

# TOMORROW (HAS ARRIVED)

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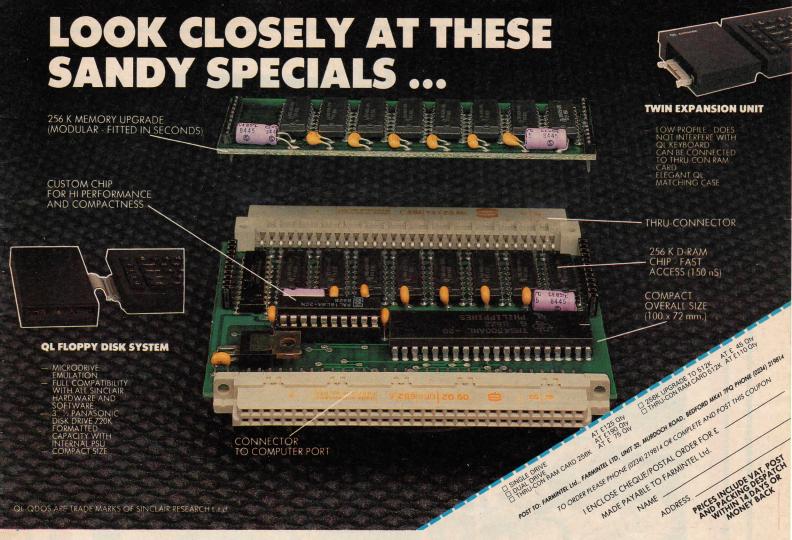
QDOS compatible operating system extended window handling pull down and static menu handling integrated pointer environment improved error reporting
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TONY TEBBY DESIGN

... and much more

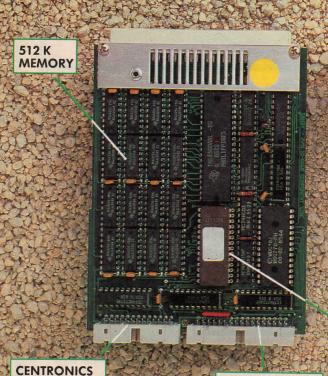
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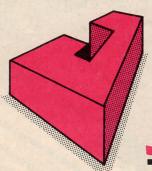
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Marcus Jeffery BSc
Editorial Assistant
John Barnes

Advertising Manager Kathy McLennan Advertising Executive Jane Brooks Wadham

Magazine Services Sheila Baker Anna Morrison

Publisher Paul Coster BSc

Managing Director Richard Hease

CONTRIBUTORS
Colin Opie
Mike James
Marcus Jeffery
Ron Massey
Mike Lloyd
James Lucy
Robert Penfold
K. B. J. Judson
D. Marsh
Edward Leigh

Microdrive Exchange 01-731 7948 System Design

Sinclair QL World, 79-80 Petty France, London SW1H 9ED. Telephone 01-222 9090 Fax 01-222 0461 Telex 9419564 FOCUS G ISSN 0268067X

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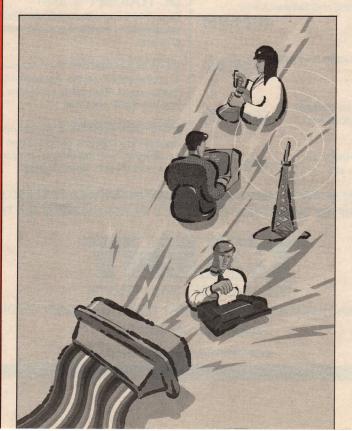
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### NEXT MONTH

### **DIY Adventures**

The Quill Adventure Writer from Gilsoft has the potential to open the door on new worlds of adventure gaming. We put it to good use.

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SOFTWARE FROM SCOTLAND

# QL

# SCENE

# In the picture

The first video digitiser for the QL, fom Pyramide, occupies the expansion port. Input is a normal video camera signal and does not require expansion RAM to process a picture.

