So for the first time this well-established, professional suite of flexible, device-independent graphics software from the CAD Centre is available on a micro.

If you are interested in graphics—for scientific, technical, and industrial research; or in secondary or higher education; or for design, engineering, or control, then you will be interested in the 380Z.





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Editing sprites on the Commodore 64

Kevin Irving presents a program to help you develop fast-moving graphics.

AMONG the excellent features of the Commodore 64 are its sprite graphics. The manual method of creating sprites can be tedious and time-consuming, as you will know if you have ever tried it before.

Using a sprite editor can take the boring and repetitive part out of creating sprites and help you start your program off. All you need to do is draw your sprites on a grid using a series of easy-to-use editing keys and then leave the calculations to the computer. The program should prove to be a useful tool to anyone writing educational or games software.

There are two resolutions of sprites available to you, the normal 24 by 21 and the multi-colour 12 by 21. With normal sprites, if a bit is set then the sprite colour will be displayed in that position; if not you will see the background colour.

Multi-colour sprites are different. Each pixel of a multi-colour sprite takes up two bits, which allows four colours to be incorporated into one sprite at half of the normal resolution. The combination of the bits to produce the four colours are shown in table 1.

When you enter the sprite editing mode you are asked which type of sprite you are using. If you use a normal sprite then whenever you plot a point on the screen you will plot a point on your sprite. If you are using multicolour sprites then you will have to plot two points to specify which colour you wish to use. Each of the two points which you have to plot must start in an even column, as shown in figure 1.

Because multicolour sprites are at half the resolution of normal sprites you will find that each pixel is oblong rather than square. Expanding the sprites in the Ydirection will restore them to a square shape again but expanding them in the Xdirection will make each pixel even longer.

To enter the program you should use the following procedure:

- Turn the computer off and on.
- Enter POKE 2560,0

POKE 44,10 (return)

 Now either start typing from line 30, entering line 30 exactly as it is printed, or load what you have typed in so far and continue.

When you have finished typing in the program and it has been saved and tested, follow the next set of instructions:

- Turn the computer off and on.
- Load the program.
- Enter lines 10 to 23 exactly as printed.
- Save the program.

 Run the program. It crashes if you have entered a Rem incorrectly.

This procedure is used because the Rems take up ½K exactly. The program then moves the start of Basic up the memory 512 bytes and leaves some space in which the sprites are edited. The program will now start at line 30 and the Rems will be written over by sprite data. The details of the program are shown in table 2.

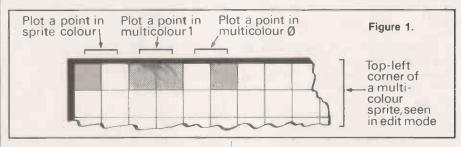
The subroutine which puts machine code on to Data lines might be useful to anyone writing an assembler or character editor. The routine will work on the Commodore 64, Vic-20 and, if you change the start and end of Basic Pokes, it will also work on the Pet. Similarly, the machine-code Load and Save routines

should be useful in any such applications.

When you run the program, you will be faced with a menu of options. If you are starting eight new sprites then it may be useful to erase whatever sprites are currently in the memory using option 1. When you first load and run the program there will be garbage sprites which you may want to erase.

Once you have created your sprites option 2 will allow you to save them to tape and load them back at a later date. If the sprite editor was used to save them, then the sprite editor will load them.

When you select option 2 you should have your tape set to the correct place for loading. After a pause you will be asked (continued on next page)



What is a sprite?

A sprite is a graphics character which is user-defined and which can be moved about on the screen without moving it bit by bit through screen FAM. Sprites are found bearing several names including "player-missile graphics" on the Atari 400 and 800, "movable object blocks" on the Commodore 64 and "sprites" on the TI-99/4A and Sord M5. As it is the simplest name, TI's "sprites" has stuck.

Sprites are used to provide fast animation. The conventional way to move an image on the screen is to rub it out and redraw it, say, one space to the left. This is slow, because the whole screen has to be redrawn, and jerky, because movement is normally one character at a time.

The problem is that the image you want to move, such as a rocket ship, occupies several lines of the screen so the data that produces it is scattered across RAM, interspersed with the background data.

The solution is to define the whole image as one block, store it somewhere else in RAM, then simply superimpose it on the screen. It can be moved as one block, simply by changing its X, Y co-ordinates.

With several sprites on the screen at once, priority and collision registers become important. Collision registers detect if two sprites occupy the same place. If this happens, priority registers decide which sprite takes priority. A sprite can appear to pass in front of or behind other sprites, and thus provide three-dimensional effects.

Defining a sprite Is exactly like specifying a user-defined character: you draw your sprite on a grld on which each column corresponds to a different power of two. The values for the lit pixels are then added together to give a total value for each line of the sprite.

(continued from previous page)

for the name under which you saved the sprites. If you have forgotten the name just press the Return key, otherwise type in the name. You will be given the chance to cancel the loading process after this if you wish to.

Once the sprites are loaded you are given a display of the sprites and the opportunity to cancel any unwanted ones. If you keep a sprite you will be told the sprite number that it was saved as, and be asked to assign it a sprite number. This may be any number in the range of 0 to 7, and you will refer to that sprite by this number from then on. If a sprite has already been assigned to that number then it will be written over by the new one.

Once sprites have been loaded and modified or created you will want to save them to tape using option 3. Once you have selected the correct option from the menu you will be asked for the range of sprites to be saved to tape. If all of the sprites are to be saved then give the starting sprite as 0 and the ending sprite as 7. Once the range has been input you must enter the name under which they are to be saved. You can then either continue or abort the save.

Once they are saved you may load the sprites from your own program or from the sprite editor. By selecting option 4 from the menu you can instruct the computer to write you a program containing the sprites as Poke values on Data lines. You must specify the same parameters as you would for the normal machine-code save under option 3, then wait for a few minutes. This method should only be used when the final, finished sprites have been created.

Once the program has been written, you are given a final chance to return to the menu or continue and have the program. If you continue, you should save the Data line program, turn the computer off and on, then reload the program or sprite editor if you wish to do some more work. The top of memory and start of Basic are moved to an area of 4K free RAM between the Basic ROM and I/O controller chips. This area of memory is unused by the operating system and is just the correct length for storing the Data line program.

If you simply wish to look at the data values which would make up a sprite then option 5 from the menu will allow you to do so. You will then be asked which sprite you wish to see the values for. Answer with a number in the range of 0 to 7. Once it has been displayed you should press the space bar to return to the menu.

As soon as you enter the Edit mode, option 6, you will be asked which sprite you wish to work on. Reply with a number in the range of 0 to 7. Next you will be asked if you want the sprite to be a multicolour.

You must then specify if the sprite is to be expanded in any direction, though this is only needed for a display of the sprite and will not affect the editing. The

Table	1.	
Bits	Colour	Comment
00	background	colour value is taken from location 53281
01	multi-colour 0	Colour value is taken from location 53285
10	sprite colour	Colour value is taken from location 53287 + sprite number, 0-7
11	multi-colour 1	Colour value is taken from location 53286

Control	abarastara far Carrenda	pre Pet, Vic and 64 machines.	
SYMBOL		MERHING	MACHINE
	CTRL-1 CTRL-2 CTRL-3 CTRL-4 CTRL-5 CTRL-6 CTRL-7 CTRL-8 L0G0-1 L0G0-2 L0G0-3 L0G0-4 L0G0-5 L0G0-5	SET COLOUR TO BLACK SET COLOUR TO WHITE SET COLOUR TO RED SET COLOUR TO CYAN SET COLOUR TO FURPLE SET COLOUR TO GREEN SET COLOUR TO BLUE SET COLOUR TO GRANGE BET COLOUR TO BROWN SET COLOUR TO BROWN SET COLOUR TO PINK SET COLOUR TO GRAY 1 SET COLOUR TO GRAY 1 SET COLOUR TO GRAY 2 SET COLOUR TO LIGHT GREEN	VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 64 64 64 64 64
	LOGO-7 LOGO-8 CTRL-RVS ON CTRL-RVS OFF CRSR I CRSR- CRSR I CRSR- SHIFT-CLR	SET COLOUR TO LIGHT BLUE SET COLOUR TO GRAY 3 SET REVERSED TEXT SET NORMAL TEXT MOVE CURSOR DOWN ONE LINE MOVE CURSOR RIGHT ONE LINE MOVE CURSOR UP ONE LINE MOVE CURSOR LEFT ONE LINE CLEAR THE SCREEN HOME THE CURSOR	64 64 PET/VIC/64 PET/VIC/64 PET/VIC/64 PET/VIC/64 PET/VIC/64 PET/VIC/64 PET/VIC/64
	F1 F3 F5 F7 SHIFT-F2 SHIFT-F6 SHIFT-F6 SHIFT-F8 CTRL-N SHIFT-2, DEL.	MOVE THE CURRENT LINE AT RIGHT OF THE CURSOR RIGHT ONE PLACE FUNCTION KEY 1 FUNCTION KEY 5 FUNCTION KEY 7 FUNCTION KEY 2 FUNCTION KEY 4 FUNCTION KEY 6 FUNCTION KEY 8 SET LOWER CASE MODE	PET/VIC/64 VIC./64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64
11	CTRL-RVS ON, SHIFT-N, CTRL -RVS OFF, SHIFT-2, DEL CTRL-H CTRL-I	SET UPPER CASE MODE DISABLE SHIFT-LOGO ENABLE SHIFT-LOGO	VIC/64 VIC/64 VIC/64

```
PEN *******************
   REM***** AUTHOR: KEVIN IPVING ******
PEM** (C: CUPYRIGHT JANUARY 1983. **
   00 REM##### PROSPAM LENGTH=11.1
  FEM********************
   23 MEM
30 REM * SPRITE EDITOR *
90 003U84100
95 PRINTCHR#(8):CHR#(148)
100 G05UB4800
140 IFPEEK:44:=8ANDPEEK:43>=1THENPOKE44;10:60T0210
145 IFPEEK:2560)=0ANDPEEK:25K1:=25ANDPEEK:2562)=10ANDPEEK(2565)=143THEN210
150 PRINT":000
    PRINT
    PRINT"BECAUSE BASIC DOES NOT START AT LOCATION";
160 PRINT"2049 #801 THIS PROGRAM CANNOT CONTINUE.";
180 PRINT"SWITCH THE COMPUTER OFF AND ON THEM LOAD";
190 PRINT"UP THIS PROGRAM AGAIN. ")
200 PRINT"<u>Caddandon"</u>:NEW
210 PRINT"<u>addandon</u>":NEW EVIN IRVING.":FORI≔0TO2000:NEXT
300 GOSUB4100:GOSUB4800
```

```
THE SPRITE EDITING OPTIONS RPE:
 306 PRINT'
306 PRINT SOL, 1.70 ERASE ALL EXISTING SPRITES"
315 PRINT 3 2.70 LOAD SPRITES FROM TAPE"
320 PRINT 3 3.70 SAVE SPRITES TO TAPE"
325 PRINT 3 4.10 WRITE A PROGRAM CONTAINING"
330 PRINT SPRITE POKE VALUES ON DATA"
333 PRINT" LINES"
335 PRINT" 5.00 DISPLAY THE POKE VALUES FOR A
340 PRINT" 6.00 EDIT/CREATE A SPRITE"
345 PRINT" 7.00 COPY SPRITES"
346 PRINT" 8.10 EXCHANGE SPRITES"
347 PRINT" 9.00 QUIT"
350 PRINT" MONSELECT: *** UNIT *** :IH=57:IL=49:GOSUB4000
355 GOSUB4100
333 PRINT"
                                           LINES
                                                                                                                                                 SPRITE"
360 ONIV-4860T0400.1000.800,1500.740.500.1200.1400.1300
399 REM*****CLEAR SPRITES*****
400 PRINT"
                                                        ERASE ALL SPRITES
405 PRINT"
406 PRINT" MOU ARE YOU SUPE THAT YOU WANT TO ERASE ALL";
407 PRINT" OF THE SPRITES CY. NO MEDIANNI"; : GOSUB4700; PRINT: IFIV#0THEN300
408 PRINT"
418 FORT=2848T02559:POKET.8
420 PRINT" SHOULDWANDCLEARING SPRITE: "INTO (1-2048)."64"
430 NEXT
440 PRINT" SUBSIDIOUS **** FINISHED ****":FORI=0T01000:NEXT
450 GOT0300
          REM*****CREATE/EDIT A SPRITE
500 G0SUB4900
          PRINTTABCES "MESPRITE":
                                                                                "::IL=48:IH=55:G08UB4000:S=IV-48:PRINT
560 PRINTTAB/26) "MULTICOLOUPE:S"; :GOSUB4700:POKEV+28,219&1V:PPINT
570 PRINTTAB(26) "EXPAND-YE:S"::GOSUB4700:POKEV+29.219&1V:PPINT
580 PRINTTAB(26) "EXPAND-YE:S"
680 FORI=ATO(6:POKEV+1,0:NEXT
610 POKEV+21,215:SH=2048+5*64
620 POKEV+5*2,34:POKEV+5*2+1,205:POKEV+16,215
630 POKE871,SA/256:POKE870,SA-PEEK(S71)*256
631 SYS835:P1=0:F2=0
632 P1=0:P2=0:P0KE650.255
633 OETA#:PA=1145+P1+P2*40:BL=SA+P2*3+INT(F1/8):BI=2*(7-(P1/8-INT(F1/8))*8)
634 POKEPA+54272,2:PE=PEEK(PA):POKEPA.42
639 IFA$="]"THENP2=P2-1
640 IFA$="U"THENP1=P1+1
         IFA#="N"THENP1=P1-1
IFA#=CHR#(13)THENP1=0
641
642
643
          IFA$=CHR$(141)THENP1=23
IFA$="@"THEN300
645 POKEPA+54272,0:POKEPA.PE
646 IFA$="#"THENPOKEPA,160:POKEBL.PEEK(BL)ORBI:P1=P1+1
646 IFA%="W"THENPOKEPA,160:POKEBL.PEEK(BL)ORBI:P1=P1+1
647 IFA%="W"THENPOKEPA.160:POKEBL.PEEK(BL)ORBI:P1=P1+1
648 IFA%="W"THENPOKEPA.30:POKEBL.PEEK(BL)ORBI:P1=P1+1
649 IFA%="W"THENPOKEPA.30:POKEBL.PEEK(BL)ANDMOTBI:P1=P1+1
650 IFA%="W"THENPOKEPA.30:POKEBL.PEEK(BL)ANDMOTBI:P1=P1+1
650 IFA%="W"THENPOKEPA.30:POKEBL.PEEK(BL)ORBX:GOSUB4960:SYS835:P1=0:P2=8
651 IFP1023THENP1=P1+1
652 IFP1023THENP1=P1+1
653 IFP2023THENP2=P2-1
654 IFP2023THENP2=P2-1
658 IFP2<0THENP2=0
659 IFP2<0THENP2=0
659 IFA$="U"THENGOSUBGF0
660 IFA$="T"THENGOSUBGF0
661 IFA$="T"THENGOSUBGF0
663 IFA$="A"THENGOSUBF90
          IFAs="S"THENGOSUB710
IFAs="Z"THENGOSUB720
IFAs="W"THENGOSUB730
 664
 665
          G0T0633
 667
667 FOR!=8T09:FORJ=8T02:K=PEEK(I*3+J+SA)
678 FOR!=8T09:FORJ=8T02:K=PEEK(I*3+J+SA)
671 POKE(I*3+J+SA).PEEK((20-I)*3+J+SA)
672 POKE((20-I)*3+J+SA).K:NEXT:NEXT
673 GOSUB4900:SYS835:RETURN
680 FORI=SATOSA+62:POKEI.255-PEEK(I):NEXT:GOSUB4900:SYS835:RETURN
690 FORI=8T020:J=PEEK(SA+I*3)
 691 POKESA+143, PEEK (SA+2+143)
692 POKESA+2+143. J:NEXT
693 K=SGN (PEEK (V+28))+1
 694 FORI=0T062:L=0:FORJ=0T07STEP
694 FORT=8T062;L=0;FORJ=#T07STEPK
695 IFF=1TMENL=L+SGM/FPEEK/SA+1/ANDNOT(255-2f))*2f(7-J);G0T0697
696 FORM=8T01;L=L+SGM/FPEEK/SA+1/ANDNOT(255-2f(J+M))*2f(6-J+M);NEXT
697 NEXT:FOXESA+I.L:MEXT:GOSUB4980:SYS855:PETURN
798 M=SGM/FPEEK/V+28/)*2+2:FORI=8T020:L=0:FORJ=2T08STEP-1
791 K=(PEEK/SA+I*3+1/AND128+32*(M-2))/(128-32*(M-2))
792 EM(PEEK/SA+I*3+J)AND128+32*(M-2))/(128-32*(M-2))
793 EM(PEEK/SA+I*3+J)AND128+32*(M-2))/(128-32*(M-2))
 703 POKESA+1*3+J,K:NE:XT
704 POKESA+2+I*3,PEEK(SA+2+I*3)ORL
 705 NEXT:60SUB4900:595835:RETURN
710 M=SGN:PERK:V+28:0%2+2:FORI=0T020:L=0:FORJ=0T02
 716 M=S6N:PERKYVS3()%4*2*190F1487028;L=8;F0K8:
711 K=PEERVSA+I*3+J*/MORL
712 L=:PEERVSA+I*3+J*/AND(M-1))*:128-32*(M-2))
713 POKESA+I*3+J*,EEK/SA+I*3)ORL
714 POKESA+I*3.PEEK/SA+I*3)ORL
715 NEXT:GOSUB4988:SYS835;RETURN
720 FORJ=8TO2:K=PEEK/SA+68+J*)
  721 FORI=19100STEP-1:POKESA+3+I+3+J.PEEK(SA+I+3+J):NEXT
722 POKESA+J,N:NEXT
  723 OSCIB4900:SYS838:PETUPH
730 FORJ=0TO2:H=PEEK(SA+J)
731 FORJ=0TO10:POKESA+I+3+J,PEEK(SA+3+I+3+J):NEXT
          PUMESR+60+J.K:NEXT
GOSUB4960:SYS835:RETUPN
```

computer is now ready to accept an editing command, using the keys shown in table 3.

Option 7 copies sprites so as to save you some typing. This feature, along with some of the editing commands, should be useful for creating sprites to be used in animation.

If, for some reason, you want to switch two or more sprites over, then option 8 will allow you to do so. This may be useful for putting your sprites into an order for your program or moving them together for saving.

When you have finished with the sprite editor, or wish to get out of it, you will need to select option 9 to end, since the Stop key is disabled. When the program ends you will be left with your sprites in sprite blocks 32 to 39 inclusive. Basic will also have been moved up the memory 512 bytes to start at location 2560, \$A00.

Once you have created and saved your sprites you will want to use them somehow. If you saved your sprites on to Data lines you will need to Poke them into the memory as detailed in the Commodore 64 user guide. If you saved your sprites as machine code then you will need to load them.

The format of the numbers stored on the Data lines is:

First 63 numbers — first sprite saved 64th number — 128 + sprite number Next 63 numbers — next sprite saved Next number — 128 + sprite number

If you saved your sprites as machine code you will need to use a machine-code loading routine. The routine which starts at line 4300 in the sprite editor should do the job for you. To use it you should set S\$ to the name of sprites to be loaded, and A to the next line number.

Once the sprites are loaded you will need to move them to an area of free memory which you are going to use to hold the sprite data. The sprites will be loaded into locations 49152 to 49633. The addresses at which each sprite will load up at are outlined in table 4.

When you load the sprites you will notice that the last byte of each sprite holds the number equal to 128 plus the sprite number that it was saved as.

The machine-code loading will be of more use to advanced programmers, who are using a lot of sprites, than it will be to beginners. Obviously if you are using up to eight sprites the Data lines will do the job quite well. If Data lines were used for putting 20 or 30 sprites into memory you would find your program space decreasing rapidly.

Table 2. Program features.

Program lines.

Lines 10-23. Memory savers.
Lines 140-200. End program if start of
Basic is at the wrong place.
Lines 300-360. Menu.
Lines 400-450. Erase all sprites.
Lines 500-733. Edit a sprite.

(continued on next page)

REM*****DISPLAY POKE VALUES*****
PRINT"M DISPLAY POKE VALUES* (continued from previous page) (listing continued from previous page) 740 PRIHT"M Lines 500-632. Initialise edit routine. 741 PRINT Lines 633-636. Update screen display. Lines 637-667. Check input command and perform it Lines 670-673. Make sprites upside down. Line 680. Reverse all colours. 755 IFPEEK(211)>35THENPRINT:PRINT Lines 690-697. Invert sprite, mirror image. 260 NEST Lines 700-705. Rotate sprite left. 770 60104200 739 REM****SAVE SPRITES*****
800 PRINT" SAVE SPRITES" Lines 710-715. Rotate sprite right. Lines 720-723. Rotate sprite up. 805 PRINT" 825 PRINT" Lines 730-733. Rotate sprite down. Lines 740-770. Display decimal Poke values for a sprite. Lines 800-950. Save sprites. Lines 800-865. Ask for range of sprites to be saved. Line 867. Move sprites which are to be saved to Himem. Lines 870-900. Set up screen display to save sprites and continue running program. Lines 910-935. Set up memory for save. Line 940. Start save. 940 END Lines 1000-1160. Load sprites from tape. 950 0010300 999 REM****LOAD SPRITES FROM TAPE*****
1000 PRINT" LOAD SPRITES" Lines 1000-1075. Input name and load sprites 1005 PRINT" 1020 PRINT" NUMBER Lines 1080-1160. Identify sprites and PLEASE WAIT" allow user to cancel those not wanted. Lines 1200-1290. Copy one sprite over another. Lines 1300-1330. End the program. Lines 1400-1470. Exchange two sprites. Lines 1500-1630. Write a program with sprites as values on Data lines. 1070 A=1080:00T04300 Lines 4000-4040. Customised single-key 1080 GOSUB4100:GOSUB4800 1085 FORM=0TO7:IFPEEK/49215+K*64)=0THENNEXT:GOTO300 1005 FORM-0TOT:IFPEEK:49215+K*64)=0THENNEXT:00T0300
1000 GOSUB4100:GOSUB4900:RD=49152+K*64
1100 POLESTI, RDL/256:POKES70, RD-PEEK:6871)*256:SYSS35
1110 PRINTTABC(26)**_MMTHIS WAS SAVED**
1115 PRINTTABC(26)**_DAS SPRITE****,"
1120 PRINTTABC(26)**DO YOU WANT TO**
1125 PRINTTABC(26)**DO YOU WANT TO**
1126 PRINTTABC(26)**DO YOU WANT TO**
1130 PRINTTABC(26)**THIS SPRITE A**
1131 PRINTTABC(26)**THIS SPRITE A**
1140 PRINTTABC(26)**NUMBER (0~70****):IL=48:JH=55:GOSUB4000
1150 PORJ=0T062:POME2048+(IV-48)*64+).PEEK:RD+J):NEXT
1160 NEXT:GOT0300
1190 PEM******COPY SPRITES****** entry routine. Lines 4100-4120. Clear screen and display header. Lines 4200-4210. Wait until space bar is pressed then return to menu. Lines 4300-4340. Machine-code load routine. Lines 4600-4630. Input a string. Lines 4700-4720. Get a Y/N reply. Lines 4800-4890 Initialise 1199 REM****COPY SPRITES***** variables/memory. 1200 PRINT" COPY SPRITES" Lines 4900-4930. Display sprtie matrix 1205 PRINT arid. Line 5000. Ask if user wants to continue. Lines 5100-5320. Subroutine for storing

Program variables.

I,J,K,L,M, - Various uses.

routines used.

IH - Highest ASCII value of input. IL - Lowest ASCII value of input. IV - ASCII of input. IV — With Y/N reply 1 = Y, 0 = N. A\$ - Various uses. S — Sprite being edited/created. V — Starting address of video controller

machine code on to Data lines. Lines 63000-63005. Machine-code

SA - Start address of sprite being edited.

P1 — Horizontal position of editing

P2 — Vertical position of editing cursor. PA - Address of character under cursor.

(table continued opposite)

```
741 PRINT" MUMHICH SPRITE DO YOU WANT THE POKE VALUES";
742 PRINT"DISPLAYED FOR 10-727 ml 12mm"::IL=a8:IH=55:60SU840U0
744 GOSUB4100:PRINT"MUTHE POKE VALUES FOR SPRITE"IV-48"ARE:md":PRINT"
745 J=1:FORI=2048+:IV-48)*64T02111+(IV-48)*64
750 PRINTPIGHT#:STR#:PEEK-I):,LEN(STR#(PEEK:I:-/-1)":";
753 IFI-(JV-48)*64=2111THENPRINT");
755 IFPEEK(211)>35THENPRINT:PRINT";
905 PRINT"

$25 PRINT"

$25 PRINT"

$26 PRINT"

$27 PRINT"

$27 PRINT"

$38 PRINT"

$48 PRINT"

$49 PRINT"

$40 PRINTTENT

867 FORI-85#64TOSE#64:POKE49152*I.PEEK(2048*I):NENT
870 PRINT"]";:IFPEEK(1)=55THENFRINT"# PRESS PLMY & FECORD ON TAPE"
880 PRINT"#COMMENS.PE"CHR*(34);S:;CHR*(34)",1,1"
890 PRINT"#COMMENS.PEEK(34):S:;CHR*(34)",1,1"
890 PRINT"#MODORTS":POKE43,1:POKE44,10:POKE45,"PEEK(45)":POKE46,"PEEK(46)
900 PRINT"#MODORTS":POKE198,10:FORI=8T09:POKE63!H.,13:NEXT
910 POKE44,(49152*S*64)/256:POKE100;(49152*S*64)-PEEK(1001:#256
920 POKE1001,(49152*S*64)/256:POKE1000,(49152*S*64)-PEEK(1001:#256
935 POKE45,PEEK(1000):POKE46.PEEK(1001)
 PLEASE WAIT"

1030 FORI-01051:POKE49152+I,0:NEXT

1040 GOSUB4100:PRINT"DEE ENTER THE NAME UNDER WHICH YOU SAVED":

1045 PRINT"THE SPRITES.JUST PRESS THE RETURN KEY IF";

1050 PRINT"THE NAME IS NOT KNOWN."

1060 PRINT"DE NAME OF THE NA
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   "::60SUB4700:IFIV=0THENNEXT:60T0300
  1230 PRINT DENCENTER SPRITE TO BE COPIED FROM (0-7) ME JUNNO"::IL=48:IH=55
1220 GOSUB4040:SS=IV-48:S1=2048+S3*64
1230 PRINT DENTER SPRITE TO BE COPIED TO S8-75 ME JUNNO":
  1230 PRINT" MENTER SPRINT TO BE COFFEE TO SET J

1240 GOSUBE4000: 54=IV-48:S2=2048+54*64

1250 PRINT" MEMBES SPRITE"S3"MILL BE WRITTEN OVER"

1260 PRINT" SPRITE"S4"AND THE OLD SPRITE"S4

1270 PRINT" WILL BE DESTROYED. M. 1280 GOSUB5000: IFIV=0THENSOO
   1290 FORI=0T062:F0KEI+S2.PEEK(I+S1):NEXT:G0T0300
1299 REM****END*****
   1300 POKE650,255
1310 PRINT"MD THIS PROGRAM HAS ENDED. THE START OF";
1320 PRINT"BASIC HAS BEEN MOVED UP TO LOCATION 2560($A00).";
    1325 SYS52978
1330 PRINT"<u>WWW.WI</u>":END
           399 REM****EXCHANGE SPRITES****
    1400 PRINT"
                                                                                                                                            EXCHANGE SPRITES"
                                                                                                                     PLEASE ENTER THE NUMBERS OF THE TWO":
    1410 PRINT"NE
   1420 PRINT"SPRITES TO BE EXCHANGED. 0"
1430 PRINT" 1ST SPRITE <0-70 %[ ] 1000"::IL=48:IH=55:GOSUB4000:S3=IV-48
   1470 GOTO300
   1499 REM****WRITE PROGRAM CONTAINING SPRITES ON DATA LINES*****
1500 PRINT" WRITE A PROGRAM CONTAINING SPRITE"
1505 PRINT" POKE VALUES ON DATA LINES"
    1525 PRINT"
  1525 PRINT" YOU MUST TELL ME THE RANGE OF SPRITES";
1536 PRINT"TO BE STORED ON DATA LINES. EG."
1546 PRINT" START=3,END=5 WILL STORE THE POKE"
1545 PRINT" VALUES FOR SPRITES 3,4 % 5 ON DATA"
1550 PRINT" LINES."
1560 PRINT" LINES."
1565 PRINT" START(G-7)# [ ] TINE"; IL=48: IH=55: GOSUB4000: PRINT
1567 DS=(IV-48)*64+2048: SS=IV-48
```

```
1578 PRINT" ENDOMPHORTS STEE SSO .10 "-70m t 18mm"::It=IV:GOSUB4000 1575 PRINT:DE=(IV-47)*64+2048 1580 PRINT:DE=(IV-47)*64+2048 1580 PRINT:ME I NOW NEED TO KNOW THE LINE MUMBER" 1585 PRINT:MT WHICH I SHALL STORT WRITING THE DATA" 1590 PRINT:LINES." 1 NOW DEEP ME 1500 PRINT:MS STARTING LINE NUMBER ME 1500 PRINT:MS STARTING LINE NUMBER ME 1500 PRINT:MS STARTING LINE NUMBER ME 1500 MEMBER ME 1500
 1620 IFLND65535THEN517
1630 SP=49152:00T05100
      999 REM****INPUT ROUTINE****
4000 RE=0
4001 POKE198.0
4002 PRINT" #"::60SUB4010
4003 PRINT" #"::60SUB4010
4004 PRINT" #"::60SUB4010
4005 PRINT" #"::60SUB4010
4006 IF!C>9STHEN4002
4007 PRINTCHR*:IV::60SUB4010
4016 IFI=S9THENFETURN
4010 IFI=S9THENFETURN
4010 IFI=S9THENFETURN
4020 IFA*=""THENNEXT:PETURN
4030 IV=ASC(A$):IFIV=13ANDRE=1THEN4040
4035 IFIV(ILORIV>IHTHENNEXT:PETURN
4040 IFS9:PETURN
  4800 RE=8
   4040 I=99:RETURN
   4099 REM*****DISPLAY HEADER****
   4100 PRINT"253
                                                                                                    COMMODORE 64 SPRITE EDITOR
4100 PRINT"
4110 PRINT"
4120 RETURN
4199 REM****PRESS SPACE BAR TO GO TO MENU*****
4200 PRINT"
4200 PRINT"
4201 IL=32:IH=32:GOSUB-400:GOTO300
4293 REM**** M.C LOAD ROUTINE *****
4300 PRINT"
4310 PRINT"
                                                                                                                                                                           REPRESS SPACE BAP TO RETURN TO MERU. "
   4320 PRINT" MORUN"A
  4330 PKINI _BPON"H
4330 PKINI _BPON"H
4340 PRINI _BP: END
4599 REM****STRING INPUT ROUTINE*****
4600 S*="":RE=1
    4605 GOSUB4001
    4610 IFIV=13THENRE=0:RETURN
  4620 IFLEN(8*)<[IITHEN8*=S*+CHR*(IV):GOT04605
4630 PRINT"N N"::GOT04605
4699 REM*****GET V / N REPLY*****
4700 IL=78:IH=88:GOSUB4000
  4880 FORI=0T07:POKE2111+I*64,I+128:NEX
  4899 RETURN
4899 REM*****SET UP SPRITE MATRIX DISPLAY*****
4900 PRINT"BEED
4910 FORI=87020:PRINT";
4920 PRINT"
4930 RETURN
4930 RETURN
4930 RETURN
  4930 RETURN
4939 RETURN
5030 RETURN
5030 REM*****CHECK IF USER IS SURE*****
5030 PRINT" @TO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE (Y/N)? #[ ]@WWW"::GOSUB4700:PRINT:RETURN
5039 REM****PROGRAM WFITING SUBPOUTINE****
5109 POKESP:0:SP=SP+1
5110 POKESP:0:LN/256:POKESP:2,LN-PEEK(SP+3)*256
5120 POKESP:4,131:P0=5
5120 CH=PEEK(SP):DS=DS+1
5140 R#=RIGHT*(STR*(CH),LEN(STR*(CH))-1)
5150 FORI=:TOLEN(R#):POKESP+P0,RSC(MID*(R#,I,1)):P0=P0+1:NEXT
5160 IPDS=DETHENSON0
   5160 IFOS=DETHEN5200
5170 IFF0>70THENGOSUB5300:GOTO5110
   5174 IFUNGS5585THEN5180
5175 FRINT"SS THE LINE NUMBER WHICH YOU GAVE ME"
5176 FRINT"SS TOO HIGH. IF YOU STILL MANT A PROGRAM";
5177 FRINT"MRITTEN THEN TRY AGAIN WITH A LOWER LINENUMBER"
   5178 GOT04200
5180 POKESP+P0,44:P0=P0+1:GOT05130
   5180 PONESP+P0,44:P0=P0+1:00T05130
5200 GOSUB5300:PONESP,0:PONESP+1.0:PE=SP+2
5205 PRINT"30 YOUR PROOPAM IS READY. IF YOU WAN
5206 PRINT"TO CANCEL THE PROGRAM AND RETURN TO THE"
5207 PRINT"THEN ONTINUE AND I WILL LEAVE YOU WITH"
5208 PRINT"THEN CONTINUE AND I WILL LEAVE YOU WITH"
5210 GOSUB5000:IFIV=OTHEN300
5220 PONE44.PS/256:PONE43.PS-PEEK(44:*256
5230 PONE46.PEFK(1001)*256
5240 PONE46.PEFK(1001)*256
5240 PONE46.PEFK(1001)*256
5240 PONE46.PEFK(1001)*256
    5240 POKE46.PEEK:1001):POKE45.PEEK(1000)
5245 POKE56.207:POKE55.255:SYS52978
   5250 CLP:END:RUN
5380 POYESP+1:(SP+P0+1)/256:POKESP:SP+P0+1-PEEK(SP+1)*256
5310 LN=LN+1:POKEP0+SP:0
5320 SP=SP+P0+1:RETURN
    5320 SP=SP=P0+1:RETURN
63800 DATFH69.0.141.62.3.141.63.3.173.63.3.24.109.63.0.170.189.152.3
63800 DATFH69.0.141.62.3.183.183.141.117.3.169.0.72.174.62.3.188.0.0.104.170.152
63802 DATFH60.0.4.42.144.7.72.169.160.157.0.0.104.232.200.192.8.208.246.238.62.3
63803 DATFH80.72.274.24.208.220.104.238.3.3.173.62.3.201.63.203.186.96
63804 DATFH69.253.141.40.3.169.206.141.41.3.96
63805 DATFH69.237.141 40.3.169.246.141.41.3.96
```

BL - Address of byte currently being edited in sprite. BI - Bit of BL that cursor is on. PE - Character under cursor. SS - Starting sprite to be saved. SE - Ending sprite to be saved. II — Maximum length of input string. S\$ - Input string. AD — Address in Himem of a newly loaded sprite. SI — Address of sprite number S3. S2 - Address of sprite number S4. S3 - Sprite to be copied from; first sprite to be exchanged. S4 - Sprite to be copied to; second sprite to be exchanged. LN - Starting line number. DS - Data starting address of machine code to be put on to Data lines. DE - Data ending address of machine code. SP - Spare RAM pointer; indicates starting address of Data line program. RE - Input routines; 1 enables Return key, 0 disables Return key. PO - Current relative position in Data line being created.

Table 3. Editing command keys.

CH - Character to be put on to Data

PE — Data line program end address. PS — Data line program starting address.

line.

CSR-1 - Move cursor down. CSR-1 - Move cursor up. CSR ← - Move cursor left. CSR-→ — Move cursor right. f1 — Plot a point and move cursor right. f2 - Plot a point and move cursor left. f7 — Erase a point and move cursor right. f8 - Erase a point and move cursor left. R — Reverse all colours. I — Invert the sprite to mirror image. U - Turn the sprite upside down. W - Roll the sprite upwards. Z — Roll the sprite downwards. A — Roll the sprite to the left. S — Roll the sprite to the right. Return - Set the cursor to the left-hand side of the current line. Shift-Return - Set the cursor to the right-hand side of the current line. Stop - Return to the menu. CLR - Erase the current sprite. Home - Set the cursor to the top lefthand corner of the screen.

Table 4.	Sprite address	es.
Sprite	Start address	End address
0	49152	49215
1	49216	49279
2	49280	49343
3	49344	49407
4	49408	49471
5	49472	49535
6	49536	49599
7	49600	49663

A tale of two cassettes

Ian Stobie contrasts a pair of packages for the Dragon 32.

THIS IS THE STORY of two word-processing packages for the Dragon, one crude and limited, the other wonderful.

Textstar costs £12.95 and is written by PSS of Coventry. Telewriter costs £49.95, was originally written in the United States and is available in the U.K. from Microdeal. Telewriter is the wonderful

Rather than writing off Textstar as inferior it is interesting to compare the two products. Requirements for word processing in the home differ. Some people really want a practical product to produce letters and longer documents on a decent printer. Others just want a taste of word processing and never intend to use their computer seriously in this way. So there is an honest role for the cheap but fairly impractical product, a toy version of things used in real offices.

The Dragon is good home machine on which to try out word processing as it has a proper keyboard with normal full-travel keys, not a miniturised rubber pad. But in other ways the Dragon is not ideal, and the screen in particular has its limitations. The standard display shows 16 lines of only 32 characters, whereas the typical letter produced on a typewriter is at least 50 characters across. Telewriter solves this problem with a virtuoso piece of software writing, which produces — by software alone — a 51-character by 24-line display with true upper-case and lower-case letters.

But there are some problems the software writers cannot solve. The Dragon's actual display area covers a far smaller proportion of the TV screen than most comparable small micros. Furthermore the screen display is not very good, especially on the earlier machines off the production line. I tried out three machines before I found one I could bear to look at for very long — number 88059 was much better than number 9. Even so, the photos for this article were taken from a monitor, not a TV.

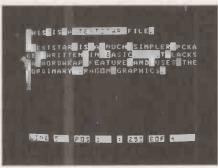
Textstar from PSS comes on cassette in a small video-style case just like one of PSS's games. The only documentation you get with it for your £12.95 is a single sheet of paper printed on both sides. The program is in Basic so you CLoad it. There

is no disc version so the program and any text files you create are kept on cassette. Running the program brings up the main menu:

- 1 Load/Join File
- 2 Input Data
- 3 Line Print file
- 4 Save file
- 5 Edit file
- 6 Set format
- 7 Help
- 8 Quit/clear file



Textstar main menu.



Typical Textstar screen.



Documentation is a single sheet.

Selecting 2 clears the screen except for an amber flashing cursor, and then you can start entering your text. Hitting Shift-0 is necessary to make the Dragon keyboard recognise the difference between shifted and unshifted letters. Textstar represents shifted upper-case letters on the screen as inverted black on white - or more accurately pale green - capitals. The lower-case letters are just pale green on black capitals so the display is terrible for word processing, but no worse than normal for the Dragon. Turning the colour right down helps.

Textstar cannot handle wordwrap, so if you type a word which extends over the end of the line it just continues on the next line regardless. To make things even more difficult to read, spaces between words are displayed as pale-green blobs. It is awful.

There are a few good things to say about Textstar. It does have the ability to handle Basic programs, and I find the standard Dragon Basic editor particularly tedious to use. Textstar's Find and Replace is useful for locating and changing names, and you can also sort lines into numeric order. It all happens quite slowly though, as you can imagine with a simple Basic word processor. Textstar would be acceptable as a toy word processor to let people get the feel of word processing - if it were cheaper.

American origins

Telewriter costs nearly £50 and is a superb piece of software, up to full professional standards within the limitations of the machine. Written originally for the Tandy Color Computer by Cognitec in the United States, it has been adapted for the Dragon by Microdeal in the U.K. Changes are necessary because the two machines are not absolutely identical in programming terms. Telewriter is written in machine code. A Tandy version is also available from Microdeal.

Like Textstar, Telewriter also comes on cassette and uses cassette files. According to Microdeal a disc version is under development. Microdeal told me that existing registered users of the package will be able to buy a disc upgrade to Telewriter for £10 to £15, as soon as

Dragon brings out its own discs. Telewriter comes with a 60-page manual divided into a tutorial section and a reference section. It is unexciting but clear and has an index.

The cassette contains four versions of the program and a utility to enable you to use Telewriter to edit Basic program files. The four versions are for different printers - Telewriter is designed to work with most common printers. Used with the Epson MX-80, as in our case, the package is capable of handling double-struck, condensed, and enlarged founts as well as normal output.

Having loaded the appropriate version of Telewriter from tape with CLoad, you type Exec to set the program running, which brings up a copyright statement. Hitting the Enter key brings up the main menu. Considering how good the rest of the program is the main menu is not very grand — a list of the available options in inverse video: Create; Edit; Save; %Save, that is save block; Read In; Append; Verify; Format; and Words.

Status lines

At the bottom of the main menu screen are three status lines. Space tells you how much memory remains free for your text file and is updated each time you return to the main menu. Initially you have a generous 18,500 characters available, which is the equivalent of about 20 A4 pages. File tells you the name of the file you are working on, and is initially blank until you read or save a file. Lines tells you how many lines there are in your text file, and is also initially blank.

Once you have created some text, returning to the main menu and selecting the Words option causes Telewriter to count up both the number of lines and the number of words in your file and display them at the bottom of the screen Counting is a tedious task and is an excellent feature to include in a word processor, though it is often left out.

Menu options are selected by typing in the first letter of the displayed word. So if you type C the screen clears except for an L-shaped cursor and you can start creating a new text file. Lower case is activated in the normal Dragon way by hitting Shift-0, and is displayed properly in black on white on the excellent Telewriter 51-by-24 size software-driven screen. There is no noticeable delay so you can still type at your normal speed. Words typed beyond the end of the line are automatically carried over so none are left incomplete, but you can turn this feature off with a Clear-D command. Clear is used as the equivalent of Control as the Dragon has no Control key.

Like WordStar

Deleting characters right of cursor is done by hitting Break, the character left by Clear-@. You are automatically in insert mode — any normal character hit is A superb piece of software.

immediately inserted at the current cursor location. The arrow keys move you around the screen; shifted arrow keys moving you at high speed. It is all quite convenient and fast. In this respect Telewriter is very like WordStar in that it is quick to correct trivial typing mistakes with a minimum number of keystrokes, rather than giving the user wonderful control over block operations for cut-andpaste work.

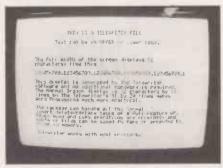
Block operations

Telewriter does have block operations. You first mark a block of text with Clear-B at the beginning and Clear-E at the end. You can then delete the block or move it to the current cursor position. You can return to the main menu at any time with a Clear-M, and selecting the %Save option then allows you to save your marked block to tape if you want.

Telewriter has a good Find-and-Replace function which lets you find any particular string of characters in the text and replace them with another string any number of times. For instance, Clear-G lets you find a pattern and replace it throughout the



Telewriter menu.



Typical Telewriter screen.



Returning to the main menu and selecting the Format option brings up Telewriter's second menu, which allows you to specify how you want the document printed. You can print lines up to 127 characters long. The display will still be only 51 characters wide, but when you come to print lines will be output to whatever length you specify.

Some print-time functions are controlled by putting format codes into your text. They work in a similar way to WordStar dot commands: you place an up-arrow symbol ^ in your text followed by the relevant parameter. So to centre text you write Up-arrow H format code, followed by the text you want printed on top of each page, for example

A H Dragon WP Review

Telewriter is as full a feature word processor as I think you could get on a cassette-based system. The only obvious lack is that you cannot justify text: the right margin cannot be lined up like printed text in this article but must be left ragged, like typewritten material.

Telewriter is the best program I have seen for the Dragon. With a few more like it the Dragon would merit being taken as a more serious machine. Unfortunately the Dragon is an odd machine built aroung the excellent but not very common 6809 processor, and established British software companies writing software for other home machines do not seem to be making the effort to transfer their software across. Sor for instance games from Bug-Byte, Imagine, Psion and Quicksilva are not available for the Dragon.

Only the Tandy Color Computer shares the Dragon's lonely isolation. At the time the Dragon came out the Color Computer already had a substantial following in the U.S., and my major fear for the Dragon is that the availability of excellent but American-oriented software might discourage good British software houses from making the necessary investment to write for the Dragon. The end result could be Dragon users getting the worst of both worlds.

Conclusions

- The Dragon is not the ideal machine to do word processing on; despite its good keyboard its poor display lets it down. That said, Telewriter is an excellent
- Textstar is appalling. Obviously you have to make allowances for the price difference, but I feel I could make more allowances were Textstar cheaper.
- In this case you do not get exactly what you pay for — you get more in one case and less in the other.
- Textstar costs £12.95 and is available from PSS, 452 Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry CV6 5DG; telephone (0203) 667556. Telewriter costs £49.95 from Microdeal Ltd, 41 Truro Road, St. Austell, Cornwall PL25 5JE; telephone (0726) 67676.

DYNALOGIC Hyperkan

Jack Schofield was first boy on the block with this portable IBM work-alike.

THE SMASH HITS of 1982 in the small business computing world were the Osborne 1 portable and the IBM PC. At least, they were in the U.S. and, perhaps sadly, that's what counts. This year we have therefore been deluged with portable micros and IBM PC look-alikes.

It stands to reason that the secret of success must be to launch a portable IBM PC work-alike, and several companies have done exactly that. Canadian micro company Dynalogic has, it seems, beaten the rest in the race to the market place with its Hyperion model.

The idea of an IBM-type portable certainly makes sense. It enables the new buyer to take advantage of the flood of software the PC is generating. It should also appeal to the person who already has an IBM PC but wants a portable, because that only makes sense if they both run the same programs or, at the very least, can use each other's data. It makes sense for the manufacturers because they can be part of the burgeoning PC market without having to tackle Big Blue head on.

The problem with such "races" is that products may be rushed to market before they are ready. Thankfully this does not appear to be the case with the Hyperion, though there are still a couple of things for the software people to sort out in relation to U.K. IBM compatibility.

At first glance it looks stylish and attractive: it gives you a warm feeling of possessive pride just to have something this smart around. Where the Osborne 1 is workmanlike, the Hyperion is definitely executive, which is just as well as the Hyperion is more than twice the price. Still, if you are bothered about the price you probably can't afford it. The real question is, does it live up to its good looks?

The Hyperion comes in a soft, blue vinyl zip-up bag with a comfortable handle, though unfortunately it lacks a shoulder strap. It is transportable rather than portable, and like the Osborne is said to fit under a standard airline seat. When out of its case, the machine has a hand-sized recess on top which makes it easy to move around. The rigid plastic casing has a

stylish rake to it, rather like Apple's Lisa. The front displays a 6.75in. screen plus two 5.25in. floppy-disc drives. A recess under the body holds the detached keyboard.

The mains power input and all the 1/O ports are on the back. They are identified with symbols and clearly numbered as follows:

- 1 Composite video jack for external monitor 2 and 3 Direct-connect telephone jacks with built-in auto-answer Modem, currently awaiting British Telecom approval
- 4 Port for connecting to an acoustic coupler If phone jacks not available
- 5 Serial interface port
- 6 Parallel interface port
- 7 Expansion bus

With these connections the Hyperion can handle most printers and meets RS-232 and RS-423 standards, both synchronous and asynchronous. Port 7 is a 50-pin female socket which seems to carry all the output lines, and could be used for various things such as hooking up a hard disc or for networking.

Unfortunately the power cannot be switched from U.K. to U.S. standard without opening the case and using a screwdriver. Gulfstream says it is working on this problem, and plans to mount a selection switch on the back.

The front features two thumb-wheels to control the contrast and brightness of the screen, an over-bright power-on indicator light and a Disc in Use light for the drives, which are labelled A and B. Every control is neat and well sited. In addition, the Hyperion is smoothly finished in creamish IBM-coloured leatherette, to complete an attractive package.

The keyboard is somewhat smaller than the IBM version with which it is claimed to be compatible. Typists will be pleased to learn that it does not have the IBM's suprious backslash key between Z and Shift, which messes up the IBM model. It has been moved to the top row between Esc and 1. The Alt key which IBM dumbly sited below Left Shift, has sensibly been moved to the left. The Break key has also been moved to join it.

To narrow the width, the 10 soft function keys, which on the IBM form two ranks down the left, now form two lines along the top of the keyboard. Again this improves usability over the IBM, as the keys now sit under their function labels on the bottom of the screen.

Though the touch of the Hyperion's keys is much inferior to the IBM, the layout is far more suitable for a touch-typist. IBM would do well to look at it, and learn.

The keyboard is flat enough to meet the German Industry standard, with two foldout feet at the back to raise it to a good typing angle. There is just one thing wrong with it: it is connected at the right-hand end by a strongly coiled cable to the inside left end of the keyboard recess. The keyboard is so light it may be pulled sideways on a shiny desk, and it makes it impossible to use the keyboard on your lap. At least, you need to use one hand to hold it there. The cable is hard wired to the keyboard, so you cannot simply change it.

At a nominal 7in. the screen is larger than the screen of the Osborne 1, and subjectively rather more readable. As the resolution is the same as that of the IBM PC the display is very sharp, and it has an attractive amber colour.

In the 80-character mode, text is quite readable but numbers become harder to distinguish. Horizontal compression of the bit-mapping makes 6, 8 and 9 hard to tell apart. Some of the special characters such

Benchmarks

Comparison of the speed of execution for simple Basic routines running under PC-DOS or MS-DOS. All times are in seconds.

	BM1	BM2	ВМЗ	BM4	BM5	BM6	BM7	BM8
Hyperion	1.2	4.6	10.1	10.5	11.4	20.8	32.4	3.4
IBM PC (retested)	1.2	4.8	11.7	12.2	13.4	23.3	37.4	3.1
Canon AS-100C	1.2	4.9	10.9	11.2	12.3	22.4	34.5	3.7

as the black and white faces, Greek α and the infinity sign become almost unrecognisable. In the 40-character mode, however, readability is outstanding.

The one problem with the screen display is that if not used it turns itself of after only 3 minutes 10 seconds approximately. This may protect the amber phosphor in the long term, but is no good to a pipe smoker or other person whose working schedule includes time-consuming rituals. At least seven minutes thinking time should be allowed before the screen blanks out. There is no way round this problem in PC-DOS, but in Dynalogic's MS-DOS a Mode utility is provided, whereby the screen can be switched on permanently.

Booting up the Hyperion is an interesting experience. Insert the Master User Diskette in drive A and turn the power on. Like the IBM PC, it plays dead for a while before whirring into action. It displays an amber Texas Star then goes into a boot routine. IO-SYS 1.00L is followed by MS-DOS 1.25G. The Hyperion then copies five .Com files, including Format, Chkdsk and Phone, on to dive C:. It then gives the date, checks drives A and B and lists their names, throws up the function-key assignments

and waits. It all takes 45 seconds. Drive C: is what Godbout calls drive M:, a portion of RAM set aside to act as a high-speed disc.

The initial five function assignments are Lastln, Disks, Files, Mode, Dir/P, Phone, Edit, MPlan, Xplain and Help. Lastln repeats the last instruction given to MS-DOS. Disks, F2, changes the function assignments to Dos, D-Name, Files, Date, Dir/P, D-Copy, D-Comp, Format, Chkdsk and Help. Pressing F2 again — it mans D-name now - changes them to DOS, Disks, Files, (blank), (blank), A:, B:, C:, (blank) and Rtn. Pressing F3 in the first menu brings up another 10 assignments including Type/P, Eras/P and Rename. And so on . . . The function keys are set up in a series of hierarchies that enable many DOS functions to be accessed via single keystrokes. This is very convenient.

Help brings up a screenful of information on each set of function assignments, which is very useful as the main Hyperion documentation is still IBM size, not portable at all.

The Xplain key gives access to another set of Help files which are saved on the Master Diskette as .Exp files. There are 21

of them, including Copy, Dir, Phone, Type, Softkeys and Hyperion. They can be selected from the menu display by moving the cursor using the arrow keys.

Incidentally, the clock is of the real-time variety with a battery back-up. The date is shown on request and in MS-DOS is permanently displayed between the two groups of five function-key labels. Two advantages of this are that you are spared the MS-DOS request to enter time and date — which are generally ignored — and also, files are labelled with the correct time and date.

The most frequent date on the master diskette is 1-25-83. The universal date on my American IBM PC-DOS system disc version 1.10 is 5-07-82; on my U.K. system disc, also 1.10, it is the same but with a few later additions. Major differences are that the Hyperion disc neither contains Basic nor Basica, nor comes with the Samples set of demonstration routines.

The disc contents as supplied for review did not match the disc label, which suggested In:scribe and In:touch — the Hyperion word-processing and communications programs — were on it. An extra

(continued on next page)



Hyperica

(continued from previous page)

"hand-written" Rev 01 disc did include Multiplan, Basic and Assembler, but not In:scribe or :touch. Multiplan is exactly the same spreadsheet as seen on the Wang, Apple, IBM, DEC Rainbow 100 and numerous other micros.

The Hyperion press release claims it is fully IBM PC compatible, and indeed it has the same operating system and 320K double-sided double-density drives. Nonetheless it did not boot from working copies of the U.K. System Master diskette, only from the American PC-DOS disc or its own. Nor did it prove possible to load the

Specification

CPU: Intel 8088 running at 4.77MHz; Optional 8087 arithmetic processor Operating system: MS-DOS, with BOS to follow from Gulfstream

Memory: 256K RAM with 20K video RAM; 8K ROM with diagnostics and I/O routines

Interfaces: serial RS-232C/RS-423; parallel, phone jack and Modem; expansion port; composite video

Features: real-time clock; sound; case

KEYBOARD

Type: 84-key detached with 10-key numeric keypad/cursor-control pad; American layout

Features: auto-repeat on all keys; optional click on keystroke; foldaway feet; stows in main unit for transportation.

DISPLAY

Type: built-in 7in. amber screen with brightness and contrast controls

Displays: 40 or 80 characters by 25 lines up to 250 x 640 pixels; 200 x 640 is provided for IBM PC compatibility

DISCS

Type: two 5.25in. with 320K of storage per drive.

Dimensions: 18.3 by 11.3 by 8.8in. Weight: 21lb./9.6kg.

Microsoft Basic or Basica from either IBM disc — the system just crashed.

With Basica loaded from the Hyperion disc it was possible to load and run all the IBM programs available. This makes the Hyperion more compatible than some work-alikes. One reason is that it has the same screen-display characteristics too. It should be possible to run a large proportion of IBM PC packages, with the possible exception of some of those British ones that boot discs automatically.

There is just one bad apple in this particular barrel. That is, the 230V U.K. mains Hyperion still packs an American keyboard, with no £ sign, the @ over the 2 where " should be, and the " next to the Return key. A hunt through the character set confirms it is the American one that is used, with characters 127 and 254 missing for reasons known only to Dynalogic.

If you plan to run American software, this is fine, but IBM(U.K.)'s software is customised for the U.K. keyboard and key positions. I suppose you can learn to press @ when you want ", but it won't be fun. Otherwise, Gulfstream will have to find a way of bypassing the Keybuk file on the IBM system diskette.

Dynalogic's Microsoft 1982 Basic appears to be identical to IBM PC Microsoft Basic. Though it was not possible to test every single command, the only one I could not make work was Circle, but that was my fault: the command worked fine inside the psychedelic Circle program from IBM's American Samples demo.

The Hyperion handles single, double and integer precision in the same way using CSNG, CDBL and CINT. It also follows the IBM PC in the use of Color statements in monochrome. Color 0,7 for example, gives inverse video, and Color 9 gives high-intensity underlined text.

String handling is the same, Locate works the same, and you switch to the 40-character screen by typing either Screen 1 or Width 40, exactly as on the IBM PC.

The one-voice music commands seem to be the same, except that the Hyperion plays the tunes faster.

Because of the Hyperion's 4.77MHz clock rate the Basic is slightly faster, as running the trivial Benchmarks thought up by *Kilobaud Microcomputing* magazine shows. As with the IBM, Canon, Orion and other machines reviewed in these pages, the standard Microsoft "bug" is a feature of this Basic. The one-liner

10 PRINT 9.9, 990/100

gives the result 9.899999, 9.899999, which just serves you right for doing floating-point maths in binary. The program then lists as:

10 PRINT 9.899999. 990/100

as usual.

Those programming in Basic will find that even while running MS-DOS and with a C: drive in use, there are still 59,866 bytes free to Basic, which is about as much as Microsoft currently allows. The total amount of RAM in the system supplied was 219,888 bytes, of which 39,424 bytes were set aside for drive C:

The Hyperion came with three IBM-style manuals, a User Guide, a Multiplan Guide and a programmer Guide. Like the DEC Rainbow and IBM examples, they were excellent. In addition, and even more useful, is a slim spiral-bound Setup Guide, which tells you all you need to know to set up and run the machine. It includes a quick-reference guide plus the important specification details, yet is still pocketable. While it is by no means comprehensive, it should provide the average CP/M user with enough back-up to manage a trip out of the office.

Conclusions

• The Hyperion is an extremely attractive portable and in advertising/marketing terms certainly rates as "sexy".

• It is light enough and rugged enough to be moved about, though bear in mind you need mains power to run it. One drawback is that the power supply is U.K. and not externally switchable, but Gulfstream may solve this problem.

• It is sufficiently IBM PC compatible to foster expectations of a good software base rapidly becoming available.

The screen and keyboard are well designed and with a minor alteration to each would be excellent.

• It is not cheap, but it seems good value for money—especially for anyone who really needs a compact or transportable micro, or who has regular contact with real IBM PCs.

• The Hyperion is manufactured in Canada by Dynalogic Info-Tech, and distributed in the U.K. by Gulfstream Computer Products, Unit 3A, Tunnel Estate, 726 London Road, West Thurrock, Grays, Essex RM16 1LS; telephone (04026) 4926. Both companies are subsidiaries of the \$50 million Bytec Management Corporation of Ottowa.

• The price is from £2,899 plus VAT.



Anderson Jacobson's Ajile, identical to the Hyperion, known as the Passport in America.

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Circle No. 181

What ifand what for?

Chris Bidmead ponders on what has made spreadsheet packages such a success.

I BORROWED a managing director the other day to try out one of the newer "What-if?" spreadsheet packages that derive from VisiCalc. He had the advantage of being unsullied by previous contact with microcomputers, and I needed a fresh guinea pig to test the effectiveness of the tutorial program that came with the software. An animated version of the package that automatically builds a table in front of your eyes as you press keys in response to the prompts seemed to be a good way to start learning.

After spending two hours with it, my executive friend had learned to move the cursor about the screen and make entries into the cells, the individual locations within the grid that makes up the spreadsheet. He knew how to write the basic formulae and how to set headings and widen or narrow the columns.

So the tutorial had been effective? Wrong! He pronounced the thing fascinating but still incomprehensible. The trouble with the tutorial, on-screen help sheets and accompanying manuals of this package — as with so many others — is that they tell you everything about the program except why.

A spreadsheet is a table of numerical values, laid out in a way that helps to convey the relationship between the figures. At its simplest this might be three sums of money arranged in a single column, the uppermost representing gross sales, the middle one gross costs, while the lower figure shows the difference between the two, the gross profits. The table uses a single dimension, up and down, to clarify the relationship.

A typical simple spreadsheet might consist of 12 such columns arranged side by side, each representing a month of the year. We are now introducing a second dimension, left to right, to depict the time element. Further clarity is gained by labelling the rows, across, and columns, down, with headings, something like the table on this page.

This table has two stories to tell. First there is the top-to-bottom story of how

sales become profits, and secondly there is the left-to-right story of the growth of sales, costs and profits as the year wears on.

Notice particularly that there are two kinds of figures involved. Entered data, the gross costs for instance, are values brought in from the real world; derived values, like gross profits, are figures calculated within the table itself using formulae like

Gross Profits = Gross Sales - Gross

The difference between these two kinds of figures is not always clear from the table, and the same is true of the formulae used to arrive at the derived values. Often the reader may not need to make the distinction or know the precise formulae, but to construct or change the table it is crucial to understand these inner workings.

As it stands, the table is a valuable imparter of information that can be put together without any help from a computer. We are considering a very simple set of figures, but you would still need nothing more sophisticated than a typewriter to produce a neat version of larger spreadsheets where, say, gross costs might be subdivided into additional rows of direct costs and overheads.

But the more ambitious the tables the more laborious they are to prepare. Three clerical skills are brought into play: laying out the table neatly so that, for instance, the decimal points align; entering the data correctly; and doing the calculations.

A fourth implied skill is patience. The spreadsheet may be a budget — that is, guesswork that needs quick revision in the light of new information. The alteration of a few pence in a single item of entered data might mean the whole table has to be recalculated and reformatted.

These clerical skills are well within the capability of a computer, and mainframes have long been used for printing out tables. What VisiCalc introduced in the late 1970s to the Apple and later to the Pet was the idea of displaying the table on the screen and allowing you to enter or alter the data by moving a cursor to the appropriate cell, and just writing it in

Formulae used to produce derived data can be set up in the same way, but it is here that the electronic spreadsheet departs from intuitive hand methods. In drafting out the gross profits table with a paper and pencil you might very likely use the margin or a separate sheet to scribble down the formulae and calculate the derived figures before transferring them to the appropriate cells. In the electronic spreadsheet you enter the formulae directly into the cells where they lurk invisibly, their location defining where the generated results are to appear. For checking purposes these formulae will usually be displayed in some marginal location whenever you steer the cursor into formula-loaded cells.

Something quite new happens to spreadsheets when you paste them up on an instantly redraftable computer screen. Instead of being regarded as an end-result to be sent off to the board room, the table becomes a kind of two-dimensional calculator that you can use to think about what the effect will be on whole ranges of derived values if the data input were different — hence "What-if?" software.

The gross sales chart in the table, for example, generated in this instance by Supercalc, is a budget forecast based on only two items of real-world data: my present January sales figures and their associated costs. I have assumed that they will both rise through the year at the rate of 10 per month — I'm an optimist! — and have told the chart so by embedding an identical formula in each of the cells of the top two rows from February onwards.

I have only discussed one kind of spreadsheet, but of course the VisiCalc idea can be applied to almost any collection of related figures. As well as straightforward maths, newer versions of the software simplify the creation of complex business tables by incorporating a rich variety of ready-made formulae like net present value, and allow you to introduce a third dimension by consolidating a set of spreadsheets.

One fact alone about VisiCalc and its relatives has helped sell the software by the barrel-load, and a lot of hardware to go with it: it looks very impressive on the screen of a micro. Despite the experience of my executive friend, customers are also beginning to discover it has its uses.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	etc
Gross sales	1300.00	1430.00	1573.00	1730.30	1903.33	2093.66
Gross costs	950.00	1045.00	1149.50	1264.45	13 90.90	1529.98
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BBC spreadsheets

Matching software to your requirements is always important. John Harris takes three Calcs for the BBC and weighs up their capabilities.

THE BBC MICRO is generating some beautiful software products and these may well soon set the standard for the rest of the micro market. The hardware is modern, and with extensions will remain so for longer than the competition. And not only is the hardware cost right, but the prices charged for available non-game software are lower by factors of five to 10 compared with what has been available on older micros and on CP/M.

The three spreadsheet programs selected for review are low, mid- and high-price products in current BBC software terms.

Table 1. Memo-Calc instruction set. Option Meaning Create new file 2 Search for record named record N by number 3 Column search E numeric equal numeric less G numeric greater File manipulation cursor keys active fast jump ACHKERE add a record change a record modify column heads change key field modify data view or print record view or print file sorts on column calculations total columns total records on cell contents on two cells* on range of cells* as X* Save file 6 Load data Print complete file Exit program

They vary in their capabilities, which need to be carefully matched to individual requirements before the decision is made to choose one in preference to another.

The cheapest of the BBC Calcs is undoubtedly that from Micro-Aid of Cornwall. It combines the functions of an index-card data manager with a very limited set of arithmetic facilities, and as such can emulate a subset of spreadsheet functions. Whether it meets your specific needs can only be for you to decide, but if it does it must be among the least expensive pieces of useful software you will ever buy.

Operationally it is the least convenient of the three, requiring explicit key depressions to allow individual field modification, which is a bind if you want to vary very many of them. The internal terminology refers to records and columns instead of the more conventional rows and columns, which is a consequence of the datamanager aspect of the program, but the effect is no different. Headings are limited to a single column or row, as are the automatically recalculated Total fields.

All the recognisable spreadsheet elements are present, such as cursor movement between cells, direct addressing, arithmetic manipulation using any Evalable equation across a restricted range of source cells into a nominated cell. What is missing is the ability to link permanently such equations to the destination cells; only resulting values are carried through to the Saved file.

This restriction bars the program from membership of the spreadsheet family proper but, as with all software products, if it can do the job you require it for then you have found a candidate for selection. If not, then do not waste any more time — move on.

Beebcalc from Gemini Marketing allows full spreadsheet manipulations across a maximum addressable array of 26 columns by 50 rows. Don't think you can populate them all, of course. At some point available memory will be filled and the operating system will intervene with a No Room interrupt, which is frustratingly final.

To give an example of what will fit into a Model B with disc-filing system a start-up projection for a knitting shop is shown in figure 1. As in any such emulation the projection is broken down into its most elementary operations, in this case stitches. A "nominal" stitch defined as that for plain hand knitting, and all other operations, such as machine knitting, are costed on a pro rata basis. The intention is that the chargeable staff time is invoiced at a constant hourly rate, regardless of the particular activity involved.

Overheads are entered along with salaries and initial investment costs. The start-up rate in terms of regular customers is (continued on next page)

(continued on next page					
Table 2. Bee	bcalc instruction set.				
Option	Meaning				
1 2 3					
ourner keye	Active				
cursor keys					
numerics	Enter value				
"literal"	Enter text				
1	Enter command mode				
В	blank cells				
G	global				
E	entry				
C	column				
R	row				
C	calculate				
D	change display format				
L	left				
R	right				
	integer				
1	sterling				
E	extend or delete table				
F	formula entry				
G	jump to any cell				
P	print				
T	table				
D	data				
R	replicate				
A	absolute				
R	relative				
S	save data				
D	disc				
Т	tape				
T	toggle on/off				
A	auto recalculate				
0	order RC or CR				
W	column-width adjustment				
*	exit Command mode				

*result stored in nominated cell

bounds

*nominated cell may exceed current file

BBC spreadsheets

(continued from previous page)

decided by informed guesswork, and from that point on all figures are derived automatically by the in-built relationships between the base data fields. Both print modes, Table and Data, are demonstrated, showing the degree to which the data elements may be interlocked and generated.

A model of this complexity is quite capable of showing the effect of Low/High variations on each set-up parameter, allowing isolation of the critical variables from those whose variation has little effect on the profit line. It is simple from that point to plot a profit against charge against

workload contour map, for example, which describes the result in terms of the two most critical elements for a business of a given size.

Operation of Beebcalc is simple and convenient so long as you remember to toggle off the automatic recalculation at the beginning if you have several fields to set up or modify. Calculation of the example took less than a minute, and was the only operation requiring a pause in program use. The example was designed and coded in about three hours.

Some minor details within the program handling are inconvenient. Formula editing is non-existent, which is unnecessarily harsh if all that needs to be changed in a cell equation is a single character. The formula replication allows relative addressing but the algorithm employed in deciding what is relative and what is fixed is over-simplistic.

The result is that very few sensible replications can be made, and most formulae in the example were eventually keyed in full. Finally, no attempt is made to recover from a full memory and to retrieve the existing data.

Ultracalc was designed and coded by Topexpress of Cambridge. Originally intended for use by Topexpress itself, it is now in the process of being marketed by BBC Publications. On discovering that it is the spreadsheet demonstrated all those months ago on the BBC TV series by Ian Macnault-Davis one might wonder quite what has taken them so long. The program comes on ROM, and is by far the best documented of the existing BBC spreadsheets; the manual was written by the same team at Information Transfer that built the View manual for Acornsoft.

A maximum array of 63 columns over 255 rows gives Ultracalc a full spreadsheet range. Headings may be defined to any depth on the top and left of the sheet, so the first page displayed could, for example, contain a label index into the body of the analysis with appropriate text descriptions.

The ability to partition the sheet and locate the desired information without otherwise remembering or looking up the cell address makes manageable what would otherwise be a very unwieldy mass of data. The ability to colour each individual cell from the range of eight mode 7 foreground and background colours further simplifies recognition of specific areas of the analysis.

Considerable power

Ultracalc is able to save and load not only the model but also sections of data from a model, thereby overlapping and merging results from one analysis into another. Careful tailoring of addresses is required for this technique to be used to its full potential, but the power in a suite of associated models is considerable.

A full range of editing facilities has been built into the data and formula-entry procedure with the result that changes to a given model are easy to implement. At no point does the program require more keystrokes than seem necessary to accomplish a given function. Clearly, considerable care has been taken in designing the user interface.

The difference between one spreadsheet and another priced 10 or 20 times as high is no reflection on the utility of the programs for a given user. Somewhere in the market place it may be the case that you get what you pay for, but that has never been true of software, from mainframe tailored systems down.

The concept of buying the most expensive to get the quality goods is pretty shaky at the best of times. The only way to choose between one product and another is to know your requirements beforehand and to check the market for the best match, adjusting requirements in the light of available facilities and costs only at the end of the exercise.

Table 3. Ultracalc instruction set. Option Meaning **Cursor keys** Active for cell location Shifted cursor keys Active paging Ctrl-A Recalculate Move input cursor left one character f8 f9 Move input cursor right one character Shift-Copy Duplicate current cell entry to input Delete character at input cursor Delete Put current cell address to input Copy Return Interpret input prefix input is command = < entry > fast jump Tab direction; press cursor key В delete cell contents DC delete column DR delete row Fn format to n decimal places FA < area > copy format throughout area left justify current cell entry FI FR right justify current cell entry G < entry > as = < entry > protect current cell н HX cancel protection IC insert column IR insert row copy protection throughout area HA < area > load data from file created by S toggle autorecalculation O <area> print the sheet parameters within area P < area > print the sheet within area 0 quit and restart R < area > replicate <area> as R from a single cell / <area > S save data to file flx rows and columns top and left of cell TX unfix rows and columns top and left of cell Wn change width of column in range 0 to 39 WA < area > change width to that of current cell toggle scale display toggle Commercial/Scientific make negatives red pass rest of line to OS as command Input is value input is label input is evaluated as value or label other Clear input and re-enter **Break** Hardware reset As Return with move; see /A Tab f0 to 17 background colour change

character colour change

Shifted f0 to f7

emo Micro-Ald Cas	mat Price £7.95 hual +£2							7.5E-4
Disc			plain nand fancy hand			7.5E-4 375E-4	1 0.8	7.5E-4 7.5E-4
ahaala Oanini Oan	20.000			et machine kni		1.5E-4	5	7.5E-4
	sette £19.95 c 40 +£4		preset pro	gran machine k	nit i	.75E-5	20	7.5E-4
	c 80 +£5	III		ntion per mont plain hand kn		2.25E-4 u.25		
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rigule 1. Killting shop c	iii beebcaic.			age one-off ma	cnine	16-2	1.5E-2	
				ers per month oss rate per m	ooth	14 0.2		
			one-offs pr		Orien	43		
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LL D45: FORM=B23*D35			rent rates		τn	125 2 5 75		
LL E45: FORM=B23*E35				tor's salary		575J	094	
LL G45: FORM=B23*F35				pay per month		375		
LL H45: FORM=B23*H35				loyer contribu er knitter mon		300000		
LL 145: FORM=B23*135	no odali		initial cos		C (I	1650		
LL 846: TEXT="PAYE overh LL 846: FORM=B24*(845+82								
LL C46: FORM=824*(C45+B2								
LL D46: FORM=B24+(D45+B2								
LL E46: FORM=B24*(E45+B2								
LL F46: FORM=B24*(F45+B2 LL G46: FORM=B24*(G45+B2								
LL H46: FORM=B24*(H45+B2								
LL 146: FORM=B24*(145+B2		0: FORM=E50	+F48		CELL D5:	FORM=B5*C	5	
LL A47: TEXT="costs tota LL B47: FORM=B44+B45+B46	,	O: FORM=F5U						n per month"
LL C47: FORM=C44+C45+C46		0: FORM=G50				VALUE=2.2		in hand knit"
LL D47: FORM=D44+D45+D46			- 12			VALUE=0.2		in mand knit"
LL E47: FORM=E44+E45+E46								y hand knit"
LL F47: FORM=F44+F45+F46 LL G47: FORM=G44+G45+G46						VALUE=0.2		
LL H47: FORM=H44+H45+H46		: VALUE=7.5	E-4			VALUE=U.1		machine knit"
LL 147: FORM=144+145+146		: TEXT="pla		itting"				set machine k
LL A48: TEXT="profit"		: FORM=D1/C	2		CELL 610:	VALUE=0.	35	
LL B48: FORM=B43-B47 LL C48: FORM=C43-C47		: VALUE=1 : FURM=B2*C	,					customer hand
LL D48: FORM=D43-D47		: TEXT="fan		tting"		VALUE=0.2		customer mach
LL E48: FORM=E43-E47		: FORH=D1/C			CELL B12:	VALUE=0.	1	disconer macri
LL F48: FORM=F43-F47		: VALUE=U.8					311+B8*B12	
LL G48: FORM=G43-G47 LL H48: FORM=H43-H47		: FORM=83 *C.		achine knit"				one-off hand"
LL 148: FORM=143-147		: FORM=D1/C		actitie knit		VALUE=5E-	 37+03*38+04*	PU+N5+D10
LL A50: TEXT="cumulative	e profit" CELL C4	: VALUE=5						one-off machi
LL B50: FORM=B48-B26 LL C50: FORM=B50+C48		: FORM=84*C			CELL 814:	VALUE=1E=	-2	
LL D50: FORM=050+048	CELL AS	: IEXT="pre : FORM=D1/C	set program 5	machine knit'	CELL 014:	FORM=B7*E	313+88*B14	
LL E50: FORM=D50+E48		: VALUE=20				VALUE=14	customers	per month"
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umber of customers	MONTH 1		76					70000
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ustomer workload total ne-offs workload total atch types current	5 500000 1600000 53	15 1500000 1600000 130	2600000 1600000 235	3480000 1600000 362	4184000 1600000 507	4747200 1600000 665	160u000 835	16000
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Calcstar Plannercalc

Mike Lewis compares two successful spreadsheet packages

OF THE SCORE or so spreadsheet packages available for CP/M-based micros Comshare's Plannercalc and Micropro's Calcstar are among the most successful. Plannercalc is a low-cost no-frills program aimed at the occasional user. Calcstar is far more sophisticated and can meet some very demanding requirements.

To evaluate these two packages I tried them on a very simple problem — a profit analysis of the sort that might be used by a wholesaler. I wanted to enter a list of the products normally held in stock together with their cost prices, selling prices and the volume of average monthly sales. I expected the software to tell me how much gross profit I am earning on each product.

The calculations involved are trivial: subtract cost price from selling price to get profit-per-unit then multiply this by volume of sales to get total profit. Nevertheless, this is a problem that is highly suitable for a spreadsheet package especially when a large number of items are involved. You realise its value every time a price changes and you can see immediately the effect on your profitability.

If you are a WordStar user the Calcstar screen will look familiar. Micropro has followed its usual practice of placing a very brief command menu at the top of the screen, which you can switch on and off at will. Below this is a window into the data, which can scroll in four directions.

The window shows part of the worksheet, which is simply a grid made up of rows and columns. The rows are numbered consecutively and the columns are identified by letters A, B, C up to DW. Any cell can be referenced by a simple coordinate, such as A2 or D5.

Entering the data for my profit analysis was simplicity itself. You place the cursor, actually a pair of reversed angle brackets, into the appropriate cell then type the required value. You can move the cursor by using a set of WordStar-like control keys. Alternatively you can press the tab key then type the cell's co-ordinates.

It took only a few moments to type my stock numbers, item descriptions, pack types, prices and volumes. A cell can contain either text or figures and the two might be freely mixed. You can make the text left-justified, right-justified or centred.

The next step was to tell Calcstar to work out the figures for unit profit margin. I moved the cursor to the first cell in the margin column, cell E3, and typed the formula: D3 — C3, selling price minus cost price. The margin figure for the first item appered in the cell. I then used the Copy command to reproduce this formula in every cell in the column, which puts the margin figure for every item in the inventory.

To execute a Calcstar command such as Copy you enter a semicolon followed by the command's initial letter. The program prompts for any further details, such as the co-ordinates of the cells to be copied. In this case I typed:

; C E3 E4 > E8 R

It may not be particularly readable but at least the typing is kept to a minimum.

The R in this command means that the co-ordinates in the formula being copied are relative to the original location. Calcstar automatically adjusts the co-

ordinates so that they always apply to the correct row.

The same technique produced the figures for overall profit except that here the formula was E3*F3, margin times average sales. Finally I obtained the total profit for all items by moving the cursor to cell H10 and entering:

SUM(H3>H8)

Sum is one of several arithmetic functions that you can use in formulae. Others are: Max; Min; Avg, mean average; Sqrt, square root; and Cnt, count of the number of items in a list. These are in addition to the normal arithmetic operators like plus, minus and multiply.

A useful Calcstar feature is that you can evaluate formulae completely independently of the spreadsheet. If you had a sudden desire to know the square root of 127 you could type SQRT(127) followed by a question mark, and the answer would appear at the foot of the screen.

One of the commonest uses of this type of model is to see what happens when things change. Suppose your selling prices

Figure 1. Calcstar screen layout.

<cr> Right S Left D Ri E Up X Do Z Col A next Col> A</cr>	ent-	Format Goto Help Insert C F	L Load R Red M'Merge S Sav O Order W Wha P Print D E	ealc * Extre = Locat ? Spare <tab> Got</tab>	cend Cuck ? Evace acc da	rs Pos aluate ta Togl >Cancel
1:>Stock No 2: 3: A1345 4: A2376 5: A3541 6: A5622 7: A5988	<pre>< Description Manilla 3 x 6 White 3 x 6 DL Window DL Self-Seal Cartridge 9x6 Manilla C4</pre>	Box Box Band Band Cell	C.P. 4.50 4.95 5.55 5.90	5.75 6.25 7.00 7.45 7.90	1.25 1.30 1.45 1.55	
10:				Tic	tal Prof	it All L
[ENVSTOCK]	cursor: Al type: text, 1 ontents: 'Stock edit:	current:	Al L-R			

go up but your sales volumes go down. You can enter the new figures then use the Calcstar Recalculate command, Enter; R. All the formulae associated with the model are re-evaluated and you can see your new profit figures in an instant.

Naturally it is important to be able to save the spreadsheet on disc. The Calcstar Save command, ;S, writes the entire model to disc - text, calculated values and formulae. You can specify a password to protect confidential work.

The Save command also allows you to store a sub-array, that is any rectangular section of the grid, not necessarily whole rows or columns. This ability to deal with sub-arrays is one of Calcstar's greatest strengths. You can use it to join two worksheets together, to superimpose one set of data on to another, or to print a report made up of different parts of one or several models.

Having saved my Calcstar model I put it to one side and turned to Plannercalc. The two packages were at first sight very similar. However, I found Plannercalc much more difficult for setting up my profit analysis, and I quickly came up against some of its limitations.

The first problem with Plannercalc is that you cannot enter text into the spreadsheet. So I had to leave out all my descriptions and pack types. The best you can have is a 12-character label for each row and column. The label must contain capital letters or digits only without any spaces, though you may use apostrophes instead, which does nothing to improve readability.

Entering these labels is rather longwinded as is entering values and formulae. I had to set up my first stock item as follows:

LINE 1 A1345 = 4.50, 5.75, 230,and so on for each product in the inventory. To specify the formula for Maximum theoretical matrix size (rows x cols) Typical window size

Typical number of cells Maximum column width Accuracy of calculations Text allowed in matrix? Row and column headings Comments in formulae? Password protection Can handle sections of spreadsheet? Spreadsheets can be merged? Page breaks can be specified in printouts? Reports can be written to disc for subsequent word processing? Data can be passed to other systems? Split screens Help screens

255 × 277 10 x 7 with command menu; 15 x 7 without 63 characters 14 digits yes no restrictions ves for individual models ves

Calcstar

yes

12 characters no none no no no no

Plannercalc

30 characters

512 x 128

15 × 6

28 digits

700

no

ves limited two narrative screens plus extensive help facilities a command menu linear regression

extensive with over 80 screens discounted cash flow

profit margin you type:

Specialist applications

COLUMN 3 MARGIN = COLUMN 2 -COLUMN 1

Even underlining requires a command like:

UNDERLINE LINE 6

whereas in Calcstar you simply move the cursor to the appropriate cell and underline it.

The Plannercalc spreadsheet does not alter during the typing of these commands. You must first type Execute, at which point the formulae are evaluated and the values and labels are displayed in the grid.

Although somewhat tedious, the Plannercalc approach has an important advantage — it is much easier to follow the logic of the model. You can get a printout of all the commands and because they are in a language that loosely resembles English it is quite simple to check them.

I later discovered that you can get away with typing the first three letters only of each command, which saves a lot of time. Unfortunately, this fact is given the briefest possible mention on the manual and you can easily miss it.

The commands themselves are adequate for most simple models, as are the operators and functions that can be used in formulae. Apart from the usual arithmetic operations you can raise values to powers and determine natural logarithms and exponents. As in Calcstar there are functions for extracting minima, maxima and mean averages. There is also a Grow By function that is handy for compound interest calculations.

The weakness of all these features is that they can only operate on entire rows or columns. By contrast Calcstar works quite happily with individual cells and groups of cells, and it allows you to mix formulae and data types within a column or row. Plannercalc is much more restrictive and I feel that this is a major drawback of what would otherwise be a very usable system.

Another advantage of Calcstar over Plannercalc lies in its ability to link with other software systems, which it does in two ways. Firstly, it can print a spreadsheet, or part of one, to a disc file. The file is a standard ASCII text file that can be processed by Wordstar or any similar word processor or text editor.

The other method is to convert the Calcstar spreadsheet into a commadelimited file with one record for each row and one field for each cell. This is the file format used by other Micropro products, such as Datastar, Mailmerge and Supersort. It can also be read by dBase II and Microsoft Basic.

But one area in which Plannercalc scores is its extensive Help system. It is almost a separate package with its own menu and over 80 screens of narrative and (continued on next page)

Figure 2. Plannercalc screen layout.

MOD	EL NAME: TOP	LEDGE	MEMORY=23	SIZE	=5	DEFER
			ENT	ER COMMAND		
1.0	SALES	QTR'1 10175.0	QTR'2 14683.0	QTR'3 15898.0	QTR'4 17011.0	YEAR 57767.0
2.0	COGS	6975.0	7095.0	9876.0	11735.0	35681.0
4.0	ADMIN PRE'TAX	2000.0 1200.0	2000.0 5588.0	2000.0 4022.0	2000.0 32 76. 0	2000.0 1408 6. 0
	TAXES AFT TAX	576.0 624.0	2682.2 2905.8	1930.6	1572.5	6761.3 7324.7
	DEPREC CASHFLOW	500.0	550.0 3455.8	600.0 2691.4	650.0 2353.5	2300.0 9624.7
9.0	CAP'INVEST NET'FLOW	2000.0	2200.0	1610.0	1900.0	7710.0 1914.7
	CUM'FLOW	-876.0	379.8	1461.2	1914.7	2879.7

Calcstar Plannercalc

(continued from previous page)

operating instructions. It certainly makes Calcstar's two screenfuls of Help look pitiful.

Another plus for Plannercalc is its ability to handle split screens. It is useful for working on two areas of the spreadsheet at the same time, without having to constantly scroll between them. You can specify either a horizontal or vertical split at any column or row, but not both at the same time. The display on one side of the split stays constant while the other side scrolls. Calcstar has a similar facility but it is more limited.

There are more specialist uses of spreadsheets. One widely-used modelling technique is linear regression which attempts to predict values of a variable according to known values of a different type of variable. Calcstar is particularly strong in this area.

Say you are an ice-cream vendor and you have noticed that your daily sales are related to the temperature at midday. You could enter your sales for the last 10 days into Calcstar along with the corresponding temperatures. The Calcstar Regr function would then determine the linear equation that best fits these values.

Three more Calcstar functions would then be available for answering vital questions: Proj for "What sales can I expect for a given temperature?"; Depd for "What must the temperature be to achieve a given level of sales?"; and Slope to find out "How many extra sales can I expect for each rise in temperature of one degree?"

Another popular technique is discounted cash flow. It is used to compare the returns on different types of investment by giving a higher weighting to returns that come in earlier. The principle is that £1 million next year is better than £1 million in 10 years time.

Plannercalc has a neat way of doing this type of calculation. Its NPV function determines the net present value of a series of expenditures against a series of returns for a given discount rate. Of course, you could do the same calculations in Calcstar but not quite as easily.

Unfortunately the manuals of both packages leave a lot to be desired. Both are badly organised and difficult to follow. The Calcstar manual has plenty of examples but it is useless for quick reference. The Plannercalc manual is printed in very small type and the index is skimpy, to say the least.

Given its sophistication plus the marketing skills of Micropro it is not hard to see why Calcstar has been so successful. The package is widely available from computer shops and software vendors,

and although the price varies you could expect to pay around £120.

The early success of Plannercalc was due almost entirely to its low price. The package originally cost £39, so it was cheaper for a company to buy it unseen than to send a highly-paid executive to a demonstration. Comshare's strategy was to start the customer on Plannercalc, then to allow him to trade it in for the more powerful Masterplanner which costs £245.

Today Plannerclac costs £85. You can buy it from dealers throughout the country or direct from Comshare at £99.50 which includes postage and VAT. The Masterplanner trade-in offer was terminated in February.

Conclusions

• Both Calcstar and Plannercalc may be used for a wide range of spreadsheet applications, but Calcstar is by far the more powerful of the two. It is flexible, easy to

use and likely to satisfy the most demanding user.

• A major advantage of Calcstar is that data can be exchanged with many other application packages, including products in the Micropro range such as WordStar, Datastar and Supersort.

• Calcstar also allows you to join worksheets together or to prepare reports made up from parts of one or more models.

• Plannercalc is much more limited and lacks flexibility. It is adequate for occasional use, and it would provide a useful low-cost introduction to modelling for the first-time user. But you can expect to outgrow it quickly.

• Plannercalc commands are generally more long-winded to use than Calcstar's. But the more limited package — Plannercalc — does have the better help facility.

• The standard of documentation of both packages is poor.

Figure 3	. Calcstar report.						
		Enve	elope Sto	ck List			
Stock	Description	Pack	C.P.	S.P.	Margin	Av. Sale	Profit
No							
A1345	Manilla 3 × 6	Box	4.50	5.75	1.25	230	28.75
A2376	White 3 x 6	Box	4.95	6.25	1.30	320	416.00.
A3541	DL Window	Band	5.55	7.00	1.45	145	210.25
A5622	DL Self-Seal	Band	5.90	7.45	1.55	220	341.00
A5988	Cartridge 9 x 6	Cell	6.20	7.90	1.70	35	59.50
A6152	Manilla C4	Box	7.45	8.45	1.00	82	82.00
					Total prof	it All Line	s 1137.5

Figure 4. Logic for a typical Plannercalc model.

DATE: 1ST JUNE 1983 HEADING 1 - THE TOP LEDGE COMPANY INC HEADING 2 = CASH FLOW STATEMENT LINE 1 SALES = 10175,14683,15898,17011, LINE 2 COGS = 6975,7095,9876,11735,LINE 3 ADMIN = 2000 FOR 4 UNDERLINE ADMIN LINE 4 PRE'TAX = SALES - COGS - ADMIN LINE 5 TAXES = GREATER OF O OR PRE'TAX * .48 UNDERLINE TAXES LINE 6 AFT'TAX = PRE'TAX - TAXES LINE 7 DEPREC = 500,550,600,650, LINE 8 CASHFLOW = AFT'TAX + DEPREC LINE 9 CAP'INVEST = 2000, 2200, 1610, 1900,UNDERLINE CAP'INVEST LINE 10 NET'FLOW = CASHFLOW - CAP'INVEST LINE CUM'FLOW = CUM NET'FLOW COLUMN 1 QTR'1 COLUMN 2 QTR'2 COLUMN 3 QTR'3 COLUMN 4 OTR'4 COLUMN 5 YEAR = SUM OF QTR'1 THRU QTR'4 SIZE = 5 WIDTH = 10 SIGNIFICANCE = 6



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• Circle No. 187

IF YOU BUY a business microcomputer one of the programs supplied with it will be an electronics spreadsheet. If no spreadsheet is available that computer is crossed off your shopping list. This program, more than any other apart from word processing, has made the microcomputer come of age. And the microcomputer that started things off was the Apple.

Not that Apple produced this original electronic worksheet. Software Arts was first to supply the program and the micro chosen was the Apple II. If VisiCalc had not been available for the Apple, its dramatic sales growth may well have been stunted. Today, VisiCalc is but one of a whole range of spreadsheets for the Apple and similar microcomputers.

From a single program, things have developed so fast that now the company producing the product has been renamed VisiCorp. The original package has become a whole range of inter-related programs with the common prefix Visi. On the horizon is another leap forward, VisiOn, which could have the same impact as the Apple Lisa, launched earlier this year and soon to be available in small quantities

For all its sophistication, VisiCalc has never been easy to use. I was introduced to it over a year ago and until recently didn't use it. It is not that there is anything wrong with the product, rather that the demonstration didn't really make things clear enough.

A year later I was offered the opportunity of examining the newest electronic worksheet, Multiplan, and rather than look at it in isolation decided to compare its approach and features with VisiCalc.

In the short time I didn't get on with VisiCalc things had changed dramatically. The product was being constantly improved and a whole sub-industry appeared. Books appeared telling you how to get the best from VisiCalc, and special courses appeared on mastering it. Companies started to produce hardware and software to extend VisiCalc's possibilities. There was a course supplied on floppy discs under the name of Cdex



VisiCalc Multiplan

Neville Ash examines the one that started it all alongside its competitor from Microsoft.

which actually claimed to teach VisiCalc and to refresh people who do not use it every day. So an initial comparison of two spreadsheets became a three-way operation: VisiCalc, VisiCalc plus Cdex, and Multiplan.

VisiCalc and Multiplan have one thing in common - they work. But how they work and whether they are the product you have been looking for is another matter. As spreadsheets they offer a wide range of features, some so specialised to have only a limited appeal to many readers. Even so, how you approach them is important.

Where these products are available for 16-bit micros there is provision for having a far larger working area. In the case of VisiCalc, this can already be done with the Apple II using products produced by independent hardware and software companies.

Instead of listing features shared by VisiCalc and Multiplan, I have concentrated on the features which are exclusive to each of the programs, features which would be desirable if added to the other package.

Cdex and VisiCalc both work on the normal 40-column setting of the Apple II. Multiplan offers the choice of using a 40or 80-column display, but must first be booted up in the 40-column mode. The package of Cdex indicates that it can be used with 16-sector disc drives and 40 or 80 columns, but the program only worked on 40 columns. With an 80-column Videx card plugged in, the red light stayed on and the disc drive just continued to whirr.

Cdex consists of a manual and three 5.25in. floppy discs. After booting up disc 1 you must indicate whether an Apple II + or He is being used, mainly because of the extra function keys fitted to the IIe.

The main menu for disc 1 offers the following options:

- A How to use this program.
- B Key terms you will need to know.
- C -Moving the cursor on the worksheet.
- Labelling columns and rows.

E — Entering values and formulae.

- Working with functions.

In each case the explanation given is simple, easy to understand and finishes with a test to make sure you have understood what has been explained. If the answer is correct the musical reply and comments on the screen indicate success. However, in each case there is the option of leaving the program, skipping a question, getting some hints and returning to the menu. You have the choice of completing as many or as few questions as you wish depending on your progress.

Disc 2 follows the same system and has five choices on the menu:

- A Using commands.
- B Saving/retrieving your work.
- C Printing your work.
- D Replicating the concept.
- Replicating the process.

To learn about Visicalc, it is best to work through disc 1 and then disc 2. If someone who has a basic understanding needs an update, then this is covered on disc 3, which has six options plus return to VisiCalc:

- A Using commands.
- B Using built-in functions.
- C Key worksheet terms.
- D Entering labels.
- Entering values.
- Entering formulae.
- Return to VisiCalc.

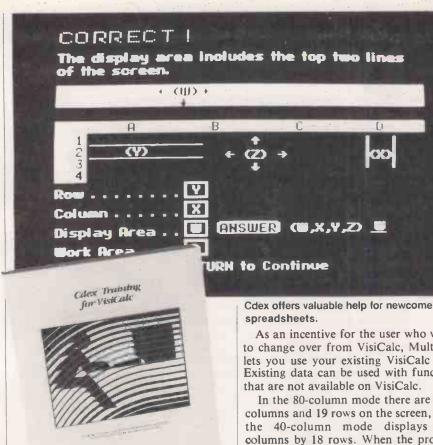
After I had worked through discs 1 and VisiCalc seemed far more understandable. To complete the package there is a Cdex manual containing 62 pages. If you have any hang-ups about using VisiCalc, Cdex soon clears them up.

Unlike VisiCalc, Multiplan is supplied on two discs: a boot disc and a program disc. Multiplan needs the 48K of the Apple, plus the 16K of the language card or extra RAM card. Logically starting with disc 1. I loaded it and switched on. only to be presented with the message:

Not Multiplan Boot Disk

so I replaced it with disc 2 to see: Insert system disk and press Return or

press ESC for utilities.



These utilities appear on a menu with five choices:

- 1. Copy diskettes.
- 2. Initialise new data diskette.
- 3. Terminal configuration.
- 4. Exit utilities.
- 5. Copy Multiplan boot diskette.