Three modes are available — black-and-white resolution of 128 × 128 pixels in 125 grey-scale shades; low-resolution colour of 128 × 128 pixels in 125 colour shades; high-resolution colour of 256 × 256 pixels in eight colours. The digitiser will find useful applications for artists, making computer records of incoming documents and a host of other uses.

### **Basic**

By the author of the Talent Assembler Workbench, there is a new and exciting aid for budding and serious programmers. Machine code programmers will be familiar with indispensibility of monitors for debugging their code.

Features include single step through SuperBasic. Any number of conditional and unconditional breakpoints and user-selected variables can be displayed. You can read and adjust the value of any variable and there is a cross-reference listing for any variable.

# DIY adventures from Gilsoft

The Quill Adventure Writer, the program which spawned such adventures as Hampstead, Terrormolinos and The Boggitt on the Spectrum and Commodore 64, is now available for the QL.

Adventure Writer enables users with little or no programming knowledge to create text adventures on a theme of their choice. The program was made available initially at the October ZX Microfair where the publisher, Gilsoft, sold out of copies.

An illustrator which enables the creation of graphic screens to go with the text is available for other versions of the program. Asked whether the company was planning a QL version, Howard Gilbert, of Gilsoft commented: "Our artist is working on it but whether we produce a final version depends very much on sales. I would say it is almost a definite possibility."

Adventure Writer is available in two formats. You can supply Gilsoft with two Microdrives or a disc and it will supply a copy, including manual, for £10.95.

Alternatively, the complete package, including manual and fancy packaging costs, £22.95.

Gilsoft is at: 2 Paul Crescent, Barry, South Glamorgan.



Terrormolinos. A Quilled success.

## Sector software goes multi-tasking

Sector software, the company responsible for *Touch Typist*, has just announced its second software release for the QL. *Taskmaster* provides the QL with a true multitasking capability.

Most so-called multi-tasking software allows switching between different programs simultaneously resident in memory, but background tasks are suspended — they do nothing until you use them.

Taskmaster makes it possible, for example, to prepare a Quill document while Abacus carries-out spreadsheet calculations and Psion Chess works out its next move.

Also included is a disc organiser and calculator, output from which can be incorporated in Quill documents. Taskmaster costs £25 from Sector Software, 39 Wray Crescent, Ulnes Walton, Leyland, Lancs PR5 3NA.

## Fast RAM from Ultrasoft

Preliminary tests of a new high-speed RAM disc indicate that it may be a little faster than *QfLash*. A new display toolkit provides a range of commands for producing sophisticated dispays.

A compressor toolkit provides seven new keywords for screen files, either in memory or in a file. Typical saving, depending on the exact structure of the screen, is between 40 and 60 percent.

# Powerful Precision

New releases from Digital Precision cover a broad spectrum of applications. For professional and enthusiast programmers, *Better Basic Expert System* examines any Basic program, providing a range of options for creating a new structure in preparation for compiling it with *Supercharge* or for better structured programs.

The somewhat laconic title for another of the releases, *The Editor*, successfully hides a very powerful, very fast, full-feature text editor.

A few of its features include ability to produce command files for repetitive processing, compound commands for extracting index information for documents, and many more powerful features, once the sole province of good word processors.



Digital Precision Supremo Freddy Vaccha

# The QL finds a voice

Maurice Computers has added a compact voice synthesiser to its QL product range. Words are built from 64 component sounds, each supplied with five pauses of different lengths. Mnemonics are represented by three-digit codes.

### ULTRASOFT

### UTILITIES FOR THE SERIOUS USER

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### **OKICK** (vl.35)

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DM120.00 £34.95 real multitasking programme.

### DISPLAY UTILITIES (vl.15)

Display utilities is not only real windows but real windows with complete window channel handling with inverted windows, reversed windows, mirrored windows and nearly everything you have always wanted to do with windows and screens. You can only now really put those screens and DM79.00 £14.95 windows to work.