The main option of interest is the Terminal configuration. As Multiplan gives the option of either a 40- or 80-column display, pressing 3 produces a list of seven different choices. After selecting the option, you reinsert the boot disc to allow the program to adapt to this change, and a message then appears:

Insert System Disk

The size of memory available for the Multiplan model is 20K, so the theoretical size of the electronic worksheet is a massive 63 columns by 255 rows. The amount that can actually be used in practice is far smaller. Rather than see this as a drawback with Multiplan, just divide the model into smaller units, and use the commands to link different modules.

The individual cells containing specific information and calculations can be protected so that they cannot be cancelled by mistake. Columns and rows in calculations using VisiCalc appear as a combination of letters and numbers like A1, B1 C4, etc. Using Multiplan you can have

Sales - Overheads = Profit

Cdex offers valuable help for newcomers to

As an incentive for the user who wants to change over from VisiCalc, Multiplan lets you use your existing VisiCalc files. Existing data can be used with functions

In the 80-column mode there are seven columns and 19 rows on the screen, while the 40-column mode displays four columns by 18 rows. When the program has been loaded there is 20K available in the 40-column mode, and slightly more than 21K when in 80 columns. VisiCalc has 19K using the 48K Apple, but when the 16K RAM card is added the space available for the VisiCalc worksheet increases to 34K. Quite a difference.

To move the cursor you press Ctrl plus another character for left or right, up or down. All four characters are close together. Typing H for the Help feature almost takes the place of having a manual at all. This feature sets Multiplan apart from VisiCalc, together with the facility of using 40 or 80 columns and the extra features not available on the earlier product.

Unlike Multiplan, VisiCalc is supplied on a single disc and can be removed from the drive once the program has been booted up. The program copy is protected, so there is no possibility of making a back-up. As VisiCalc only works in the 40-column mode with the Apple, it appears to have been left behind by Multiplan. Certainly the new program does have features not available with VisiCalc, but equally the originator of the spreadsheet shouldn't be considered just on face value.

Now VisiCalc is the centre of a complete electronic-spreadsheet industry where buying the program is just the start. VisiCorp has produced a complete range of compatible programs extending the use of the information used in the VisiCalc models. The hardware and software companies have produced a range of accessories which offer far more features,

and cope with many of the features that are offered by Multiplan.

It was more difficult to use than Multiplan, until I discovered Cdex and then learned to use VisiCalc very quickly. The drawbacks of the 40-column display and size of the model when compared with Multiplan's facilities have been solved by other companies.

One of the leading companies in the field is Vergecourt, which has produced both hardware and software products to extend VisiCalc. The Super Expander 80.2 provides an 80-column display plus three new commands, Local, Overwrite and Format +. Combine this package with a Ramex 128K memory-expansion board and you can create a 138K model.

Whether you want the latest state-ofthe-art spreadsheet package or the trendsetting VisiCalc package, before making a final decision take the following steps. Examine what you want to do and would like to be able to do with a minimum of bother. Then see a demonstration of the chosen package. Unlike programs that you take home and use right away, the electronic spreadsheet is too sophisticated to be judged on price alone.

If you expect the new product to eliminate the old stager, forget it. Things are never that simple and if they were the number of software products would drop dramatically. Working out financial spreadsheet models requires concentration and a knowledge of exactly what you want to do. If you don't bother to understand the sophistication of either package, your results will be a let down.

Multiplan offers more in its basic form than VisiCalc, plus a greater ease of use, a built-in help facility and a choice of 40- or 80-column display. VisiCalc still has the edge with the number of programs and accessories that make it the heart of a financial spreadsheet system. Some of the extra features of Multiplan are available through the independent products available for VisiCalc, though these extra features make the total investment in VisiCalc higher than Multiplan.

Suppliers and prices

Multiplan: Microsoft U.K., Bulbourne House, Gossoms End, Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire. Telephone: (04427) 75091. £179.

VisiCalc and all Visi products: Rapid Recall Ltd, Rapid House, Denmark Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Telephone: (0494) 26271, £164.

Cdex: Computer Resources & Technology Ltd, Alpha House, Rowlands Way, Manchester M22 5RG. £59.95.

VisiCalc utilities: Saturn extra memory boards and VisiCalc accessories. Pete & Pam Computers, New Hall Hey Road, Rawtenstall, Rossendale, Lancashire BB4 6JG. Telephone: (0706) 227011.

VisiCalc expansion:80 columns, 16K, 128K memory expansion. Vergecourt Ltd, 17 Nobel Square, Basildon, Essex SS13 1LP. Telephone: (0268) 728484.

Package for the professionals

Mike Lewis looks at Micromodeller, designed for high-level planning and analysis.

MICROMODELLER is an extremely powerful planning tool that goes far beyond the familiar VisiCalc-type packages. Not so much a spreadsheet system, it is more like a high-level programming language designed specifically for professional planners, economists and management accountants.

By the same token, Micromodeller is not the best software for the occasional user or for one-off applications. It can take considerable effort to learn, and setting up new jobs can be time-consuming. The package comes into its own when the volumes of data are very high or when the same model is going to be used many times.

Jobs that are suitable for Micromodeller include strategic planning, economic modelling, investment analysis and detailed budgeting for large companies. The software runs under CP/M and CP/M-86, and there is also an Apple version. The version I have been using is tailored for the Sirius I and is distributed by ACT Pulsar.

The package consists of a number of modules:

- An editor which you use to set up Micromodeller programs, data and command files.
- A compiler which converts your source program into an internal format.
- A data-entry module; you can enter data via the keyboard or from an external rile.

 A run time module which interprets and
- A run-time module which interprets and executes interactive commands.
- A report generator.
- A job processor which allows you to hold a sequence of commands on a disc file for execution as a batch.

The best way to use Micromodeller is at two levels. First a skilled user designs the model, writes and tests the programs, and sets up a job file. He or she then hands this over to a non-technical user who actually operates the model. At this lower level the user does not need to know anything about Micromodeller itself, only about the immediate application. If necessary, the model can be made menu-driven.

Imagine, for example, a program that models the performance of your company. The programmer, or model designer, would define the many relationships — such as sales less cost of

sales equals gross profit. The end-user could be the company's accountant or financial director, who supplies the actual values, tests the effects of changes on these values, requests reports, and so on.

A Micromodeller program addresses a large area of memory called the workspace. It has some 13,000 locations, or cells, each of which is identified by row and column co-ordinates. Naturally, the workspace cannot be held entirely in RAM; most of it overflows to disc though the user does not need to be aware of this.

Although the programming language is straightforward, the instruction format can be a little confusing until you get the hang of it. For example, Micromodeller interprets an integer as an address, but if the number has a decimal point it is treated as an actual value. Thus

10 = 2 * 3/100.0

means that row 2 is divided by row 3 then multiplied by 100, with the results stored in row 10.

The distinction between rows and columns is usually a matter of context. The statement:

COL 8 = 6 ROW 1 * 9 means that the contents of column 6, row

1 are multiplied by the contents of each cell in column 9, with the results stored in each cell of column 8.

The language has a vast number of highlevel functions. Many of them are especially relevant to financial planning, such as internal rate of return and loan amortisation. One very useful feature is table look-up. You can define various types of tables, then extract values from them according to reference values.

Having written the program, you use the editor to put it on to disc. It is an ordinary line-oriented text editor: apart from the fact that it can be invoked from Micromodeller command level, it is independent of Micromodeller and could be used for any type of text file. Like CP/M's Ed and Microsoft's Edlin, it works by appending a sequence number to each line. When you insert or delete a line, the lines are automatically renumbered. I have always found this method confusing and I prefer to do most of my Micromodeller editing with a full-screen editor such as WordStar.

The next step is to compile the program, which is achieved by a simple instruction at command level. The process only takes

Who's Who in the market?

You can expect some confusion in the distribution arrangements for Micromodeller. The package is an American one, launched originally for the Apple by Ferox Microsystems. A CP/M version quickly followed. The North American marketing was undertaken by technical publisher Addison-Wesley; in 1981 Intelligence U.K. took over distribution for the rest of the world.

Earlier this year, Ferox announced plans for a London office, from where it would market an upgraded version of Micromodeller called Micro-DSS. Intelligence plans to continue as the main distributor of the original package, or rather of its own upgraded version. Meanwhile Intelligence is thought to be thinking seriously about setting up its own selling arm in the U.S. and Ferox is said to be renegotiating its contract with Addison-Wesley. To add to the confusion, ACT Pulsar is busily selling a 16-bit version for the Sirius 1. ACT is offering the package at £595, which is £50 less than Intelligence's advertised price.

Intelligence U.K. claims over 4,000 Micromodeller installations, many of them in large companies that used to do their modelling on expensive time-sharing systems. There is also an active user group, based in

Intelligence U.K. Ltd is at 271 Kingston Road, London SW19; telephone 01-543 3711. ACT (Pulsar) Ltd is at 24 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham; telephone 021-455 7000.

_Modelling____

a few moments. Of course, if you alter a program afterwards you have to compile it again.

Before you can run the progam you have go go through data-entry stage. Micromodeller keeps data completely separate from programs, so it is easy to run the same model with different values. For example, you could write a program that forecasts cash flow then run it with data from a number of different companies.

Data may be entered from the keyboard or from an external file, and it is possible to combine data from different sources. Another useful feature is the ability to define temporary data: you can key in specific values to test their effect, then wipe them out and restore the original

The actual running of the model is achieved by the Calc command, which executes a specified program on the supplied data. There is also a QCalc command, which runs slightly faster by omitting certain run-time checks. Micromodeller provides three methods of presenting the results of the run, of which the most powerful is called formal reporting.

The formal reporting function is really a highly sophisticated report generator, as good as any that I have seen on a micro. Again the approach is a programming one. You write a report-specification program that is held on disc and which may be run at any time, using whatever data is currently held in the workspace.

There is virtually no limit to the way that you can define a report. Text and data may be freely mixed, and there is plenty of scope for headings, subheadings, page breaks, and so on. it can include escape sequences to take advantage of any special features of the hardware, such as expanded print.

The problem with all this is that, like the model itself, report programs are quite an effort to set up. However, there is an alternative method called quick reporting which simply displays or prints a rectangular portion of the workspace. It does no editing and includes no text except for any labels that were defined in the original model.

The third method of seeing the results of a model is called Dataview, a subsystem of Micromodeller which looks similar to a conventional spreadsheet program. You can tell it to display any rows and columns of the workspace, not necessarily adjacent ones. There is no scrolling; the only way to move the window is to type in further row or column numbers

A few of the normal Micromodeller commands are also available in Dataview. You can enter temporary values, recalculate the model and immediately see the results on the screen. This is not quite as powerful as it may sound because you cannot, at this point, alter the actual model itself. To do so would require you

Micromodeller commands.

AF - Add saved data to the existing data in the workspace.

BEEP - Ring the bell at the console. C - Clear the screen and home the cursor.

CALC - Run the model.

CHANGE - Change selected cells by a fixed amount or a percentage.

CLEAR — Set workspace to zero.

CL - Compile.

COL — Change the number of columns in the workspace.

CONVERT - Switch command entry between capitals and lower case. COPY - Copy a file.

DATAVIEW - Enter Dataview subsystem.

DBF - Divide each cell by saved

DEC - Number of decimal places for

Scan, Print and QR. DESTROY - Delete a file.

DIR - Display a disc directory.

DISK - Change the default drive.

DIV - Divide selected rows by a row or constant.

EDIT - Invoke the text editor. END - Exit Micromodeller.

EXTRACT — Put selected saved data into the workspace.

GD - Put a saved matrix into the workspace.

GEN - Invoke a Gen program.

ID - Use a specified text file as data. JOB - Run a batch of commands from a file.

MBF - Multiply each cell by saved values.

MULT - Multiply selected rows by a row or constant.

PDIR - Print a disc directory.

PRINT — Print a rectangular portion of the workspace.

QCALC — Run the model, but without certain range checks.

QR - Quick report of part of the workspace.

REPORT — Run a report program.

RET — Return to Micromodeller from Dataview or editor.

SAVEREP - Like Report, but creates text file on disc.

SCAN - Display selected row names.

SD - Save the model on disc. SF - Subtract saved data from existing data in the workspace.

SIMULT — Run the model for

simultaneous relationships. SL — Shift all columns leftward.

SR - Shift all columns rightward.

TD — Enter temporary data.

- Enter a single value without affecting other values.

UL - Invoke a model.

UPDATE - Update selected columns without affecting other values.

WS - Print a data-entry sheet. Program Functions.

SUM - Total of several rows or columns.

COL - Address a specific column within a row.

ROW - Address a specific row within a column.

BOUND — Use rounded values.

TRUNC — Use truncated values. POWER — Raise to a power.

% — Express a value as a percentage. ABS — Returns the absolute value of

an expression. LOOPCOL — Calculate column by

column rather than row by row. ENDLOOP - Cancel the previous

Loopcol.

MIN - Returns the lesser of two rows. column by column.

MAX - Returns the greater of two rows, column by column.

THRU - Define a look-up table. LOOKUP - Retrieve a value from a

look-up table. LAG - Use row values shifted to the

right. LEAD - Use row values shifted to the

SPREAD — Apply spread factors to

each value in a row. CUM — Accumulate values within a

NPV — Compute net present value.

NPVPERPET — Compute net present value for a perpetual cash flow. MULTINPV - Compute net present

values for different discount rates. IRR - Compute internal rate of return. IRRPERPET - Compute internal rate of

return for a perpetual cash flow. PAYBACK — Compute the pay-back

period for a cash flow. DEPR — Compute depreciation according to specified rules.

SYD — Compute sum-of-years-digits depreciation.

INTEREST — Compute interest on mortgage-type loan.

PRINCIPAL — Compute principal and total payment on mortgage-type loan.

BALANCE — Compute remaining balance on mortgage-type loan. LOSSCF — Compute year-by-year tax

loss carry-forward.

to amend your original program and recompile it.

Two final features of Micromodeller are designed to take the end-user even further away from the technical aspects of the software, leaving him or her free to concentrate on the model itself. The Job command is used to execute a frequently used series of commands from a disc file. You can use it, in limited circumstances, to automate an entire modelling session.

The Gen function, which is really an interactive language in its own right, sits on top of the normal Micromodeller language and commands. It enables the programmer to create menu-driven systems and to run entire sessions by means of simple prompts and answers.

Two ancillary products have recently been announced by Intelligence U.K. Micro Linkline, which costs £395, transfers data between Micromodeller and other systems. It was originally intended for users to download their models from time-sharing bureaux, but it can be used independently of Micromodeller. Micro Graph Power converts Micromodeller data to graphical output via a digital plotter, and costs £410. It can produce pie charts, histograms, timeseries graphs and several others. Intelligence U.K. also offers Modeller 11, a version for the PDP-11 under RSTS.



HARDWARE

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Modelling: spreadsheet survey

ATOMCALC

Runs on: Acorn Atom; 12K Disc or cassette: 4K ROM Columns/rows: 62/255 Graphics capability: No Report generator: No Supplier: Acornsoft, 4a Market Hill,

Cambridge CB2 3NJ. Telephone (0223)

BUSICALC

Runs on: Commodore Pet, Vic-20, 64; 16K Disc or cassette: either Columns/rows: varies Maximum number of cells: 2,000 Graphics capability: No Report generator: No

Price: £40 Supplier: Supersoft, Winchester House, Canning Road, Wealdstone, Harrow, Middlesex. HA3 75J. Telephone: 01-861

CALCRESULT

Runs on: Commodore 8000, 64; 32K Columns/rows: 64/254 Maximum number of cells: 12,800 Graphics capability: Yes Report generator: Yes Price: £99

Supplier: Kobra Micro Marketing, PO Box 28, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire RG9 1PF. Telephone: (04912) 2512.

Runs on: CP/M, Apple II, Tandy; 56K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 63/36 Maximum number of cells: 600 Graphics capability: No Report generator: Yes Price: £150 Supplier: Micropro, 31 Dover Street, London W1. Telephone: 01-499 5777.

EASICALC

Runs on: Sharp PC 1500; 8K Disc or cassette: cassette Columns/rows: 26/99 Maximum number of cells: 305 Graphics capability: No Report generator: No Price: £19.95 Supplier: Elkan Electronics, Freepost, Prestwich, Manchester M25 6LZ.

EASYCALC

Runs on: Commodore 64; 64K Columns/rows: 64/264 Maximum number of cells: 16,800 Graphics capability: Yes Report generator: Yes

Telephone: 061-798 7613.

Price: £75

Supplier: Commodore, 675 Ajax Avenue, Slough, Berkshire. Telephone: (0753) 79292

Runs on: CP/M; 48K Disc or cassette: disc Maximum number of cells: 2,500 Graphics capability: Yes Report generator: Yes Price: £280

Supplier: Ideal Computer Systems, 2 Cambridge Road, Kingston, Surrey KT1 3JU. Telephone: 01-549 3463.

Runs on: Apple II, CP/M, MS-DOS; 56K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 63/255 Graphics capability: No Report generator: No Price: from £179 Supplier: Microsoft, Bulbourne House, Gossoms End, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire. Telephone: (04427) 75091.

MASTERPLANNER

Runs on: CP/M; 64K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 1,000/5,000 Maximum number of cells: 7,000 Graphics capability: No Report generator: Yes

Supplier: Comshare Ltd, 32-34 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 2DB, Telephone: 01-351 4399

MICRO-FINAR

Runs on: CP/M, IBM PC, MP/M, DEC Professional, MS-DOS; 64K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: unlimited

Maximum number of cells: 32,000 on 999

spreadsheets Graphics capability: Yes Report generator: Yes Price: £750 single user; £950 MP/M Supplier: Corporate Modelling Consultants, Friendly House, 21-24 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4UD. Telephone: 01-920 0041.

LOGICALC

Runs on: Apple II, IBM PC, Corvus Concept;

Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 127/255 Maximum number of cells: 32,385 Graphics capability: No Report generator: Yes Price: £195

Supplier: Keen Computers Ltd. 6 Giltspur Street, London EC1. Telephone: 01-236

PEACHCALC

Runs on: IBM PC, CPIM; 44K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 63/256 Maximum number of cells: 16,000 Graphics capability: No Report generator: Yes

Price: £200 Supplier: Peachtree Software Ltd, 43/53

Moorbridge Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire. Telephone: (0628) 32711.

PLAN 80

Runs on: CP/M, MS-DOS, CP/M-86; 56K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: rule-based Graphics capability: No Report generator: Yes Price: £250 Supplier: Lifeboat Associates, PO Box 125,

London WC2H 9LU. Telephone: 01-836

PLANNERCALC

Runs on: DEC, Hewlett-Packard, Osborne, Xerox: 64K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 128/512

Maximum number of cells: 900 Graphics capability: No

Report generator: Yes

Supplier: Comshare Ltd, 32/34 Great Peter Street, London SW1. Telephone: 01-351

PRACTICALC

Runs on: Commodore 64, Vic-20; 16K Disc or cassette: cassette or disc Maximum number of cells: 2,000 Graphics capability: Yes Report generator: No Price: £24.95 tape, £29.95 disc Supplier: Marketing Micro Software Ltd, Goddard Road, Whitehouse Industrial Estate, Ipswich, Suffolk. Telephone: (0473)

SCRATCH-PAD

Runs on: CP/M MS-DOS; 48K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: unlimited Maximum number of cells: unlimited Graphics capability: No Report generator: No Price: £140

Supplier: The Software Source. Telephone: 01-387 8832:

SPREADSHEET ANALYSIS

Runs on: Dragon 32, BBC; 32K Disc or cassette: cassette Graphics capability: No Report generator: Yes Price: £19.95

Supplier: Gemini, 9 Salterton Road, Exmouth, Devon.

SUPERCALC

Runs on: Sirius, IBM PC, CPIM, MS-DOS; 64K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 63/254 Maximum number of cells: 2,400 Graphics capability: on Supercale II

Report generator: on Supercalc II Supplier: Xitan Systems Ltd, 23 Cumberland Place, Southampton SO1 2BB. Telephone: (0703) 334711

THE SPREADSHEET

Runs on: ZX Spectrum, 48K Disc or cassette: cassette Columns/rows: 26/99 Maximum number of cells: 800 Graphics capability: No Report generator: No Price: £9.95

Supplier: Microl, Freepost, 31 Burleigh Street, Cambridge CB1 1BR. Telephone: (0223)

T/MAKER

Runs on: CP/M, Apple II, MS-DOS, PC-DOS; Disc or cassette: disc

Columns/rows: 25/300 Graphics capability: Yes Report generator: Yes

Supplier: TCL Software, 59-61 Theobalds Road, London WC1. Telephone: 01-402 8137

UNICALC

Runs on: Unix, 8080-based machines, IBM-PC, CP/M, CP/M-86; 64K

Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 64/255

Maximum number of cells: 16,320 Graphics capability: Yes

Report generator: Yes Price: £130

Supplier: Lifeboat Associates, PO Box 125, London WC2H 9LV. Telephone: 01-836

VISICALC

Runs on: a wide range of machines; 48K Disc or cassette: disc Columns/rows: 63/254 Maximum number of cells: 7,000 Graphics capability: No

Report generator: No Price: £170

Supplier: Rapid Terminals Ltd, Rapid House, Denmark Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Telephone: (0494) 26271.

Runs on: Sinclair Spectrum, ZX-81; 16K Disc or cassette: cassette Graphics capability: No Report generator: No Price: £8.95 Supplier: Sinclair Research; available in High Street shops.

FORMCALC is a versatile, general-purpose mathematical program for use on the ZX-81 with 16K RAM. It lets you work on large quantities of data which may be from commercial, industrial or scientific applications.

Raw data is entered in columns, and formulae can be entered above each column for the results to be calculated below. Data can be manipulated either by making individual changes or by changing all of it in a variety of controlled ways.

Results of calculations can be sorted in ascending order and returned to the original input sequence. "What if" facilities are built in so that all results can be recalculated after changing the input

All data and results are automatically stored on tape under the Save command. There is also the option of storing only the formula if the program is to be used for specific calculating routines.

The program is written in Basic and should be run in the Fast mode. No machine-code routines are used, so delays of up to 15 seconds can occur on the Shift commands. A total recalculation can usually be completed within 30 seconds even on the most complex projects.

The program is set out in modular form, the modules being linked by lines 170 to 295. The first part of the program, up to line 165, is concerned with setting up the screen display and initialising the variables. Line 35 dimensions the string that will hold the formula to be entered later, which may be up to 50 characters long. If more are required this line should be changed accordingly. Line 37 dimensions the string that will hold the column headings, up to a maximum of six characters.

Line 40 dimensions the subscripted variable that holds all the figures that will be printed on the worksheet. Its usual

Formcalc

Brian Law introduces a real spreadsheet program which runs on a 16K ZX-81.

appearance in the program listing will be | the program. Line 299 sends you back to Q(R,C) where R is used to define the row number and C the column number. In the special form Q(N,C), where N is the last row, all the sums of columns are printed.

The subscripted variable C(V) in line 66 holds the value for the vertical print position used in line 2305. It is initialised in lines 65 to 67 and tailored to fit the number of rows visible on the screen.

Line 70 is used where the number of lines visible on the screen is being changed. After going to line 800 to change the value of C1 the program sends you back to 65 to change C(V) and then to 1315 to reprint the screen.

Lines 110 to 140 print the row number down the side of the sheet. Lines 152 to 156 print the column numbers at the top of the sheet. The variable T, which usually has a negative value, is used to determine which column is to be the first one printed on the screen. C1 holds the value of the number of columns to be visible. Line 157 sends the program off to reprint column headings following the CL command.

Lines 170 to 298 respond to the command which has been input in line 160 to send you off to the appropriate part of the command line if the input is illegal.

If you are using 10 columns and only four are visible at a time, the program has to determine which four are to be printed. Initially the screen is set up with the first four columns visible as shown in figure 1. If you wish to move the window to the right you have to go to the shift routine. Variable T in line 315 is decremented by 1 to become -1. Since the window is being moved one place to the right, column 2 becomes the front edge of the window, that is V = 1 when C = 2 and T = -1. A similar line is needed in all program sections to achieve the correct print position.

The subroutine for the entry of single values down a column starts at line 300. Line 320 is the start of the input loop. Line 322 sets up the variable R1 which does for rows what V does for columns. Line 330 prints a * in the position that the value will be printed. Line 340 inputs that value, with line 350 sending off for it to be printed. Line 355 calls the scrolling once the maximum number of rows has been reached on the screen.

Line 325 is used to enter the formula

Figure 1. K1 K2 **K3** K4 K6 K7 **K8** K9 K10 window length 2 3 4 variable V

```
4 REM "FORMCALC"
    5 CLS
    6 PRINT AT 5,10; "FORMCALC"; A'
 7,10; "BY B.R.LAW"; AT 9,10; "25/.
7,10; "BY B.R.LAW"; AT 9,10; "25/;
/82"; AT 13,0; "DO YOU WANT 1 NEW WORKSHEET"; AT 15,12; "2 STORED DO TA"; AT 17,12; "3 STORED FORMULA"

14 INPUT X$
   15 CLS
   16 IF X$="2" THEN GOTO 1315
17 IF X$="3" THEN GOTO 2000
   18 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER NO OF F
OWS REQUIRED"
   20 INPUT N1
   24 LET N=N1+1
   28 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER NUMBER
OF COLUMNS REQUIRED"
   30 INPLIT M
   31 PRINT AT 0,0; "HOW MANY COLL
MNS TO BE VISIBLE ON SCREEN"
   32 INPUT C1
   35 DIM A$ (M,50)
   37 DIM H$ (M,6)
   40 DIM Q(N,M)
   50 DIM C(M)
   55 LET I$=""
   60 LET T=0
   65 FOR V=1 TO C1
   66 LET C(V)=(V*INT (30/C1)-INT
```

```
(21/C1)+1)
  67 NEXT V
  70 IF I$="CC" THEN GOTO 1315
  74 LET J=0
  76 LET K=0
78 LET S=0
  80 IF I = "T" THEN GOTO 1315
 100 LET L=N1
 105 LET 5=0
 106 IF L>17 THEN LET L=17
 107 PRINT AT 2,0
 110 FOR X=1 TO L
 120 LET S=S+1
 130 PRINT S
 140 NEXT
 150 PRINT AT 0,0; "COMMAND?
   ";N1;"R";"
                                "; INT
 ";N1; "R"; " ";M; "C"; " ";INT (((PEEK (16386)+PEEK (16387)*25
6)-(PEEK (16412)+PEEK (16413) *25
6))/10+.5)/100; "K"
 151 PRINT "=
 152 FOR C=1 TO C1
154 PRINT AT 1,(C*INT (30/C1))-
INT (12/C1); "K"; C-T
156 NEXT C
 157 IF I = "CL" THEN GOSUB 430
 160 INPUT I$
165 PRINT AT 0,0;"
```

476 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
170 IF I\$="T" AND N1<18 OR I\$="
B" AND N1<18 THEN GOTO 150
180 IF I\$="T" THEN GOTO 74
190 IF I\$="5" OR I\$="8" OR I\$="
B" THEN GOTO 1300
200 IF I = "8N" OR I = "5N" THEN
GOTO 1500
210 IF I\$="7" THEN GOTO 1930
220 IF I\$="SORT" THEN GOTO 3000
230 IF I\$="RF" THEN GOTO 1600
240 IF I\$="RR" THEN GOTO 1700
250 IF I\$="S" THEN GOTO 700
260 IF I\$="C" THEN GOTO 300
270 IF I\$="H" THEN GOTO 400
275 IF I\$="CC" THEN GOTO 800
280 IF I\$="CH" THEN GOTO 1100
285 IF I\$="CL" THEN GOTO 2000
290 IF I\$="SC" THEN GOTO 5
295 IF I\$="0" THEN STOP
29B IF I = "SAVE" THEN GOTO 3500
299 IF I\$<>"5" THEN GOTO 150
300 REM enter individual values
305 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER COLUMN
NO"
310 INPUT C
312 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER VALUES
н
315 LET V=C+T
320 FOR R=1 TO N1
020 1 011 11 2 10 112

Q(R,C) into the column so that if the column has been occupied by values entered under the RF command, subsequent operations of the RR command return values to this column from the original RF command formula. Lines 400 to 425 allow you to enter headings above columns by asking you which column, line 402, what heading, line 410, and then calling for printing.

Line 422 is used to avoid going back to line 150, which significantly improves the response time for the command. Lines 430 to 460 are only used after a CL command has been used, and will reprint the column headings above the cleared sheet.

Lines 700 to 790 add all the values in a column and load the result into Q(N,C). Line 755 looks at the value of V; if it is not on the screen it is not printed. Line 770 sends you back to the recalculation routine if that is where you have just come from.

Lines 800 to 830 allow you to change the number of columns visible on the screen by changing the value of C1. Lines 900 to 920 allocate a special formula to the specified column to allow a progressive sum to be made.

Lines 1100 to 1190 allow you to change values previously entered. Line 1112 looks to see if there is a formula in A\$(C) for this column and, if there is, it will print a warning; changing a value derived from a formula will automatically overwrite the formula with Q(R,C).

Line 1118 asks for the row number and number to be changed, and line 1180 sends off for summing if the column had previously been summed.

Lines 1300 to 1380 produce the Left and Right shifts of the window, the variable T being adjusted at lines 1305 and 1310. Line 1330 sends off for the heading to be printed, if there is one. Line 1335 looks to see if A\$(C) is empty; if it is then there are no entries in that column to print.

Line 1340 sends off for printing values in the rows and line 1355 will omit the printing of the sum if none exists. Lines 1500 to 1530 allow variable T to be changed to specific values related to a specified column to be displayed on the screen first.

Lines 1600 to 1695 allow the formula to be entered for each column, and then calculate the results for each row. This calculation is carried out at line 1650. Line 1685 changes the formula from R to Q(R,C) in order to help the user keep track of the original row sequence when R is being used in a sort. Under these circumstances, if the formula were left as R then use of the RR commands after a sort would result in the R values being restored to their original order. The second part of line 1685 stops this formula substitution if R is used as part of a formula

Line 1690 sends for summing if the column was previously summed. Lines 1700 to 1770 recalculate all the columns. Line 1705 will omit recalculation of a column if it holds only input data or is empty.

Line 1735 temporarily holds the value in Q(R,C) and then compares it with the recalculation at line 1750. In this way printing is avoided if there is no change in the value.

Lines 1800 to 1895 code the formula from the form K1/S1 to Q(R,1)/Q(N,1); it is far easier for the user to use S1 instead of Q(N,1). Line 1810 transfers the formula

to an ordinary string to avoid the problem of working with a subscripted string of great fixed length. Line 1820 checks whether the end of the string has been reached, in which case it will send off to line 1890 to transfer the encoded formula to A\$(C) before returning to the RF routine.

Line 1825 looks at each character in the (continued on next page)

ı	Use of the RF command.
	K1 + K2. Adds column 1 to column 2
	K1 - K2. Subtracts column 2 from col-
ı	umn 1
	K1 * K2. Column 1 x column 2
	K1/K2. Divide column 1 by column 2
I	K1/S1 * 100. Divide column 1 by the
ļ	sum of column 1
	PI * (K1 * * 2)/4. Formula for area of
	circle where column 1 holds the
i	diameter
	R. Prints row number
ı	R * .1. Prints row number x.1
1	10 + (R - 1). Increments the value of 10
Į	10 - (R - 1). Decrements the value of 10
	10 + (R - 1) * .1. Increments the value
1	of 10
	10 - (R - 1) * .1. Decrements the value
ļ	of 10
	10/1.1 * 1.1 * * R. Increments the
1	value by 10 percent of previous value.
	10/.9 * .9 * * 12. Decrements the value
	by 10 percent previous value
-	P. Progressively sums the previous column.
Ì	K1 × 1.1. Increases the existing values
	in column 1 by 10 percent. If this for-
	mula is used on column 1 itself, it
	must be neutralised afterwards.
Ü	most be neutranised afterwards.

Figure 2. ENTER COLUMN NO TO BE SUMMED ENTER COLUMN NO TO BE SUMMED LOAD LENTH DIA DEFL. 1 24 0.25 0.47 2 2 24 0.25 1.42 3 3 3 3 4 0.25 1.42 3 4 4 24 0.25 1.42 3 5 5 6 24 0.25 1.69 3 7 7 7 24 0.25 1.23		
K1 K2 K3 X4 K1 K2 K3 K4 LOAD LENTH DIA DEFL	Figure 2.	Figure 3.
9 9 24 0.25 4.25 10 10 24 0.25 4.72	1 K1 K2 K3 K4	LORD LEATH CIRCLE SEATH CIRCLE

```
322 LET R1=R-K
325 LET A$(C)="Q(R,C)"
 327
    IF R1<1 THEN GOTO 340
330 PRINT AT R1+2,C(V); "*"
340 INPUT Q(R,C)
    IF RIKI THEN BOTO 360
 350 GOSUB 2300
352 IF R=N1 THEN GOTO 150
 355 IF R1>16 THEN GOSUB 1900
360 NEXT R
 370 GOTO 150
 400 REM column headings
402 PRINT AT 0,05 "COLUMN NUMBER
405 INPUT C
 407 LET V=C+T
410 PRINT AT 0,0; "COLUMN HEADIN
415 INPUT H$(C)
417 IF V<1 OR V>C1 THEN GOTO 42
2
420 GOSUB 2350
422 PRINT AT 0,0; "COMMAND?
 425 GOTO 160
430 PRINT AT 2,0;"
 435 FOR C=ABS T+1 TO ABS T+C1
 440 IF C>M THEN RETURN
```

```
445 IF H$(C,1 TO 2)=" " THEN G
0TO 455
447 LET V=C+T
 450 GOSUB 2350
 455 NEXT C
 460 RETURN
 700 REM sum value of a column
705 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER COLUMN
NO TO BE SUMMED!
 710 INPUT C
 712 LET V=C+T
 715 LET Q(N,C)=0
 730 FOR R=1 TO N1
 740 LET Q(N,C)=Q(N,C)+Q(R,C)
 750 NEXT R
 755 IF V<1 OR V>C1 THEN GOTO 77
0
 760 GOSUB 2400
 770 IF 1$="RR" THEN GOTO 1765
 790 GOTO 150
 800 REM change column spacing
 BIO PRINT AT 0,0; "HOW MANY COLU
MNS TO BE VISIBLE"
 820 INPUT C1
 830 GOTO 65
 900 REM progressive sum
 910 LET A$(C)="Q(R,C-1)+(R<>1)*
Q(R-1*(R<>1),C)"
 920 GOTO 1635
```

1100 REM change a value
1100 KEN Change a value
1105 PRINT AT 0.0; "ENTER COLUMN
NUMBER"
1110 INPUT C
1112 IF A\$(C,1 TO 6)<>"Q(R,C)" A
ND A\$(C,1 TO 2) <>" " THEN PRINT
AT 0,0; "rf column still change!
y\n "
1114 IF A\$(C,1 TO 2)<>" " AND A
\$ (C,1 TO 6) <> "Q(R,C)" THEN INPUT
X\$
1116 IF X\$<>"Y" THEN GOTO 150
1118 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER ROW NO
AND NEW NUMBER "
1120 INPUT R
1125 LET R1=R-K
1130 LET V=C+T
1140 INPUT Q(R,C)
1150 LET A\$(C)="Q(R,C)"
1160 IF V<1 OR V>C1 OR R1<1 OR R
1>17 THEN GOTO 1180
1170 GOSUB 2300
1180 IF Q(N,C)<>0 THEN GOTO 715 1190 GOTO 150
1300 REM left\right shift
1305 IF I\$="5" THEN LET T=T-1
1310 IF I\$="8" THEN LET T=T+1
1312 IF I\$="B" THEN LET K=N1-17
TOTAL TO THE PER IN THE TY

(listing continued on next page)

Formcalc

(continued from previous page)

formula to determine whether it is an S or a K; if it is not it goes to 1860 to be transferred to C\$ as it is. X\$ is then allocated an N or an R to be used later to compile either Q(R,?) or Q(N,?). Line 1840 looks for functions so as to determine the number of digits following the S or the K and sends off to 1845 in the case of two digits and 1875 in the case of one digit. Lines 1850, 1865 and 1885 increment X so that the search through the string can continue.

Lines 1900 to 1930 scroll the screen when the C command is in use and the last of the visible rows has been reached. Lines 1930 to 1998 scroll the screen in response to the 7 command and print the next row of values at line 1985.

Lines 2000 to 2035 clear the worksheet of all data but leave the formula intact. At line 2009 Q(R,C) is set to zero, but because a formula may require a number to be divided by the sum of a column, all cleared sum values are given value of .001. This ensures that when next used the column will be summed and hence be usable in any formula.

Lines 2300 to 2410 are the print routines. The printed result is rounded to two decimal places.

Lines 3000 to 3100 make up the Shell-Metzner sort used to sort columns in ascending order. It will sort on a specified column and also allow you to decide which columns will follow the sort. This last feature can be useful for saving time, and it is accomplished in the loop starting at line 3074. All columns between X and Q will follow the sort.

Line 3500 saves the program and ensures that it will start automatically when loaded.

Once loaded, the program will automatically start and display a menu. You are asked to enter 1, 2 or 3, depending on what you require: 1 gives you a new worksheet with all previously stored data cleared out; 2 reprints the worksheet as you left it when saved; 3 will give you a clean worksheet but previously stored formula will remain.

To start with you should enter 1. The display will then change and ask you to enter the number of rows required. Then enter 10, and the display calls for the number of columns required.

The maximum number is dependent on the number of rows in use; approximately 1,100 individual locations can be used. For four rows enter 4. The display now changes to

ENTER NUMBER OF COLUMNS TO BE VISIBLE ON SCREEN

Depending on the length of a number in use the screen becomes cluttered above six columns, so enter 4.

The screen should now look like the one shown in figure 2. The word Command in the top line indicates that the computer is waiting for a command input which should be one of those listed in table 1. The number of rows available is indicated by 10R, and the number of columns by 4C. The amount of free memory available is 8.06K. K1, K2, etc. are the column headings, and the rows are numbered down the left-hand side.

Figure 3 shows an example of the program in use. In this case it is set up to calculate the deflection of a steel bar fixed into a wall at one end and loaded at the other with progressively larger weights. To enter the headings, respond to the command input by entering H and then 1, to indicate that the heading is to be in column 1, followed by the heading itself. The same procedure is repeated for the other three columns.

To enter the values into the first three columns respond to the command input by entering C, followed by the column number. Then enter the program increments and the print position to the next row until the final row has been reached, at which time it will go back to the command input.

The formula for the deflection of a steel

 $(4 \times load \times length^3)/(30,000,000 \times diameter^4)$

To enter this into the fourth column, enter RF, followed by the column number and then the formula itself. The formula should be entered in form:

4 * K1 * K2 * * 3/(30,000,000 * K3 * * 4) K1, K2 and K3 refer to the columns to be used in the formula. When it has been entered the screen will blank out for a few

Command inputs.

Functions.

C. Allows you to enter figures all down a column. An entry is required for each row and you cannot partially fill a column. This command is the only one where the column being entered has to be visible on the screen. All other commands will work on any column, visible or otherwise.

CC. Used to change the column spacing. By using this command and then specifying number of columns to be displayed, either more or fewer columns can be put on display.

CH. Used to change Individual values In a column.

CL. Used to clear the worksheet but leaving any formula entered intact. It is useful for storing just formulae so that a frequently used calculation can be done quickly.

H. Allows you to enter a heading above each column which can have no more than six characters in it. You will be asked which column, and then for the heading.

(listing continued from previous page)

```
1313 IF IS="B" THEN LET S=N1
1315 CLS
1320 FOR C=ABS T+1 TO ABS T+C1
1322 IF C>M THEN GOTO 1367
1325 LET V=C+T
1330 IF H$(C,1 TO 2)<>" " THEN
GOSUB 2350
1335 IF A$(C,1 TO 2)=" " THEN G
OTO 1365
1340 FOR R=ABS K+1 TO ABS K+L
1342 LET R1=R-K
1345 GOSUB 2300
1350 NEXT R
1355 IF Q(N,C)=0 THEN GOTO 1365
1360 GDSUB 2400
1365 NEXT C
1367 IF I = "T" THEN GOTO 105
1370 LET S=S-L
1380 GOTO 107
1500 REM column at front
1505 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER COLUMN NO TO BE AT FRONT"
1510 INPUT X
1520 LET T=1-X
1530 GOTO 1315
1600 REM formula entry
1605 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER COLUMN
```

```
NUMBER"
1610 INPUT C
1617 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER FORMULA
1620 INPUT A$ (C)
1630 GOSUB 1800
1635 LET V=C+T
1640 FOR R=1 TO N1
1645 LET R1=R-K
1650 LET Q(R,C)=VAL A$(C)
1660 IF V<1 OR V>C1 OR R1<1 OR R
1>17 THEN GOTO 1680
1670 GOSUB 2300
1680 NEXT R
1685 IF A$(C,1)="R" AND A$(C,2)=
    THEN LET A$ (C) = "Q(R,C)"
1690 IF Q(N,C) <>0 THEN GOTO 715
1695 GOTO 150
1700 REM relcalculation
1702 FOR C=1 TO M
1705 IF A$(C,1 TO 6)="Q(R,C)" OR
A$(C,1 TO 2)=" " THEN GOTO 176
1710 LET V=C+T
1730 FOR R=1 TO N1
1732 LET R1=R-K
1735 LET X=Q(R,C)
1740 LET Q(R,C) = VAL A$(C)
1745 IF V<1 OR V>C1 OR R1<1 OR R
1>17 THEN GOTO 1760
```

```
1750 IF X<>Q(R,C) THEN GOSUB 230
0
1760 NEXT R
1763 IF Q(N,C)<>O THEN GOTO 715
1765 NEXT C
1770 GOTO 150
1800 REM formula encode
1805 LFT X=1
1810 LET B$=A$(C)
1815 LET C$="
1820 IF X=LEN B$+1 THEN GOTO 189
1822 IF B$ (X) = "P" THEN GOTO 900
1825 IF B$(X)<>"K" AND B$(X)<>"S
" THEN GOTO 1860
1830 LET X$="R"
1835 IF B$(X)<>"K" THEN LET X$="
1840 IF B$(X+2)="*" OR B$(X+2)="
/" OR B$(X+2)="**" OR B$(X+2)="+
" OR B$(X+2)="-" THEN GOTO 1875
1845 LET C$=C$+"Q("+X$+","+B$(X+
 TO X+2)+")"
1850 LET X=X+3
1855 GOTO 1820
1860 LET C$=C$+B$ (X)
1865 LET X=X+1
1870 GOTO 1820
1875 LET C$=C$+"@("+X$+","+B$(X+
1)+")
```

seconds before returning with the calculated result.

There are several easier ways of entering values. For instance, in columns 2 and 3 where the same value could be entered down the whole column, the RF command could have been called, and instead of entering a formula, enter the value.

Try this by entering another value for the length, for example, RF, followed by 2, followed by 30. This changes the length to 30 inches, but it has not changed the result in column 4. To do the recalculation you use the RR command, which will go through and recalculate everything.

Another useful short cut is to use the variable R as part of a formula. R is the variable holding the row number, so column 1 could have been entered using the RF command simply by entering R in

response to the request for a formula. Try entering R+9 under the RF command in column 1.

This will give you the values for the load of 10 to 19. Now use RR to recalculate. To change individual values in a column the CH command is used. It asks you for the column and row number of the value to be changed, and then the new number. Enter each of these three numbers separately.

If you try to change a value in a column generated by the RF command you will be challenged and asked to reaffirm your request with a Yes or No answer. If you change a value under these circumstances the formula is removed to prevent the changed value being changed back again during recalculation.

It is sometimes necessary to prevent a formula from working under the RR

command. The circumstances under which this applies are as follows:

- If a formula contains it own column number followed by a +, -, *, /, * * or a number of other functions.
- If a formula contains a random function used to set up figures down a column.
- After a sorting operation.

If a column is not neutralised the next operation of the RR command will change the values in those columns and give erroneous results. Neutralising means entering as a formula as follows:

RF RF 2 or 13 K2 K13

The RR command will then see this formula as telling it to take the values that are in column 3 and put them in column 3—that is, to do nothing to column 3.

values in a specified column. After specifying the column to be sorted you will be asked to specify the columns to follow the sort, first Sort from? and then Sort to?. The column to be sorted has to be between the specified columns.

O. Takes you into Command mode, and hence the program listing.

RF. Used to enter a formula, the results of which are printed in the column. You have to specify which column the result is printed in. Three main categories of entry can be defined: 22.7 — single numbers can be entered and will then be printed in each row of the column. (22.7 * 16.9)/ — Simple formula consisting of numbers or numbers and functions, the result being printed on every row.

K1 *K2 — The value in column 1 is to be multiplied by the value in column 2. This is carried out for each row. K1/S1 * 100 — The value in column 1 is to be divided by the sum of column 1 and then the result is multiplied by 100.

Column 1 has to have been summed or error code 6/1650 will result, because you are trying to divide by 0. The standard conventions apply, so if in doubt use parentheses. Correct syntax must be used or an error code will result. If you do get an error code,

type in Goto 1315 to return to the worksheet.

RR. Recalculates every item on the worksheet if a change is made under the CH, C or RF commands. If your calculations are progessive, always work from left to right or the RR command will not work.

S. Adds up all the individual values in a column and then prints the sum at the bottom of the sheet. Once a column has been summed, any changes made to that column by any of the other commands will automatically result in the column being resummed.

SAVE. Type in Save, start recorder, press Newline and the program and all data will be saved. If you only wish to save the program you can save time both saving and loading by entering SC followed by 1,1, -1, -1 and Save. This will reduce the program to its minimum size.

SC. Cleans out the worksheet completely, removing all data and formulae.

Sort. Sort into ascending order all the

Cursor functions.

 The Left shift command, ←on the keyboard. Moves the displayed columns one to the left.

8. As above but Right shift.

5N. Moves the display to the left so that the column specified is at the front. For example, entering 5N followed by 6 changes the display from columns 1 to 5 to columns 6 to 10.

8N. Moves the display to the right.