### **FULL HOUSE**

A fruit machine poker game completely identical to many machines found in German pubs. Superb colour graphics. It also demands nerves and skill to play. DM49.00 £12.95

### **ULTRABOX**

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**Dealer Inquiries Welcome!** 

# QL Storage from



**QDISC** 

Now containing the complete QL Toolkit soft ware as well as an easily used Ram-Drive device driver, the CST QDisc is the longest established and most widely used floppy disc controller for the QL computer. The QDisc interface may be used with virtually any 3.5" or 5.25" floppy disc drives including, of course, CST's dual slim-line 720K (1 Megabyte unformatted) high performance, 80 track double sided drives. The Toolkit software provides a wide range of SuperBASIC commands and functions designed to allow the full power of the QL to be realised without resorting to machine code programming, giving access to job control, random access I/O, character sets, wild card file handling and so on. The Toolkit is included in the QDisc firmware, so it is ready for use as soon as the system is switched on, as is the Ram-drive device driver, which allows any unused memory to be used as a high speed storage medium, ideal for temporary results, and for saving screen images for high speed displays. Naturally the Ram-drive may be used to maximum advantage when used on a QL with additional memory such as the RAM-plus.



Expanding the QL's memory from 128K to the maximum 640K, the CST RAM-plus is based on the latest 256K DRAMs to give full speed no wait-state operation and is housed in an elegant aluminium case which matches the QL and provides an expansion port allowing a peripheral interface, such as a QDisc floppy or Winchester controller to be plugged in. Adding high speed memory to the QL has several advantages: all QL programs run faster, including ones that make heavy use of disc or microdrive as QDos uses spare memory for buffering data; increased data space is available for SuperBASIC, Psion and other application packages and the QL's multitasking ability is greatly enhanced by the ability to load several large programs simultaneously. The extra memory can also be used to advantage with the Ram-drive firmware supplied with the QDisc. For customers who have already purchased an earlier QDisc controller, the Ram-drive software can be supplied on floppy disc at a small charge.

20MBytes!

The flagship of the CST fleet of storage devices for the QL is the 20 Megabyte Winchester drive with integral floppy drive. The system is housed in a compact metal case with integral power supply and is interfaced to the QL by a small controller card. The floppy specification is the same as the standard QDisc; the Winchester is a high performance drive unit based on the new SCSI standard, which allows up to eight drives to be connected to one QL (available to special order). The Winchester firmware is fully compatible with standard microdrive and floppy QDos drivers, and also supports heirarchical directories and file date stamping. The directory structure allows files to be separated into compartments; for example, programs can be held in one directory while data for various projects can be held in other directories. This is essential when a disc can hold over 1000 files! Date stamping of files is used to keep a record of the last time every file on the Winchester was accessed, modified or backed up. This allows the Data Management Utility supplied with the system to archive only those files which have been changed since the last backup was performed. This greatly reduces the time taken to perform regular backups.



Cambridge Systems Technology 24 Green Street, Stevenage, Herts SG1 3DS Telephone: Stevenage (0438) 352150

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Prices are inclusive of VAT, postage and packaging in the UK only CST reserve the right to alter prices and specifications without prior notice	Signature

Open Channel is where you have the opportunity to voice your opinions in Sinclair QL World. Whether you want to ask for help with a technical problem, provide somebody with the answer, or just sound off about something which bothers you, write to: Open Channel, Sinclair QL, Petty France, London SW1H 9ED.

# OPEN

### Driver wanted

I am a student. The course I am following involves submitting a typed thesis to incorporate the results obtained from a year-long project. A few months ago I bought a QL to help with the presentation of the data, Quill being especially useful for this. The standard programs are perfect for the use to which I put them.

I have found a problem not relating to the programs. I have access to a Brother HR5 printer which I thought would be run from the HR 15 printer data, with a few

modifications, from Quill.
After three months of
exasperating experiments I
still have not got a tick out
of the printer which will
work on a friend's Spectrum.