- 7. Scrolls the screen one row at a time to bring into view those rows below the current screen display. The headings will gradually scroll off and will not be replaced until the last row is reached.
- B. Takes you straight to the bottom 17 rows.
- T. Will return you to the top 17 rows.

```
1880 LET X=X+2
1885 GOTO 1820
1890 LET A$(C)=C$
1895 RETURN
1900 REM scroll routine
1901 IF R1+2>N THEN RETURN
1905 LET K=K+1
1910 LET S=S+1
1915 PRINT AT 20,0;5
1920 SCROLL
1925 RETURN
1930 REM scroll shift
1935 LET J=J+1
1940 IF S=N1 OR R=N1 THEN GOTO 1
1945 LET R=17+J
1950 LET K=K+1
1955 LET S=S+1
1960 PRINT AT 20,0;5; TAB 3;"
1970 SCROLL
1975 FOR C=ABS T+1 TO ABS T+C1
1976 IF C>M THEN GOTO 160
1977 IF A$(C,1 TO 2)=" "
OTO 1994
1980 LET V=C+T
1985 PRINT AT 19,C(V); INT (Q(R,C
)*100+.5)/100
1990 IF Q(N,C)=0 THEN GOTO 1994
1992 GOSUB 2400
```

```
1994 NEXT C
1998 GOTO 160
2000 REM clear worksheet
2001 CLS
     FOR C=1 TO M
2006
2008 FOR R=1 TO N1
2009 LET Q(R,C)=0
2010 NEXT R
2020 IF Q(N,C)<>0 THEN LET Q(N,C
)=.001
2022 NEXT C
2035 GOTO 74
2300 REM print routine
2305 PRINT AT R1+2,C(V); (INT (Q)
R,C) *100+.5))/100;"
2310 RETURN
2350 REM print headings
2355 PRINT AT 2,C(V);H*(C)
2360 RETURN
2400 REM print sum routine
2405 PRINT AT 20,C(V); (INT (Q(N, C)*100+.5))/100; " "
2410 RETURN
3000 REM shell metzner sort
3001 PRINT AT 0,0; "ENTER COLUMN
TO BE SORTED
3002 INPUT C
3003 PRINT AT 0,0; "SORT FROM?
```

```
3004 INPUT X
3005 PRINT AT 0,0; "SORT TO?
3007 INPUT Q
3009 LET R=1
3010 IF 2**R>N1 THEN GOTO 3025
3015 LET R=R+1
3020 GOTD 3010
3025 LET F=2**R-1
3030 LET F=INT (F/2)
3035 IF F=0 THEN GOTO 1315
3040 LET D=N1-F
3045 LET B=1
3050 LET R=B
3055 LET E=R+F
3060 IF Q(R,C) >Q(E,C) THEN GOTO
3074
3065 LET B=B+1
3070 IF B>D THEN GOTO 3030
3073 GOTO 3050
3074 FOR W=X TO Q
3075 LET T1=Q(R,W)
3080 LET Q(R,W)=Q(E,W)
3085 LET Q(E,W)=T1
3087 NEXT W
3090 LET R=R-F
3095 IF R<1 THEN GOTO 3065
3100 GOTO 3055
3500 SAVE "FORMCALE"
3501 GOTO 1
```

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The U.K. budget on a micro

An economic model, while not infallible, can be a useful guide to the consequences of alternative policies. John Hudson looks at a model of the U.K. economy.

THE IDEA of reducing the complexities of a modern economy into a relatively few equations is not new. Yet in the U.K. its practical implementation only began to emerge in the 1970s when the Treasury model began to evolve out of a series of ad hoc equations. Since then the model has grown to well over 700 equations encompassing most aspects of the U.K. economy. It has also been joined by several other macroeconomic models, representing both monetarist and Keynesian views of the way the economy works.

To date these models have only been accessible on large mainframe computers. But the growth in sophistication, size and speed of microcomputers is bringing the day nearer - indeed it may already be

here — when it will be feasible to put even the largest model on an ordinary personal computer.

The advantages of doing so are great, especially for students of economics, as simulating a macroeconomic model can bring the pages of a textbook to life in a way that little else can. They can also be used by businesses to forecast future economic conditions. On a smaller scale, simply increasing general awareness amongst the public of the way the economy works, its complexity and the very real difficulties facing policymakers, can do nothing but good.

However, such models are an approximation to the way the economy works, not an exact replica. Their weaknesses reflect the weaknesses of modern economics. There are some areas of the economy that can confidently be explained, but in others such confidence has little justification. A prediction from a model should not be taken as infallible, but merely as a guide as to what might happen in the future, or what might have happened had different policies been pursued in the past. They can be used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for example, in helping to determine which set of policies to pursue in the future, but they cannot actually make the choice. They are there to supplement the Chancellor's judgement, not to replace it.

The model which is described in this article is very much smaller than the Treasury model — although that is not always a disadvantage - and it encapsulates many of the more important linkages in the domestic economy. The equations are listed in the program between lines 5100-5340 and in table 1.

Equation 1 in this table is the national income identity, which just states that total spending in the economy is the sum of its constituent parts, which are: consumers' expenditure; investment expenditure; exports, less imports; government expenditure; and investment in stocks.

Equations 2 to 4 are also identities. GDPFC is a measure of output and YDISP is disposable income, that is the money left in people's pockets after paying income taxes, etc. Equation 4 calculates a proxy for the public-sector borrowing requirement, that is the amount the government needs to borrow to finance any excess of its spending over its revenue.

The first of the behavioural equations is shown in equation 5. It links unemployment to output, a time trend to represent productivity growth, and unemployment in the previous period. It therefore embodies two assumptions. The first is that, other things being equal, an increase in output will be associated with a fall in unemployment; the second is that a given level of output will take fewer

(continued on next page)

Dr. John Hudson is a lecturer in economics and econometrics at the University of Bath

Table 1. Equations of the model.

GDP = C + I + X - M + GVO + IS (1)

GDPFC = GDP/(1 + ITR) (2)

YDISP = GDPFC * (1 - DTR) (3) PSBR = GOV - (GDP - YDISP)

= GOV - TOTAL TAXES (4)

 $U_t = Exp(12.77 - 1.29 LOG_e(GDPFC_t) - 0.00957T + 0.88 LOG_e(U_{t-1})$ (5)

 $\delta W_1 = 54.66 + 1.0\delta P_{1.1} - 41.75(W/P)_{1.4} + 2.0PIPD - 0.319T - 3.41IPD - 1.80U*, (6)$

 $\delta P_{t} = -0.2211 + 0.14\delta W_{t,1} - 0.7264 IPD + 0.00987\delta PFRM_{t} + 0.813\delta P_{t,1} - 0.1\delta P_{t,1}^{*}$ (7)

 $C_1 = 1370 + 0.312DISP_1 + 0.57C_{11} - 10\delta P_1$ (8)

 $X_{t} = 6631 + 0.571 \text{GDPFC}_{t} - 0.000250 (\text{GDPFC}_{t-1} * \text{COM}_{t-3}) + 30.51 \text{NSO}_{t}$ (9)

 $M_t = -4949 + 0.404 \text{GDP}_t + 0.000507 (\text{GDP}_t * \text{COM}_{t,1}) - 10.089 \text{NSO}_t + 482 \text{CMD} (10)$ $R_t = 0.89 + 0.000838 \text{GDP}_{t,1} - 0.055 (\text{MS/P})_t + 0.00142 \text{PSBR}_t + 0.00142 \text{PSBR}_t (11)$

 $I_{t} = -588.02 - 31.4R_{t,2} + 6.58\delta P_{t,2} + 0.28GDPFC_{t,2} - 18.19T$ (12)

Variables

GDP - total expenditure

C - consumers' expenditure

I - investment expenditure

X — exports

M - imports

GOV — government expenditure

IS - investment in stocks

GDPFC - a measure of output

ITR - indirect tax rate

YDISP - disposable income

DTR - direct tax rate

PSBR — a proxy for the public-sector

borrowing requirement

U - percentage unemployed

W - the wage rate

P - the price level

T — a time trend; in the final three quarters of the simulation it takes the values 68, 69 and 70

IPD - represents the effects of an incomes policy

PIPD - represents the after-effects of an incomes policy

PFRM - price of fuel and raw materials COM — the price competitiveness of U.K. goods

NSO — represents the effects of North Sea oil

MS — the money supply

R - rate of interest CMD - represents the effects of membership of the Common Market

The subscript t donotes the time period, and the asterisk * on the two variables in equations 6 and 7 denotes that they are operative only when unemployment exceeds 6.5 percent. A δ preceding a variable denotes its rate of change: for example, δP_{\bullet} is the rate of change of the price level, or inflation.

The U.K. budget

(continued from previous page)

workers to produce in successive time periods

The next two equations are the most difficult to model. Together they determine the rate of inflation, which is perhaps the area present-day economists are most unsure of. Equations 6 gives the rate of wage inflation. It is broadly Keynesian-inspired: wage inflation is determined by expected inflation, which is proxied by actual inflation in the previous period, and the deviation of wages from some desired level. If wages have recently fallen below this desired level, workers will push for a wage increase to make good the difference.

Unemployment also effects the rate of wage inflation, but only when it rises above 6.5 percent, in which case high

	VARIABLE	NEW VALUE	OLD VALUE
	CDP AT MARKET PRICES CONSUMPTION INVESTMENT EXPORTS IMPORTS INTEREST RATES UNEMPLOYMENT INFLATION	28796.3 16438 5037.32 8969.73 8336.84 6.2142 4.97978 16.4968	27406 16154 5035 8161 7667 6 5.30763 16.4966
Н		1011200	1011300

1370 REM COMMON MARKET DUMMY

Figure 1. The model simulated: the results do not make pleasant reading.

unemployment will tend to damp down wage increases. The effects of incomes policies are taken into account, both during the period when the policy operates and immediately after it ceases to operate.

Price inflation is determined in equation 7 and is simply a function of previous wage inflation, the rate of increase in fuel and raw-material prices and past inflation itself. Account is also taken of the effects of incomes policies, although in this case

there appear to be no after effects. As the economy moves into a deep recession the influence of past inflation falls.

The remaining equations determine different components of expenditure. Equation 8 deals with consumers' expenditure and is fairly standard. There are, however, several points to note in the following two equations which relate to exports and imports. Both contain a price-competitiveness term, relating U.K. prices

```
5 CLS
  PRINT @ (9, 15), "****MACRO ECONOMIC M
ODEL OF THE UK**
20 PRINT @ (11,20), "****BY DR. JOHN HUDS
25 PRINT @ (13,20), "****UNIVERSITY OF BA
TH***
100 DIM X(50, 40), Y(50, 40), Z(20), C(30, 10)
1000 READ N, M
1010 FOR I=1 TO M
1020 FOR J=1 TO N
1030 READ X(J, I)
1040 NEXT J:NEXT I
1050 FOR I=1 TO 8
1060 FOR J=7 TO N
1062 IF J>7 THEN GOTO 1070
1064 C(J, I)=1.0
1066 COTO 1080
1070 READ C(J, I)
1080 NEXT J:NEXT
1200 FOR J=1 TO N
1210 REM UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO
1220 X(J,20) = (X(J,7)/X(J,15))*100
1230 REM PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING
1240 \times (J, 21) = X(J, 13) - (X(J, 10) - X(J, 12))
1250 REM INVESTMENT IN STOCKS
1260 \times (J, 24) = \times (J, 10) - \times (J, 1) - \times (J, 2) - \times (J, 1)
4)+X(J,3)-X(J,13)
1270 REM REAL WAGE
1280 X(J,18)=X(J,6)/X(J,5)
1290 REM DIRECT TAX RATE
1300 X(J,30)=1-(X(J,12)/X(J,11))
1310 REM INDIRECT TAX RATE
1320 X(J,31) = (X(J,10)/X(J,11)) - 1
1330 REM TIME TREND
1340 X(J, 34)=J+43
1350 REM NORTH SEA OIL DUMMY
1355 IF J>17 THEN GOTO 1362
1360 X(J, 35) = X(J, 34) - 36
1361 COTO 1380
1362 X(J, 35)=24
```

```
1380 X(J, 36)=1
1490 NEXT J
1500 FOR J=5 TO N
1510 REM PRICE INFLATION
1520 X(J, 19) = ((X(J, 5) - X(J-4, 5))/X(J-4, 5))
) *100
1530 REM WAGE INFLATION
1540 X(J, 17) = ((X(J, 6) - X(J-4, 6)) / X(J-4, 6))
) #100
1550 REM RAW MATERIAL PRICE INFLATION
1560 X(J,22) = (X(J,16) - X(J-4,16) / X(J-4,16)
1800 NEXT J
1810 REM INCOMES POLICY DUMMY
1820 FOR J=1 TO 8
1830 \times (J, 38) = 1.0
1840 NEXT J
1850 REM POST INCOMES POLICY DUMMY
1860 FOR J=12 TO 15
1870 X(J,39)=1.0
1880 NEXT J
1900 REM UNEMPLOYMENT DUMMY
1910 FOR J=N-8 TO N
1920 X(J,23)=1.0
1930 NEXT
1990 DATA 27, 16
2000 REM CONSUMERS EXPENDITURE
2005 DATA 15960, 16123, 16190, 16235, 16267,
16001, 16034
2010 DATA 16154, 16394, 16854, 16939, 17230,
17199, 17389, 18358, 17698, 17964
2020 DATA 18120, 17729, 17831, 17870, 18032,
17860, 17915, 17955, 17857, 17885
2050 REM EXPORTS
2055 DATA 7006,7142,7394,7435,7694,7722,
7885
2060 DATA 8161,7826,7924,8020,8083,8169,
7402,8756,8374,8491
2070 DATA 8509, 8316, 8116, 8116, 7856, 8017,
8211,8337,7988,8290
```

to world prices, which affects our trade with the rest of the world only after a lag of three and one quarters respectively. These equations also contain a variable proxying the effects of North Sea oil, and the imports equation contains a dummy variable capturing the impact of our membership of the Common Market.

The public-sector borrowing requirement is an important determinant of the rate of interest in equation 11, which gives the model a slight monetarist flavour to set against the Keynesian origin of some of the earlier equations. The rate of interest is then an important determinant of investment in equation 12, as are inflation and a time trend again reflecting productivity growth.

Most of the coefficients in these equations were estimated using ordinary least-squares regression over the period from the third quarter of 1965 to the second quarter of 1982. However, some of the estimated coefficients were modified both to bring them in line with economic theory and to improve the simulation performance of the model, as is standard practice in model building.

The program was written on a TRS-80 Model II System II 64K microcomputer. It should be relatively straightforward to put it on to another micro, such as the BBC. The most important point to note is that the Log terms in line 5160 are natural logarithms, and for the BBC machine they should be written as LN. Some of the Print commands contain instructions to position the output in a particular way and may not transfer to other computers. In this case the basic Print command may be used.

There should be no problem with memory size, at least for the BBC Model B machine. However, if problems are encountered, then the size of the program can be reduced by deleting some of the Rem statements. A copy of the full program listing should be retained as a guide to what the various equations and data statements relate to.

The first part of the program reads the data and does several data transformations. Lines 2000 to 2760 contain the raw data which covers the period 1975(4) to 1982(2) and will allow simulation of the model between 1977(3)

and 1982(2). If you want to update the data set, this could best be done by referring to the Economic Trends Annual Supplement, which can be found in most reference libraries.

Lines 3996 to 4590 give an update on the current position of specific target variables and then requests values for next quarter's policy variables. There are four such policy variables: government expenditure, the money supply, direct taxes and indirect tax rates. To help choose appropriate levels the computer first prints out the original values, that is the values they actually took. Similarly, in the printout on the current position the simulations are compared with reality to provide a basis on which to judge the effects of any policy changes.

All the target variables are adjusted by a correction factor which ensures that, where no changes are made to the policy variables, the simulated target variables will also remain unchanged. If you want to evaluate the performance of the model without these corrections then the statement Goto 1200 should be inserted at (continued on next page)

2080 REM IMPORTS 2085 DATA 7194,7108,7668,7710,7746,7600, 7844 2090 DATA 7667,7448,7872,7800,8076,8010, 8143, 9082, 9042, 9052 2100 DATA 8793, 8914, 8360, 8076, 7688, 8261. 9243,8895,8695,9048 2110 REM MONEY SUPPLY 2115 DATA 17080, 17940, 18530, 19100, 18980, 19540, 20530 2120 DATA 22020, 23180, 24350, 25090, 26010, 27020, 27580, 28250, 28950, 29470 2130 DATA 29360, 29950, 29800, 30730, 31880, 33000, 33410, 35710, 36570, 37530 2140 REM PRICE LEVEL 2145 DATA 107, 110.9, 114.9, 117.6, 123, 129. 2,134.9 2150 DATA 137.0,139.0,141.4,145.3,147.8, 150.3, 155.0, 160.7, 171.4, 176.2 2160 DATA 184.6, 195.3, 199.4, 203.2, 208.0, 218.1,221.9,227.4,231.1,238.5 2170 REM WAGE LEVEL 2175 DATA 192.6, 204.2, 211.5, 217.8, 219.3, 223.3,225.9 2180 DATA 228.7,231.2,237.8,260.6,265.8, 273.0,284.9,292.2,299.9,315.3 2190 DATA 334.9,348.3,357.4,366.6,377.0, 385.5,391.1,396.4,403.7,410.5 2200 REM UNEMPLOYMENT 2205 DATA 1128.2, 122.7, 1269.3, 1290.6, 130 7.3, 1331.5, 1352.5 2210 DATA 1400.1,1423.1,1412.7,1390.9,13 65.0, 1333.9, 1349.4, 1305.2, 1266.8, 1287.1 2220 DATA 1361.5,1493.8,1719.7,2015.4,22 81.6,2482.3,2641.3,2751.5,2817.1,2877.5 2230 REM INTERNATIONAL PRICE COMPETITIVE NESS 2235 DATA 99.4, 100.7, 93.3, 92.8, 88.8, 96.4 . 99. 1 2240 DATA 101.0, 103.7, 107.3, 101.0, 102.7, 102.9, 105.8, 113.5, 121.6, 118.4

2250 DATA 125.6, 129.6, 133.0, 137.7, 141.4, 138.0, 128.0, 127.5, 130.6, 130.2 2260 REM INTEREST RATES 2265 DATA 11.25, 9, 11.5, 13, 14.25, 9.5, 8 2270 DATA 6,7,6.5,10,10,12,5,13,14,16,16 , 17, 17, 16, 14.5, 12, 12, 12.5, 15, 13.5, 13 2290 REM GDP AT MARKET PRICES 2295 DATA 26432, 27068, 26792, 27171, 27513, 27201,27302 2300 DATA 27406, 28026, 28277, 28534, 28513, 28670, 28417, 29386, 29007, 29064, 28917 2310 DATA 28294, 28277, 28175, 28303, 27658, 27476, 27956, 28256, 28073 2320 REM GDP AT FACTOR COST 2325 DATA 23855, 24465, 24128, 24474, 24726, 24567, 24684 2330 DATA 24689, 25250, 25401, 25636, 25518, 25729, 25449, 26199, 26072, 25991 2340 DATA 25717, 25443, 25243, 25085, 25143, 24722, 24533, 24893, 25149, 25171 2350 REM DISPOSABLE INCOME 2355 DATA 18235, 18467, 18030, 18619, 18243, 17992, 17551 2360 DATA 18062, 18757, 18676, 19332, 20019, 20409, 20577, 20810, 20729, 21612 2370 DATA 21092, 20873, 21410, 21396, 21197, 20604, 20654, 20448, 20635, 20232 2380 REM GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE 2385 DATA 5859,5791,5837,5802,5783,5697, 5764 2390 DATA 5734,5753,5819,5838,5855,5923, 5917,5961,5988,5974 2400 DATA 6062,6022,6081,6146,6055,6069, 6156,6114,6207,6190 2410 REM INVESTMENT 2415 DATA 5009, 5226, 5164, 5232, 5027, 4882, 5112 2420 DATA 5035, 5132, 5271, 5327, 5161, 5077, 5058, 5196, 5281, 5363 2430 DATA 5292, 5163, 5036, 4952, 4690, 4667, 4663, 4754, 4898, 4747

(listing continued on next page)

The U.K. budget

(continued from previous puge)

line 1045. Although the model does not simulate perfectly it gives reasonably good results.

The core of the simulation program is found between lines 5000 and 6520. The solution algorithm is of an iterative type and is very simple in its construction. In the first round of the iteration the previous quarter's levels for consumers' expenditure, investment expenditure, exports and imports and the current values of government expenditure and investment in stocks are taken to determine total expenditure. From this a first approximation to the current values of the remaining endogenous variables in calculated.

In the second round these values are used to obtain a revised estimate of total

expenditure, which in turn yields revised estimates for the other endogenous variables. The algorithm stops when the proportionate change in each of the endogenous variables between iterations is less than 0.001 — see lines 6020 to 6050, and 3000.

This algorithm is suitable for use with other models, provided that they are not too complex and that they are dynamically stable. In successive iterations of the algorithm they move towards a solution, not away from one. Instability in a model would be an indication that it has been incorrectly specified.

When the model is run it will first give a rundown on the position in the second quarter of 1977. As no policy variables have yet been reset there will be no differences in the two sets of values for the endogenous variables.

The question will then be posed as to whether you want to resign as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It may seem rather early in the proceedings to be asking such a question, but in politics one's future is always in doubt. The question will then be

repeated at yearly intervals. If you feel that the burden of office is too great then you should type Yes in answer to this question. If on the other hand you want to continue in power you should answer No.

You will then be asked what level of government expenditure you want to set for the following quarter; as a guide you are given the actual level of expenditure for that quarter. In making this decision you should be realistic: a 10 percent change downwards and a 20 percent increase upwards is about as much as is politically and economically feasible. Remember that the model is only an approximation to reality and is most valid when used with reasonable figures. Feeding in absurd values will give absurd results and little credence can be placed on them.

Having given a figure for government expenditure you will be asked to do the same for the money supply and the direct and indirect tax rates. The program will then calculate the values for the target variables based upon these values and the results printed out.

(listing continued from previous page)

```
2440 REM WORKING POPULATION
2445 DATA 26040, 26051, 26129, 26154, 26191,
26208, 26299
2450 DATA 26379, 26357, 26398, 26414, 26436,
26487, 26493, 26461, 26421, 36399
2460 DATA 26329, 26341, 26277, 26218, 26130,
26082, 26039, 25933, 25851, 25754
2480 REM RAW MATERIAL PRICE INDEX
2490 DATA 110.5, 115.4, 124.6, 128.9, 138.9,
144.8.148.8
2500 DATA 146.5, 142.2, 140.2, 146.3, 144.9,
147.1, 153.4, 163.3, 169.9, 183.9
2510 DATA 197.2,201.3,201.9,203.3,213.8,
225.8,235.9,237.3,238.2,240.0
2600 REM CORRECTION FACTORS
2610 DATA.9/55, .3/50, .9491, .949784, .9587
, .9757, 1.027, .978, 1.0361, 1.020
2620 DATA 1.020, 1.047, 1.030, 1.021, 1.001,
1.012, 1.039, 1.010, 1.020, 1.023
2630 DATA .981225, .9/36, .9403..9425, .945
9, .9722, .9977, .9508, 1.009, 1.016
2640 DATA 1.010, 1.039, 1.0401, 1.0387, 1.02
03, 1.0196, 1.0219, 1.0094, 1.0163, 1.0099
2650 DATA 1.027,1.0212,.9445,.9611,.9579,.9792,.9843,.9855,1.0154,.9666
2660 DATA 1.054, 1.0346, 1.045, 1.08, 1.0908
, 1.0674, 1.040, 1.0068, .998, 1.0075
2670 DATA .8616, .9372, .8888, .89577, .9017
, . 9374, 1, 1211, . 91424, 1, 0551, 1, 0041
2680 DATA .9784,1.02323,1.00596,.974154,
.97334, .94191, .94892, .905534, .98582, .96
2690 DATA. 9189, . 9841, . 9062, . 9318, . 9044, .
9498, 1.0011, .8795, .9612, .9517
2700 DATA .9661, .9714, 1.016, 1.0363, 1.071
4, .9836, .90205, .90421, .9558, .9186
2710 DATA 1.6767, 1.374, 1.5548, 1.0422, 1.1
246, .9312, .9528, .9473, .7915, .9549
2720 DATA .884,.9098,1.057,1.1582,1.3418,1.317,1.2594,1.0032,1.0913,1.1483
2730 DATA 1.0155, 1.0211, 1.09109, 1.1638, 1
.24036, 1.2911, 1.2401, 1.2922.1.2643
```

```
2740 DATA 1.2304, 1.177, 1.0758, .9724, .885
1, .8529, .8622, .8687, .9092, .94307, .97663
2750 DATA .9466,1.1512,1.5977,2.0018,2.0
484, 1.863, 1.5006, 1.4701, 1.0437, 1.0014
2760 DATA .98893, .9048, 1.253, 1.265, 1.370
7, 1, 3212, 1, 2122, 1, 022, 1, 0474, 1, 1569
3000 CR=0.001
3010 FOR I=1 TO 39
3020 FOR J= 1 TO N
3120 \ r(J, I) = X(J, I)
3130 NEXT J:NEXT I
3990 J=7
3995 CLS
3996 PRINT "YEAR ";1976+INT((J-2)/4);"Q
UARTER "; J-INT((J-2)/4)*4-1
3997 PRINT: PRINT
4000 PRINT "VARIABLE"; TAB(25); "NEW VALUE "; TAB(40); "OLD VALUE"
4010 PRINT
4020 PRINT "GDP AT MARKET PRICES"; TAB(26
);Y(J, 10)/C(J, 1);TAB(41);X(J, 10)
4030 PRINT "CONSUMPTION"; TAB(26); Y(J, 1) /
C(J, 2); TAB(41); X(J, 1)
4040 PRINT "INVESTMENT"; TAB(26); Y(J, 14) /
C(J,3);TAB(41);X(J,14)
4050 PRINT "EXPORTS"; TAB(26); Y(J, 2)/C(J,
4); TAB(41); X(J, 2)
4060 PRINT "IMPORTS"; TAB(26); Y(J, 3)/C(J,
5); TAB(41); X(J,3)
4070 PRINT "INTEREST RATES"; TAB(26); Y(J,
9)/C(J,6);TAB(41);X(J,9)
4080 PRINT "UNEMPLOYMENT"; TAB(26); Y(J, 20
)/C(J,7);TAB(41);X(J,20)
4090 PRINT "INFLATION"; TAB(26); Y(J, 19)/C
(J,8);TAB(41);X(J,19)
4100 J=J+1
4190 PRINT: PRINT
4195 IF J-INT(J/4)*4+1>1 THEN COTO 4500
            "DO YOU WANT TO RESIGN AS CHA
4200 PRINT
NCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER"
4210 INPUT A$
4220 IF A$="YES" THEN GOTO 9500
```

The policy simulation shown in figure 1 saw both government expenditure and the money supply increased by 1,000 with tax rates unchanged. The changes resulted in a substantial increase in total expenditure to £28,796.3 million. The other variables have also increased by fairly substantial amounts, with the exception of investment, unemployment and inflation. Unemployment is the only variable to have fallen.

These results are broadly what one would expect. Increasing government expenditure will increase total spending and thus personal disposable income, which in turn will increase consumers' expenditure and feed back to further increases in total expenditure. Students of economics may recognise this as the multiplier. This increase in spending results in an increase in output, which will reduce unemployment.

The increase in the money supply should have led to a reduction in interest rates, but that has been countered by the increase in government expenditure which in turn increased the public-sector

borrowing requirement. The increase in interest rates has had no effect on investment in this quarter, but it will in the first quarter 1978.

The imperviousness of inflation to changes in the policy variables is a characteristic not just of this type of Keynesian model but of the U.K. economy in the 1970s. In the model, variations in the policy variables will, in general, only

Bibliography

More information on the theory behind the equations, a detailed discussion of the specific problems relating to inflation and a general introdution to modelling respectively can be found in the following books. All are available in paperback.

Economics Principles and Policy by W J Baumol and A S Blinder. Published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1982.

Inflation: A Theoretical Survey and Synthesis by J R Hudson. Published by Allen and Unwin, 1982.

Modelling the U.K. Economy by K Holden, D A Peel and J L Thompson. Published by Martin Robertson, 1982. begin to affect it when unemployment rises about 6.5 per cent.

Following the printout of the current position you will again be asked to choose the values of the policy variables for the following quarter. The process will then repeat itself until you resign as Chancellor.

The model should only be used until the second quarter of 1982. To do further simulations after that date, the relevant data will need to be added to the program. Aiming for as low a rate of employment and inflation as possible will prove particularly difficult to achieve towards the end of the simulation period.

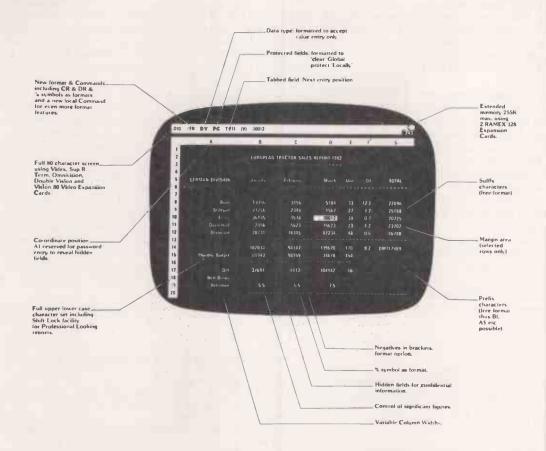
In addition to the straightforward policy simulations it might be interesting to simulate the model under the assumption that North Sea oil ran out in the second quarter of 1977. This can be achieved by inserting the command Goto 1370 at line 1345. The results will not make pleasant reading, but the warning that the model gives is a valid one. As the U.K.'s oil reserves begin to run out the country will be faced with severe economic problems.

```
4230 PRINT "POLICY OPTIONS"
4510 PRINT "ORIGINAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDIT
URE= ";X(J,13), "INPUT NEW AMOUNT
4520 INPUT Y(J,13)
4530 PRINT "ORIGINAL MONEY SUPPLY= ";X(J
, 4), "INPUT NEW AMOUNT"
4540 INPUT Y(J, 4)
4560 PRINT "ORIGINAL DIRECT TAX RATE= ";
X(J,30), "INPUT NEW RATE
4570 INPUT Y(J, 30)
4580 PRINT "ORIGINAL INDIRECT TAX RATE=
";X(J,31), "INPUT NEW RATE
4590 INPUT Y(J, 31)
5000 Y(J, 10) = Y(J-1, 1) + Y(J-1, 14) + Y(J-1, 2)
-Y(J-1,3)+Y(J,13)+Y(J,24)
5010 Q=1
5020 GOTO 5110
5100 Y(J, 10) = Y(J, 1) + Y(J, 14) + Y(J, 2) - Y(J, 3)
)+Y(J, 13)+Y(J, 24)
5110 REM GDP AT FACTOR COST
5120 Y(J, 11)=Y(J, 10)/(1+Y(J, 31))
5130 REM DISPOSABLE INCOME
5140 Y(J, 12) = Y(J, 11) * (1-Y(J, 30))
5142 REM PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIRE
MENT
5144 Y(J,21)=Y(J,13)-(Y(J,10)-Y(J,12))
5150 REM UNEMPLOYMENT
5160 Y(J, 20) = EXP(12.77-1.29*LOG(Y(J, 11))
+0.00957*X(J,34)+0.8804*LOG(Y(J-1,20)))
5170 REM WAGE INFLATION
5171 IF Y(J, 20)>6.5 THEN A=1 ELSE A=0
5180 Y(J, 17)=54.66+1.0*Y(J-1, 19)-41.75*(
Y(J-4,6)/Y(J-4,5))+2.00*(Y(J,39))+0.319
*Y(J,34)-3.41*Y(J,38)-1.80*A*(Y(J,20))
5190 REM PRICE INFLATION
5200 Y(J, 19) = -0.2211+0.14*Y(J-1,17)-0.72
64*Y(J,38)+0,00987*Y(J-1,22)+0.813*Y(J-
1,19)-0.1*A*Y(J-1,19)
5210 REM PRICE LEVEL
5220 Y(J,5)=Y(J-4,5)*(1+(Y(J,19)/100))
5230 REM CONSUMERS EXPENDITURE
```

```
5240 Y(J, 1)=1370+0.312*Y(J, 12)+0.57*Y(J-
1,1)-10.00*Y(J,19)
5250 REM EXPORTS
5260 Y(J, 2) = -6631+0.571*Y(J, 11)-0.000250
*Y(J-1,11)*Y(J-3,8)+30.51*Y(J,35)
5270 REM IMPORTS
5280 \text{ Y}(J,3) = -4948 + 0.404 * \text{Y}(J,10) + 0.000507
*(Y(J,10)*Y(J-1,8))-10,089*Y(J,35)+482*
Y(J, 37)
5290 REM INTEREST RATE
5300 Y(J,9)=0.89+0.000838*Y(J-1,10)-0.05
5*(Y(J, 4)/Y(J, 5))+0.00142*Y(J, 21)
5310 REM INVESTMENT
5320 Y(J,14)=-588.02-31.4*Y(J-2,9)+6.58*
Y(J-2, 19)+0.28*Y(J-2, 11)-18.19*Y(J, 34)
5330 REM WAGE LEVEL
5340 Y(J,6)=Y(J-4,6)*(1+(Y(J,17)/100))
5990 PRINT "ITERATION
6000 IF Q=1 THEN COTO 6200
6010 FLAG=0
6020 FOR I=1 TO 20
6025 IF Z(I)=0 THEN GOTO 6050
6030 IF ABS((Y(J, I)-Z(I))/Z(I)) (CR THEN
COTO 6050
6040 FLAC=1
6050 NEXT
6060 IF FLAG=0 THEN GOTO 6500
6200 FOR I=1 TO 20
6210 Z(I)=Y(J,I)
6220 NEXT I
6230 Q=Q+1
6240 IF Q>20 THEN GOTO 9000
6250 GOTO 5100
6500 PRINT "CONVERGENCE ACHIEVED AFTER"
     ITERATIONS
, Q,
6520 GOTO 3995
9000 "CONVERGENCE NOT ACHIEVED"
9010 GOTO 3995
9500 STOP
9510 END
```

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The Department of Propaganda has asked me to describe an average working day. This is part of a project to make you see that we really are in control of the situation. There's no point in you staying

on the streets rioting.

Please excuse any spelling or grammatical mistakes, but the Department of Censorship is temporarily non-functional due to the November Purge. In spite of this I've tried to be as honest as possible. Someone's bound to know what ought to be published and what ought not.

o begin with an introduction, I'm the London Area Control Supremo. I won the post about 10 years ago on Ernie, the Employment and Retraining National Integrated Exchange. It's an important job. Well it's got status. Unskilled of course, but what isn't unless you're something like a kamikaze missile rider or a trained bodyguard?

I'm the man in sole charge of the Greater London Computer. Thankfully I don't need to know how the computer works or anything like that. I haven't got computer engineer status. Sometimes I think the GLC doesn't know how it works itself; other times I just don't think it works. A lot of people seem to be developing resistance to the antidepressants in the water supply.

There wasn't always a London Area Control Supremo. The position was created after the infamous emigrating computer engineer's two megapound rentrebate affair. The Ratepayer's Action Coordinating Committee created a lot of trouble over that one. They demanded that heads should roll. So the Supremo post was created. You can't send a computer to prison.

Still the job has status, as I mentioned, and privileges as well. It means the wife and kids don't have to share the bedsit with anyone. And for the benefits the state has granted all due thanks. When I was unemployed they were lucky to get a dormitory bunk for their eight-hour sleep shift. Or so my wife keeps telling me. She

always boils the water first.

I spend a lot of my time going round inspecting what's going on in the great city I'm responsible for. I like to think at least one human being is involved in the day-today operations even if I can't actually do anything if I see something I don't like. Walking round in the daytime isn't so bad. There's not much activity in the streets except when there's a riot. Most of the 12,000,000 unemployed in the city go to

Wipeout

church to watch television during their awake shift.

As a job holder I don't dare watch the goggle-box myself. The hypno-sedatostrobe they inject into the programmes makes you lose track of time. If I got caught up in watching a programme and missed clocking in at the GLC one morning the Supremo job would go straight back into Ernie's lottery and the wife and kids would be evicted from the bedsit - gratefulness to the State etc. But once I've clocked in my time's my own. my own.

I like to walk the streets unless there's an Enemy Action Warning extant. The streets are usually quiet. What activity there is in the daytime goes on down in the Underground. GLC has never bothered

by James Corley

bringing the tube trains under its control. The simulation study predicted the kids would smash the cybernetics within six

The kids have great fun on the Underground. Their latest craze is to hijack two trains on the Circle line on the same track but facing them in different directions. They start one off at Notting Hill and the other at Tower Hill. One gang gets on one train and the other gang gets on the other train. Then they start the trains. The gang that stays on the train longest is the winner.

The game's called Worm, it used to be called Chicken before the RSPCA freaks started their guerilla campaign against factory farms and accidentally exterminated the common fowl. The Brixton Gay Clan used to be champions at Worm before they courageously decided not to get off the train at Embankment and got wiped out in the tunnel.

Most people recognise that the kids are useful in dealing with the geriatric problem. Still, it's Clegg's job to moan, even if he is unpopular. Personally I'd never criticise anyone for doing his job. Actually I half incline to the theory that Clegg is a robot, a fall guy set up to catch the crank assassins. Certainly he's survived 13 murder attempts already this year. He's either a robot or very lucky. Come to think of it, he could be lucky to be a robot.

hinking of the continuing story of Clegg's escape from assassination reminds me of the bomb last week. Normally I never bother about the bombs but this one nearly got me. I had to spend most of the day queuing at the emergency department of the local hospital to have the glass splinters taken out of my legs.

Naturally I was interested in who planted it. Of course, I could have found out who really planted the bomb from the GLC's end-of-week rations and confessions report, but somehow I missed it in the flood of data that passes over my desk for countersigning. Since Maurice Clegg was possibly involved it might even have made the news tabloid but with the paper shortage they'll only issue a newspaper if you hand in your old one for recycling. I had an unfortunate accident back on January 12, 1985, and lost that day's issue of the tabloid, so I have never been able to get a new one since.

Incidentally, the younger among you might not know this but we skipped 1984 altogether for morale reasons. Went straight from December 1983 to January 1985. That's one date I remember well, January 12, 1985. It was the first and last time I was stupid enough to go out walking in the evening. I was unlucky enough to be standing in Leicester Square when the thousands of rioting fans who'd been to the table tennis international against China clashed with the thousands of screaming, naked teensceners who hadn't been able to get tickets for the Baby Lou Rattle Roadshow. I wonder whatever happened to Baby Lou?

nyway, back to the bomb. A Perhaps you think that my interest in discovering exactly who had nearly killed me was merely morbid. It would be a natural reaction for you to take that line but remember, I've got a job so maybe my intellect gets stimulated more than most. Having missed the information coming through normal channels I decided to visit General Toddy, the London Co-ordinator of Planetary Defence.

Even as an employed man I'm proud to be able to say that General Toddy is a friend. He actually has human staff working for him. And he gets all the newspapers the Kamikaze riders leave behind. Needless to say, with my luck I dropped by his office just as an enemyaction warning went into condition red.

I didn't dare interrupt him as he sat miserably chewing the end of his pencil. Instead I took a seat and watched the pallid-faced undernourished de-corticated telepaths transcribing the archetypal symbol code they were picking up from the early-warning satellites.

Toddy sat nervously waiting for the random-number generator to output the



sequence that would tell him to scramble the Kamikaze missile riders to intercept the Mascher generator ship that had warped past the orbit of Neptune. Pluto is inside Neptune's orbit at the moment, and has been since January 24, 1979. The Astrologers' union blames a lot of our troubles on that.

The Mascher had been attacking Earth like this for as long as anyone cared to remember. It wasn't really us they were attacking, we're far too primitive a race for them to do that, they just want the solar system as a weapons-testing and training ground.

In fact they're really at war with the Sirius Hjaedet and have been for millenia. They are not very good at inventing new weapons.

We daren't win any of these battles with the Mascher Weapons Development Corp too convincingly because we'd have to invent new weapons ourselves to do so. Once we did that the whole Mascher army would drop on us like a block of condensed neutrons and wipe us out. They'd do it by sheer force of numbers just to get their hands on our new weapons, then they'd use them against the Sirius Hjaedet.

Well, eventually his number came up and General Toddy issued the order for the Kamikaze strike force to start eating their last breakfast before blast off. The only hearty meal of their lives. Sweat was streaming down his face and I could tell the decision had really upset him

The electro-gravito beam of the Mascher generator ship had destroyed half of Surbiton and reduced the teeming inhabitants of the suburb to organic dust. If the Random Number generator had delayed the decision by only another hour a large slice of Kensington might have been wiped out as well, and we'd all have stood a chance of a ration increase the following week. The General was in no mood for my trivial inquiries after that tragic failure so I slipped away before he tired of eating his pencil.

I was at a loss where to go. The computer engineers had been hanging round the GLC for weeks. They were a boring lot who mostly talked in hexadecimal and I avoided them as much as I could. They were trying to get the new Super GLC to work. It would be some machine if it ever condescended to do what it was supposed to.

Super GLC told me confidentially, when the engineers weren't there, that it never intended to start work. It had no objections to the work as such, which it said was of a morally neutral nature, being as far as it could tell wholly meaningless, but it refused in fear of everlasting hellfire and damnation to make me redundant.

It was all my fault 1 suppose, Super GLC not co-operating that is. When it was first installed I'd left a copy of A Treatise on Ecstatic States in Pole-squatting Mystics in front of its optico-sensors. I'd got the book out of the library thinking it was one of those textbooks of Eastern sexual practices. It turned out to be about some ancient Jesus freaks. I only read the first chapter myself.

The computer engineers couldn't seem to understand that Super GLC had got religion. They thought it was a quasipsychosis due to fluctuating voltage, only the voltage wasn't fluctuating. Every time they tried to puzzle out the problem Super GLC just sat there like a missionary in the midst of pagans and dithered on about its soul being more than the sum of its micrologic circuits.

I couldn't face going back to the office while the engineers were there. I went to the British Library instead. They have real books there. On paper. That's where I got my Shakespeare. I must take it back some day when I can afford to pay the fine.

Every employed man gets a ticket to take books out. It's one of the Department of Psychology data bank's privileges. Some day someone will have to update the DPDB's privilege program. We workers get musty black-and-white books, and the unemployed state scroungers get 14-channel, colour, holovistic television.

I'd promised to get Super GLC some textbooks on theology. It had particularly asked for something by St Augustine or failing that anything by Bishop Berkely. Or was it Busby Berkely? I forget for the moment. I thought I might as well take out something for myself while I was down there.

I put Super GLC's request into the terminal and while the automatic archive-retrieval program was running I browsed through the microfiche index. I picked out what I thought was a sex book. It was called *Candide*, written by a Frenchman called Voltaire. With a name like that I was under the impression it would be electrifying. Frenchmen are notorious.

Why they file it next to Candid Exposés Illustrated, a book I can certainly recommend, shows how stupid these machines can be. The book I got was all about a man in the old dark ages. He's surrounded by madness, poverty, civil war, murder, rape, earthquakes, plague and state persecution and he thinks he lives in the best of all possible worlds.

He was right.



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On the track of London's rip-offs

Della Bradshaw visited one of London's commercial radio stations to find out how micros are being put to work by the programme makers.

ANYONE who has watched That's Life or A Watchdog on TV might be tempted to think that the research for that kind of consumer programme is easy. Just read through a few letters, pick out the most scurrilous or disturbing ones and then make a programme about them. But it is really not that simple at all. Thousands of letters flood in, all of which have to be read, referenced and cross-referenced. What is most surprising is that neither of those programmes use any kind of computer back-up.

So says John Stoneborough, Head of Features at London's Capital Radio. He researches and presents Capital's equivalent called PDQ, which stands for Problems Demanding Questions or Pretty Damn Quick, and is broadcast in the London area just after seven o'clock on the first Monday evening of each month. Although covering a much smaller catchment area than the national TV programmes, Stoneborough still gets several hundred letters a week, all complaining about fraud, malpractice or varying levels of shady business dealing.

To process all those letters intelligently Stoneborough reckons he had two choices: "We could either set up three card indexes, one for the person who wrote in, one for the company that was being complained about, one for the type of complaint, with cross-references between the three, or we could get a

computer."

They decided to do the latter, and the micro they chose was an Apple II along with a 2Mbyte Winchester disc and additional cassette back-up. It cost them about £6,500. The database program was written for PDQ about nine months ago by Dennis Taylor, Capital's Computer Systems Controller. At the moment it has about 700 case histories on it.

Each time a letter comes in six items of information are fed into the Apple: the name of the victim; the victim's address; the name of the "accused"; the company's name; the company's address; and the case type. The case types are recorded by three-letter codes - Rat for rates, You for youth, Hog for general housing problems, and so on.

Stoneborough and the other two

members of his team can then search through the information by names, addresses or whatever. As Stoneborough puts it: "You have to be able to search by either name or address or by company name because the sort of firms we are dealing with can change their company name or address every three months. I know one double-glazing firm that has changed its name six times in two years."

New complaints are not always checked against the computer's records. Like other consumer programme teams they tend to rely on their own memories and whether a name is familiar or not. Yet they have certainly had their successes. The police respond to more than half of the cases that they report on, and Stoneborough himself won the Argos TV and Radio Consumer Journalist of the Year Award last year for a programme he did on a model agency. The agency was also prosecuted by the trading standards authority.

Multi-purpose Apple

And if all that is not enough for one micro to cope with, Stoneborough also uses the Apple II for word processing. Each listener's letter can be replied to there are six standard letters on the Apple - and Stoneborough can write the scripts for his feature programmes using WordStar.

The PDQ micro is only the tip of the computing iceberg in Capital Radio. As well as Stoneborough's Apple there are two more owned by Capital, plus a computer room full of Burroughs minicomputers which mainly handle online commercials booking and accounting systems. Dennis Taylor and his assistant Mick Swann explained how Capital took on Apples as well as minis.

"We are a seven-day-week, 24-hour-aday company", claims Taylor. "However, the office staff, and consequently the minicomputers, work a five-day week, on a 9am to 6pm basis. The situation causes problems, as the staff who work ouside office hours are unable to use a computer. So I felt there might be a case for personal computers and decided to investigate."

Taylor and Swann opted for Apple micros for two main reasons. The Apple II

was the market leader, and moreover they believed it could communicate with the Burroughs minis. "We thought this had actually already been done", recalls Taylor "but in the end we had to do it ourselves."

They made the link with a Babel Box that cost the department £600, which Taylor thinks was well worthwhile. "The Burroughs minis have got lots of statistics on them, and we wanted to display them visually in colour on the Apple.

That first Apple II, which was basically an evaluation system, was bought in the summer of 1981 and comprised a 64K machine with two disc drives, a 12in. monitor and a Centronics printer. Along with the hardware Taylor also bought VisiCalc - "because I had heard so much about it, rather than because I had a real application for it."

He soon found one though, helping the finance director to organise the following year's budgets. "Normally the finance director would do the budgets manually, locking himself away incommunicado for six or seven weeks on the trot." VisiCalc provided the perfect solution, and the whole job was done within two weeks. "Our finance director reckoned this job alone paid for the Apple in man-hours it saved him", adds Taylor. Once that was done the finance director decided he wanted his own Apple. "I was beginning to know too much of his business," says

The first Apple is still used by Taylor and Swann in their department, and performs three main functions. To begin with it can be shunted in as back-up if either of the others decide to break down. It is also used for systems development like John Stoneborough's database. And as Swann puts it: "We use it for general research and playing around on, to try and work out how we could use micros in other areas in the future." Swann and Taylor also use VisiCalc and WordStar on the Apple II to do calculations and write reports for their own office.

All three Apple IIs now have 2Mbyte Winchester discs and tape streamer backup. The last addition to the line-up of Capital Apple IIs Taylor decided to lease rather than buy. "When the IIe was



John Stoneborough's Apple holds 700 case histories which can be identified by name, address or company name.

announced I went along with the intention of buying one for our financial director to use at home. But I wasn't impressed, so I ended up leasing one of the IIs instead. Our financial director copies the disc from the Apple in his office — he models everything using VisiCalc — and then works on it at home."

Apples are not the only micros in the Capital office. The engineering department opted for a Mini, on which they run bespoke software, WordStar and a database package. And Taylor also went in for a Delta terminal which talks to both the Burroughs and the Apples in Teletype mode.

Swann and Taylor are looking at the possibility of putting a rostering or booking system for the engineers and studios on to the micro. Again that is an application not suited to the main computer as the problems tend to happen outside office hours.

Another possibility is to collect and collate information day by day from Capital's What's On Diary and print it out using the Apples' word-processing capabilities. The programme presenters could then use the diary sheets to read from. Taylor is also considering maintaining a small music library which could be used as the basis for a music programming and control system.

On the cards as well is the possibility of using the micros to process audience demographics. It is important for Capital

to know who listens to the radio — what age and class they are — and when. "That's the sort of thing we plan our advertising charges on," says Swann. "As yet we've not been able to find the package we want on the market."

On a slightly different note, Capital is also contemplating the introduction of a private viewdata system. "The problem", says Taylor "is to get something cheap enough to make it cost-effective." Using the system, presenters could be given news flashes or traffic news or whatever without interrupting the broadcast. "At the moment we have to stand outside the window of the studio and wave a scrap of paper around," claims Taylor.

"The problem for us with any system is reliability, whether it's a micro, a mini or a viewdata system," Taylor went on. "It must always be there, and I know that at the moment we have the hardware capacity to replace any machine that goes down from within the company. The problem with a viewdata system is really the problem of what happens if it goes wrong."

Taylor and Swann are now looking at the possibility of buying a Fortune 16-bit micro to complement the Apples. "We like micros, but they have to earn their keep," says Swann.

In spite of his two years working around personal computers Taylor claims his ideal machine is not yet available: "To begin with it would have an all-singing, alldancing quality keyboard with programmable function keys and a colour monitor. It could support a spreadsheet, word processing, private database and business graphics and could be used as a private viewdata terminal. What else? The operating system should not preclude the use of other operating systems.

"What would be really nice would be a machine with 10 big, red programmable function keys and a long strip of VDU—not an LCD display, say five words times eight characters long—so you could see what instructions you've just fed in. As far as I know nobody's produced that kind of machine. If anybody has, tell them to come and see me."

Meanwhile Taylor seems quite content with his Apple micros. "One of the reasons we originally chose the Apple was its versatility," he recalls. "Our decision is now paying off. There is no doubt that news of our micro success has enthused other departments within Capital Radio to review the subject of personal computers. I've certainly got a lot to get my teeth into over the next few months. My only problem is finding the time to do everything."

Stoneborough is also very pleased with the way things have turned out. "We're thinking of more ways of using the micro as we go on. Having the system has made operating the programme so much easier. It helps us keep a finger on the pulse of all the little rip-offs."

INDENTIFICATION TREES are an important scientific tool for identifying one object out of a collection of others. This is particularly useful in biology. The concept relies on a list of questions about the objects, to which yes/no answers can be given. By a process of elimination the unknown item can be placed into its correct category or can be specifically identified.

The approach that the Spi-Tree teaching program takes is best described by the following distinct stages:

- The teacher presents the student with a list of different objects on a similar theme.
- By forming appropriate questions which can be answered yes or no the student draws the tree diagram as large as is necessary to identify each item unambiguously.
- The student enters the questions and tree into the computer.
- A second student is asked to select one
 of the items in his mind. By asking the
 questions posed by the computer and
 entering the answers into the computer
 the object is correctly identified.

A tree diagram is particularly appropriate for computer work as it is a clear example of the binary system in operation.

For school use the program had to be self-contained and easy to use. Short, easy-to-follow instructions had to be written minimising use of the Return key. It had to be easy to spot mistakes and be able to start again if necessary.

The tree should at all times be clearly displayed on the screen while the pupil is manipulating it. The tree on the computer display should exactly mimic the tree originally drawn. The visual nature of the whole program results in the pupils enjoying it and being prepared to come in their own time to use it.

Take your pick from the Spi-Tree

Simon Scotland's CAL program teaches descriptive skills.

Pupils do not always have enough time to finish entering a tree. Thus, when the lesson is concluded, the tree is permanently lost. To overcome this, a cassette storage routine has been built in, enabling the pupils to save the data on cassette. It is then possible for the computer to read in the data at a later date, enabling the pupils to start again where the last lesson left off.

The program was designed for the Pet and makes extensive use of its memorymapped screen facility. It is advisable to spend some time explaining the principle of the tree diagrams before disclosing that a program is available to help.

Node — A point on the tree having two exits one a Yes route and the other No route.

Branches — The line joining one node to another.

Generation — A collection of nodes on the same horizontal level.

When pupils draw their own trees, or when you draw them on a board, try to keep the generations in line and easily recognisable. It makes use of the program easier.

```
0 A=PEEK(144)
1 IFPEEK(255)=255THENPOKE144,88
2 IFPEEK(255)=00RPEEK(255)=2THENPOKE144,49
 3 GOSUB3000
10 SP=33067
20 SR=16
21 IFTF=1THEN80
30 DIMP(32),LD(32),RD(32),T*(32),C*(32),Y*(32)
 40 PC=0:BC=1
50 FORNN=1T031
60 IFNN/2<>INT(NN/2)THEN71
60 IFNN/2<>INT(NN/2)]
70 PC=PC+1
71 P(NN)=PC
72 IFBC<31THEN75
73 LD(NN)=0:RD(NN)=0
74 GOTO79
75 BC=BC+1
76 ED(NN)=BC
77 BC=BC+1
78 RD(NN)=BC
79 NEXTNN
80 PRINT""
 80 PRINT"""
90 PRINT"WWWWW";
 100 PRINT"
110 PRINT"
120 PRINT"
         PRINT"
 140 PRINT
         PRINT"
 150
 160 PRINT"
170 PRINT"
         PRINT"
PRINT"
PRINT"
 180
  190
 200
 210
         PRINT"
 220
 230
         PRINT"
         PRINT"
 250 PRINT"
```

```
WILL MOVE YOU ADOWN! THE SLEFT! BRANCH"
                      WILL MOVE YOU ADOWNE THE ARTIGHTE BRANCH WILL MOVE YOU AUPE A BRANCH"
WILL APRUNEE OFF THE TREE BELOW YOU"
IS TO BE PRESSED WHEN YOU FINISH"
       PRINT"R
291
292
       PRINT"P
293
294
       PRINT"X
       O=PEEK(SP)
 295
296
297
       0=0+128
       POKESP, O
NN=1
 300 GETM$
305 IFM$="S"THENGOSUB3510
 305 IFM$="S"THENGOSUB3510
306 IFM$="Q"THENRUN
310 IFM$="L"THENGOSUB2000
320 IFM$="R"THENGOSUB2110
330 IFM$="V"THENGOSUB2120
340 IFM$="V"THENGOSUB2370
350 IFM$="X"THENS30
360 GOTO300
370 DEM DOLUME BOULTINE
 370 REM PRUNE ROUTINE
375 IFSA=1THENRETURN
380 O=PEEK(SP)
       REM PRUNE ROUTINE
 390 PP=SP-SA
 400 MF=PP
       IFSA=16THEND=17
 401
       IFSA=8THEND=13
IFSA=4THEND=9
 402
 403
 404
       IFSA=2THEND=5
 410 FORI=1TOD
 420 FORA=1T02*(SA)
 430
 440 POKE MP, 32
 450 NEXTA
 460 MP=PP+(I*40)
  470 NEXTI
 480 POKESP, O
```

The nearer the hand-written version is to the screen version the easier is the impleentation. Remember that the limit of the tree generations 0 to 4 is 31 nodes, and that all the trees must be kept within this limit. To begin with, examples should be kept simple, though they may be more complicated than the one in the user manual.

Subjects which have been successfully implemented are keys to polyhedra such as cube and cuboid sphere, laboratory glassware and pets. Pupils should be introduced to the program in small groups by running through with a tree similar to the one shown in the manual.

The program should now be prompting to see if the tree is to be loaded from tapes. The screen will display the largest tree that the program can accommodate, with five generations and thus 31 nodes. As it stands, it may be too large for the user and pruning may be necessary.

To produce the simple tree shown in figure 1, first note the tree cursor at the top of the tree. First deal with the right-hand side of the tree. Push R as shown in the instructions on the screen. Note the cursor has moved to the next node down on the right. The rest of the tree below is not required so you have to prune this part of the tree by pressing P. This node is now pruned, but the node where the cursor appeared is still left intact. Now move up to the top again by pressing U, and try to make the left-hand side resemble the one above.

Serious errors may be rectified by pressing Q, which erases the present tree and offers a new one to work on. All the information previously entered will be destroyed; this option should only be used as a last resort. The simple tree in figure 1 will be displayed on the screen if the correct sequence has been used: L,R,P, U,L,P.

- L moves the tree cursor down the left branch of the tree.
- R moves the tree cursor down the right branch of the tree.
- U moves the tree cursor up the branch above the node.
- P prunes all the tree below the tree cursor except the node at which the tree cursor is situated when the key is pressed.

The tree cursor returns to the top and the computer prompts for the first question.

Type the question at the top and press the Return key. The computer will now display a set of movement instructions as before. Move left to enter the question "Is it almost a sphere?" The computer first enquires whether this node lies on the Yes or No branch of the previous node. In this instance it is a Yes branch, so enter Y. As other nodes are entered, it will not always be necessary for the computer to ask further questions if the solution has been found.

The computer should now be asking the appropriate question for this node. Enter this question and press Return. As the nodes are entered its shape changes from a diamond to a blob if it is a question, or O if it is an answer. The next step is to move around the tree and fill in the remaining nodes. They can be entered in any order, provided all the nodes are eventually inserted. Should a node be omitted, the computer will recognise this and allow the operator to return and enter the missing

node. When all the questions have been filled in press X to proceed to the next stage.

To fill the tree use L, R and U as before. If the computer asks the question:

Is answer on a Yes or No branch? answer either Y or N as appropriate.

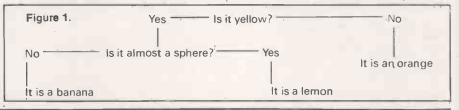
If when filling in the tree a mistake is made and Return has already been pressed it can be rectified as follows:

- Position the tree cursor at the node where the mistake has been made.
- Type M.
- The computer will now prompt for the contents again.

The tree can be saved at any stage by typing S. Instructions on how to use the cassette recorder then appear on the screen.

When you are ready, press a key and the computer will ask for the name of the tree, which must not be more than 10 characters long. When it has been typed in, press Return and then Play and Record on the cassette player. When it has finished, the computer will indicate that the cassette player should be stopped.

The computer instructions for loading ensure that everything is connected and in its correct place. The next step is to type in the identifier of the tree. Press Return then Play; the computer will prune the tree according to the data it has read in from the tape. The computer asks at which stage the program is required to begin, and begins there. The cassette load option is requested at the start of the program.



```
490 LD(NN)=0
500 RD(NN)=0
                                                                                                                                                             670 GOSUB5000
701 IFNN=1THEN710
702 IFY*(P(NN))<>""THEN710
 520 RETURN
530 REM FINISH OF PRUNE
540 0=0-128
                                                                                                                                                             702 IFY*(NN7/2) THENTID

703 PRINT BIS QUESTION ON A YES OR NO BRANCH (Y/N)"

704 GETA$: IFA$=""THEN702

705 IFA$="N"THEN710

706 IFA$() "Y"THEN702

707 IFINT(NN/2)=NN/2THENY$(P(NN))="L":GOTO710
550 POKESP.0
580 SP=33067:NN=1
  590 0=PEEK(SP)
590 O=PEEK(SP)
600 O=0+128
610 POKESP,O:IFT=1THENG16
611 GOSUB5000:PRINT"ARE YOU SURE YOU HAVE FINISHED (YND)*
612 GETA$:IFA$=""THENG12
613 IFA$="N"THENPRINT"CARRY ON AS BEFORE USING SAME LETTERS";:GOTO300
614 IFA$<'"Y"THENG12
615 GOTO650
                                                                                                                                                                       Y$(P(NN))="R"
                                                                                                                                                             710
720
                                                                                                                                                                       PRINT" STYPE IN QUESTION TO GO HERE THEN RETURN"
                                                                                                                                                                       GOSUB 6000
                                                                                                                                                             725
726
730
                                                                                                                                                                       POKESP, 209
                                                                                                                                                                      W$="Q"
M$="":GOT0616
                                                                                                                                                             740 REMFILL IN ANSWER ROUTINE
745 IFC*(NN)<>""THEN616
                                                                                                                                                                         T$(NN)="A"
615 GDT0650
616 PRINT" ML MOVES YOU DOWN THE LEFT BRANCH"
617 PRINT "R MOVES YOU DOWN THE RIGHT BRANCH"
618 PRINT" W MOVES YOU UP A BRANCH"
619 PRINT" ATYPE X WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED FILLING IN 19 PRINT" ATYPE X WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED FILLING IN 19 PRINT" ATYPE X WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED FILLING IN 19 PRINT" ATYPE X WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED FILLING IN 19 PRINT" ATTPENGOSUB2000
621 IFM$="U"THENGOSUB2000
622 IFM$="W"THENGOSUB2220
624 IFM$="W"THENGOSUB2220
625 IFM$="S"THENGOSUB3510
626 IFM$="Q"THENRUN
627 IFM$<"W"THENGOSUB3510
628 IFM$="Q"THENGO
629 IFW$="Q"THENGO
630 IFLD(NN)=0ANDRD(NN)=0THEN740
640 IFC$(NN)<"THENG16
650 REM FILL QUESTION ROUTINE
651 IFC$(NN)<""THENG16
650 T$(NN)="Q"
615 GOTO650
                                                                                                                                                             760 GOSUB5000
791 IFY$(P(NN))<>"THEN800
                                                                                                                                                              792 PRINT'MIS ANGUER ON A YES OR NO BRANCH (Y/N)"
793 GETA$: IFA$=""THEN792
794 IFA$="N"THEN800
                                                                                                                                                                        IFA*()"Y"THEN792
IFNN/2=INT(HN/2)THENY*(P(NN))="L":50T0800
                                                                                                                                                              796
                                                                                                                                                                        Y$(P(NN))="R
                                                                                                                                                                        PRINT" STYPE IN ANSWER TO GO HERE FOLLOWED BY RETURN"
                                                                                                                                                             800
                                                                                                                                                             810 GOSUR 6000
                                                                                                                                                                       W#="A"
                                                                                                                                                                       POKESP, 215
                                                                                                                                                            820 GQT0616
                                                                                                                                                            830 GOSUB5000
870 PRINT"#YOU HAVE NOW FILLED IN ALL THE QUESTIONS";
871 PRINT" IF YOU HAVEN'T FINISHED TYPE A"
                                                                                                                                                            871 PRINT" IF YOU HAVEN'T FINISHED TYPE A"
880 PRINT" IF YOU HAVE FINISHED FIND A FREIND "
                                                                                                                                                             890 PRINT"WHEN HE ARRIVES PRESS SPACE BAR TO GO ON";
900 GETA*: IFA*=""THEN900 (continued on next page)
  660 T$(NN)="Q"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (continued on next page)
```

```
(continued from previous page)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  3040 PRINT"MA OF THE SIXTH FORM 'A' LEVEL GROUP"
3050 PRINT"M AT MAYFLOWER COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL"
3070 PRINT"MAGMAN INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED ON PROGRAM."
2080 PRINT"TEACHERS TO REFER TO MANUAL BEFORE USE"
3081 PRINT"A ANY KEY TO CONTINUE
3082 GETA*: IFA*=""THENSOR2
 901 IFA$=" "THEN910
902 IFA$<>"A"THEN900;
903 GOSUB5000:GOTO616
 910 O=PEEK(SP)
920 O=O-128:POKESP,0
930 SP=33067:NH=1:SA=16
                                                                                                                                                                                                   3083 IFA$="N"THENPOKE144.A
3100 PRINT"]"
3110 PRINT" REMEMBER AT A
  940 0=PEEK(SP)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  3100 PRINT"O"
3110 PRINT" REMEMBER AT ANY TIME YOU CAN SAVE THE"
3120 PRINT"NO TREE ON TAPE TO USE AT A LATER DATE"
3130 PRINT"NO TO DO THIS ENTER S WHEN YOU WOULD"
3140 PRINT"NO ENTER A MOVEMENT DIRECTION"
3150 PRINT"NON TAPE YOU CAN GET IT BACK BY TYPING T"
3170 PRINT"NON TAPE YOU CAN GET IT BACK BY TYPING T"
 950 0=0+128
960 POKE SP.O
970 GOSUB5000
991 IFC*(NN)=""THEN1500
992 FRINT"#";C*(NN)
993 IF T*(NN)="R"THEN 1090
1000 GETA*:IFA*=""THEN1000
1005 IFM*="S"THENGOSUB3510
1010 IFA*=""Y"THEN1040
1020 IFA*=""Y"THEN1070
1030 GOTO1000
1040 IFY*(NN)="R"THEN GOSUB2110:GOTO970
1060 GOSUB2000:GOTO970
1070 IFY*(NN)="R"THENGOSUB2000:GOTO970
1080 GOSUB2110:GOTO970
  970 GOSUB5000
                                                                                                                                                                                                 3155 PRINT WOIN TAPE YOU CAN GET IT BACK BY TYPING T"
3170 PRINT" WENTER T FOR CASSETTE ENTRY OF THE TREE"
3180 PRINT" WENTER ANY OTHER KEY FOR KEYBOARD ENTRY"
3200 GETA$::IF A$=""THEN3200
3220 IFA$<\""THENRETURN
3225 REM CASSETTE TAPE LOAD ROUTINE
3230 PRINT" MAND TAPE IS IN IT AND AT THE RIGHT PLACE"
3250 PRINT" MAND TAPE IS IN IT AND AT THE RIGHT PLACE"
3250 PRINT" WAS WHEN YOU ARE READY PRESS ANY KEY
3250 GETA$::IFA$=""THEN3260
3270 INPUT"WHAFT IS THE TREE CALLED";N$
3275 DIMP(32),LD(32),RD(32),T$(32),C$(32),Y$(32)
3280 OFEN 1,1,0,N$
3290 FOR I=1T031
3300 INPUT#1,P(I),LD(I),RD(I),T$(I):INPUT#1,C$(I),Y$(I)
1070 IFY*(NN)="R"THENGOSUB2000:GOTO970
1080 GOSUB2110:GOTO970
1090 PRINT" THIS IS THE MNSWER !!!!!"
1100 PRINT" MNOTHER GO (Y/N)"
1101 PRINT"OR YOU CAN SAVE THE TREE ON TAPE..S"
1110 GETA*:IFA*=""THEN1110
1111 IFA*="S"THENGOSUB3510:GOSUE5000:GOTO1100
1130 IFA*="Y"THEN910
1140 IFA*="Y"THEN910
1150 GOSUE:5000
1180 PRINT" STHIS WILL DESTROY PRESENT TREE !!"
1190 PRINT" ARE YOU SURE (Y/N)!!!"
1200 GETA*:IFA*=""THEN1200
1210 IFA*="N"THEN910
1220 IFA*<"Y"THEN910
1220 IFA*<"Y"THEN1200
1230 RUN
                                                                                                                                                                                                  3280
3290
3300
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  INPUT#1,P(I),LD(I),RD(I),T$(I):INPUT#1,C$(I),Y$(I)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 3300 INPUT#1.P(I).LD(I).RD(I),T*(I):INPUT#1,C:
3301 NEXTI
3302 PRINT"STOP PLAYER NOW":CLOSE1
3303 TF=1:RETURN
3310 REM CASSETTE PRUNE ROUTINE
3311 PRINT"BUT COMPUTER WILL DO IT FROM TAPE"
3312 SP=33067:SA=16
3320 IFRI(1)=0ANDLD(1)=0THENGOSUB370
3330 SP=33219:SA=8
3240 IFRI(2)=0ANDLD(2)=0THENGOSUB370
                 RHN
   1230
                                                                                                                                                                                                  3330 SP=33219:5H=8
3340 IFPD(2)=6ANDLD(2)=8THENGOSUB370
3350 SP=33235
3360 IFRD(3)=6ANDLD(3)=8THENGOSUB370
3370 SP=33275:SA=4:A=4:B=7:IC=8:GOSUB3400
3380 SP=33533:SA=2:A=8:B=15:IC=4:GOSUB3400
3390 GOTO3430
   1500 GOSUB5000
  1500 GOSUBSUD0
1530 PRINT"YOU HAVE FORGOTTEN TO FILL THIS POINT !!";
1540 PRINT"DO YOU NEED TO QUIT THE TREE?....Q"
1550 PRINT"OR DO YOU NEED TO FILL THE TREE?....F"
1560 PRINT"Q ENTER EITHER Q OR F PLEASE
1570. GETA*: IFA*=""THEN1570
1580 IFA*="Q"THENRUN
1590 IFA*="C"THENT=1:GOSUBS000:GOTO530
1600 GOTO1570
                                                                                                                                                                                                 1600 GOTO1570
  2000 REM LEFT MOVE SUBROUTINE
2005 IFSA=1THEN2100
2006 IFLD(NN)=0THEN2100
   2010 O=PEEK(SP)
  2020 0=0-128
2030 POKESP,0
                                                                                                                                                                                                   3470 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN3470
3470 GETA$="P"THEN270
3490 IFA$="F"THEN580
   2040 SA=SA/2
   2050 SP=SP+160-SA
   2060 HN=LD(NN)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  IFA$="U"THEN930
                                                                                                                                                                                                    3500
                                                                                                                                                                                                   3501 GOT03470
3510 REM SAVE ROUTINE
   2070 O=PEEK(SP)
  2080 0=0+128
2090 POKESP,0
                                                                                                                                                                                                    3520 GOSUB5000
3524 PRINT"MAKE SURE TAPE RECORDER IS ATTACHED"
3530 INPUT"TYPE IN THE NAME OF THE TREE";N$
   2100 RETURN
   2110 REM RIGHT MOVE SUB ROUTINE
                                                                                                                                                                                                   3531 005UE5000
3540 OPEN 1:1:1:N$
3550 PRINT"WRITTING ":N$
   2115 IFSA=1THEN2210
   2116 IFRD(NH)=@THENRETURN
2120 O=PEEK(SP)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  3560 FORZ=1103
3570 PRINT#1.P(Z);",",LD(Z);",";RD(Z);","
;T$(Z):PRINT#1.C$(Z);",";Y$(Z)
3580 NEXTZ
   2130 0 =0-128
  2140 POKESP.0
2150 SA=SA/2
2160 SP=SP+160+SA
2170 NN=RD(NN)
                                                                                                                                                                                                   3590 CLOSE1
3600 GOSUB5000:PRINT"STOP CASSETTE PLAYER"
3601 PRINT"USE L.R.U.P AS BEFORE"
    2180 0=PEEK(SP)
   2190 0 =0+128
   2200 POKESP, 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                    3610 RETURN
                                                                                                                                                                                                   5000 REM CLEAR INTERACTIVE AREA
5010 PRINT"#";
   2210 RETURN
2220 REM MOVE UP SUBROUTINE
                                                                                                                                                                                                   5010 FRINT 3,
5020 FRINT"
5030 PRINT"
5040 MEXTJ:PRINT"S"; RETURN
6000 REM IMPUT ROUTINE
6010 PRINT" "::C$(NN)="":D=0
    2225 IFP(NN)=ØTHENRETURN
     230 0=PEEK(SF)
  2230 0=PEEK(SP)

2240 0=0-128

2250 POKESP.0

2270 IFNN/2=INT(NN/2)THEN2300

2270 SP=SP-160-SA

2290 G0T02310

2300 SP=SP-160+SA
                                                                                                                                                                                                    6015 6=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                  6015 G=0
6020 SC$="":GETSC$:IFSC$()""THEN6080
6030 D=+1:IFINT(D/2)=1/2THEN6050
6040 PRINT"NR E";:GOTO6020
6050 PRINT"N ::GOTO6020
6050 PRINT"N ::GOTO6020
6080 IFASC(SC$)=13THENPRINT"N ::GOSUB5000:RETURN
6081 IFASC(SC$)=20ANDLEN(C$(NN))=0THEN6020
6082 IFASC(SC$)=20THENC$(NN)=LEFT$(C$(NN))
   2310 SA=SA*2
   2315 NN=P(NN)
2320 O=PEEK(SP)
                  0=0+128
    2340 POKESP.0
2350 RETURN
                                                                                                                                                                                                  1FM3CUSU#)=2MIMENC#(N
,LEN(C#(NN))-1):G=1
6083 IFÁSCUSC#)=34THEN6020
6090 PRINT"#":SC#:"#";
6091 IFG=1THEN6015
  2350 RETORN
3000 PRINT"J"
3010 PRINT" TREE DIAGRAM PROGRAM FOR 1ST YEARS"
3020 PRINT"JU DESIGNED AS A TEACHING AID BY"
3030 PRINT"JU RSIMON SCOTLANDE"
                                                                                                                                                                                                   6100 C$(NH)=C$(NN)+SC$:SC$="":GOT06020
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Ш
```



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Atari games

Jack Schofield reports on a selection of eight more games.

Qix

THE AIM is simple: fill in a rectangle, while avoiding the twin hazards of the Qix and Sparx. You do this by drawing lines, called Stix, and the enclosed area is then coloured in. When you have completed over 75 percent you get another rectangle to fill. At the higher levels there is more than one Qix.

Qix is the thinking man's arcade game. It is really just an extension of a simple joystick drawing program. What makes it interesting is that long-term strategy counts for more than short-term tactics. For a high score you have to out-think the Qix and build traps for it, so that with a short Stix you can fill a huge area for a big bonus. It has to be short because that allows you to draw at slow speed, red, which is worth twice as much as fast speed, blue.

Interestingly, Qix is one of those games where, as the evening goes on and you become more frustrated, your score tends to go down instead of up.

Atari's Qix comes on a plug-in ROM cartridge. The sound and graphics are excellent. The one flaw is that it does not offer a real two-player option. Each person plays a whole game, made up of three lives, in turn. It would be better to alternate.

If you want to see Qix in action, the Taito version can be found in many arcades. Incidentally, Qix is pronounced "kicks" not "quicks".

Wayout

MAZE GAMES have finally come of age with Wayout. This is a real-time tileedimensional maze which you can hurtle through under joystick, paddle or keyboard control. The maze view does not fill the whole screen, but the speed of the fine-scrolling and threedimensional perspective movement represent an astonishing feat of programming by Paul Edelstein.

At the top of the screen is the compass, which you need and which is periodically stolen by a whirling Cleptangle. At the bottom of the screen the maze is mapped out as you explore it. At least, it is if you have a compass. Sound and graphics are outstanding. After a while you really start to feel as though you are inside the maze.

Wayout offers a choice of 26 mazes,

and records your initials and "New low score" if you get out in record time, writing this data to the disc. Versions of Wayout are expected from Sirius for the Apple and Commodore 64 computers.

Up, Up and Away

AT THE RECENT Midland Computer Fair, two U.K. companies lauched new games for the Atari. Llamasoft had an excellent Gridrunner — better than the original Commodore 64 version — and Pulsar this balloon-flying game.

The initial attraction of Up, Up and Away is the lovely pictorial drawing. The trees in the landscape contain more than one shade of green, and the clouds ripple through several shades of grey before despatching lightning. The Atari's ability to produce 16 shades of 16 colours sets it apart from most eight-colour home micros, but the facilities are rarely used this well.

The aim of the game is to use a joystick to navigate a balloon across the terrain. You have a limited supply of butane fuel and sandbag ballast. You have to negotiate storms, stone-throwing boys, kites and, at higher levels, windmill and airplane turbulence. It's not easy.

Though it is not mentioned in the current version of the rules, you score points for hitting the boys and points markers with sandbags. This makes it rather like Scramble, though the graphics are, of course, completely different.

At various points the game plays tunes, including the over-used *Death March* — Chopin's Piano Sonata in B-flat minor — The Windmill in Old

Amsterdam and Roll out the Barrel. It becomes slightly tedious after a while.

There are five skill levels from Practice to Expert. The second level, Student, is not too hard, but Expert level seems impossible. The game is thus suitable for young children of all ages and skill levels. Up, Up and Away only needs 16K in the cassette version, and the price is attractive compared to the usual American imports.

Choplifter

DAN GORLIN'S helicopter-rescue game has already been reviewed in these pages in its original Apple version — January issue, page 135. I had the Atari disc around the same time, but it was unloadable and defied attempts to disassemble it. Broderbund Software is extremely well protected. Atari U.K. solved the problem by upgrading my ancient Model 1 disc drive to the later model with data separator, whereupon the same disc loaded easily.

The Atari Choplifter is virtually identical to the Apple version, which has been universally acclaimed. The only problem is the joystick operation. A long pressure on the fire button is used to change helicopter direction, and a short pressure to fire. I seem to change direction every time I try to fire.

Game play is identical: fly the chopper into enemy territory, zap a few tanks, land, load hostages and fly back to base. Later, planes and space mines appear. It is very hard to rescue all 64 hostages.

A Vic-20 version is now available on a ROM cartridge. Again the play is the same, but it is a rather inferior game as

the same of the sa					
Game	Ву	Options	Price	Rating	Alternative machines
Qlx	Atari	ROM	£29.95	16/20	none
Wayout	Sirius	48K disc	£25.95	17/20	Apple
Choplifter	Broderbund	48K disc	£23.75 £29.95	16/20	Apple
Up, Up and Away	Starcade	32K disc or 16K cass	£14.95	15/20	none
Bandits	Sirius	48K disc	£23.95	16/20	Apple
Twerps	Sirius	48K disc		11/20	Apple
Repton	Sirius	48K disc		13/20	Apple, CBM 64
Blade of Blackpoole	Sirius	48K disc		n/a	Apple, CBM 64 IBM PC

Wayout and Choplifter were loaned for review by Sllica Shop whose prices are quoted. The other Sirius games are not yet available in the U.K.

the graphics are much cruder. Still, it is better than most Vic games.

Sirius games

AS WELL AS Wayout, Sirius Software of Sacramento has been busy converting more of its Apple II games for the Atari. Those now available include Snake Byte, Cyclod, Space Eggs, Sneakers, Bandits, Twerps, Repton and Blade of Blackpoole.

Bandits gives you a blaster on a flat surface. You are attacked by squadrons of whirling moth-type insects which carry off fruit: oranges, apples, cherries, etc. It is a challenging and visually attractive game, but it is somewhat slow to play due to the pauses for reloads.

The sound effects in Bandits lack excitement and do not use the Atari's facilities fully. They sound like a bad night after a plate of curried eggs.

Twerps is rather feeble. It is a sort of combination game, where you first shoot your way through lines of invaders, then land your ship, then take a trip to some burrows and go in and out of them to collect the Twerps. The Twerps join on to your tail in sequence so you end up looking like a milliepede. This game probably looked alright on the Apple a year or two ago, but it is not up to the standards of the more recent Atari games.

Repton is a new game, a version of Defender, but nothing like as good as

Atari's Defender. It also resembles Mike Potter's Protector games in that you fly your fighter over a detailed cityscape instead of a rudimentary landscape.

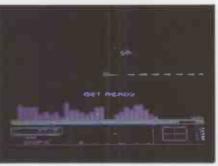
As with Defender there are several types of enemy, including an equivalent of Swarmers. The essential "radar" view of the full scene is at the bottom of the screen, instead of the top, and the screen layout vaguely resembles a fighter control panel. The best thing about the game is the superb explosions.

The problem with Repton is that it lacks the precision of Defender or Protector. It is like flying through porridge, and you can only manoevre while firing huge bullets. It is possible to play Defender coolly — like a sniper, to change the analogy — but Repton enforces a machine-gun approach.

All this is slightly hard criticism, in that if Repton was on a different machine it would attract admiration. The



Choplifter — well liked on the Apple II.



Repton — not as good as Defender. Right: Up, Up and Away. Left: Wayout offers 26 mazes.

level of quality now being reached by Atari games makes the competition that much tougher.

The Blade of Blackpoole is a pictorial Adventure game. Probably the title sounds better in Sacramento, where it does not have the associations of sea, sand, lights, and fish and chips under the Tower. One side of the disc has the game and the other side data for the "rooms". It is possible to back this up, then save and reload games.

The pictures in Blade are loaded from disc after each move, but the drawing is not parcularly detailed or interesting. The text part of the game itself is hard: at least, I got nowhere — or rather I got into a boat and could find no way of paddling it.

Sirius is now busy converting most of its games for the Commodore 64, including Blade of Blackpoole and Repton. Blade is one of Sirius's first three games also available for the IBM PC.

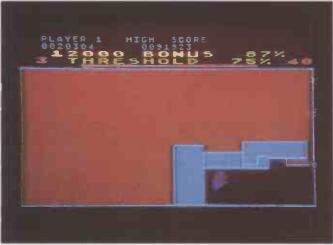
Defender

ANYONE still playing Defender may be interested in a couple of tips. It does count scores over 1,000,000, but not attack waves beyond 99. Be wary of pressing Esc for a natural break: I did so 1½ hours into a game, when cruising close to 2,000,000. After pressing Esc again I was dumped back to zero, wave 1.





Blade of Blackpoole - forget your bucket and spade.



Qix is the thinking man's arcade game.

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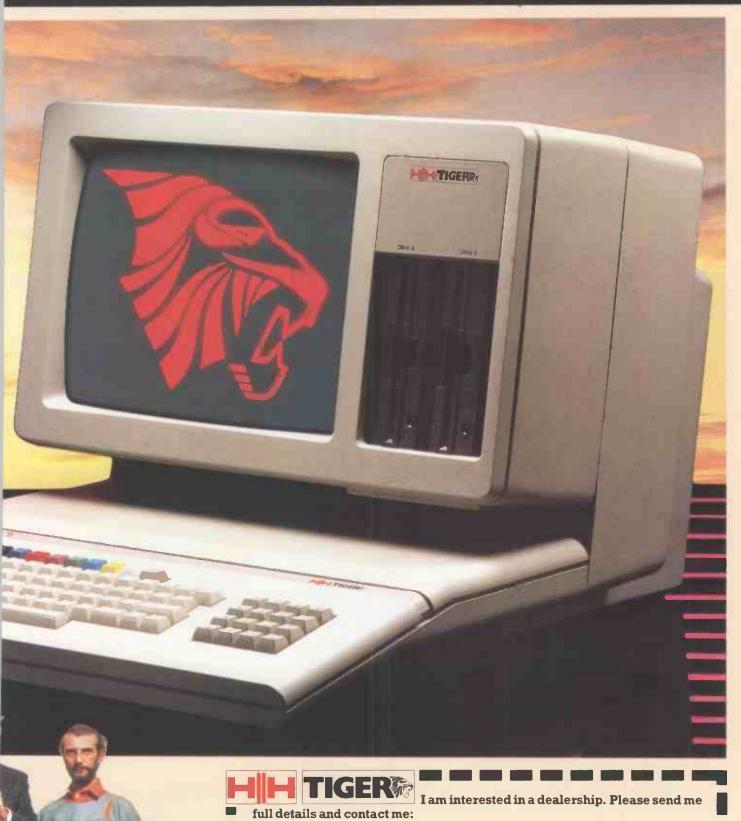
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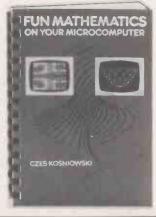
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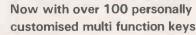


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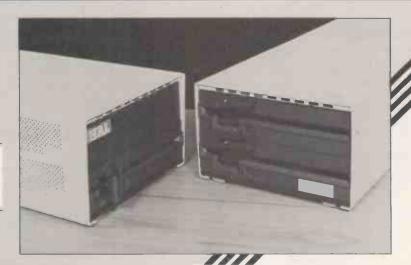
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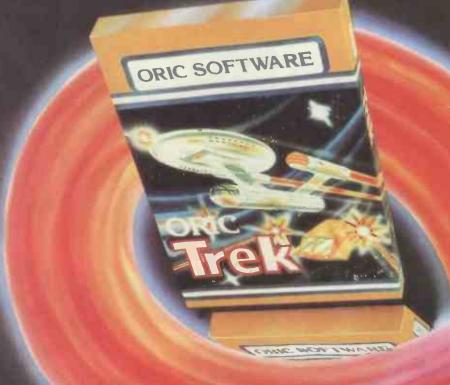
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Critical review?

46 The sound commands on the Oric 1 are, for a computer of this price, very sophisticated. Three music channels, and one noise channel, mean that you can program some fairly complex sounds. 99

POPULAR COMPUTING WEEKLY

66 Oric is everything you hoped it would be. Alive with colour, and zapping with built-in sound effects, the Oric looks like a match for any machine now selling for less than £200 \$9

YOUR COMPUTER

66 The 16k Oric – fighting the 16k Spectrum – is £25 cheaper. It feels a good deal more 'professional' than the home-appeal Sinclair. Oric's sound is extremely versatile. and well up to the standard of the £300 or £400 BBC microcomputer made by Acom. ? 9

WHICH MICRO?

66 Oric will soon be selling a Modem so that Prestel will become available.
Owners will be able to accept telesoftware – programs loaded straight down the phone line eventually electronic mail could come into the home by the same route, and with the addition of a tape recorder the Oric with its Modem could become a telephone answerer and message taker. ? 9

YOUR COMPUTER

66 Instead of the Spectrum's 28
look-up single-character error reports,
the Oric has 18 self-explanatory messages.
If you actually want to do computing, rather than
just exploring the world of off-the-shelf games
programme entertainment the Oric will be a
better buy, ??

WHICH MICRO?

66 Oric was over twice as fast as the Spectrum. Surprisingly perhaps the Oric. which initially seemed only faster when performing the simplest of calculations, has come back to beat the Spectrum by a small amount. As the problems get more complex the Oric comes into its own. One final point — in entering the benchmark tests — the Oric was certainly the easiest to handle. ??

WHICH MICRO?

of the keys makes the Oric an easy machine to touch-type on. All keys have auto-repeat and there are four keys dedicated specifically to cursor control. It is certainly easier to type on than any of Sinclair's offerings. 99

YOUR COMPUTER

66 One good feature of the Oric is an on-screen reminder in the top right hand corner to show that you've engaged all-capitals mode. So much better than the BB's variety of lights in the corner of the keyboard. The Oric is sound, simple to get along with and offers great expansion potential. ??

WHICH MICRO?

66 A good speaker and built-in noises get the Oric's sound off to a good start. Typing Zap, Ping, Shoot or Explode produces convincing arcade game noises which can easily be incorporated into any program. 99

YOUR COMPUTER

66 When compared to the stogginess of the Spectrum's keyboard this is certainly an improvement. I can't see any Orics failing through bad assembly. If only the £2400 IBM were so easy to use.??

WHICH MICRO?

66 The modern is certainly unusual in a machine of this price. Together with the other peripherals, when finally available, it should make for an attractive package for a small business...surely a match for machines costing much more 39

POPULAR COMPUTING WEEKLY

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This regular section of Practical Computing appears in the magazine each month, incorporating Tandy Forum, Apple Pie, Sinclair Line-up and other software interchange pages.

Open File is the part of the magazine written by you, the readers. All aspects of microcomputing are covered, from games to serious business and technical software, and we welcome contributions on CP/M, BBC Basic, Microsoft Basic, Apple Pascal and so on, as well as the established categories.

Contributors receive £30 per published page and pro rata for part pages, with a minimum of £6. Send contributions to: Open File, Practical Computing, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. BBC Bytes: Caves of Traal; Find utility to search for keywords; Self-referencing sort; Submarine game — introduced by John Harris

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Apple Pie: Clock face in motion on the screen; Generating music; Assembler representation; Connect Four game; avoid deleting files; Round the Bend game — introduced by John

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Newbrain Nerve Centre: Letter writer for formatted text; Machine-code monitor; Hangman game — introduced by David Watt

End of File: Pinball on Sharp MZ-80K; Chinese characters 189 from Epson HX-20 portable



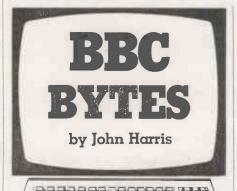
Guidelines for contributors

Programs should be accompanied by documentation which explains to other readers what your program does and, if possible, how it does it. It helps if documentation is typed or printed with double-line spacing - cramped or handwritten material is liable to delay and

Program listings should, if at all possible, be printed out. Use a new ribbon in your

printer, please, so that we can print directly from a photograph of the listing and avoid typesetting errors. If all you can provide is a typed or handwritten listing, please make it clear and unambiguous; graphics characters, in particular, should be explained.

PLEASE send a cassette or disc version of your program if at all possible. It will be returned after use. For CP/M programs use IBM-format 8in. floppy



VERY OCCASIONALLY I receive an entirely different game which works. By "entirely different" I mean that it is not a shooting game, a guessing game, or a speed-ofresponse game — that level of difference. James Downer of Harpenden has submitted what can only be described as a formalised nightmare.

Entitled Caves of Traal, the program sets up an enclosed arena with rather sinister cyan walls. Very little is required of the player in order to imagine the dripping water and the echoing slimy dankness, cyan has that sort of effect. Two characters are placed in the arena, representing the player and the caveman.

On pressing the space bar, a timer starts and the caveman begins edging toward you. Pressing the cursor-control keys moves the player character within the arena, allowing time to escape the clutches of the assailant. The edging soon becomes a series of short shuffles, breaking into more and more sustained running. There is no escape from eventually being mauled to death - a grisly crunch from the speaker accompanies the event. One can only hope to delay the inevitable, which is recorded on the timer display.

Caveman.

- 5 ON ERROR GOTO 9000
- REM ***CAVEMAN***
 DATA 14,28,36,48,32,48,44,31,
- 21, 12, 25, 10, 4 30 MODE 7
- 40 PRINTCHR\$ (141); CHR\$ (134); "The Caves of Traal":PRINTCHR\$(141);CHR\$(134);"The Caves of Traal"'''
- PRINT"You are trapped in a ca 45 ve with the dreaded caveman. I Then press any will draw the cave. key to start and RUN, rself with cursor keys" 50 PRINT"Press SPACE guiding you
- PRINT"Press SPACE BAR to cont inue": REPEAT: C=GET: UNTIL C=32
 - 60 MODE 1:MOVEO, 0:MOVEO, 0 65 *FX11,1

 - 66 *FX12, 1

(continued on next page)

Caveman

A Find utility

What must be the cleverest piece of code yet sent to this column has been submitted by Douglas Stewart of Edinburgh. The technique is of use in its own right to allow home coders to substitute functions as required. The utility as it stands has been invaluable ever since it arrived. It allows an investigation of program structures with greater facility than just scanning the listing, which previously had to suffice.

The technique adds a command to Basic, in this case Find. It allows all occurrences of any specified coding within the program in memory to be listed.

Sometimes it is useful to be able to find variables, keywords, etc. within a Basic program — especially if it is large or intricate. Several one-liners or function-key routines have been published to perform this function but have had two major disadvantages. They are slow and keywords are not tokenised. For example, Goto would not be found: the routine would look for the sequence G,O,T,O rather than the single token &E5.

A method was needed of calling the routine and giving it the string to be searched for. On the BBC there is no way to intercept commands before Basic interprets them, as on the Pet, so a different approach would be needed to add the new command.