Are there any readers who have overcome this problem with the printer driver or is it me?

David Chinn, St Austell, Cornwall.

Editor's reply: Brother has sent us a driver for the HR5 but there is no space to publish it? If anyone else wants a copy, write to us enclosing an SAE.

### Too pricey?

Can anyone tell me why the most useful programs for the QL are so very expensive?

In particular I refer to the two compiler programs from Digital Precision, *Turbo* and *Supercharge*, which sell at £84.95 and £59.95 respectively.

I would like to be able to compile my SuperBasic programs to make them run faster but there is no way I shall to spend these amounts.

I can understand that the software writers have worked long and hard to

communication properties of the QL. Home computers are very popular with RAs and the radio magazine publishers seem to overlook QL owners.

> S. A. Hall, Brighton.

produce the compilers but so have the writers of programs such as *Matchpoint* and *Chess*.

I can also see that if the compilers were used to produce a commercial program that Digital Precision should be entitled to a share of any profits. What about home computer owners who just want to make our programs run a little faster? Come on, software houses — give us a chance.

Dene Fisher, Chorley, Lancs.

Editor's reply:
Until recently Supercharge
was the only compiler
available for the QL which
might account for its high
price. Perhaps the
introduction of competition
in the form of Q-Liberator
will lead to a reduction in
prices. How about it,
Digital Precision?

### Software appeal

My wife and I began helping famine-stricken Ethiopia nearly two years ago, personally taking and distributing urgently-needed relief goods. What we saw shocked and disgusted us. We decided to continue helping and organised our voluntary work under the name You and Me. We then established a clinic in Sudan for Ethiopian refugees, together with an educational project and sewing and carpentry workshops. The clinic at present treats more than 1,000 patients every month.

Increasing paperwork, statistics of patients' illnesses, calculating the resupply of medicines and equipment, caused us to think a computer would be helpful in maintaining our efficiency. In March, Sinclair Research donated a QL to us. Due to the Amstrad takeover, the QL arrived only recently.

Having finally received it, we now obviously need to gain maximum use of it. If any readers can help us construct suitable programs or help in any way, we would like to hear from them.

Iain Scott, Highbrook Lane, West Hoathly, Sussex.

### Fair gamble

Having noticed an abundance of Medic System cartridges for sale at radio rallies this year, I decided to buy one. At £30 the cartridge I bought, with 256K RAM and disc interface, seemed a fair gamble, as it was sold "as seen".

My initial test indicated that the cartridge was not working but after inspecting the circuit board I discovered that the supply rail was linked to the disc connector and, having changed the P9-P10 link to P8-P10 supplying the onboard regulator, things started to happen. At switchon the monitor now displays Medic Disk System V1.13. 1984 and I believe the delay of the intial screen pattern indicates the memory is functioning. Abacus now displays 243K at start-up. Unused IC positions on the board suggest a possible expansion of a further 256K RAM.

Where can I obtain user information on the cartridge? Which disc drives are suitable for the cartridge? How are the disc socket connections arranged? Can the RAM be expanded. If so, how?

As I am a licensed radio amateur I would like to see QL Comms containing information on the radio

### In other words

Do you know where I can obtain a word processor for the Sinclair QL other than Quill? I wish to use foreign language fonts, with English, for translation purposes, displayed on the VDU and afterwards printed-out on a matrix printer using the appropriate commands and/or software.

I understand that Quill will not display foreign fonts because it draws on the ROM character set exclusively. My ROM is JM.

Unless you recommend otherwise, it seems reasonable to me to use the Saltigrades Font Editor for the font designs in conjunction with the word processor.

I need to intermingle English, Greek and Hebrew words and letters during translation.

> G. T. Morris, Sutton Coldfield.

Editor's reply: Try Tasman Software on 0532 438301 or QLANG, 50 Bankfield Drive, Bramcote Hills, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 3EG.