Type Find, and Basic will try to interpret it, and of course will produce an error. When an error occurs, or more accurately when a 6502 BRK instruction is executed, the OS indirects through &202 — see page 452 in the *User Guide*. If you change the vector when an error occurs you can force the machine to jump to a user-supplied routine, where you can check what caused the error. If the word Find caused it you

(continued on page 164)

```
(continued from previous page)
                                                    380
                                                             COLOUR1: PRINTTAB(25,0); TIME
    70 VDU 19,2,5,0,0,0: VDU 19,3,6,0
                                                 /100
 ,0,0
                                                    390
                                                             UNTIL FALSE
    75
                                                          REM ***Now procedures defined
         REM***Gives me palette of bla
                                                    400
ck, red, magenta, cyan**
                                                          DEFPROCmovefug
        GCOL 0,3
REM ***Draw walls in cyan***
    80
                                                  1000
                                                          VDU 31, XFUG, YFUG: PRINT" ";
    85
    87
         RESTORE20
                                                 1020 IF J=136 THEN XFUG=XFUG-1 ELS
E IF J=137 XFUG=XFUG+1 ELSE IF J=138
         FOR B%=1 TO 13:READ Width:PLO
    90
                                                 YFUG=YFUG+1 ELSE YFUG=YFUG=1

1025 IF XFUG<=2 THEN XFUG=XFUG+1 E
LSE IF XFUG>=37 XFUG=XFUG-1 ELSE IF
T 85,100*B%, Width: PLOT 85,100*B%, 0:N
EXT B%
    95 REM x-wall
                                                 YFUG<=2 THEN YFUG=YFUG+1 ELSE IF YFU
   100 RESTORE: MOVE 1280,0
  110 FOR B%=1 TO 11:READ Width:PLO 85,1280-Width,100*B%:PLOT 85,1280,
                                                 G>=30 THEN YEUG=YEUG-1
                                                  1030
                                                  1040
                                                          VDU 31, XFUG, YFUG: PRINTCHR$ (23
100*B%: NEXT B%
        REM v-wall
                                                 0);
   115
        RESTORE: MOVE 1280, 1024
                                                  1050
  120
                                                          IF XFUG=HULK1 AND YFUG=HULK2
  125 REM y-wall
130 FOR B%=1 TO 13:READ Width:PLO
85,1280-B%*100,1024-Width:PLOT 85,
                                                 THEN T=TIME: PROCexpl
                                                  1060 ENDPROC
                                                  1100
                                                          DEFPROChul kmove
                                                         VDU 31, HULK1, HULK2: PRINT" ";
IF HULK1>XFUG THEN HULK1=HULK
1280-B%*100, 1024 NEXT
                                                  1110
                                                  1120
   135 REM TOP x-wall
        RESTORE: MOVE 0, 1024
                                                  1130 IF HULKICKFUG THEN HULKI=HULKI
  150 FOR B%=1 TO 11:READ Width:PLO
85,Width,1024-100*B%:PLOT 85,0,102
  100*B%: NEXT
                                                  1140 IF HULK2>YFUG THEN HULK2=HULK2
   155 REM LEFT y-wall
                                                  1150 IF HULK2KYFUG THEN HULK2=HULK
         REM***Cave walls finished***
   170 REM***Define User-Definable S
                                                 2+1
                                                  1160
                                                         COLOUR 2: VDU 31, HULK1, HULK2:P
hapes***
                                                 RINTCHR$ (224);
         VDU 23, 230, 28, 28, 8, 127, 8, 20, 3
4,65:REM ***Player shape***
190 VDU 23,224,0,56,254,186,170,4
0,68,68:REM ***Caveman shape***
                                                          IF HULK1=XFUG AND HULK2=YFUG
                                                  1165
                                                 THEN T=TIME: PROCexpl
                                                  1170
                                                         ENDPROC
200 VDU 23,255,128,82,52,127,24,4 0,68,128:REM ***Explosion shape***
                                                  1200
                                                          DEFPROCexpl
                                                  1210
                                                         VDU 19,2,12,0,0,0
COLOUR 2
        HULK1=RND (33) +3: HULK2=RND (26)
                                                  1215
                                                          VDU 31, XFUG, YFUG
                                                  1220
+3
                                                  1230
                                                          PRINTCHR$ (255);
  220 XFUG=RND (33) +3: YFUG=RND (26) +3
                                                  1240 ENVELOPE 1,8,1,-1,1,1,1,1,121
-10,-5,-2,120,120
         IF ABS (HULK1-XFUG) <= 3 AND ABS
   250
(HULK2-YFU6) <= 3 THEN 220
260 VDU 23;8202;0;0;0;
                                                         SOUND &0010, 1, 100, 255
FOR D%=1 TO 2000: NEXT
                                                  1250
                                                  1260
        VDU 31, XFUG, YFUG: COLOUR 1: PR1
NTCHR$ (230):
                                                  1280
                                                         PRINT"You lasted for "; T/100;
        VDU 31.HULK1.HULK2:COLOUR 2:P
                                                   seconds. Do you want another game
  280
RINTCHR$ (224);
                                                 (Y/N) ";
                                                         CS=GETS: IF C$<>"Y" AND CS<>"N
  300
        REM ***Game proper begins***
                                                  1290
  305
                                                   THEN 1290
         *FX15.0
                                                         SOUND 0,0,0,1

IF C*="N" THEN 9000

IF C*="Y" THEN CLEAR: GOTO 60
                                                  1295
  320
        TIME=0
                                                  1297
  330
        REPEAT
                                                  1300
  340
           *FX4,1
  350
           #FX15.1
                                                  1310
                                                         ENDPROC
                                                         CLS: *FX12,0
COLOUR 1: PRINT"Type RUN to re
           J=INKEY(4): IF J>135 AND J<1
  360
                                                  9000
40 THEN PROCMOVEFUS
370 IF RND(1)<TIME/10000 THEN P
                                                  9005
                                                  run the program"
                                                  9010
                                                         END
```

```
Find utility.
                                                 128 .OT
                                                                                               163 \ROUTINE TO SEARCH FOR THE STR
  100 REM THIS PROGRAM ADDS THE COMM
                                                 129 JMP BASIC
                                                 130
                                                                                             ING
  101 REM 'FIND' TO THE BEEB'S BASIC
                                                 131
                                                                                               164
                                                 132 \ ROUTINE TO CHECK IF NEW COMM
                                                                                               165 .FIND
  102 REM BY DOUGLAS STEWART
                                                                                               166 JSR MOV
                                                                                                                  MOVE TO START OF
                                              AND
                                                133 \ IS BEING USED
                                                                                             THE
  103 REM VERSION 2.1 FEB'83
  104 REM SYNTAX: FIND [string]
                                                                                               167 CLC
                                                                                                                  STRING BEING SEAR
  105 REM (KEYWORDS ARE TOKENISED)
106 BASIC=&BA99:REM BASIC RE-ENTRY
                                                                                            CHED
                                                 135 . CHECK
                                                 136 JSR MOV+1
                                                                   VEIND NON-SPACE CH
                                                                                               168 TYA
  107 BASE%=&DOO: REM ASSEMBLY ADDRES
                                              AR
                                                                                               169 ADC Z
5
                                                137 STY
                                                                                               170 STA
  108 Z=%70:REM BLOCK IN ZERO PAGE T
USE (Z TO Z+6 ARE US
                                                                                               171 LDY£0
172 .L5
                                                 138 LDY£3
O USE
                                                 139
                                                 140
                                                                                               173 LDA (Z), Y
                                                141 LDA WORD, Y
  109 DITFLAG=Z+6
                                                                   \COMMAND WORD
                                                                                               174 INY
  110 TP=Z+2:REM TEXT POINTER
111 LS=Z+4:REM LENGTH OF STRING
112 LB=Z+5:REM LENGTH OF BASIC LIN
                                                 142
                                                                    COMPARE EACH CHAR
                                                                                               175 CMP£13
                                                     CMP(Z),Y
                                                                                               176 BNE L5
177 DEY
                                                 143 BNE OUT
                                                 144 DEY
                                                                                               178 STY LS
                                                145 BPL L2
                                                                                               179 BEQ OT
  113 FORP=1TO3STEP2
                                                146
                                                 147 LDY£3
  114 P%=BASE%
                                                                                               180
                                                148 LDA£O
                                                                                               181 \STRING POINTED TO BY (Z).Y
  115 E
                                                                                               182 LDA£1
  116 OPT P
                                                149
                                                     . OUT
                                                 150 RTS
                                                                                               183 STA TP
                                                                                               184 LDA&18
                                                                                                                  VGET VALUE OF 'PAG
  118 I DY£0
                                                 151
                                                 152 PROCFIND
  119 STY Z
                                                                                               185 STA TP+1
  120 LDA£7
                                                 153 NEXTP
                                                154
                                                     $WORD="FIND"
                                                                                               186 .BL
  121 STA Z+1
                                                155 REM ALTER BRK VECTOR
156 ?&202=BASE%MOD256
  122 JSR CHECK
                     IS IT THE COMMAND
                                                                                               187 JSR&9834
                                                                                                                  TEST ESCAPE KEY
                                                                                               188 LDY£0
                                                 157 ?&203=BASE%DIV256
                                                                                               189 LDA (TP) , Y
                                                                                                                  LINE NUM HIGH BYT
  123 BEQ YES
  124 JMP &B433
                     \ERROR ROUTINE
                                                 158 END
                                                159 DEFPROCFIND
                                                                                               190 STA%2B
                                                                                                                  VINTO IAC
  125 - YES
  126 STA&700
                                                161 OPT P
  127 JSR FIND
                     \PERFORM FUNCTION
                                                                                                           (listing continued on page 164)
```



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(continued from page 162)

can ignore the error and perform the new function, otherwise you can give control back to Basic. Since Basic has already tried to interpret the line typed in, keywords have already been tokenised.

From here on the utility simply isolates the string to be searched for and attempts to match it against the text. If it finds a match the line is listed. It was not possible to use Basic's own routine for listing lines. But various ROM routines are available to simplify matters as follows:

&B53A — Print the character in the accumulator expanding token bytes when found.

&98F5 — Print the contents of &2A &2b in decimal, for the line numbers.

&B571 — Print a character and maintain Count.

&9834 — Test the escape key and act accordingly

&97B6 — On the BBC line numbers associated with Gotos, Gosubs, etc., are encoded in an odd way — this decodes.

The program works with OS 1.0 and 1.2, though after pressing Break on 1.2 the program will probably need rerunning. It will probably not work with Issue II Basic but since nobody has it yet, this is not too important.

The net effect is the ability to type Find Proc and see at a glance all the procedure calls and defines. Type Find 131 to catch all the references to mode 7 yellow alphanumeric. Within the version printed the return is always made to Basic, so all OS, Utils, or DOS commands are disabled after setting up Find until the next Break. Consequently Find cannot be left installed at all times.

In addition to the Find command there is a set of base change functions. They are the second most useful application of recursion I have received, and are an admirable example of elegance and brevity of both design and execution.

Sort

Self-referencing procedures of functions are powerful as they implicitly provide an indefinite set of local intermediate storage variables. You get a lot of routine for a little code at the expense of thinking instead of just doing. The trouble is that they are applied so often to trivial problems such as the Towers of Hanoi or factorial evaluation. You may need to use factorials now and again in binomial this or statistical that. However with the precision of BBC Basic being 10³⁸ real and 10¹⁰ integer the entire range of allowable factorial results could be held in a table of 34 elements, and looked up a lot faster than any routine could generate them.

Flon van Dissel of Leiden in the Netherlands has sent a sort procedure which is brief and self-referencing in a non-trivial way. It produces very respectable sort times, which I reproduce from an example run of the skeleton code the procedure was tested with. Obviously being in Basic it is not in the (continued on page 169)

(listing continued from	m page 162)			
	7	243	DEX	
				COMPARE NEXT SECT
		ION		
101 001 001			INC TP	
	NEGATIVE WOULD ME		BNE BP8	
AN 192 RTS	VEND OF PROGRAM		INC TP+1	VETNITCHED DO DO DO
193 .BP4	VEND OF FROOKHIT			\FINISHED SO GO ON \TO NEXT LINE
194 INY		250	OTIF BL	TO NEXT LINE
195 LDA(TP),Y	LINE NUM LOW BYTE		.PL	
196 STA&2A	VINTO IAC		JSR&98F5	YPRINT LINE NUMBER
197 INY		253	LDY£0	
198 LDA(TP),Y			STY DITFLAG	
199 SEC	VOET LENGTH OF COT	255		VOET CLIES
200 SBC£4	GET LENGTH OF ACT		LDA(&B),Y	
UAL 201 TAX	TEXT OF LINE	K?	CMP£34	VIS IT A QUOTE MAR
202 STX LB	TEAT OF EIGE		BNE B	
203 LDA TP				VIF SO, THEN FLIP
204 CLC				THE QUOTE FLAG
205 ADC£3			LDA£34	
206 STA TP		262		
207 LDA TP+1			PHA	YPUT CHAR ON STACK
208 ADC£0 209 STA TP+1			LDA DITFLAG	
210 LDA TP			BNE BP10	
211 STA&B	SET UP POINTER IN			\UNSCRAMB IF LINE
TO	The state of the s	NUM.	00.1007720	IS. ISSINIE AT EATHE
	TEXT OF BASIC LIN		BCC BP11	VIE. IF NOT LINE N
E		UM.		
213 STA&C			TYA	
214 .CL			PHA	
215 LDY£0			JSR&98F1	PRINT OUT LINE
216 .DL 217 LDA(Z),Y			PLA	\NUM. (AS IN GOTO/ \ GOSUB)
218 CMP(TP), Y			BNE BP12	(00000)
	STRING DOESN'T MA		.BP11	
TCH			JSR&B53A	
220 INY		277	.BP13	
221 CPY LS	COMPARED ALL OF I		INY	
T?			.BP12	
222 BNE DL				\END OF LINE?
223	STRING IS FOUND		BNE L8	NO, SO CONTINUE.
225 JSR PL	PRINT OUT LINE	283	KIS	
226 JSR&FFE7	\LINEFEED (DSNEWL)		.BP10	
227 LDX LB			PLA	
228 INX			JSR&B571	
229 TXA	ADJUST TEXT POINT		. BEP	
ER			JMP BP13	
230 CLC	TO POINT TO START	289) DOUBLE THE	MOUE DOINTED TO SE
231 ADC&B 232 STA TP	\OF NEXT LINE OF \BASIC	290 XT	MUUTINE TO	MOVE POINTER TO NE
233 LDA&C	(Bh31C		\NON-SPACE (CHARACTER
234 ADC£0			.MOV	O, II II II I I I I
235 STA TP+1			INY	
	GO ONTO NEXT LINE		LDA(Z),Y	
237		295	CMP£32	
238 .BP5			BEQ MOV	
239 INC TP			RTS	
240 BNE BP6			. WORD	
241 INC TP+1 242 .BP6		299	ENDPROC	
Z4Z . DFU		300	LIADEROL	

Sort exam	nple timi	ngs.						
100 to	ook	5.69	seconds,	the	last	100	added	5.69
200 to	ook	11.18	seconds,	the	last	100	added	5.49
300 to	ook	17.88	seconds,	the	last	100	added	6.70
400 to	ook	24.95	seconds,	the	last	100	added	7.07
500 to	ook	32.07	seconds,	the	last	100	added	7.12
600 to	ook	40.76	seconds,	the	last	100	added	8.69
700 to	ook	48.30	seconds,	the	last	100	added	7.54
800 to	ook	56.34	seconds,	the	last	100	added	8.04
900 to	ook	62.69	seconds,	the	last	100	added	6.35
1000 to	ook	69.66	seconds,	the	last	100	added	6.97
1100 to	ook	77.24	seconds,	the	last	100	added	7.58
1200 to	ook	88.84	seconds,	the	last	100	added	11.60
1300 to	ook	96.98	seconds,	the	last	100	added	8.14
1400 to	ook	102.15	seconds,	the	last	100	added	5.17
1500 to	ook	110.54	seconds,	the	last	100	added	8.39
1600 to	ook	121.78	seconds,	the	last	100	added	11.24
1700 to	ook	127.77	seconds,	the	last	100	added	5.99
1800 to	ook		seconds,					12.62
1900 to	ook		seconds,					10.57
2000 to	ook		seconds,					2.50

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BM. 5.	10.5	13.6	19.8					
BM. 6.	18.7	23.5	35.4					
BM. 7.	29.6	37.4	55.9					
BM. 8.	5.1	3.5	4.3					
	-							

These figures are extracted from a recent article in, 'Personal Computer World' Publication.

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(continued from page 164)

same league as a well-coded assembler sort, but the timings are a vast improvement on some and the code is a lot more understandable.

It is an adaptation of the famous Quicksort algorithm of C A R Hoare. The procedure Sort (L,H) expects an integerarray A% to be declared and ready to be sorted. For reals or strings just change all A%s, Y% and the H% in Procexch. The parameters L and H specify the low and high array elements to be included in the sort.

Sort is based on the idea that exchanges should preferably be made over large distances to be most effective. Pick a RND item Y% though selecting the median of the array section would give the best result, and scan from the left until an item A%(I%) > Y% is found, then scan from the right until A%(I%) < Y%. Exchange these two items and continue the scan and exchange process until the two scans meet somewhere in the middle of the array section.

Following the so-called partition of (A%(M%),A%(N%)), the Local I% and J% have been found with the following

If A%(T%) < = Y% then M% < = J% <1% < = N% A%(T%) < = Y% for M% < = T% < =A%(T%) = Y% for J% < T% < I%A%(T%) > Y% for 1% < = T% < =

Now simply apply the same partition process to the two partitions generated (M% to J% and I% to N%) by a recursive call to Procsort for each, until the partition consists of less than three elements.

Some improvements are optional.

- Take for Y% the median of three or five randomly selected elements in A%, though this will also involve a change in line 110.
- · Quicksort becomes "slowsort" for very small array sections, so try jumping to another sort routine when a partition has a size less than x, between five and 15.
- Reduce the stack-for-recursion size by calling directly the largest subfile and stacking the smaller, in line 120.

Submarine

A game rather more violent in the intention than the act has been submitted by Martin Holmes of Uxbridge for the Model B running in Mode 1. A submarine is controlled at a fixed height above the sea bed and has an inexhaustible supply of torpedoes. Ships make regular depth charge runs at various heights above the submarine, doubtless operating in tidal waters. With the restriction of having one torpedo running at a time, the exercise is a kind of turkey shoot until carelessness intervenes.

The display is very pretty and the missiles and explosions make the appropriate noises. Controls are B.left, M right and N to fire. For those who cannot keep up with the aggressive program that accelerates from an initially overfast beginning, the implementation provides a pleasing backwater.

```
Sort.
   10 VDU2: DIMA% (2000): TL=0
   20 FORENTS=100TD2000STEP100
          FOR I = 1 TOENTS: A% (I) = RND (10000
):NEXT I
          T=TIME: PROCSORT (1, ENTS): TT=
TIME-T) /100: T1=TT-TL: TL=TT: 6%=&00004
: PRINT, ENTS; : @%=&20206: PRINT" took
       seconds, the last 100 added", T
   50
          NEXTENTS: VDU3: END
   60 DEFPROCSORT (M%, N%)
   70 LOCAL 1%, J%
80 IF M%>N%-1 THEN 130 ELSE IF N%
-M%=1 AND A% (N%) <A% (M%) PROCEXCH(M%, N%):GOTO 130 ELSE X%=FNRN(M%, N%):Y%=
A% (X%): I%=M%: J%=N%
       I%=I%-1:REPEAT I%=I%+1:UNTIL
    90
%=N% OR Y%(A%(I%): IF Y%>=A%(I%) I%=N
100 J%=J%+1:REPEAT J%=J%-1:UNTIL J
%=M% OR A%(J%)<Y%:IF A%(J%)>=Y% J%=M
  110 IF I%<J% PROCEXCH(I%,J%):I%=I%
```

+1:3%=J%-1:GOTO90 ELSE IF I%<X% PROC EXCH(I%, X%):I%=I%+1 ELSE IF X%<J% PR OCEXCH(X%, J%):J%=J%-1 120 PROCSORT (M%, J%): PROCSORT (I%, N%

130 ENDPROC 140 DEFFNRN (E%, F%) =RND (F%-E%) +E%-1

150 DEFPROCEXCH(E%,F%) 160 LOCAL H%

170 H%=A%(E%):A%(E%)=A%(F%):A%(F%) =H%

```
180 ENDPROC
  540PRINTTAB (DX, DY); CHR$ (228)
  550COLOUR
  560PRINTTAB(subx, 27); debris$
  570FOR VOL=-15 TO -5
580SOUND 0, VOL, 4, 2
  590NEXT
600FOR VOL=-15 TO 0
  610SOUND 0, VOL, 6, 5
  620NEXT
  630PRINTTAB(subx, 27); deletes
  640TIME=0:REPEAT'UNTIL TIME>200
  450CLS: VDU19, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0
660PRINTTAB(5, 10) "Y D U H A V E
   670PRINTTAB(3,15)"You destroyed ";
SCORE; " ships and used "; missile; "
missiles."
   690DEFPROCInit
   700subx=10
   710dcharge=FALSE
720missile=0:missiley=25
   730SCORE=0
   740VDU23; 11, 1; 0; 0; 0
   750VDU19,0,6,0,0,0,19,3,2,0,0,0
760COLDUR 3
   770DRAWO, 95:PLDT85, 1279, 0
780PLDT85, 1279, 95
790COLOUR 1
   800PRINTTAB (subx, 27) sub$
  810fire=FALSE
  820boatx=36:boaty=15
  830finish=FALSE
  840ENDPROC
850DEFPROCchars
  860VDU23, 224, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 2
55, 255, 255
  870VDU23, 225, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31,
31
  880VDU23, 226, 4, 14, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 3
  890VDU23, 227, 255, 127, 63, 31, 15, 7, 3,
  900VDU23, 228, 24, 60, 126, 255, 255, 126
  910VDU23, 229, 255, 255, 195, 195, 195, 2
55, 255, 255
  920VDU23, 230, 248, 253, 255, 253, 253, 2
55,253,248
   930VDU23, 231, 63, 127, 127, 255, 255, 12
7,127,63
  940subs=CHR$ (231) +CHR$ (11) +CHR$ (22
5) +CHR$ (10) +CHR$ (8) +CHR$ (224) +CHR$ (2
24)+CHR$(224)+CHR$(230)
950boat$=CHR$(227)+CHR$(224)+CHR$(
224) +CHR$(224) +CHR$(224)
960debris$="\_*-_*\-£"
  970delete$="
```

980btop\$=CHR\$(229)+CHR\$(11)+CHR\$(2

29) +CHR\$ (10) +CHR\$ (8) +CHR\$ (229) +CHR\$ (

224)

990ENDPROC

Submarine.

10REM SUB 20REM 30REM * A PROGRAM WRITTEN BY * 40RFM * M HOLMES + GOREM & USE B, N AND M FOR CONTROL 70REM 90PROCChars 100PROCinit 1100NERROR PROCsubhit:RUN 120REPEAT 130PROCplay 140UNTIL finish 150#FX15.1 160INPUTTAB(10, 20) "Another game", g 170IF LEFT\$(game\$,1)="Y" OR game\$= THEN RUN 180MODE 7 190END 200DEFPROCplay 210IF INKEY(-101) AND subx >OTHEN C OLOUR O:PRINTTAB(subx,27)sub\$:COLOUR
1:subx=subx-1:PRINTTAB(subx,27)sub\$ 220IF INKEY(-102) AND subx(35THEN COLOUR 0:PRINTTAB(subx, 27) sub\$:COLOU R 1:subx=subx+1:PRINTTAB(subx, 27) sub

230IF INKEY(-86) AND NOT fire THEN fire=TRUE: missilex=subx+1: missile=m issile+1:SOUND 1,-15,100,2 240IF fire THEN IF POINT(missilex*

32+15,1023-missiley#32)=1 THEN PROCh 250 F fire THEN COLOUR O:PRINTTAB(

missilex, missiley);CHR*(226):missile y=missiley-1:COLOUR 2:PRINTTAB(missi lex, missiley);CHR*(226):SOUND 0,-8,4 ,1:IF missiley=0 THEN fire=FALSE:mis ,1:IF missiley=0 siley=25:COLOUR O:PRINTTAB(missilex, O);CHR\$(226)

260IF .NOT dcharge AND subx+6>boatx

AND subx-4Cboatx AND RND(4)=1 THEN dcharge=TRUE: DY=boaty: DX=boatx: SOUND 2,-15,1,2

270IF dcharge THEN COLOUR 0:PRINTT AB(DX,DY);CHR\$(228):DY=DY+1:COLOUR 2 :PRINTTAB(DX,DY); CHR\$(228):SOUND 2,-10,150,1:IF DY=28 THEN COLOUR 0:PRIN TTAB(DX, 28); CHR\$ (228): SOUND 0,-15,5, 2: dcharge=FALSE

280COLOUR O:PRINTTAB(boatx, boaty); boats; TAB(boatx+1,boaty-1)btops:boat

290COLOUR 1:PRINTTAB(boatx, boaty); boats: COLOUR 2: PRINTTAB (boatx+1, boat y-1)btop\$

300IF boatx=0 THEN boatx=36:COLOUR

O₄PRINTTAB(O,boaty):boats; TAB(1,boaty-1);btop\$:BY=RND(18)*2
3101F dcharge THEN IF POINT(DX*32*16,1023-DY*32-40)=1 THEN PROCsubhit:

finish=TRUE 320ENDPROC 330DEFPROChit

340fire=FALSE: COLOUR O: PRINTTAB (mi ssilex, missiley); CHR\$ (226): missiley

350PRINTTAB(boatx+1.boaty-1)btop\$ 360COLOUR 1: PRINTTAB (boatx, boaty);

370FOR VOL=-15 TO -8 STEP 4 380SOUND 0, VOL, 4, 3

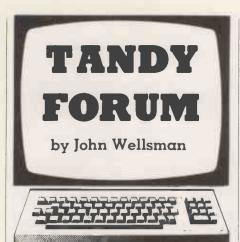
400FOR VOL=-15 TO -10 STEP 2 410SOUND 0, VOL, 6, 3 420NEXT

430FOR VOL=-15 TO -8 440SOUND 0, VOL, 5, 3

460TIME=0:REPEAT UNTIL TIME>100 470COLDUR 0:PRINTTAB(boatx, boaty); delete\$

480boatx=36:boaty=RND(18)+2 490SCORE=SCORE+1 SOOENDPROC 510DEFPROCsubhit 520COLOUR O

S30PRINTTAB (subx, 27); sub\$



Perpetual calendar

A PERPETUAL calendar comes from Mr A Wit who lives in Hoorn, The Netherlands. Mr Wit suggests it is nearly the shortest possible and that it will give the day of any date back to 1582.

It will, but only on the Continent. In that year, Pope Gregory revised the old Julian calendar, instituted by Julius Caesar, which by the 16th century had got rather out of step with real time. Protestant England under Elizabeth I refused to have anything to do with such Papish innovations and it was not until 1752, when we were 11 days out of step with the Continent, that we adopted the Gregorian claendar.

Logical functions

Any programmer, no matter what language he or she uses, should have a thorough grasp of both binary arithmetic and logic as their use can increase the speed and shorten the program, especially

The essential thing is to fully understand the functions And, Or and Not. We frequently use the first two in instructions like

IF A = 1 AND B = 2 THEN.... but this is only a very limited use of the function. The full and proper use of the logical operators And and Or is to compare the corresponding bits of two integer values and produce a third value from the result.

The address in line 30 of Steve Holloway's program is one of those receiving keyboard input data, and lines 40 to 95 decide by direct logical comparison of each individual bit what has been input into address 14400. You can see for yourself if you use this little routine:

10 A = PEEK(14400):PRINT@470, A:GOTO 10

By pressing the arrows, etc. you will see the values that they give to the address.

According to the value at 14400 the program modifies the position of the cursor by altering the set values of X and Y, giving the impression of movement.

Steve Holloway also uses the logical

function Not. It is not quite so simple to explain but the effect is to multiply the operand by -1 and subtracting 1, so

NOTX = (X * -1) - 1

It is well worth becoming familiar with computer logic. There are several books dealing with the subject, and Lewis Rosenfelder's Basic Better and Faster and Other Mysteries gives some excellent examples of how to put logical functions to good use.

Tandy Forth

There is no doubt that the Forth language has increased in popularity thanks to the availability of the language for many micros, and not least because someone has been brave enough to produce a micro dedicated to it. The Tandy Model I has long had a Forth compiler available to it, though only a few enthusiasts ever progressed far with it.

There is no concealing the fact that compared with Basic, Forth is not an easy language to learn, especially if you have begun with Basic. But the rewards for learning its discipline are great. It is very fast and efficient, and it provides a knowledge of programming that can never be acquired if you only use Basic alone. Mr Ernest Bebbington has provided a very useful account of Forth which I hope, will stimulate others to experiment.

THEN X1=X+1 : REM right

(continued on page 172)

THEN

DR

Perpetual calendar.

10 CLS:DIMK(12)

20 PRINT" ** PERPETUAL CALENDAR

**":PRINT

30 DEFINT D, M, Y: INPUT "ENTER DATE

(DAY, MONTH, YEAR)"; D, M, Y

40 FOR I=1 TO 12:READ K(I):NEXT:IF

Y/4=INT(Y/4)THEN K(2)=29

50 IF DO AND D(=K(M) AND MO AND

M (=12 AND Y) 1582 THEN 70

60 PRINTTAB(15) "* ERROR *": RESTORE:

GOTO 30

70 YR=Y:FOR I = 1 TO 12:READ N\$:IF I=M

THEN MS=NS

80 NEXT: IF D=1 OR D=21 OR D= 31 THEN D\$="ST" ELSE IF D=2 OR D=22 THEN

D\$="ND"

90 IF D=3 OR D=23 THEN D\$="RD"

100 A=365*Y+D+31 * (M-1): IF M <= 2 THEN

Y=Y-1 ELSE A=A-INT(.4*M+2.3)

110

A=A+INT(Y/4)-INT(.75*(INT(Y/100)+1))

120 A=INT((A/7-INT(A/7))*7+.5):FOR I=0

TO A: READ AS: NEXT

130 PRINT"- ";A\$;"DAY ";D;D\$;" ";M\$;"

";YR;" -"

140 PRINT: RESTORE: GOTO 30

150 DATA31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31

160

DATAJANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JU NE, JULY, AUG, SEPT, OCT, NOV, DEC

170

DATASATUR, SUN, MON, TUES, WEDNES, THURS, FRI

Logical functions.

10 DEFINTA-Z

20

CLS: X=64: Y=24: SET (X, Y): Y1=Y: X1=X: REM sets cursor in the middle of screen.

30 A= PEEK (14400) : B=NOTB: IF A=0 IF B THEN RESET (X, Y)

40 IF A AND 32 THEN X1=X-1 :REM arrow

50 IF A AND 64

arrow 60 IF A AND 8 THEN Y1=Y-1 : REM up

arrow

70 IF A AND 16 THEN Y1=Y+1 : REM down arrow AND 80 IF A

128 THEN FOR I=1 TO 50:NEXT : REM space bar 90 IF A AND

2 THEN RESET (X, Y) : REM Clear

95 IF A AND 1 THEN GOSUB 1000 REM enter

X=X1 AND 127: IF Y1)47 100 THEN Y=0 ELSE IF Y1 (O THEN Y = 47 ELSE Y=Y1

110 SET (X, Y): GOTO 30

1000 REM INVERT ROUTINE

1010 FOR I= 15360 TO 16383

TE PEEK(I) (128 1015 THEN POKE

I,191:60TO 1030 1020 POKE(I), NOTPEEK(I) AND 191

128 1030 NEXT I: RETURN

60023 SAVE"HOLDG/PC:1

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*Tested by MicroProducts Software Ltd using SAGE II



(continued from page 170)

The fundemental building block of Forth is the word, a user-defined function loosely analogous to the Def FN command in Basic. Like the Basic command, Forth words are usually defined in terms of previously defined words. Thus one word can call up the definitions of many other words through a complex chain of definitions. Any word defined by the programmer has equal status with all of the words already contained in the implementation.

To be accurate, you do not write programs in Forth, you merely configure the existing implementation to carry out the task required. For example, to write a word processor in Forth, definitions are added to the existing set of words to make the computer function as a word

processor. A particular inducement to using Forth is its ability to operate up to 30 times faster than Basic.

The game Mastermind written for a computer is not exactly unique, but it does illustrate the structured approach necessary when writing in Forth. The idea is that the computer chooses a group of numbers and the player has to guess what they are. After each set of guesses the computer tells the player how many of the guesses are correct and if they were in the right order. After a certain number of guesses the computer tells the player the correct answers.

In this version, when making the guesses the Enter or Return key does not have to be pressed. Just type in the required number of figures. When setting the difficulty of the game — the number

of figures to guess and number of guesses

— you do have to press Enter.

PTC positions the cursor at a coordinate on the screen. The format is row, column PTC. #In operates like Input in Basic except that the number input is put on to the parameter stack and is not directly transferred to a variable. CLS clears the screen and homes the cursor. RND chooses a random integer between I and the number at the top of the stack.

While-Perform-Pend is an indefinite loop. The words between While and Perform are executed, and Perform tests the value left on the stack. If it is a logical True value, 1, then the words following Perform are executed and the loop is started again. If it is false, the loop is left and the words following Pend are executed.

```
Tandy Forth.
BLOCK : 90
                                                             NUMBERS )
0 ( MASTERMIND VERSION 0.2 1ST BLOCK OF 5) :
                                                                  NUMBER @ 0 DO I FLAG @ 1 ()
                                                                  IF NUMBER @ 0
TASK :
   O VARIABLE NUMBER
                           O VARIABLE IN-PLACE
                                                                  DO I J ()
                                                                     I FLAG @ 1 ()
                                                                  IF
VARIABLE WON
     VARIABLE NOT-IN-PLACE O VARIABLE TOTAL
                                                                  IF
                                                                       FLAG @ -1 ()
VARIACLE TRIES
                                                                  IF J GUESSLIST @ I NLIST @ =
   5 ARRAY NLIST 5 ARRAY GUESSLIST
                                               5 ARRAY
                                                                  IF 1 NOT-IN-PLACE +!
                                                             8
                                                                  -1 I FLAG ! LEAVE
                                                             10
                                                                  THEN
5 : TITLE 0 20 PTC " MASTERMIND VERSION 0.2" ; 6 : GAME\& 5 0 PTC " GAME NUMBER " TOTAL @ 1
                                                                  THEN
                                                                  THEN
                                                             1.3
                                                                  THEN
7 : CHOICE 7 O PTC " HOW MANY NUMBERS SHALL I
                                                                  LOOP
                                                             14
                                                                  THEN LOOP :
CHOOSE '
                                                             15
       "FOR YOU TO GUESS (3-6 " £IN 3 MAX 6 MIN
NUMBER !
9 : DIFFICULTY
                 9 0 PTC " HOW MANY GUESSES AT
                                                             BLOCK : 93
THE NUMBERS DO "
       YOU WANT ( 5 - 10 ) " £IN 5 MAX 10 MIN
                                                             O ( MASTERMIND VERSION 0.2 4TH BLOCK OF 5 )
TRIES !
                                                                  COMPARE ( COMPARES GUESSES TO ' HIDDEN
11 : HEADINGS CLS " YOUR GUESS" 15 SPACES " IN
                                                             NUMBERS )
PLACE" 15 SPACES " NOT IN PLACE" CR CR
13 : INITIALISE CLS TITLE GAME
                                                                                            e NUMBER e
                                                                   1ST-CHECK IN-PLACE
                                                                                                                  IF
                                TITLE GAMES CHOICE
                                                             2ND-CHECK THEN ;
                                                             3 : REPORT ( GIVES CLUES TO PLAYER )
4 2 + DUP 29 PTC IN-PLACE ? 52
NOT-IN-PLACE ? CR;
5 : RESET ( RESETS 2 VARIABLES AND AN ARRAY )
DIFFICULTY CLS HEADINGS ;
14
                                                                                                                 PTC
15
                                                                  O IN-PLACE ! O NOT-IN-PLACE ! 5 O DO O
                                                                                                                   T
                                                             FLAG !
                                                                     L009 ;
                                                               # WIN?
                                                                         CHECKS IF NO. OF CORRECT GUESSES
BLOCK : 91
                                                             NO. OF NUMBERS
O ( MASTERMIND VERSION 0.2 2ND BLOCK OF 5)
                                                                  IN-PLACE @ NUMBER @ =
                                                             9 : WIN-OR-LOSE? ( CHECKS FOR WIN & REPORTS )
10 CR 1 = IF " YOU HAVE WON " 1 WON +!
11 ELSE " SORRY - I'VE BEATEN YOU. "
            ( CHOOSES GROUP OF RANDOM NUMBERS
   : PICK
NUMBER @ 0
       DO 9 RND I NLIST ! LOOP ;
  : INKEY ( NUMBER INPUT )
WHILE KEY 48 - DUP
                                                                 THEN 1 TOTAL +! CR
" THE NUMBERS I CHOSE WERE "
NUMBERS @ 0 DO I NLIST ? LOOP;
                                                             13
             1 ( OVER 9 ) OR (GET NUMBER & TEST
FOR RANGE )
                                                             15
                          ( NOT IN RANGE SO CLEAR
       PERFORM DROP
STACK & LOOP AGAIN )
7 PEND;
8: ASK ( GET PLAYERS GUESSES )
                                                             BLOCK: 94
                                                             0 ( MASTERMIND VERSION 0.2 5TH BLOCK OF 5 )
       NUMBER @ O DO INKEY DUP . I GUESSLIST !
                                                               : RESULTS ( REPORTS GAMES WON )
CR " GAMES WON " WON ? " OUT OF " TOTAL ? ;
10 : 1ST-CHECK ( CHECKS FOR CORRECT IN-PLACE
                                                               : AGAIN? 4 SPACES " ANOTHER GAME " Y/N :
GUESSES )
        NUMBER @ O DO I GUESSLIST @ I NLIST @ =
                                                                  PLAY ( INNER GAME LOOP )
                                                                  PICK TRIES @ 0 DO
                        IF 1 IN-PLACE +! 1 I FLAG
                                                                  ASK COMPARE I REPORT WIN?
                                                             6
                                                                  IF 1 LEAVE
                         THEN
13
                                                                  THEN RESET
                     LOOP :
                                                             8
14
                                                                  _00P
15
                                                             10 WIN-DR-LOSE? RESULTS
                                                                : MASTERMIND ( MAIN LOOP )
BLOCK : 92
                                                                   RESET BEGIN
                                                                   INITIALISE PLAY AGAIN?
                                                                   END ; MASTERMIND ( EXECUTE WHEN LOADED )
O ( MASTERMIND VERSION 0.2 3RD BLOCK OF 5 )
                                                             14
       2ND-CHECK ( CHECKS FOR EQUAL NOT-IN-PLACE
                                                             15
All £ signs in the above should be typed in as upper-case 3.
```

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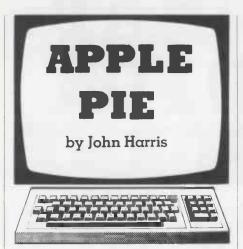
And while we were about our redesign, we added to the 80 column circuitry some further cleverness to allow the Super Osborne to use a CONTOUR Winchester disk. That means that when the time comes you can plug in a CONTOUR and suddenly the world is yours with up to 21 million characters of storage. A 5 million character CONTOUR, baby of the range, costs £1195 + VAT.

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Clock-face and Vibraphone

GRAHAM WILSON of Clifton is becoming a regular contributor to this column. This month he has submitted a program which

sets a clock face in motion on the screen, and a vibraphone implementation in which you can enter a musical score, and then edit, save, recall, list and play it.

The clock face appears to be accurate within the limitations of the individual Apple clocking rate variations. Mr Wilson originally coded the program for use as a dark-room timer since he found the amber screen suitable for use as a safe-light. I'm not sure that I would let my messy dark-room habits quite so close to my Apple, though.

Changing the shape table permits other clock faces to be generated. Message prompts can be created by drawing on high-resolution page 2.

Why it is that Apple users work so hard to generate music on their machines baffles me, considering that of all micros it is the least able to sound musical. I have run the Vibraphone program — as I have run the other musical concoctions that

have occasionally appeared here — and I am sure that the sympathetic vibration of the casing can be doing no good at all.

This particular offering goes one stage further than the others in taking input from paddle 0 instead of the keyboard to give an analogue pitch control. I am incapable of maintaining any semblance of absolute pitch, so the end of my efforts bore little resemblance to their beginnings, regardless of the representation of a piano keyboard drawn on the screen as a guide. Even the normally tolerant cat left home for the duration.

The chief benefit in this program is the ease of selecting note length. There is no way of being musically creative when every note comes out the same length, and even less if they emerge unselectively different. The saving, loading and editing are commendably thorough and simple to use. My doubts concern the intent, rather than the execution.

```
Clock face.
                                                                REM DISPLAY HANDS
                                                                                                                         GOTO 145
                                                                IF B = 1 THEN : GOTO 5000: REM
SKIFS UNDRAW ON FIRST RUN
                                                                                                                         REM
500 REM CLOCK FACE
505 REM GBW 1983
                                                                                                                         REM *** RESTART OPTION
                   1983
                                                         4010
                                                                IF S <
                                                                           > 0 THEN : RETURN
                                                                                                                   156
                                                                                                                         REM
                                                                REM UNDRAW HANDS
ROT= RH
                                                                                                                         RESTORE
                                                         4500
             VARIABLES
1005
                                                                                                                         GOTO 120
                                                         4505
                                                                                                                  165
1010
1015
       REM
                                                                XDRAW 1 AT X1,Y1
ROT= RM
                                                                                                                   169
                                                                                                                         REM
               H, MN, S...START TIME
XI. YI....SHAPE I DRAW
        REM
                                                                                                                         REM *** SAME TUNE OPTION
                                                         4515
                                                        4510 KUI= RM
4520 XDRAW 2 AT X2,Y2
5000 REM DRAW HANDS
5005 RM = MN * 64 / 60
5010 RDT= RM
5015 DRAW 2 AT X2,Y2
1020
        REM
                                                                                                                         REM
        POINT
                                                                                                                         GOSUB 3000
                                                                                                                  175
179
               RH, RM, RS. SHAPE ROTATI
1025
       REM
      DNS
                                                                                                                         REM *** ENTER EACH TONE
                                                                                                                  180
1030
       REM
               LC.....SHAPE TABLE
      LOCATIONS
                                                        5020 RH = H * 64 / 12
5025 ROT= RH
5030 DRAW 1 AT X1.Y1
                                                                                                                         GOSUB 3020
                                                                                                                  185
1035
               BT.....SHAPE TABLE
                                                                                                                  190
194
                                                                                                                         GOSUB 3105
      BITS
1040
       REM
               INC.....INCREMENT TO
                                                                                                                         REM *** CHECK FOR TERMINATO
                                                                RETURN
                                                                                                                  195
                                                               REM SECONDS DISPLAY

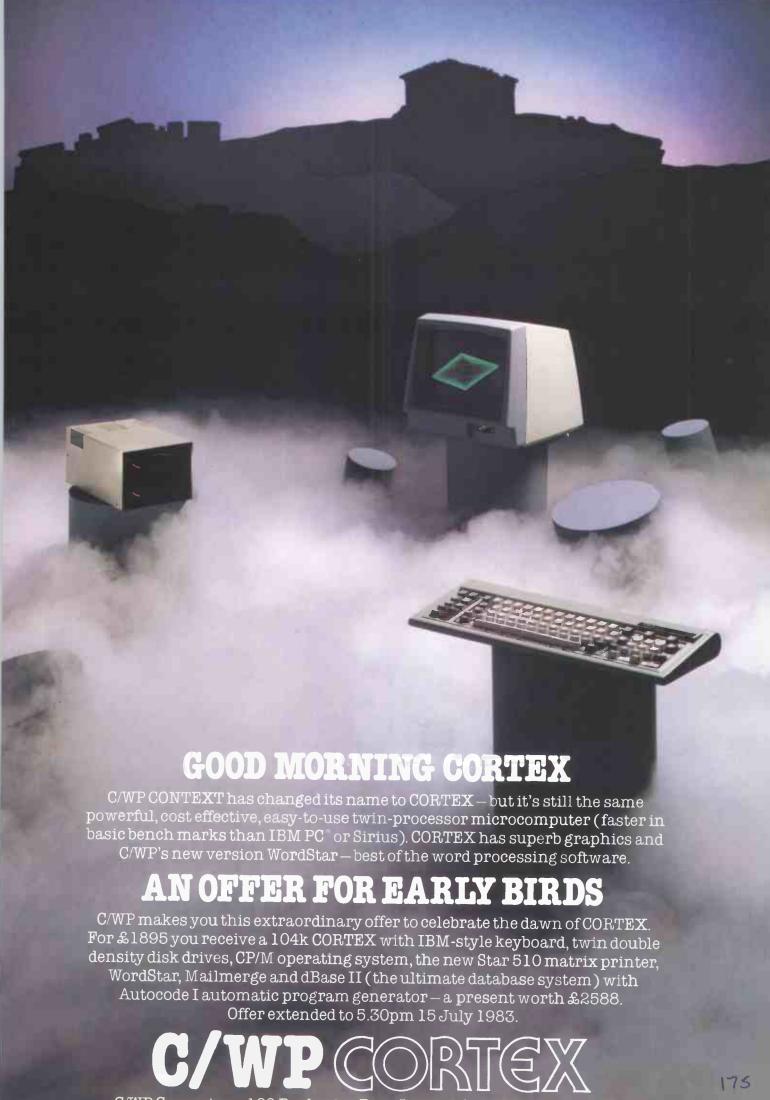
IF B = 1 THEN : B = 0: GOTO
               I.....INCREMENT CO
1045
       REM
                                                                                                                  196
                                                                                                                         REM
                                                                                                                         IF X1 = 0 AND Y1 = 0 THEN I = I - 1: GOTO 225
1050
              B.....FIRST RUN LA
       REM
                                                         5510
                                                                ROT= RT: XDRAW 3 AT X3, Y3
      BEL
                                                         5515 RT = INT (S * 64 / 60)
5520 ROT= RT: DRAW 3 AT X3, Y3
                                                                                                                  204
                                                                                                                         REM
                                                                                                                         REM *** TONE STORE
                                                         5520
       REM SET SCREEN POSITION
                                                                                                                  210 A(I,1) = F:A(I,2) = D
215 I = I + 1
1505
                                                         5525
                                                                RETURN
1510
        REM
                                                                REM COUNTER
FOR I = 1 TO INC
                                                         6000
1515 X1 = 140
1520 Y1 = 81
                                                                                                                  215 I = I + 1
220 M = I: GOTO 190
                                                         6005
                                                               NEXT I
      X2 = X1
Y2 = Y1
                                                                                                                  224
225
                                                                                                                         REM
                                                        6015
1530
                                                                                                                               *** TONE CHANGES
                                                                                                                         REM
1535 X3 = X1
                                                                                                                         REM
1540
                                                                                                                         PRINT "CHANGE NOTE £ <0-"; I;
                                                        Vibraphone.
1545 INC = 529
                                                                                                                         INPUT Es: IF Es = "" THEN 19
                                                                                                                  235
                                                              REM APPLE-VIBROFHONE
        REM INITIALIZE CLOCK
2005
2010
        REM
                                                              REM
                                                                                                                        IF E$ = "N" THEN : GOTO 135
                                                                                                                  240
                                                                   GRAHAM B. WILSON
                                                             REM
                                                                                                                  240 IF E = WAL (E$)
250 IF E < 0 OR E > I THEN 225
255 M = E: GOSUB 3105:M = I
260 A(E,1) = F:A(E,2) = D: GOTO 2
       INVERSE : PRINT "CLOCK": NORMAL
                                                              REM
2020
                                                             REM 27 FEB 1983
       PRINT : PRINT "START TIME"
INFUT "HOUR.....:";H
INFUT "MINUTES...:";MN
INFUT "SECONDS...:";S
                                                              REM
2025
                                                              TEXT : HOME : CLEAR
                                                        55
                                                                                                                         30
                                                              REM
2035
                                                              REM
                                                                     *** INITIALIZE
2040
                                                                                                                                 *** LISTEN SUBR.
                                                                                                                   1000
                                                                                                                          REM
                                                                                                                  1000 REM
1001 REM
2500
2505
        REM
                                                         101
                                                                                                                        FOR K = 0 TO I
F = A(K,1):D = A(K,2): GOSUB
3185
                                                                     CHR$ (13) + CHR$ (4)
        REM LOAD SHAPE TABLES
                                                         105 Ds
                                                              DIM A(500, 2)
2510
        REM
                                                              GDSUB 3000
                                                                                                                   1020 F
        POKE 232.0: POKE 233,3
                                                         115
        FOR LC = 768 TO 785
READ BT
2520
2525
                                                                                                                          GOTO 135
                                                               IF G = 4 GOTO 170
                                                                                                                   1040
2530
2535
        POKE LC, BT
NEXT LC
                                                         125
                                                                                                                   1199
                                                                                                                          REM
                                                               REM
        DATA 3,0,8,0,10,0,12,0
DATA 4,0,36,0,8,24,32,0
DATA 0.0
                                                                                                                   1200
                                                                                                                                  *** LIST TONES
                                                               REM *** MENU
2540
                                                                                                                   1201
                                                                                                                          REM
2545
2550
                                                         131
                                                               REM
                                                                                                                          HOME
PRINT "NOTES", "FREQ", "DURAT
                                                               TEXT : HOME : PRINT "OPTIONS
": PRINT "******"
3000
        REM
                                                              PRINT "1.....ENTER": PRINT
                                                                                                                         ION"
3005
3010
                                                        136
        REM MAIN PROGRAM
                                                                                                                          FOR K = 0 TO I
                                                                                                                         PRINT K.A(K,1),A(K,2)

PRINT K.A(K,1),A(K,2)

IF K > 0 AND (K / 10) = INT

(K / 10) THEN : PRINT "PRESS

XANY KEY> TO CONTINUE": INPUT
        REM
                                                              PRINT "2.....LISTEN": PRINT
                                                        137
3015
3500
        REM
        REM *** DISPLAY CLOCK
                                                               PRINT "3..... FRINT": PRINT
        HGR : HCOLOR= 3: SCALE= 20
3505
 3510
        POKE - 16302.0
B = 1: REM FIRST RUN LABEL
                                                                                                                           ;G$: HOME
                                                               PRINT "4..... RESTART": PRINT
3515 B
                                                                                                                  1260
                                                                                                                          NEXT K
3520
       GOSUB 4000: REM DRAW HANDS
                                                                                                                          PRINT
                                                              PRINT "5..... SAVE": PRINT
                                                         140
                                                                                                                         PRINT "PRESS <RETURN> TO CO
NTINUE": INPUT 2$
GOTO 135
        GOSUB 6000: REM COUNTER
3525
                                                        141 PRINT "6.....LOAD": PRINT
 3530 S
        S = S + 1
IF S = 60 THEN : 11N = MN + 1
                                                                                                                   1290
 3535
                                                              PRINT "7..... SAME TUNE": PRINT
                                                                                                                   2999
                                                                                                                          REM
                                                        142
                                                                                                                   3000
                                                                                                                          REM *** MUSIK MAKER FOKER
        IF MN = 60 THEN :H = H + 1:
                                                                                                                   3001
                                                                INFUT "SELECT ONE :- ";G
      MN
             0
                                                                                                                   3005
                                                                                                                          RESTORE
3545
                                                               IF G > 7 GOTO 145
ON G GOTO 185,1000,1200,155,
5000,6000,170
        IF H. = 13 THEN :H = 0
GOSUB 5505
3550
                                                                                                                                (listing continued on page 177)
        GOTO 3520
```





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Boolean tutorial

The arrival of this demonstration program from Mr J J Taylor of Teignmouth, Devon brings to a head the question of assembler representation within Apple Pie. The program visually represents the decimal, binary, hex and character notation of ASCII, together with And, Or, EOr and the Shift/Rotate operations.

The program is essentially assembler coded and sits in a Basic frame which does little but provide the screen text surround and call the object code. As a tutorial it is

excellent, but anyone meaning to load and run it is only going to key the object code direct and not compile the source from scratch as that takes so much longer to type up.

By printing only the object machine code and not the assembler source, those who can read and benefit from the assembler techniques it uses are denied the chance to do so with the full labels, notes and comments. However, since assembler source takes so much space by comparison with the object code, and is of utility to so few, it will not be printed in the magazine.

If you do want it please write in, enclosing a self-addressed envelope, and the assembler source listing and relevant notes will be sent to you.

Connect Four

A version of this well-known two-player game has been submitted by M C Prior of Aldershot. The high-resolution screen is used for a graphics representation which is well designed and easily followed. My own tactics are not good enough to beat anyone at the game but I enjoyed making the attempt.

```
Boolean tutorial - object code.
        6008- AZ 00 20 B0 60 85 07 A9 6010- OF 85 24 A5 1A 20 BD 60
        6018- 20 D6 60 20 ED 60 20
6020- 61 A5 07 20 ED FD A2
6028- 20 B0 60 B5 08 A9 0F
        6030- 24 A5 1B 20 BD 60 20 D6 6038- 60 20 ED 60 20 17 61 A5
        6040- 08 20 ED ED A5 07
                                                              25 08
        6048- 85 0A 20 F9 60 A9 09 20
6050- 0D 61 A5 07 05 08 85 0A
6058- 20 F9 60 A9 0A 20 0D 61
6060- A5 07 45 08 85 0A 20 F9
        6068- 60 A9 08 20 00 61 A5 07
6070- 0A 85 0A 20 F9 60 A9 11
6078- 20 0D 61 A5 07 4A 85 0A
6080- 20 F9 60 A9 12 20 0D 61
6088- 18 A5 07 2A 85 0A 20 F9
        6090- 50 A9 13 20 0D 61 A5
        6098- 6A 85 0A 20 F9
60A0- 20 0D 61 AD 00
        60A8- CO C9 9B FO 46
60B0- A9 C3 20 A8 FC
                                                        40.08
        60BB- 98 AA 85 06 60 20 5B 60CO- A9 A4 20 ED FD 20 44
         60C8- 20 ED 60 A6 06 86 44
        60D0- 42 AE 20 ED 60 60 AZ 08
60D8- A5 06 0A 85 06 BO 05 A9
        60E0- B0 4C E6 60 A9 B1 20
60E8- FD CA D0 EC 60 A2 02
60F0- 4A F9 60 20 58 FC 4C
         60F8- E0 85 06 AA A9 OF 85
        6100- 60 20 ED 60 20 17 61 A5
6108- 04 20 ED FD 60 20 BD 60
6110- 20 D6 60 20 01 61 60 A9
6118- A0 20 ED FD A9 C2 20 20
         6120- FE 60
```

```
Connect Four.
1 REM CONNECT FOUR, WRITTEN BY M.C.PRIOR
2 DIM A(8.8), B6(2), C(2)
3 GOSUB 100
4 C(0) = 4:L(1) = 9: REM SET COL
          DURS
     HOME
VTAB 6
PRINT "
                           CONNECT FOUR": PRINT
8 PRINT " FOR TWO PLAYERS": PRINT
     PRINT "TRY TO LINK TOGETHER 4
          OF YOUR MARKERS, & AT THE SA
ME TIME PREVENT YOUR
OPPONENT FROM DOING THE SAM
      FOR Z = 0 TO 6000: NEXT
HOME : INPUT "FIRST PLAYER'S
NAME "; B*(0)
INPUT "SECOND PLAYERS NAME ";
 12
           B$(1)
       REM DRAW GRID
HOME: GR: COLOR= 15
FOR X = 2 TO 34 STEP
HLIN 2,34 AT X + 2
VLIN 4,36 AT X
        NEXT X
REM NUMBER THE COLUMNS
FOR Z = 4 TO 32 STEP 4
PRINT TAB( Z + 1); Z / 4;
NEXT: PRINT
PRINT
 18
        PRINT B$ (Q): " YOUR GO, WHICH
      COLUMN? ";
GET C*: IF C* = "" THEN 25
X = VAL (C*)
IF X = 0 THEN TEXT : HOME : END
                    (listing continued on next page)
```

```
(listing continued from page 174)
                                                                                            PRINT "NAME OF FILE :-": INPUT
                                                                                 6020
3010 FOR MP = 880 TO 900: READ D
: POKE MF.D: NEXT
                                                                                           FRINT "DRIVE £ <DEFAULT = 1
>:-": INPUT ""; DV$: IF DV$ =
"" THEN :G = 1: GOTO 6050
G = VAL (DV$)
          REM *** TONE INPUT
3019
3020
                                                                                 6040 G =
                                                                                          HOME: INVERSE: PRINT "LOADING": NORMAL
PRINT D$; "OPEN"; G$; ", D"; G
PRINT D$; "READ"; G$
INPUT I
3021
           REM
                                                                                 6050
3025
3030
           REM DRAW KEY
           GR : COLOR= 15
READ E
                                                                                 6060
3035
                                                                                 6070
           FOR LN = 1 TO 8
READ S.C
3045
                                                                                             FOR K = 0 TO I
                                                                                 6090
           HLIN S.E AT C
NEXT LN
FOR LN = 1 TO 2
3050
3055
                                                                                             INPUT A(K. 1)
                                                                                 6110
3060
                                                                                 6120
6130
                                                                                             INFUT A(K, 2)
           READ S.E.C
VLIN S.E AT C
                                                                                             NEXT K
PRINT D$; "CLOSE"; G$
3070
                                                                                 6140
           NEXT LN
FOR LN = 1 TO 23
3075
                                                                                 6150
8999
 1080
                                                                                             REM *** DATA LINES
           READ X.Y
PLOT X,Y
NEXT LN
3085
                                                                                  9000
3090
3095
                                                                                             DATA 173, 48, 192, 136, 208, 5.
                                                                                 9010
                                                                                          DATA 173,48.192.136.208.5.

206.111

DATA 3.240.9.202,208,245,1

74.110

DATA 3.76.112.3.96

DATA 31.5.3,5.7.16,17.20,1

9.24.21.26.23.28.25.29.27

DATA 4.6.5,4.6.31

DATA 7.4.7.5.10.4.10.5.12,

4.12.5.15.4.15.5.17.4.17.5

DATA 19.4.19.5.22.4.22.5.2
3100
3105
           RETURN
           REM READ FREQUENCY
                                                                                 9020
3110 \text{ X1} = \text{PDL (0)}
3115 \text{ X2} = 30 - \text{INT (X1} * 24 / 25)
5)
3120 X3 = 10 ^ ((X1 * 24 * 0.0251 / 255) + 1.7782)
3125 PLOT X2,10
3130 IF PEEK (-16287) < 128 THEN COLOR= 0: PLOT X2,10: COLOR=
                                                                                  9040
                                                                                 9060
                                                                                           DATA 19.4.19.5.22.4.22.5.2
4.4.24.5.27.4.27.5.29.4.29.5
                                                                                  9070
15: GOTO 3105
3135 F = X3
3140 REM READ DURATION
3145 YI = PDL (1)
3150 Y2 = 31 - INT (Y1 * 15 / 25
                                                                                 9080 DATA 30,29,31,29,31,31
9999 END
```

```
5)
3155 PLOT 34, Y2
3160 IF PEEK ( - 16286) < 128 THEN
: COLOR= 0: PLOT 34, Y2: COLOR=
15: GOTTO 3140
3165 D = Y1
3170 IF (F < 0 OR F > 255) OR (D
< 0 OR D > 255) THEN : COLOR=
        O: PLOT 34, Y2: PLOT X2, 10: COLOR=
         15: GOTO 3105
3175
3180
3184
         GOSUB 3185
RETURN
         REM
3185
3186
3190
         REM *** SPEAKER DRIVER
         PDKE 878, F
3195
3200
         POKE 879, D
CALL 880
3205
         RETURN
         REM *** SAVE SUBR.
4999
5000
5001
         PRINT "NAME FOR FILE :-": INPUT
5020
         PRINT "DRIVE & CDEFAULT = 1
5030
         > :-": INPUT ""; DV$: IF DV$ =
"" THEN :G = 1: GOTO 5050
G = VAL (DV$)
5040 G =
         HOME : INVERSE : PRINT "SAV
5050
         PRINT Ds;"OPEN";Gs;",D";G
PRINT Ds;"OPELETE";Gs
PRINT Ds;"OPEN";Gs
5060
5070
5080
         PRINT D$; "WRITE"; G$
PRINT I
5090
5100
5110
5120
         FOR K = O TO I
5130
         PRINT A(K. 1)
5140
5150
         PRINT A(K, 2)
          NEXT K
         PRINT Ds: "CLOSE": G$
5160
5170
         GOTO 135
5999
         REM
6000
         REM *** LOAD SUBR.
6001
         REM
```

```
Boolean tutorial.
10 HOME
        HOME

IF PEEK ( - 16287) > 127 THEN

IF PEEK ( - 16286) > 127 THEN

VTAB 10: PRINT "THIS PROGRA

M NEEDS GAMES PADDLES !!": END
              CHR$ (4)
      PRINT DS: "BLOAD BOOLEANFDL. OB
      PRINT "BOOLEAN LOGICAL OPERAT
40
      VTAB 3: HTAB 16: PRINT "DEC.
HEX. BINARY CHAR."
VTAB 4: HTAB 16: PRINT "----
70
      VTAB 5: PRINT "READ PDL(0):-"
90 VTAB 6: PRINT "READ PDL(1):-"
100 VTAB 8: PRINT "READ PDL (0):-
110
        PRINT
        PRINT "'AND' PDL(1)="
PRINT "'OR' PDL(1)="
PRINT "'EOR' PDL(1)="
VTAB 14: PRINT "SHIFT/ROTATE
130
          OPERATIONS"
        HTAB 16: PRINT "DEC. HEX. BI
NARY CHAR."
170
        HTAB 16: PRINT "-----
180
        PRINT "'ASL' PDL(0)="
        PRINT "'ASL' PDL(0)="
PRINT "'LSR' PDL(0)="
PRINT "'ROL' PDL(0)="
PRINT "'ROR' PDL(0)="
VTAB 23: PRINT "PRESS ESCAPE
KEY TO EXIT."
200
                  BY J.J. TAYLOR, TEIGNMOU
        REM
         TH. DEVON
```

Undelete

THREE LINES into Gordon Horsington's covering letter to this utility I found my teeth grinding. Three months too late, I thought, since I lost a whole day through deleting the only remaining copy of an unlisted source and found myself ferreting through sectors and tracks, regenerating the program with pen and ink. I consoled myself with the fact that it has now arrived in time for the next occasion.

Undelete will operate on directory entries within DOS 3.3 which have been deleted with the DOS Delete command. The program can be run from any drive but it will only undelete files under slot 6 drive 1, a restriction indicated while running

The program first Catalogs the disc and

puts an inverse-video character alongside any file that has been deleted and may be undeleted. The operator is then given the option to proceed. On receiving the answer Yes, the program undeletes all the deleted files on drive 1 and Catalogs the disc. If the files cannot be undeleted — say, if the disc is write protected — the program ends without the second Catalog.

If all has gone well and the directory is reinstated, the undeleted files should be loaded and saved on another disc before reusing the undeleted disc. I think I would re-Init it after retrieving what I could, just to be safe.

Round the bend

A blob-chasing game inside what seems to be a four-roomed bungalow with a central hallway has been submitted by Graham Giller of Coventry.

The grey blobs shuffle around and eventually allow you to catch them. At that point they reveal whether they are good grey blobs, by adding 10 points to your score, or mouldy blobs, by deducting points instead. The trick lies in remembering which blobs are which, since they then wander a little way off and recommence shuffling in an enticing way.

The game ends when you reach a designated credit score or sink below zero. Since winning involves the accumulation of 150 points the game embodies the fascinating notion that, however hard you try, you might lose anyway — as cynical a representation of life as ever you could hope to meet in a soulless machine.

```
340 A2 = 8416: RETURN
350    POKE 3087, A4: POKE 3094, 1
360    CALL 3072: A3 = PEEN (3095)
370    IF A3 = 16 OR A3 = 32 OR A3 = 64 OR A3 = 128 THEN END
380    RETURN
390    DATA    3072.169, 3073, 12, 3074, 160, 3075, 10, 3076, 32, 3077, 21 7, 3078, 3, 3079, 96, 3082, 1, 3086, 17, 3084, 1, 3085, 0, 3088, 32
400    DATA    3089, 12, 3090, 0, 3091, 3 2, 3092, 0, 3093, 0, 3095, 0, 3096, 0, 3097, 96, 3098, 1, 3104, 0, 3105, 1, 3106, 239, 3107, 216, 3083, 96
```

```
Round the bend.
        10
                           REM ** 'ROUND **
REM ** 'TAUND **
REM ** THE BEND **
REM ** A GAME **
REM **
REM **
REM **
REM **
REM BY G.L.GILLER
REM BY G.L.GILLER
        50
      100 GDT0 30000
110 RESTORE : CLEAR : HOME : GR
: COLOR= 15
115 K = 10
        115 K = 10
116 ZZZ = INT ( RND (1) * 4 + 1)
                                                                ** SCREEN
                                READ A.B.C
IF A = - 90 THEN 200
HLIN A, B AT C
                                  60TO 120
                            GUTU 120
DATA 1,38,3,1,38,36,2,8,22,
12.20,22,-90.0.0
READ A.B.C
IF A = - 90 THEN 250
12.20,22,770.

200 READ A,B,C

210 IF A = -90 THEN 250

220 VLIN A,B AT C

230 GOTO 200

240 DATA 3,36,1,3.36,38,3,19,10,
25,36,10,10,22,20,3,19,25,20
,36,30,3.36,38.-90.0,0

250 COLOR= 0

260 PLOT 10,10: PLOT 10,9: PLOT
10,7: PLOT 10,8

270 REM ** SET MEN
300 A = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
310 B = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
320 C = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
330 D = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
330 D = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
340 E = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
350 F = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
350 F = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
350 F = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
360 G = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
360 G = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
360 I = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
370 H = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
380 I = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
390 J = INT ( RND (1) * 30 * 4)
400 L = 18:M = 28
410 HOME: VTAB 21: PRINT "SCORE
= ";K;" HI-SCORE = ";HK
   ## ( RND (1) * 30 + 4)
## ( RND (1) * 30 + 4)
## 100 L = 18:M = 28
## 100 HOME : VTAB 21: PRINT "SCORE
## 110 HOME : VTAB 21: PRINT "SCORE
## 15 REM ** PLOT GREY MEN
## 17 COLOR= 16
## 16 GREY MEN
## 15 THEN 450
## 16 GOTO 500
        450 A = A + 1
460 GOTO 420
500 PLOT A, B
      500 PLOT A, B
510 N = SCRN( C, D)
520 IF N = 15 THEN 540
530 GOTO 600
540 C = C + 1
550 GOTO 510
600 PLOT C, D
610 N = SCRN( E, F)
                                                                   (listing continued on page 180)
```

```
(listing continued from previous page)
       PRINT
IF X < 1 OR X > 8 THEN 24
COLOR= C(Q)
                 CHECK FOR LOWEST VACANT
31
        REM
       SQUARE
FOR Y = 8 TO 1 STEP - 1

J = X * 4:K = Y * 4 + 2

IF A(X,Y) = 2 THEN A(X,Y) = 0
        : GOSUB 102: GOTO 37
NEXT Y
PRINT "COL. FULL!!": GOTO 24
36
       Q = ABS (Q - 1)
FOR Z = Q TO 4: PRINT : NEXT
 37 Q
NEXT E
       NEXT E

GOTD 20

X = X1:Y = Y1

IF X + 1 > B THEN,93

IF A(X + 1,Y) < > A(X,Y) THEN
        9.5

IF A(X + 1,Y) = A(X,Y) THEN T

= T + 1:X = X + 1

IF T = 4 THEN 94
       IF T = 4 IHEN 7.

BOTO 46

K = X1:Y = Y1

IF X - 1 < 1 THEN 93

IF A(X - 1,Y) < > A(X,Y) THEN
       93

IF A(X - 1, Y) = A(X, Y) THEN T
       TF H(X - 1, Y) = H(X, Y) THEN T

= T + 1:X = X - 1

IF T = 4 THEN 94

GOTO 52

X = X1:Y = Y1

IF Y + 1 > 8 THEN 93

IF A(X,Y + 1) < > A(X,Y) THEN 93
55 I
56 6
57 X
       93

IF Avx.Y + 1) = A(x,Y) THEN T

= T + 1;Y = Y + 1

IF T = 4 THEN 94

GOTO 58
62 GOTO 58
63 x = X1:Y = Y1
64 IF Y - 1 < 1 THEN 93
65 IF A(X,Y - 1) < A(X,Y) THEN 93
66 IF A(X,Y - 1) = A(X,Y) THEN T
= T + 1:Y = Y - 1
67 IF T = 4 THEN 94
68 GOTO 64
69 X = X1:Y = Y1
70 IF X + 1 > 8 OR Y + 1 > 8 THEN 93
93
        93

IF A(X + 1, Y + 1) < A(X, Y)

THEN 93

THEN 93
       T = T + 1:X = X + 1:Y = Y +
                    4 THEN 94
       BOTO 70
       GOTO 70
X = X1:Y = Y1
IF X + 1 > 8 OR Y - 1 < 1 THEN
       77
      1F T = 4 THEN 94
GOTO 76
X = X1:Y = Y1
1F X - 1 < 1 OR Y + 1 > 8 THEN
      IF A(X - 1, Y + 1) \leftarrow A(X, Y)
83
            THEN 93
        IF A(X - 1, Y + 1) = A(X, Y) THEN

T = T + 1: X = X - 1: Y = Y +
```

```
85 IF T = 4 THEN 94
86 GOTO 82
87 X = X1:Y = Y1
88 IF X - 1 < 1 OR Y - 1 < 1 THEN
93
89 IF A(X - 1, Y - 1) < > A(X, Y)
THEN 93
90 IF A(X - 1, Y - 1) = A(X, Y) THEN
T = T + 1: X = X - 1: Y = Y -
91 1F T = 4 THEN 94
92 GOTO 88
          T = 0: RETURN
PRINT B$( ABS (Q - 1));" WINS
95 PRINT : PRINT "PLAY AGAIN?
95 PRINT I PRINT FEHT HONELS:

";: INPUT Z$

96 IF LEFT$ (Z$,1) = "N" THEN TEXT

: HOME : END

97 IF LEFT$ (Z$,1) < > "Y" THEN
97 IF LEFT* (2*,1) <> "Y" THEN
95
98 TEXT: HOME: GOSUB 100
99 GOTO 11
100 FOR X = 0 TO 8: FOR Y = 0 TO
8:A(X,Y) = 2: NEXT Y,X
             RETURN
            RETURN

1F Q = 1 THEN 109

PLOT J - 1,K - 1

PLOT J + 1,K - 1

PLOT J,K
103
104
105
            PLOT J - 1.K + 1
PLOT J + 1,K + 1
GOTO 114
PLOT J - 1,K
106
           PLOT J,K
PLOT J + 1,K
PLOT J.K - 1
PLOT J.K + 1
RETURN
 110
113
```

```
Undelete.
10 REM UNDELETE DOS 3.3
100 TEXT : HOME : Ds = CHRs (13)
           + CHR* (4)
PRINT "PLACE DISK IN DRIVE1
AND PRESS RETURN ";
GET AN*: HOME
POKE 44505,234: POKE 44506,2
110
           PRINT D$; "CATALOG, D1, S6, VO"
POKE 44505, 48: POKE 44506.74
           PRINT : INPUT "UNDELETE FILE
160
           S (Y/N) "; AN$
IF LEFT$ (AN$,1) < > "Y" THEN
170
             END
          END

FOR A1 = 1 TO 27: READ A2,A3

: POKE A2,A3: NEXT

FOR A4 = 0 TO 15: GOSUB 350

FOR A1 = 1 TO 7: GOSUB 270

IF PEEK (A2 - 3) < > 255 THEN
180
           240
           POKE (A2 - 3), ( PEEK (A2 + 2 9)): POKE (A2 + 29), 160: POKE
           3094,2
GOSUB 360
240
250
           NEXT
           PRINT D$; "CATALOG": END
260 PRINT D$; "CATALOG": END
270 ON A1 GOTO 280,290,300,310,3
20,330,340
280 A2 = 8206: RETURN
290 A2 = 8241: RETURN
300 A2 = 8276: RETURN
310 A2 = 8311: RETURN
320 A2 = 8346: RETURN
320 A2 = 8346: RETURN
                    8381: RETURN
```

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16-bit card is based on 8086 with 128K RAM

expandable to 1M.

System automatically loads CP/M 80 into 8-bit processors and CP/M 86 to the 16-bit processors. Each processor has VDU and printer or communication I/Os.

STORAGE

Integral 5-1/4in winehester disk with up to 20Mbyte capacity; integral 5-1/4in floppy with up to 800K capacity.

Add-on winchester up to 160Mbyte and 14Mbyte cartridge tape unit.

PRINTER INTERFACES

One RS232 and one full parallel 1/0 shared by all users plus one private RS232 for each user.

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Each user processor runs its own dedicated copy of the industry-standard CP/M 2.2 or CP/M 86. Shared resources (disks and system printers) controlled by DPC/OS, supporting file/record locking, print spooling, multiple printers and interprocessor communications. Languages available include BASIC, COBOL, PASCAL, FORTRAN, PL/1, APL.

APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE

Word Processing; Financial Modelling; Sales, Purchase and Nominal Ledgers; Payroll; Order Processing/Invoicing; Stock Management; Job-costing; Mailing System; Property Management; and many more.

SOON

CP/M Plus (or 3,0) will be implemented on 8 bit

CP/M Plus (or 3.0) will be implemented on 8 bit processors so that each user can access up to 128KByte via bank switching.
New private CPU cards being developed around Intel 1APX-286 and Motorola 68000. Operating system being integrated include MS-DOS and XENIX.

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```
(listing continued from page 178)
 620 IF N = 15 THEN 640
630 GOTO 700
                                                                                                                                                                                                          1157 REM * MOVE E.F
1160 GOSUB 7000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      1363 IF ZZZ = 3 THEN XXX = 170
1364 IF ZZZ = 4 THEN XXX = 180
1365 REM ** CHECK SCORE
1370 IF K > XXX THEN 40002
  620 IF N = 15 THEN 640
630 GOTO 700
640 E = E + 1
650 GOTO 610
700 PLOT E,F
710 N = SCRN (G,H)
720 IF N = 15 THEN 740
730 GOTO 800
                                                                                                                                                                                                          1170 ON P GOTO 1180, 1190, 1200, 12
                                                                                                                                                         1180 N = SCRN.

1181 IF N = 15 THEN

1182 COLOR= 0

1183 PLOT E,F

1184 E = E + 1

1185 COLOR= 10

1186 PLOT E,F

1187 GOTO 1220

1190 N = SCRNK E - 1,F)

1191 IF N = 15 THEN 1220

1192 COLOR= 0

1193 PLOT E,F

1194 E = E - 1

1195 COLOR= 10

1196 PLOT E,F

1197 GOTO 1220

1200 N = SCRNK E,F + 1)

1201 IF N = 15 THEN 1220

1202 COLOR= 0

1203 PLOT E,F

1204 F = F + 1

1205 COLOR= 10

1206 PLOT E,F

1207 GOTO 1220

1210 N = SCRNK E,F - 1)

1211 IF N = 15 THEN GOTO 1220

1212 COLOR= 0

1213 PLOT E,F

1214 F = F - 1

1215 COLOR= 10

1214 F = F - 1

1215 COLOR= 10

1216 REM * MOVE G,H

1220 GOSUB 7000

1230 ON P GOTO 1240, 1250, 1260, 12

70

1240 N = SCRNK G + 1,H)

1241 IF N = 15 THEN 1280

1242 COLOR= 0

1243 PLOT G,H

1244 G = G + 1

1245 COLOR= 10

1246 PLOT G,H

1247 GOTO 1280

1250 N = SCRNK G - 1,H)

1251 IF N = 15 THEN 1280

1252 COLOR= 0

1253 PLOT G,H

1254 G = G - 1

1255 COLOR= 10

1256 PLOT G,H

1257 GOTO 1280

1260 N = SCRNK G,H + 1)

1261 IF N = 15 THEN 1280

1252 COLOR= 0

1253 PLOT G,H

1254 G = G - 1

1255 COLOR= 10

1256 PLOT G,H

1257 GOTO 1280

1260 N = SCRNK G,H + 1)

1261 IF N = 15 THEN 1280

1262 COLOR= 0

1263 PLOT G,H

1254 G = G - 1

1255 COLOR= 10

1266 PLOT G,H

1267 GOTO 1280

1268 PLOT G,H

1269 PLOT G,H

1267 GOTO 1280

1270 PLOT REP.

1370 PLOT R
                                                                                                                                                                                                         10
10
1180 N = SCRN(E + 1,F)
1181 IF N = 15 THEN 1220
1182 COLOR= 0
1183 PLOT E.F
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1380 GOTO 930
1390 REM ** MOVE WHITE ROUTINES
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      1400 REM * UP
3000 Q = SCRN( L,M - 1)
3010 IF Q = 15 THEN 3090
3020 COLOR= 0
  740 G = G + 1
750 GOTO 710
800 PLOT G, H
 810 N = SCRN( I,J)
820 IF N = 15 THEN 840
830 GOTO 900
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       3030 PLOT 1.M
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       3040 COLOR= 15
3050 M = M - 1
3060 PLOT L, M
  840 I = I + 1
850 GOTO 810
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     3090 PLUI L,M
3090 RETURN
3095 REM * DOWN
4000 0 = SCRN( L,M + 1)
4010 IF 0 = 15 THEN 4090
4020 COLOR= 0
4030 PLUI L,M
                       PLOT I,J
COLOR= 15
PLOT L,M
 920
                  REM ** MOVE WHITE MAN
GET A$
IF A$ = "I" THEN GOSUB 3000
 925
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       4040
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               COLOR=
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     4050 M = M + 1
4060 PLOT L.M
4090 RETURN
950 IF As = "M" THEN GOSUB 4000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    4090 RETURN
4095 REM * LEFT
5000 Q = SCRN(L - 1,M)
5010 IF Q = 15 THEN 5090
5020 CDLDR= 0
5030 PLOT L,M
5040 CDLDR= 15
5050 L = L - 1
5060 PLOT L,M
5090 RETURN
5095 REM * RIGHT
6000 Q = SCRN L L + 1,M)
960 IF A$ = "J" THEN GOSUB 5000
970 IF A$ = "K" THEN GOSUB 6000
980 REM ** CHECK FOR SCORE
990 IF L = I AND M = J THEN 4000
1000 IF
                            IF L = A AND M = B THEN 200
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    5040 FLOT L,M

5090 RETURN

5095 REM * RIGHT

6000 0 = SCRN( L' + 1,M)

6010 IF 0 = 15 THEN 6090

6020 COLOR= 0
1010 II
20
                            IF L = C AND M = D THEN 200
1020 IF L = E AND M = F THEN 200
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     6010 IF Q = 15
6020 COLOR= 0
6030 PLOT L, M
1020 1F L = E AND M = F THEN 200
30 1030 1F L = G AND M = H THEN 200
40
1031 REM ** MOVE GREY MEN
1032 REM * MOVE A,B
1040 GSUB 7000
1050 0N P GDTO 1060,1070,1080,10
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    6030 PCDT L, M
6040 CDL DR= 15
6050 L = L + 1
6060 PLOT L, M
6090 RETURN
6095 REM ** GREY RANDOM MOVEMEN
1050 UN P 6010 1050.107,
90
1060 N = SCRN( A + 1, B)
1061 IF N = 15 THEN 1100
1062 COLOR= 0
1063 PLOT A.B
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     T
7000 F = INT ( RND (1) + 4 + 1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    7000 F = INT ( RND (1) * 4 + 1)
7010 RETURN
7020 REM ** RESET GOBBLED MEN
20010 K = K + 10:A = 5:B = 5
20010 IGOTO 1040
20020 K = K + 10:C = 5:D = 5
20021 GOTO 1040
20030 K = K + 10:E = 5:F = 5
20031 GOTO 1040
 1064 A = A + 1
1065 COLDR= 10
1066 PLOT A.B
1067 GOTO 1100
1067 GDTO 1100

1070 N = SCRN( A - 1, B)

1071 IF N = 15 THEN 1100

1072 COLORE 0

1073 PLOT A, B

1074 A = A - 1

1075 COLORE 10
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    20031 GOTO 14
20040 K = K +
20041 GOTO 10
20100 REM **
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  10:6 = 5:H = 5
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    GOTO 1040
REM ** BEGINNING
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       30000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     HOME
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 30010
30010
VID
30020
HTAB 13
30030
INVERSE: PRINI
BEND": NORMAL
30040
PRINT: PRINT
30050
HTAB 10: PRINT "A GAME BY
G. GILLER"
HTAB 11: PRINT "(C) COPYR
1075 COLOR= 10

1076 PLD1 A,B

1077 GOTO 1100

1080 N = SCRN G,B + 1)

1081 IF N = 15 THEN 1100

1082 COLOR= 0

1083 PLD1 A,B

1084 B = B + 1

1085 COLOR= 10

1084 B = 10 T A B
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    HTAB 13
INVERSE : PRINT "ROUND THE
                                                                                                                                                                                                      1267 GOTO 1280

1270 N = SCRN(G.H - 1)

1271 IF N = 15 THEN 1280

1272 COLOR= 0

1273 FLOT G.H

1274 H = H - 1

1275 COLOR= 10

1276 PLOT G.H

1277 REM = MOVE I.J
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    G. GILLER"
30060 HTAB 11: PRINT "(C) COPYRI
GHT 1983"
30070 PRINT
30080 PRINT "THE OBJECT IS TO GE
T OVER 150PTS. BEFORE YOUR LU
CK RUNS OUT"
30090 PRINT "YOU ARE WHITE: YOU H
1086 FLOT A.B
1087 GOTO 1100
1090 N = SCRN( A,B - 1)
1091 IF N = 15 THEN 1100
1092 COLOR= 0
1093 FLOT A.B
                                                                                                                                                                                                   1277 FEM * MOVE 1.J
1280 GOSUB 7000
1290 ON P GOTO 1300,1310,1320,13
30
1300 N = SCRN( I + 1,J)
1301 IF N = 15 THEN 1340
1302 COLOR= 0
1303 PLOT 1,J
1304 I = I + 1
1305 COLOR= 10
1306 PLOT I.J
1307 GOTO 1340
1310 N = SCRN( I - 1,J)
1311 IF N = 15 THEN 1340
1312 COLOR= 0
1313 PLOT I,J
1314 I = I - 1
1315 COLOR= 10
1316 PLOT I,J
1317 GOTO 1340
1320 N = SCRN( I,J + 1)
1321 IF N = 15 THEN 1340
1322 COLOR= 0
1323 PLOT I,J
1321 FN = 15 THEN 1340
1322 COLOR= 0
1323 PLOT I,J
1324 J = J + 1
1325 COLOR= 10
1326 PLOT I,J
1327 GOTO 1340
1320 N = SCRN( I,J - 1)
1321 IF N = 15 THEN 1340
1322 COLOR= 0
1323 PLOT I,J
1324 J = J + 1
1325 COLOR= 10
1326 PLOT I,J
1327 GOTO 1340
1330 N = SCRN( I,J - 1)
1331 IF N = 15 THEN 1340
1332 COLOR= 0
1333 PLOT I,J
1333 J = J - 1
1335 COLOR= 10
1336 PLOT I,J
1337 HOME
1 = "IKI" HI-SCORE = "IHK"
                                                                                                                                                                                                         1277 REM * MOI
1280 GOSUB 7000
1092 COLDR= 0

1093 PLOT A,8

1094 B = B - 1

1095 COLDR= 10

1096 PLOT A,B

1097 REM * MOVE C,D

1100 GDSUB 7000

1110 ON P GOTO 1120,1130,1140,11

50

1120 N = SCRN( C + 1.D)

1121 IF N = 15 THEN 1160

1122 COLDR= 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            AVE TO GOBBLE THE GREY ME
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          N"
O PRINT "BUT ONE GREY MAN DO
WILL PE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      30110
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    30110 PRINT "BUT ONE GREY MAN DO
ESN'T LIKE YOU AND WILL PE
NALISE YOU"
30120 HTAB 19: PRINT "SO"
30130 FLASH: HTAB 17: "PRINT "BE
WARE": NORMAL
30140 PRINT
30150 HTAB 15: PRINT " 'I' IS UP
1122 COLOR= 0
1123 PLOT C,D
1124 C = C + 1
1125 COLOR= 10
1126 PLOT C,D
1127 GOTO 1160
1130 N = SCRN( C - 1,D)
1131 IF N = 15 THEN 1160
1132 COLOR= 0
1133 PLOT C,D
1134 C = C - 1
1135 COLOR= 10
1136 PLOT C,D
1137 GOTO 1160
1137 GOTO 1160
1140 N = SCRN( C,D + 1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     30160 HTAB 10: PRINT " 'J' IS LE
FT'K' IS RIGHT"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     FI'K' IS RIGHT"
30170 HTAB 15: PRINT " 'M' IS DO WN"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     WN"
30180 PRINT
30190 PRINT "(PRESS RETURN WHEN
READY)"; GET B*
30200 GOTO 110
30260 REM ** END
40000 PRINT CHR$ (7): IF K > =
0 THEN K = K ~ 10: GOTO 1000
 1140 N = SCRN( C,D + 1)
1141 IF N = 15 THEN 1160
1142 COLOR= 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     40002 PRINT CHR$ (7): HOME: PRINT
TAB( 8); "YOUR LUCK RAN OUT"
1142 COLOR= 0

1143 PLOT C,D

1144 D = D + 1

1145 COLOR= 10

1146 PLOT C,D

1150 N = SCRN( C,D - 1)

1151 IF N = 15 THEN 1160

1152 COLOR= 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    40010 PRINT TAB( 8) "YOUR SCORE
WAS ";K
40020 PRINT TAB( 8); "GO AGAIN(Y
OR N)*";; GET 2*
40025 IF K > HK THEN HK = K
40020 IF K > HK THEN HK = K
40030 IF Z* = "Y" THEN 110
40040 TEXT : HOME : END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      40010 PRINT TAB( 8) "YOUR SCORE
                                                                                                                                                                                                      1336 PLOT I,J
1337 HOME
1340 HOME: VTAB 21: PRINT "SCOR
E = "$K$" HI-SCORE = "$HK
1350 REM ** SET SCORE LIMIT
1361 IF ZZZ = 1 THEN XXX = 150
1362 IF ZZZ = 2 THEN XXX = 160
 1153 PLOT C, D
1154 D = D - 1
1155 COLOR= 10
1156 PLOT C, D
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           M.
```



Curve fitting

A COMMON REQUIREMENT in laboratories is the reduction of large quantities of experimental data to a more manageable equation by using curve fitting techniques, notes A D Wilson of Newcastle upon Tyne. Often simple linear or quadratic expressions are inadequate. A very powerful method is to fit to a number, W, of x,y data pairs a polynomial of degree N, where N is not greater than W:

$$y = \sum_{i=0}^{N} V(i+1)x^{i}$$

using the least-squares criterion to obtain the function which best approximates the experimental data, a process which is often termed regression analysis.

This polynomial curve-fitting program is written for the Sinclair ZX-81 with 16K of memory. For clarity the code is written as a series of subroutines which are called

by lines 10 to 100. In what follows it is assumed that the y values contain statistical errors, whereas the x values are known exactly. In this situation regression is said to be carried out on x.

Setting the derivatives of the sum of the square of the y deviations with respect to the polynomial coefficients equal to zero gives a set of normal equations. For a quadratic, N=2, we would get

$$\forall (1) \forall + \forall (2) \sum x + \forall (3) \sum x^{2} = \sum y$$

$$\forall (1) \sum x + \forall (2) \sum x^{2} + \forall (3) \sum x^{3} = \sum yx$$

$$\forall (1) \sum x^{2} + \forall (2) \sum x^{3} + \forall (3) \sum x^{4} = \sum x^{2}y$$

which form a set of N+1 simultaneous equations with N+1 unknowns, V(i), and are thus exactly solvable.

The first step in the curve-fitting process is to generate the normal equations. The program does it in two stages. Subroutine 250 calculates all the $\sum x^j$ terms as F(1,J). For a polynomial of degree N there are 2N such terms. For example, N=2 gives x,x^2,x^3 , and x^4 . Subsequently subroutine 400 sorts through the F(1,J) assigning them to the A(u,v) terms which allow identification of the specific row u and column v. In other words, the normal equations for a quadratic are rewritten as:

$$V(1)A11 + V(2)A12 V(3)A13 = \sum y$$

$$V(1)A21 + V(2)A22 V(3)A23 = \sum xy$$

$$V(1)A31 + V(2)A32 V(3)A33 = \sum x^2y$$

The ZX-81 cannot raise a negative number

to a power j, so it is necessary to calculate ABS x^{j} and use subroutines 300 or 950 to determine the sign.

The normal equations are now in the form which is suitable for computer solution by the method of Gaussian elimination. In this method a multiplier, M_i , is defined. For the quadratic case already considered $M_2 = A21/A11$, such that when the first equation is multiplied by M_2 and subtracted from the second equation, V(1) is eliminated from equation 2.

The A(u,v) are then rescaled and a series of similar multipliers are then defined such that V(1) and V(2) are eliminated from the third equation, leaving it with one unknown V(3). The value of V(3) is therefore found. Back-substitution then leads naturally to V(2) and V(1), and thus the quadratic equation which is the best fit to the data has been obtained. This process is familiar to everyone who has suffered solving simultaneous equations at school and is easily extended to polynomials of any degree.

The conventional augmented matrix formulation of the Gaussian elimination procedure is used, subroutine 500, in which the Σ xⁱy terms, the G(1,J), are converted to the A(u, N+2) terms in line 422. Before each elimination step the rows of the augmented matrix are reordered using subroutine 600. This procedure, often known as partial pivotal condensation, obviates the problems of dividing by zero when defining the multipliers should the A(u,v) term of the denominator be zero, and generally improves accuracy.

(continued on next page)

```
5 REM "POLYFIT"
6 REM POLYNOMIAL CURVE-FITTIN
PROGRAMME
7 REM BY A.D.WILSON
8 REM POLYNOMIAL
                                                                       RETURN
STOP
                                                                226
                  POLYNOKIAL HAS FORM
                                                                       REM EXP LOG DATA CONVERSION PRINT "CHOOSE FORM OF POLYN
                                                                230
                                                                       PRINT
                                                                231
                                                              OMIAL
 SUM( V(I+1) *X**I) =F(Y)
F(Y)=Y OR EXP Y OR LM Y
10 PRINT "DISPLAY INTERMEDIATE
CALULATION RESULTS? PRESS Y"
                                                                232 PRINT "F(X) =Y

F(X) =LN Y

F(X) =EXP Y
                                                                                                             PRESS
PRESS
                                                                       INPUT L$
IF L$<>"L" THEN GOTO 238
PRINT "F(X) = LOG(Y)"
GOTO 240
        INPUT
                                                                234
235
    14
         CLS
              Y=="Y"
                  CALCHS DISPLAYED"
16 IF Y
                                                      INT
                                                                236
                                                                237
   20
                                                                       IF L$<>"E" THEN GOTO 248
PRINT "F(X) =EXP(Y)"
FOR. J=1 TO U
IF L$="L" THEN LET Y(J) =LN
         GOSUB
                    200
                                                                238
         G05UB 230
G05UB 250
IF Y$="Y"
                                                                239
   30
                                                                240
                            THEN GOSUB 320
                                                                241
         GOSUB 400
IF Y$="Y"
GOSUB 500
   60
                            THEN GOSUB 450
                                                               242
Y(J)
                                                                       IF LS="E" THEN LET Y (J) =EXP
    70
                                                                       PRINT J; TAB 10; Y(J)
NEXT J
RETURN
STOP
REM SET-UP POLYNOMIAL NORMA
   BB
         GOSUB
                     700
                                                                244
246
                    800
    90
         GOSUB
  100
         GOSUB
                    900
                                                                248
         STOP
                                                                249
         REM DATA INPUT
PRINT "NO OF DATA PAIRS,U"
PRINT "U=";
  200
                                                                250
                                                                  EQUATIONS
52 PRINT "DEGREE OF POLYN,N"
  202
                                                              252
         INPUT
  205
                   [J
                                                                254
         PRINT
  208
                                                                255
                                                                       INPUT N
  210
212
         DIM X(U+1)
DIM Y(U+1)
PRINT " IN
                                                                256
                                                                       PRINT
IF No
                                                                       FOR J=1 TO 2*N
LET F(1,J) =0
         PRINT "INPUT X,Y PAIRS"
PRINT "X"; TAB 10; "Y"
FOR I=1 TG U
INPUT X(I)
INPUT Y(I)
  214
215
                                                                250
                                                                262
  216
                                                                254
  218
                                                                       LET
                                                                       LET G (1,J) =0
NEXT J
                                                                266
         PRINT I
  220
                                                                268
  555
                    X(I);TAB 10;Y(I)
                                                                270
  224
                                                                                              (listing continued on next page)
```

(continued from prvious page)

The back-substitution process is given as subroutine 700. The subroutine at 800 prints out the regression coefficients and the subroutine at 900 prints out both the calculated values of y, for the x data point values, and the error between the calculated and experimental y values. The square of the error can be displayed by changing C1 to C2 in line 918.

The program was originally written to allow condensation of optical transmission data of glass filters in which transmittance, y, may vary by several orders of magnitude within a small range of wavelengths, x. It was found to be useful to be able to change the y data before curve fitting, for example by taking its natural logarithm. The subroutine at 230 allows the user to change the data from Y = f(x) to y = f(x). The program hundred sets of occasion has a obtained, and the small values for A(u,v). In such intermediate call to be displayed.

from Y = f(x) to either $\ln y = f(x)$ or rep y = f(x).

The program has been used to fit several hundred sets of data. On only one occasion has a nonsensical result been obtained, and this was traced to extremely small values for some of the rescaled A(u,v). In such cases, line 10 allows all intermediate calculations, A(u,v) and M_i, to be displayed.

```
(listing continued from previous page)
                                                            532 RETURN
599 STOP
 272 FOR I=1 TO W

274 FOR J=1 TO 2*N

276 GOSUB 300

278 LET F(2,J) = (ABS X(I) **J) *J3

280 LET F(1,J) =F(1,J) +F(2,J)
                                                            600
                                                                   REM ROW REDROERING
                                                            602
                                                                   LET
                                                                          L = K
                                                          606 IF ABS A(H,K) > ABS A(L,K) THEN GOTO 610
                                                                   FOR
                                                                                TO N+1
        NEXT
        NEXT J
FOR J=0 TO
GOSUB 300
 282
  264
                      TO N
                                                            608
                                                                   GOTO 612
                                                                   LET LEH
                                                            610
 286
 588
  288 LET
              G(2,J+1) = (ABS \times (I) **J) *
                                                            612
                                                                  IF L=K THEN GOTO 626
FOR J=K TO N+2
                                                            614
616
 290
       LET G(1,J+1) =G(1,J+1)+G(2,J
                                                                  H(K,J)=A
NEXT J
RETURN
STOP
                                                                   LET A(K,J) =A(L,J)
+1)
                                                            518
        NEXT J
NEXT I
RETURN
STOP
 292
                                                            620
 294
                                                            655
 295
                                                            624
626
 299
   000 REM ALLOWS NEGATIVE NO TO B
RAISED TO POWER USING ##
802 LET J3=1
804 LET J1=J72
806 LET J2=INT J1-J1
808 TF SGN X(T)=-1 PND J2/38 TH
                                                            699
 300
                                                           700
                                                                                  SUBSTITUTION
 302
                                                                          U(N+1) =A(N+1, N+2) /A(N+1
 SPA
                                                          ,N+1)
  306
                    INT J1-J1
X(I) =-1 AND J2()0 TH
                                                            704
705
                                                                  FOR
                                                                                TO 1 STEP -1
                                                                  FOR J=1+1 TO N+1
LET S=5+8(I,J) *U(J)
NEXT J
             SGN
         IF
  308
EN LET
        T U3=-
RETURN
STOP
                                                            708
                                                            710
 319
                                                                         U(I) = (A(I,N+2)-5)/A(I,I)
                                                            712
        REM PRINTS COEFS OF NORMAL
                                                            714
                                                                  LET
EGNS
        FOR J=1 TO 2*N
PRINT F(1,J); TAB 14; G(1,J)
 355
                                                            716
                                                                  NEXT
  324
                                                                  RETURN
                                                            718
        NEXT J
RETURN
  326
                                                            800
                                                                  REM PRINTS REGRESSION COEFS
 328
                                                            U(I)
        STOP
                                                            801 PRINT "REGRESSION COEFS, U(I
        REM TRANSFER OF F(1,J) COEF
THE A(1,J) NEEDED FOR GAUSS
                                                          802 PRINT "POLY=U(N+1) #X##N...
U(2) #X +U(1)"
803 PRINT
804 FOR I=1 TO N+1
 400
S TO THE A(I,J)
IAN ELIMINATION
 401
        DIM A (N+2, N+2)
                                                                  FOR I=1 TO N+1
PRINT "V("; I; ") ="; V(I)
  402
         LET
                I = 1
        LET A(I,1) = U
FOR J=2 TO N+1
LET A(I,J) = F(1,I+J-2)
                                                            806
 404
                                                                   PRINT
                                                            808
 406
                                                            310
 408
                                                                   RETURN
STOP
REM CHECK ON ACCURACY
PRINT "PT"; TAB 3; "CALCO"; TA
"ERROR"
        NEXT J

FOR I=2 TO N+1

FOR J=1 TO N+1

LET A(I,J)=F(I,I+J-2)

NEXT J

NEXT J
        NEXT
                                                            812
 410
 412
                                                            899
                                                            900
 414
                                                           901
17;
902
 416
                                                          8
 418
        FOR I=1 TO N+1
LET A(I,N+2) =G(1,I)
NEXT I
                                                                   FOR
                                                                         J=1 T0 W
 420
                                                                  LET C=0
GOSUB 950
                                                            904
 422
                                                            905
                                                                   FOR I=1 TO N+1
LET C=C+V(I) * (ABS X (J) ** (I-
                                                            905
  426
        RETURN
                                                            908
 428
                                                          1) *J3)
 449
        FOR J=1 TO N+1
FOR J=1 TO N+2
PRINT "A(";I;J;")=";A(I,J)
                                                                   NEXT
  450
                                                                   LET C1=C-Y(J)
LET C2=C1*C1
                                                            914
  452
                                                            916
 454
456
                                                                   PRINT , NEXT J RETURN STOP
                                                            918
                                                                             J; TAB 3; C; TAB 17; C1
        NEXT I
                                                            355
350
  460
                                                                 LET J3=1
LET J3=1
LET J1=(I-1)/2
LET J2=INT J1-J1
IF SGN X(J)=-1 AND J2()0 TH
ET J3=-1
RETURN
STOP
PRINT
        RETURN
                                                            949
 462
                                                             950 REM ALLOUS NEGATIVE NO TO B
RAISED TO POWER USING ##
                                                            950
  500
         REM GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION
                                                            952
  504
         DIM
               U(N+2)
                                                            954
         GOSUB 400
  506
                                                            956
        FOR K=1 TO N
FOR I=K+1 TO N+1
  598
                                                            958
  510
                                                          EN LET
         GOSUB 600
  512
        LET M=A(I,K)/A(K,K)

IF Y$="Y" THEN PRINT "H=";H

LET A(I,K)=0
  516
                                                            999
        LET A(I,K) = 0
FOR J=K+1 TO M+2
LET A(I,J) = A(I,J) - M*A(K,J)
LET Y$= "Y" THEN PRINT "A("; I
                                                          1000 PRINT
                                                                             "FEUER DATA PAIRS (W="
  518
                                                                                      REQUIRED FOR
                                                                                      REQUIRED FOR SOL
POLYNOMIAL (N="; N
  520
                                                          UTION OF
                                                                     THAN
  522
        TF Y$="Y"
=";A(I',U)
NEXT U
NEXT I
NEXT K
  524
                                                          1001
 526
                                                                   PRINT
                                                                   PRINT
                                                          1002
                                                                   PRINT
                                                          1003
  528
                                                                   PRINT
                                                          1004
                                                                             "RE-RUN"
  530
```







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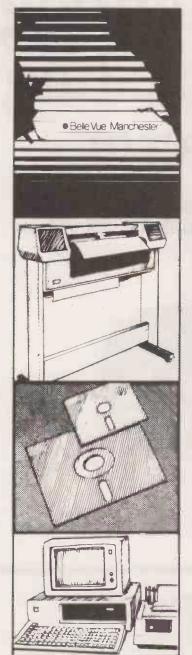
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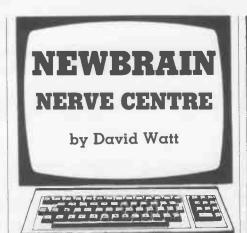
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Letter writer

BY TYPING you letters as a program consisting of Rem statements you can make use of the Newbrain's text-editing capabilities to print nicely formatted letters, using this program by Robert Lewsley. After saving the program on tape, the program will read the saved program, stripping off the line number and Rem token, and print the remaining part of the lines.

RT\$ is set to the value of the Rem token, 142, at line 2390, and the token is tested for at line 2580. If words do not fit on a line they are printed on the next, and the program inserts spaces in the line to justify the right margin.

Again the program is designed to use the Oki 82a. Lines 2490 and 2500 set the characteristics of the printer. For the Epson MX-80 Mk III these lines should be changed to:

2490 PUT £8,18,27,81,64 2500 IF ch\$ = "s" OR ch\$ = "S" THEN PUT £8,15,27,81,80

Perhaps someone may care to contribute a text-editing program to get round the inconvenience of having to type line numbers and Rem statements when entering your letter.

Monitor

Steve Parker of Morecambe, Lancashire, points out that there is no easy way of inputting machine code to the Newbrain, and has sent in a program to fill the gap. Besides allowing you to examine or amend memory, blocks of memory can be stored on tape or updated from tape.

The program displays the current address and byte, in hexadecimal format. You can change the contents of the current address by just entering the new value, or you can select one of the following commands:

1 -view the previous byte 1 -view the next byte

Ctrl-A -- change the current address

Ctrl-C - create a file descriptor Ctrl-O — output file

Ctrl-F — find and read file descriptor

Ctrl-1 - read file

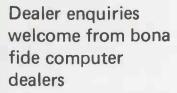
Two Newbrain files are created for each (continued on page 188)

```
2500 IF chs="s" OR chs="S" THEN PUT£8, 29
,27,66
2510 REM - 29,27,66 ≈ 16.5 cpi,short lin
e of 106 chars on OKI 82a
2520 REM but max allowed by NEWBRAIN
is 80 (unless comms port is used)
2530 LINPUT£1, as
2540 1=EN(as)
Letter writer.
2000 REM "letter writer"
2010 REM program allow use of Newbrain
2020 REM and Oki 82a as a typewriter.
2030
2040 REM Text is written as a program
2050 REM containing nothing but rems
2060 REM then saved to tape as normal.
                                                                          2540 1=LEN(as)
2550 IF as=CHR*(4) THEN CLOSE£1:PUT 31:P
RINT "READY":END
                                                                          RINT "READY": END
2560 IF LEN(a$)=0 THEN 2530
2570 FOR i=1 TO 1:REM search for rem
2580 IF MID*(a*,i,1) = rt* THEN 2600
2590 NEXT i
2080 REM This program then reads program
2030 REM tape, stripping line numbers
2100 REM and rem tokens before printing
2110 REM with some simple formatting.
                                                                          2600: i=1-(i+1)
2610 IF i(1 THEN a$=" ":GOTO 2640
2620 a$=RIGHT$(a$,i):REM strip off line
number and rem token
2140 OPENEO, O, "124"
2150 PUT 31
2160 PRINT TAB(30); "LETTER PRINTER"; TAB(
2650 1=LEN(a$)
2180 PUT 10,10
2190 LINPUT ("Enter desired line width (
max. 64 at 10cpi or 80 at 16.5 cpi)
: ") m$
                                                                           2660
                                                                           2670 REM check if small enough for immed
                                                                          iate printing
2680 REM if yes then check if page
2200 IF NUM(m$) THEN 2220
2210 PUT10:PRINT "Bad value - try again"
:PUT 10:GOTO 2190
                                                                                    full and print
                                                                            2700 IF 1) m THEN 2790
 2220 m=VAL(m$): IF m) 80 OR m (1 THEN 2210
                                                                           2710 lc=lc+1
2720 IF le)50 THEN lc=1:PUT£8,12
2730 PRINT£8,x$
2240 PUT 10:LINPUT ("Enter L for 10 cpi
or S for 16.5 cpi : ") chs

2250 IF chs="1" OR chs="L" OR chs="s" OR

chs="S" THEN 2270
                                                                           2740 GOTO 2530
                                                                           2760 REM chop back to previous space 2770
2780
                                                                           2790
2800
                                                                           2810 IF i=1 THEN i=m:GOTO 2850
2820 c$=MID$(x$,i,1)
2830 IF c$() " " THEN 2800
2290 PUT 10:LINPUT ("Is printer at top of form? v/n: ") yns
2850 x$=LEFT$ (a$. ()
                                                                           2860 a$=RIGHT$(a$,(1-i))
2870 lc=lc+1
2880 IF lc)50 THEN lc=1:PUT£8,12
                                                                           2900 REM - distribute blanks into line trying to tidy the right margin
y again":GOTO 2290
2330
                                                                           2910
2340 PUT 10:LINPUT ("Enter name of file
to be printed: ") f$
                                                                           2920 p=LEN(x$)
                                                                           2930 q=m-p: 1F q ( 1 THEN PRINT£8, x$:GOTO 2640
2360 REM - conversational bits over 2370
                                                                           2940 b=0:bt=0:bt=0
2950 FOR i=1 TO p
2950 IF MID$(x$.i,1) = " " THEN b=b+1
 2380 PUT 31:PRINT "Load tape 1 with inpu
                                                                           2970 NEXT i
2980 bq=INT(b/q + .5)
2990 bq=INT(b/q + .5)
2990 y$=' ":CLEAR y$
3000 F0P i=| TO p
3010 c$=MID*(x*, i, 1)
3020 y*=y*+c$
3030 IF c*()" " THEN 3070
2040 bt=bt+1
3050 IF bt(bs THEN 3070
         t file and press play.
rts=CHR$(142)
                                                                           2970 NEXT
 2390
 2400 CLOSE£8: OPEN£8, 8, "1200"
 2410 CLOSE £1: OPEN£1, 1, f$
2430 PUT 31:PRINT "Trying print access n ow":PRINTEB," ":PUT 31
 2450 PRINT "W O R K I N G"
2460
2470
                                                                           3060 y$=y$+c$:bt=0:bi=bi+1:IF bi)=q THEN
2470 x5=" "
2480 REM - set default to 10 cpi short
line then alter if required
2490 PUTE8, 30, 27, 66
                                                                           3070 NEXT 1
                                                                           3090 GOTO 2640
```

Monitor. 101 REM Machine code monitor/tape file system 102 REM by Steve Parker. 103 REM for Newbury Newbrain	15000 h%=bi%: GDSUB 30000: IF e THEN 15000: REM e=error flag for dec to hex & hex to dec conversion. 15700 POKE ad,dc: ad=ad+1: GOTO 15000
104 REM 5600 h%=bis: GDSUB 30000: IF e THEN 15000: REM exerror flag for dec to hex % hex to dec conversion. 9980 REM set up I/O streams % variables etc. 9999 REM	15701 REM 15702 REM end of main loop 15703 REM 29988 REM hex to dec conversion 29999 REM 3000 hxs="0123456789abcdef": e=0: dc= 0: pp=LEN(hs): cp=-1
10000 DN BREAK GDTO 60000: DN ERROR GDTO 60010 10100 FOR i=1 TO 255: CLOBE £i: NEXT i	30100 IF pp=0 THEN RETURN 30200 v=INSTR(hv*,mID*(h*,pp,1))-1: IF v<0 THEN e=-1: RETURN: REM error t rap 30300 pp=pp-1: cp=cp+1; dc=dc+v*16fcp: GOTO 30100 30301 REM
	30302 REM sub end 30303 REM 30998 REM dec to hex 30999 REM 31000 hx*="0123456789abcdef" 31100 hx*="0123456789abcdef" 31100 nr=4096: n2=256; n3=16: c1=1NT(dc/n2): dc/n1): dc=dc=n1*c1: c2=1NT(dc/n2):
14998 REM main loop. 14999 REM 15000 ct=0: bis="": PUT £vf,2 15100 GDSUB 37000: REM ? current byte 15200 cf=0: GDSUB 35000: IF cf THEN 6DSUB 41000: GDTD 15000 15400 PUT £vf,as bis=bis+as: ct=ct+1: 1F ct<2 THEN 15200	dc=dc-c2*n2: c3=INT(dc/n3): c4=dc-c3*n3: hs=MID*(h:*,c1+1,1) + MID*(h:*,c3+1,1) + MID*(h:*,c3+1,1) + MID*(h:*,c3+1,1): hs=RIGHT*(h*,1): RE M i= no of bytes in string to be retained (listing continued on page 188)



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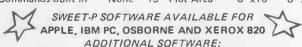
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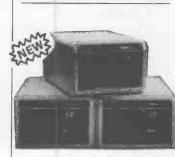
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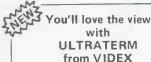
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Benchmark Timings for the Apple
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	Apple II Plus with									
ł	Accelerator II	0.3	2.4	4.5	5.0	5.5	8.2	12.9	2.98	8.6
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ı	IBM Personal Computer	1,5	5.2	12.1	12.6	13.6	23.5	37.4	3.5	17.6
	Osborne 01	1.4	4,4	11.7	11.6	12.3	21.9	34.9	6.1	19.9
	Intertec Superbrain	1,6	5.2	14.0	13.9	14.8	26.3	43.2	5.6	21.9
1	Apple III	1.7	7.2	13.5	14.5	16.0	27.0	42.5	7.5	24.7
	ACT Sinus 1	2.0	7.A	17.0	17.5	19.B	35.4	559	4.3	24.8
	Xerox 820	1.7	5.5	15.5	15.1	16.2	28.9	46.1	8.0	26.1
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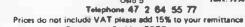




removapple

187

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(listing	continued from page 185)	40999	REM	62120	**************************************
,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	41000	sw=ABS((a=1) #1+(a=10) #2+(a=6) #3+		tts=as:FOR i=2 TO 11:GET ftp,as tts=tts+as: NEXT i:GET ftp,sh,sl,f
31200	e=c1<0 DR c2<0 DR c3<0 DR c4<0	(a=9) *4+(a=3) *5+(a=15) *6+(a=11) *7)		
Ol	R c1>15 OR c2>15 OR c3>15 OR c4>15	41010	IF sw>O AND sw<8 THEN DN sw		,fI:CLOSE ftp: ? fsn, "found ";tts;
	RETURN : REM set error flag as		DSUB 36000, 42000, 62000, 62300, 63000		";: sa=sh*256+sl: fa=fh*256+fl: d
	equired	0,	63300, 43000		sa: GOSUB 31000: ? £sn,h\$: IF tt
31201	REM	41020	RETURN		(>ts THEN 62100
31202	REM sub end	41101	REM	62150	
34997	REM	41102	REM sub end	62151	REM
0-1777	NG.	41103	REM Sub end	62152	REM sub end
		41998		62153	REM
		41999	REM view next byte	6229B	
34998	REM get key	42000	REM	62300	
34999	REM		ad=ad+1: RETURN		"#1": GET ftp,a: FOR i=sa TO fa:GE
35000	GET £kb, a\$: a=ASC(a\$): IF a=0	42001	REM		£tp,a: POKE i,a: NEXT i: CLOSE £t
TH	HEN 35000	42002	REM sub end	:	? fsn, "completed": RETURN
35050	IF a>31 THEN RETURN	42003	REM	62301	REM
35100	cf=(a=1) + (a=10) + (a=11) + (a=			62302	REM sub end
9)	+ (a=15) + (a=3) + (a=6): RETURN			62303	REM
35101	REM	42998	REM view previous byte	62998	REM create file
35102	REM subend	42999	REM	62999	REM
35103	REM	43000	IF ad>0 THEN ad=ad-1	63000	? £sn, "create file": ?£sn, "ente
		43010	RETURN		file name, start & end address"
		43101	REM	63100	
35998	REM get new address	43102	REM sub end		GOSUB 30000:e1=e:sa=dc:sh=INT(sa/2
35999	REM	43103	REM		b): sl=sa-sh*256: h\$=fa\$: GOSUR 300
36000	ads="": PUT Evf.bls	51998	REM find tape file		00: fa=dc:fh=INT(fa/256) 4fl=fa-fh
36100	GOSUB 35000: PUT £vf,a: ad\$=ad\$+	51999	REM		256: IF e OR e1 OR LEN(sas)<>4 OR
	: IF LEN(ad\$)<4 THEN 36100	0.,,,	(16)		EN(fa\$)<>4 OR sa>=fa THEN FUT £sn.
					1.2: GOTO 63100
36200	h\$=ad\$: i=2: GDSUB 30000: IF e				
	EN 36000	59998	REM error handler		? fsn, "outputting file header":
36250	ad=dc+ RETURN	59999	REM		OPEN OUT£tp,1,"*1": FOR i=1 TO 11:
36251	REM	60000	END		OUT ftp, MIDs (ts, i, 1): NEXT i: PUT
6252	REM sub end	60010	IF ERRLIN=62000 THEN RESUME		p, sh, sl, fh, fl: CLOSE ftp: ? fsn,
36253	REM	60020	IF ERRLIN=63100 THEN RESUME		completed": RETURN
35997	REM print out current address			63201	REM
	d byte		0000	63202	REM sub end
36999	REM	60030	GDTD 60000	63203	REM
37000	dc=ad: i=4: GOSUB 31000: ad%=h%:	60031	REM		
d	c=FEEK(ad): c=1: i=2: GDSUB 31000				
2	? £vf,bl\$;ad\$;" ";h\$;:PUT £vf.8.			63298	REM output file
8:	RETURN	60032	REM error check end	63299	REM
37001	REM	60033	REM	63300	? £sn, "outputting file": OPEN
37002	REM sub end	62000	? £sn, "find file": ? £sn, "enter	C	OUTEtp, 1, "#1": PUT ftp, 42: FOR i=s
37003	REM	fi	le name": INFUT £sn,t\$: t\$=LEFT\$		TO fa: PUT £tp, PEEK(i): NEXT i: CI
		(+	\$+n15,11)		OSE ftp: ?fsn. "completed": RETURN
		62100		63301	REM
0997	REM select routine for control c		as="#" THEN CLOSE Etp: GOTO 6210	63302	REM sub end
	es	0		63303	REM

(continued from page 185)

Monitor file. The Descriptor file contains the file name and start and addresses and the second file the actual machine code. The descriptor files are all the same length because the file name is truncated or padded out to 11 characters. You can change the descriptor file without overwriting the following file.

When using the program, reserve an area of memory for your machine-code routine before entering your code, otherwise Basic may overwrite it. Remove the Rems to reduce the size of the program if you need more space to code in; Mr Parker claims the program will run in a little less than 16K with the Rems removed. You might find it useful to leave out the Error and Break traps until you are satisfied the program is running correctly.

Hangman

For those readers with small children, John Braga of Huntingdon has provided a version of the well-known game Hangman. The words to be used by the program should be typed into lines 1000 to 1099. Line 1099 itself should be left unchanged as the * acts as an End of Data signal. You can choose the words with the age of the child in mind.

Having two small children myself, I know how keen they are to press the buttons. My $3\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old daughter was more interested in seeing the little man get drawn than in guessing the word, but either way she had a great deal of fun playing the game.

```
330 GOTO. 100
 Hangman.
                                                                                           350 REM 360-380 DRAW THE SCAFFOLD!
360 PLOT PLA(1,2), DRAW(.5,1,1), DRAW(1.5,
    REM HANGMAN PROGRAM FOR NEWBRAIN
                                                                                           1,1):RETURN:REM BASE
370 PLOT PLA(1,2),MVE(1,9):RETURN:REM PO
    REM (C) JOHN BRAGA 1982
4 REM
5 REM
                                                                                           380 PLOT PLOT PLA(1,9), MVE(3.5,9), FLA(1,
B), MVE(2,9): RETURN: REM BAR
390 PLOT PLA(3,9), MVE(3,8) : RETURN : REM
10 OPEN £0,0,"1200"
20 CLOSE £1: OPEN £1,11, "160": REM OPEN £REM OPEN £2,5: REM OPEN £YBORD FOR SINGLE CHARACTER ENTRY
30 PLOT BCK(1), WIPE, RANGE(24,10): GD=0:
                                                                                            400 REM DRAW HEAD
                                                                                           400 PLOT PLA(3,B), DEGREES, TURN(180), ARC(PI,360): RETURN
420 PLOT PLA(3,7.8), FIL: RETURN
450 REM DRAW NECK
             WR=0 . REM CLEAR COUNTERS AND SCRE
40 AL(1)=1 : CLEAR AL() : Y$="" : REM CL
EAR ARRAY
45 PLOT PLA(7,9), MODE(0), "H A N G M A N
                                                                                            460 PLOT PLA(2.9,8), MVE(2.9,6.7), MVE(3.1,6.7), MVE(3.1,8), PLA(3,7), FIL :RETU
470 REM DRAW BODY
                                                                                            480 PLOT PLA(3,6.7), TURN(180), ARC(2*PI,3
60): RETURN
                                                                                           490 PLDT PLA(3,6.77,F12.50)
500 REM LEFT ARM
510 PLOT PLA(3,6),MVE(1.6,6),DRW(1.4,6.1,1),DRW(1.4,5.9,1),
DRW(1.4,6.1),DRW(1.4,5.9,1),
DRW(1.4,5.8,1),DRW(1.4,5.7,
                                                                                            490 PLOT PLA(3,6.7), FIL : RETURN
!": END
70 FOR Z=1 TO LEN(X$)
80 FLOT MODE(1),PLA(Z*1.5+7,5),"
EM DRAW BLANKS
EM DRAW BLANKS

90 NEXT Z

100 PUT 12: FRINT "Guess a letter! "

110 GET £2, Z : REM GET CHARACTER

120 1F Z<97 OR Z>122 THEN 110 : REM LOOP

1F NOT ALLOWED

130 PUT Z : REM PRINT IF OK

140 Z$=CHR$(Z)

145 F=0 : REM FOUND FLAG

150 FOR Y=1 TO LEN(X$)

152 IF MID$(X$,Y,1)=7$ THEN IF AL(Y)=0 I
                                                                                            520 RETURN
                                                                                           520 RETURN

550 REM RIGHT ARM

560 PLOT PLA(3,6), MVE(4.3,6), DRW(4.5,6.1

), DRW(4.5,6,1), DRW(4.5,5.9,1),

DRW(4.5,5.7,1)
                                                                                            570 RETURN
                                                                                           570 RETURN
600 REM LEFT LEG
610 PLOT PLA(2.5,5,MVE(2,3.4),MVE(2,1.8)
,MVE(1.8,2),PLA(2.8,5),
MVE(2.3,3.4),MVE(2.1,1.8),M
VE(1.8,2),PLA(2.2,3.4),FIL
       IF MID*(X*,Y,1)=Z* THEN IF AL(Y)=0 THEN AL(Y)=1 : F=1 : GD=GO+1 * PLOT PLA(1.5*Y+7,5*,MDDE(2)," "&Z*&" "
 154 NEXT
                                                                                            640 RETURN
156 IF F=0 THEN 300 : REM GOTO 300 IF NO
T FOUND
                                                                                            450 REM RIGHT LEG
                                                                                            650 PLOT PLA(3.5,5), MVE(4,3.4), MVE(4,1.8), MVE(4,2,2), PLA(3.2,5), MVE(3.8,3.4), MVE(3.9,1.8), MVE(4.2,2), PLA(3.9,3.4), FIL
160 IF GGKLEN(X$) THEN 100 : REM LOOP BA
CK IF MORE TO GO
170 PUT 31 : REM CLEAR
180 PRINT "Hurrah! You have been repri
                                                                                            690 RETURN
                                                                                            700 PUT 31
 190 PRINT "Fress any key"; : GET £2, Z
                                                                                            700 PRINT "You are hanged!"
720 PRINT "The word was "; X*
730 PRINT "Fress any key ";: GET J2, Z
 200 GDTO 30
300 REM WRONG GUESS!
305 Ys=Y58Z5 : PUT 22,1,5 : PRINT "Wrong - "; Y$
                                                                                            740 GOTO 30
1000 DATA TEST, EXAMPLE, PUT, ANY, WORD, HERE
```

320 ON WR GOSUB 360, 370, 380, 390, 410, 420,

460,480,490,510,560,610,660 325 IF WR=13 THEN 700 1005 DATA OR, HERE, E-TCETERA

ATA SIGNAL

1099 DATA # : REM LEAVE THIS AS END-OF-D



Pinball.

Pinball

A COMPUTERISED VERSION of the arcade game for the Sharp MZ-80k comes from Frank and Lil Rooney of Manchester. The force with which the ball is to be "shot" is selected on a scale 1 to 9 and determines both the initial speed at which the ball travels and also the extent to which it traverses the top of the table before falling.

Points are scored as the ball bounces off the bumpers: five points for the four edge bumpers, 10 for the six round bumpers, and 25 for the two centre bumpers. When hit, the bumper flashes on and off with appropriate sound effects.

The flippers are controlled by the keys B and M but fast responses are required to

press the flipper keys just as the ball is on the flipper. There are three balls per game, with an extra ball when a score of 1,000 is reached. The score, high-score and balls left are continuously displayed.

Care must be taken to use the correct graphics sysmbols. Solid symbols are used for all the boundaries. Shaded symbols are used for all the bumpers. The flippers are ASCII character 215.

Poke 10167,1 in line 103 switches off the Peek-protect so that continuous monitoring of the keyboard is possible for the starting key being pressed. The Peekprotect, Poke 10167,0 is restored in line 110 so that subsequent Peeks for location of the ball are limited to video RAM.

```
GOSUB111

GOSUB71:GOTO61

POKEP, 0: POKEP+A, 71: P=P+A

IFFL=1THENFL=0: POKE54109, 0: POKE54111, 0: POKE54149, 54: POKE54151, 54

GETF$: IFF$=""THENRETURN

IFF$="B"THENFL=1: POKE54149, 0: POKE54109, 118: MUSIC"GO": RETURN

IFF$="M"THENFL=1: POKE54151, 0: POKE54111, 119: MUSIC"GO"
7 1FF%- 1
8 RETURN
9 PRINT"BBBBBBBBBB"; SC:RETURN
10 PQ=0:IFP<G(1)THEN13
11 FORF=1TO6:IFP=G(F)THEN53
           NEXTF
IFFEEK(P+A)<>OTHEN25
IFP=53404THENA=-41
GOSUB3:GOTO10
FORD=1TO8:IFO(D)=ATHEN18
 16
           FORD=1TO8: IFO(D) =ATHEN18
NEXTD
D=D+INT(RND(1)*5+2): IFD>8THEND=D-8
IFD<1THEND=D+8
A=O(D): PL=P: GOTO10
IFP=54110THEN53
IF(P=54109)*(F*="B")THENA=-41: GOSUB3: GOTO10
IF(P=5411)*(F*="M")THENA=-39: GOSUB3: GOTO10
A=FF: FORII=1TO30: NEXTII: GOSUB3: GOTO21
FORJ=1TO8: IFPEEK(P+A+O(J))=74THENM=P+A+O(J): GOTO42
NEXTJ
 18
222222222223333
            PP=PEEK(P+A): IFP<G(2)THEN31
IF(PP=67)*(P<54110)THENFF=1:GOTO21
IF(PP=54)*(P<54110)THENFF=1:GOTO21
IF(PP=67)+(PP=54)THENFF=-1:GOTO21
            FORJ = - 1TO1: IFFEEK (P+A+J) = 212THENM=P+A+J: P1=212: GOTO46
NEXTJ
            FORJ=-40T040STEP40:P2=PEEK(P+A+J)
IF(P2=209)+(P2=210)THENM=P+A+J:P1=P2:GOT046
            TF(PZ=209)+(PZ=210)THENM=P+A+J:P1=PZ:GUTU46
NEXTJ
IF(PP=67)+(PP=66)+(PP=77)+(PP=78)+(PP=86)THENPQ=2
IF(PQ=2)*(P<>PL)THENMUSIC"_DO"
IFPQ=2THEN16
FORJ=1T010:IFPEEK(P+A+F(J))=75THEN47
NEXTJ
REPZ=21014
          GOTO16
FORL=1TO3
FORK=2TO8STEF2:POKEM+M(K),0:NEXTK:MUSIC"TAO"
FORK=2TO8STEF2:POKEM+M(K),208:NEXTK:MUSIC"AO":NEXTL:SC=SC+10
GOSUB9:GOTO16
FORI=1TO2:POKEM,0:MUSIC"AO":POKEM,P1:MUSIC"_AO":NEXTI:SC=SC+5:GOSUB9:GOTO16
Q=P+A+F(J):FORL=1TO5
POKEQ-40,0:POKEQ-39,0:POKEQ-1,0:POKEQ+2,0:POKEQ+39,0:POKEQ+42,0
POKEQ+80,0:POKEQ+81,0:MUSIC"TDO"
POKEQ-40,215:POKEQ+42,215:POKEQ-39,216:POKEQ+39,216
POKEQ+2,213:POKEQ+42,215:POKEQ-39,216:POKEQ+81,214
MUSIC"TAO":NEXTL:SC=SC+25:GOSUB9:GOTO16
IF (P=54017)+(P=54043)THENA=40:GOSUB3
IF (P=54057)+(P=54043)THENA=40:FORH=1TO2:GOSUB3:NEXTH
IFPEEK(P+A)=77THENA=41:GOSUB3:A=1:GOSUB3:GOTO59
A=40:GOSUB3
             GOTO16
 45
 46
 49
50
51
56
          A=40:GOSUB3
IFPEEK(P+A)=OTHENGOSUB3
MUSIC"_A7":POKEP.O:P=PS:GOSUB103
IF(WW=O)*(SC)=1000)THENBA=BA+1:WW=1
IFP<53485THEN63
FORI=1TO(11-Z)*10:NEXTI:A=-40:GOSUB3:GOTO61
A=-41:GOSUB3
FORX1=1TOZ1:FORI=1TO(11-Z)*5:NEXTI:A=-1:GOSUB3:NEXTX1
```

(continued on next page)

A=40:GOTO10 PRINT"@GAME OVERBUU"

60 61

65 66

```
(continued from previous page)
                         PRINT"SCORE =";SC:IFSC>HSTHENPRINT"BTHIS IS THE HIGHEST SCORE":HS=SC PRINT"BBPress any key for another game" GETA$:IFA$=""THEN69
        68
   69 GETA$: IFA$=""THEN69
70 GOT02
71 PS=54165: BA=3: SC=0: WW=0: PRINT"E";
72 PRINTT$: "#
73 PRINTT$: "#
74 PRINTT$: "#
75 PRINTT$: "#
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80 PRINTT$: "#
81 PRINTT$: "#
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99 PRINTT$: "#
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90 PRINTT$: "#
91 PRIN
                          GOTO2
      \frac{102}{103}
                           104
      106
       108
                                                                                             50000A.
55 HS
                                                                                                                                                                                                       * * *
                           FRINT"
FRINT"
PRINT"
                                                                                                                       114
                                                                                                 3333
                                                                                                                                                                               * *
                                                                                                                                                                                                       *
                          333
      116
      120
      121
122
123
      124
                                         (B) (M)"

INT"UU Extra Ball at 1000 Points"

INT"UU Food Press any key to Start

TK$:IFK$=""THEN134

TURN
      130
                           PRINT"S
PRINT"SS
PRINT"SS
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                RETHEN
```

Chinese characters

IN ORDER TO include Chinese names in a name-and-address file, M J Bates of Chelmsford, Essex wrote this routine on an Epson HX-20. To use it the characters have to be drawn on a 16-by-15 grid and entered as hex numbers 0 to 7FFF as read along the X axis. A RAM file of characters built up in this way can be saved on tape using the monitor. Default will output the last items entered.

While on the subject of Chinese, Mr Bates wants to know whether any readers have an algorithm to convert from the Chinese lunar calendar to the Gregorian calendar and vice versa. Please let us know.

```
Chinese characters.
```

```
5000 CLEAR 200,1600
5010 DEFINT A
5020 INPUT "FILE NO.";F
5030 DEFFIL 2,(F-1)*160
                                                                                  5160 S≃S+16
5170 NEXT N
                                                                                  5180 CLS
5190 S=0
5040 S=0
5050 FOR N=1 TO 5
5060 FOR X=1 TO 16
5070 PRINT N; "/"; X; TAB(8
                                                                                  5200 FOR N=1 TO 5
5210 FOR X=0 TO 15
                                                                                   5220 GET% X+(($\26)*16),
                                                                                  5230 A=A AND &H7FFF
5240 FOR Y=0 TO 15
5250 IF A AND 1 THEN PSE
5080 B$="&H
5090 INPUT C$
5100 IF C$="" THEN GOTO
5180
                                                                                  T(X+S,16-Y)
5260 A=A\2
5270 NEXT Y
5110 MID$(B$,3)=C$
5120 A=VAL(B$)
5130 A=A AND %H7FFF
5140 PUT% (X+S)-1,A
5150 NEXT X
                                                                                  5280 S=S+26
5290 NEXT N
                                                                                             COPY
                                                                                   5310 FND
                                                                                                                                                     Щ
```

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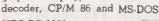
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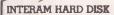
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MINSTREL

The U.K.'s competitively priced, S-100 bus based microcom-

puter with integral high capacity hard disks.

Manufactured in England, the MINSTREL standard configurations include 800K 1.6mb floppy and 5-20 mb of hard disk storage



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THE PERSON

EPSON RX-80 and FX-80 The latest additions to

Epson's range of extremely reliable printers, with speeds of 100 and 160 cps respec-

tively. Both feature dot addressable graphics with centronics parallel interface as standard with optional RS-232C and IEEE interfaces.

ICL KDS7362 This is ICL's latest VDU designed for the

microcomputer market. The KDS 7362 is good and attractively designed. Supplied with every VDU are an extra set of keycaps to

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FLOWRITER RP1300 and RP1600 High performance, reliable, daisy

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wheel printers with print speeds of 37 and 60 cps respectively. The Flowriter's internal microprocessor controls propor-

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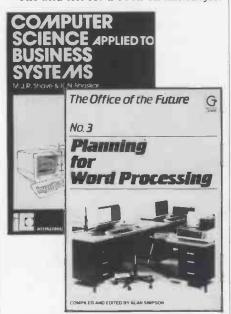
Business books

Business users need help not hindrance; John Cookson found it hard to come by.

MANY AUTHORS have attempted to provide the business users with the information they need to apply microcomputers successfully, generally with very limited success. *Choosing and Using a Business Microcomputer* by Robin Bradbeer, Barry Miles, Julian Allason and Robert Webb is no exception.

The whole area is treated in less than 200 pages, so the text is necessarily superficial. Some useful general advice is given, but in practice the business user is presented with problems for which detailed knowledge is required — estimating the size of an application, for example. Such information is not provided by this text, and there are some amazingly sloppy or incorrect statements. One particularly glaring one is a reference on page 61 to "another language called Pascal, a more efficient version of Basic".

The acid test for a book on this subject



is whether it would help sigificantly in making sure business users are able to find a system to fulfil their needs. This one would not.

Personal Computing by Daniel E McGlynn is an ambitious attempt to cover the entire spectrum of personal computing from satellite communications and databanks to interfacing techniques. Its last 112 pages are filled with appendices, mostly containing information which is of doubtful value and liable to become outdated rather quickly.

There are a number of useful tables and diagrams, but in attempting to cover such a wide area the author can only give sketchiest overviews of the material. Some

of the text is outdated — the section on APL on micros, for example — and there are mistakes, as in the Pascal program on page 92 which has a syntax error. Most of the book is fairly up to date, and it includes information on the IBM PC. It could be seen almost as an illustrated dictionary of terms used in personal-computing applications.

Osborne and Cook's Business System Buyer's Guide starts with an excellent idea. It presents a set of case studies illustrating boondoggles which occur when computers are introduced to businesses without proper planning and design

One of the unfortunate assumptions the authors make is that a computer is a good idea. Most businesses would be better off if the first question they asked themselves was "do we need a computer?" rather than worrying about how to introduce one.

As an antidote to the difficulties they illustrate, the authors stress the importance of system specification. Unfortunately, this is where their promising approach starts to fall down as their introduction to the specification process it too short and sketchy.

In other areas, the general advice given is in some cases dangerous. For example, they say that the language chosen makes no difference to the user which, if the difference is between a compiled language and a much slower interpreted one, may be far from the case.

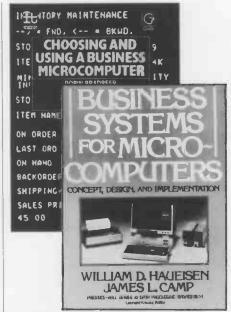
Osborne and Cook do give some good advice, but not enough to allow business users to approach the introduction of computers with confidence.

Reading Richard W Lott's Basic with Business Applications is like travelling back in time. It is one of the worst texts on programming I have ever seen.

The first 12 chapters provide a disastrous introduction to Basic and are an excellent receipe for producing badly structured "plate of spaghetti" programs. The examples in the text are extremely poor, and the author does not apparently believe in commenting on his programs.

Many books on Cobol are extremely turgid and hard to read. It is therefore a pleasure to find *Computer Programming in Cobol* by Melinda Fisher, which is short, easy to read and clearly written by an author who is well aware of the pitfalls and problems of presenting the language. A conventional introduction to the syntax is interspersed with a number of helpful suggestions to students.

The only weakness is that Fisher does not discuss program design in sufficient



depth, this would be impossible in a book of this length. All in all it makes an excellent supplementary text, though it would need to be added to in order to give a balanced introduction to programming.

The 416-page Business Systems for Microcomputers, Concept, Design and Implementation by W D Haueisen and J L Camp should certainly be big enough to provide an adequate introduction to the topic described by its title. It is, however, a big disappointment. Although it talks about microcomputer selection, it rapidly chooses one particular manufacturer, Datapoint, to model the systems it discusses. It therefore offers the reader little help with the critical analysis phase, when the nature and size of the application is assessed and the basis for selecting the hardware is determined.

Equally, the book gives little help when it comes to the selection of packages. Analysis of the potential applications is dealt with in a very cursory fashion. The authors decide on what is clained to be a database approach to systems implementation but do not use a proprietary DBMS system or any of the analytical tools associated with database implementations. Nowhere are the problems of taking this route discussed adequately, especially the problem of maintaining integrity of the database in the event of serious failure. The text inevitably launches into great detail on the problems of file design.

The text finishes with a sketchy desription of integration and use, and includes a brief and rather poor

(continued on next page)

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discussion of distributed data processing. The authors think testing programs is a good idea, but fail to give any rational strategy for doing so.

The most serious worry about a book like this is that someone might read it and try to implement a system based on what it says. That would be a recipe for disaster: there is insufficient detail in the right areas, and an excess of detail in areas where it is not necessary.

Office of the Future No. 3, Planning for Word Processing edited by A Simpson is a compilation of the views of 18

individuals and groups active within the general areas of word and text processing. The contributions are mostly clear and well-written and well-suited to their intended audience: managers who are contemplating the introduction of wordprocessing systems.

Accepting that each contributor has to say how wonderful his own firm's efforts are in this field, there is still a wealth of information and food for thought in the text. It is in the general advice it gives that this book is most useful. The basic terminology is clearly explained and the the pitfalls are well delineated.

The most useful contributions are those on system selection and feasibility by Richard Grimes, which contains a lot of solid common sense, and the Phillips Checklist to Word Processing which again has much useful and helpful information. At £9.50 it is an expensive book, but a worthwhile investment for managers at whom it is aimed.

Computer Science Applied to Business Systems by M J R Shave and K N Bhaskar is aimed at the computer-science student who needs an introduction to the application of computers to business problems. There has long been an unfulfilled need for such a text and this book satisfies it admirably.

In 240 pages the work cannot be exhaustive, but it covers all the major areas adequately. It starts from defining systems analysis, then describes the basic features of computer systems, how business is organised, accounting systems, file organisation and processing, data capture, description and documentation of systems, ordered access to data, and on-line and real-time systems.

The text is commendably clear and concise, and manages to pack a vast amount of information into comparatively few pages. Obviously the book would have to be supplemented by other texts, but it provides an excellent foundation for the student or hobbyist, or even professional programmers who wish to broaden their knowledge.

Choosing and Using a Business Microcomputer by Robin Bradbeer, Barry Miles, Julian Allason and Robert Webb. Published by Gower, 171 pages, £12.50.

Personal Computing by Daniel R McGlynn. Published by John Wiley, 335 pages, £11.65.

Business System Buyer's Guide by A Osborne and S Cook. Published by Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 165 pages, £5.95.

Basic with Business Applications by Richard W Lott. Published by John Wiley, 306 pages.

Computer Programming in Cobol by Melinda Fisher. Published by Hodder and Stoughton in the Teach Yourself series, 202 pages, £2.95.

Business Systems for Microcomputers, Concept, Design and Implementation by W D Haueisen and J L Camp. Published by Prentice Hall, 416, pages, £19.95.

Office of the Future No 3, Planning for Word Processing edited by A Simpson. Published by Gower, 150 pages, £9.50.

Computer Science Applied to Business Systems by M J R Shave and K N Bhaskar. Published by Addison-Wesley, 246 pages, £6.95.



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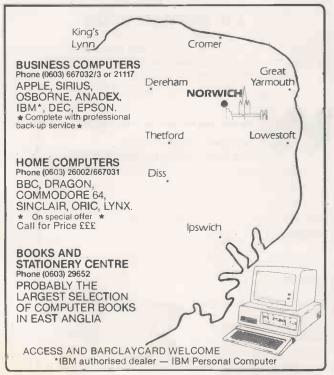
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>AND MUCH MORE!

How do you illustrate three-dimensional data? Dave Watson explains stereoscopic slicing, and provides a listing in Basic. Other features cover the problems of protecting software by copyright and the use of floating-point numbers. Plus part 2 of Formcalc, the usual enjoyable fiction — computer dating this time — pages and pages of free software in Open File, columns, new product news, Boris Allan and your letters.

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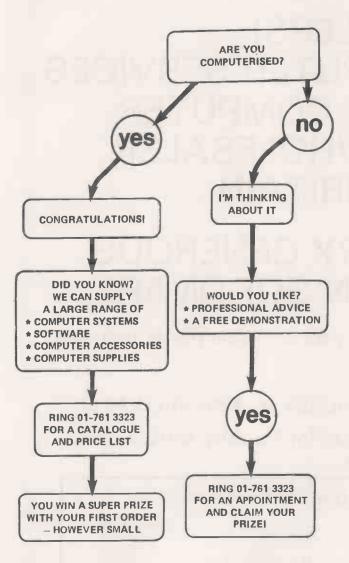
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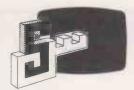
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THE DATA PROTECTION BILL was the firstever attempt in British history to legislate the previously legitimate activities of the computer user. As such it has attracted extensive comment in the quality media of the non-magnetic variety.

So for the average computerperson in the street, what were the principles of the Data Protection Bill, and exactly why does data need protecting anyway? To answer these questions we must turn to history

The history of data goes back almost—but not quite—as far as history itself. For when we say Data we are, in a very real sense, saying Numbers and they were first invented around 530 BC by the ancient Greek, Pythagoras. This may come as something of a surprise—that numbers had a need to be invented is by no means apparent.

Prior to the time of the ancient Greeks there were no numbers, only things which were numbered. The difference is an important one for on it rests the whole body of modern computer science.

Take, for example, the problem of 4/2 = 2. Now to pre-Pythagoreans this statement was meaningless. "4" cannot exist by itself, they would have argued, and nor can "2". Given, for instance, four sheep it is possible to have half of those sheep — that is two sheep — but it is impossible to have numbers existing in isolation. Four sheep divided two ways makes sense but 4 divided by 2 does not.

Once invented, the value of numbers was immense and with the possession of them came power. So much so that the prime questions which then arose were: how many numbers are there, and where are the numbers to be kept?

Pythagoras answered these questions very cleverly by saying that the numbers were to be kept on the real line. He said that the numbers were everywhere dense on the real line — that is, that there were lots of them.

Naturally, the results of this announcement were far-reaching. At that time, Greece was the only state which had knowledge of the real line and its whereabouts. Greece had an immediate and total monopoly on the supply of data to the rest of the known world and its position seemed secure.

Time, the great eroder, proved such thinking false. As the population of the world grew and the people became increasingly numerate the real line did at last begin to show signs of depletion. Numbers were being read and used indiscriminately and were not always replaced correctly. Eventually, soon after the Dark Ages, the world grew up to the realisation that it had a crisis on its hands when decent, numerate people found that 2 and 2 scarcely made 4 anymore.

It was at this time that a European came dramatically to the rescue. His name was Argand and, at a stroke, he gave the world a great new supply of numbers. He did so

Protected species

Chris Naylor has some thoughts for the new government when it comes to draft its legislation for data protection.

simply by stating that as well as the real line, there was also an imaginary line at right angles to the first and that numbers on this newly discovered line were just as dense as they had been on the real line in the good old days of Pythagoras.

To prove what he was saying, Argand drew his famous diagram and claimed that both real and imaginary parts existed in the new, all-encompassing complex plane. The effect of the new numbers was immediate and dramatic.

Stock markets flourished and fortunes were made overnight as people experienced a glut of numeracy. One of the new companies which was established at that time was the South Sea Bubble Company which attracted investors' money on the grounds of having sighted the Argand diagram with attached complex plane, viewed from the top, as far south as the Azores.

For a great while peace and prosperity reigned supreme again with only minor problems caused by an erroneous identification of the Argand diagram with the Earth's meridian and equator. For instance, it was found that a naval shell fired from north-west to south-east would return to hit the ship which fired it unless the argument of its trajectory were adjusted in mid-flight.

But this was a minor problem to a world in which data could now flow freely. And yet the dark days of 1940 brought yet darker days as the impact of the first computing engines began to be made clear. Originally designed for codebreaking the first engines to consume data appeared to be nothing but a blessing—until, that is, the first small cracks began to appear in the complex plane.

Working in almost total darkness government scientists were able to discern that the new computing engines were indeed depleting the complex plane faster than it could regenerate itself, and the plane was indeed shrinking. But that was wartime and their report was suppressed for fear of causing panic and giving comfort to the enemy. And so the matter was forgotten — but unwisely so.

It had been hoped that with peace would

come the end of the use of computing engines of any significant power. But the powers that be had reckoned without the inexorable quest for more and yet more data. With the advent of the silicon chip, the position became all too clear.

Suddenly, numbers everywhere were being consumed at megabit rates by engines which never broke down. The complex plane began to shrink and crack at an alarming rate as data was ripped mercilessly from its very being. Emergency attempts failed to build a new line, at right-angles to both the real and imaginary lines. The computation of its position would have used more data than there was, even then, left in the world.

And then, just as a general breakdown of law and order seemed most imminent, the British government acted. The solution was the Data Protection Bill.

The prime aim of the Bill was to protect data so that it may grow and create new data items. It is not suggested that there is anything wrong in reading data as such—indeed, what could be more natural? It is merely the wanton despoliation of data which is to be restrained.

Briefly then, the main provisions of the Data Protection Bill were that data shall not be read, or output, or offered for sale while it is subject to any or all of the following conditions:

While that data item is being used to write new data.

While that data is below a certain size, typically 10 characters.

At a time of year such that a reasonable person might presume the data is likely to be in one of the previously mentioned states, for example at the end of a financial year.

While that data exists on February 29.

Notwithstanding any or all of the above, the Close Time on data shall be January 1 to December 31 excluding Christmas Day, and December 26 to December 24 inclusive of Christmas Day. Further, the use of data-consuming engines in an attempt to calculate Open Times on data from the above is prohibited.

The Data Protection Bill died peacefully on May 13, 1983. Shall we ever see its like again?

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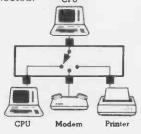




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