### Technical guidance

I am writing to ask if you can inform me as to where can I find a book which contains an exhaustive description of Qdos and also, if it exists, such a thing as a description of the QL hardware.

Changing the subject, I want to congratulate you for the excellent magazine and would like to say to everybody reading it that our main mission is to prevent the QL dying.

I would like to know why, after spending hours writing and triple-checking, I still cannot get the Microdrive sector read/write extensions in the Jan/Feb issue, to work. I debuged it and found that when the program jumps to the Microdrive routine it returns 'Bad or Chan..AAgghh!'

Jose Luis Martins, Damaia, Lisbon, Portugal.

Editor's reply: Try MPC Software on 01-804 8100. It sells the QL Technical guide at £19.95 and The QDOS companion at £6.95.

# GHANNEL

### Mind your language

Would it be possible for you to carry an article (or several articles) in a future issue which compared the different languages available for the QL from the point of view of their suitability for certain tasks?

I have seen reviews of a number of packages; in each case the reviewer points out the merits of that particular software, often comparing it with other versions of the same language by other suppliers. That is, he answers the question — quite properly — How well does the product handle that particular language?

But for someone wanting to buy another language after Superbasic the first consideration should be; What is the type of work it is to be used for? For example, mathematical formulae or commercial-type programs? I understand that some languages are better for one job than for another.

May I suggest, then, that you publish an article on this. The best sort of article could be one made up of half-page contributions from several people: i.e. where a knowledgeable supporter of each of the possibilities available for the QL were to put forward the advantages of his language for particular tasks; i.e. someone for APL, another for BCPL, for C, Forth, Fortran-77, Lisp and

Pascal. Perhaps comparing each with what a QL user will already know, about Superbasic. Let them put forward a competitive case in public.

Of course, this sort of information is not specific to the QL; but it is very much the specific kind of advice one needs to have *before* buying a second language package.

E Palfrey, Cookham, Berkshire.

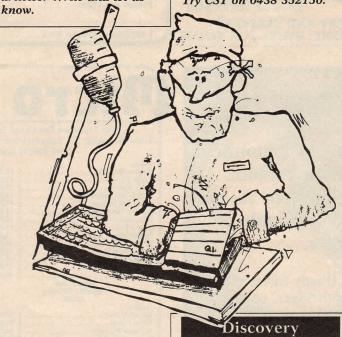
Editor's reply: We are, as they say, looking into it. Thanks for the suggestion. Does anyone else have suggestions for future articles? Write and let us know.



Thank you for your article QL Surgery in the September issue. I am interested particularly in the two-way expansion box with separate power supply referred to in the concluding note on page 9. It would be appreciated if you could let me have the name and address of a supplier for this item. I have an expansion module at the moment but after a short period of use my QL, which is otherwise very satisfactory, hangs up.

G. Burnett, Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

Editor's reply: Try CST on 0438 352150.



### Repairing the wheel

I purchased my QL last Christmas and until about a month ago it performed very well. There was an occasional failure when compiling large programs, but then mdv1 started to fail consistently after a few minutes' operation.

I sent back my QL to Sinclair under warranty and it was promptly returned unopened and still faulty. At that point I decided to look more closely at the problem.

Looking inside the QL it was obvious what was wrong. The little rubber drive wheel on the Microdrive had crept up on its drive shaft, resulting in inadequate contact with the Microdrive cartridges. Pushing it back down cured the problem. All is well again.

Phil Johnson, Stoke-on-Trent. I have found a new SuperBasic keyword: "MISTake". Can you tell me how to use it and what its use is, as nothing is mentioned in the User Guide?

Paul Edney, Servion, Switzerland.

Editor's reply: MIStake indicates a syntax error while loading. If you attempted to run the program you would, theoretically, get an error message.

### Service with a smile

So often we read complaints from people who have bought items of hardware, and on discovering problems have great difficulty in getting things rectified.

I bought a PCML expansion card from Eidersoft at a show last year. Some months later I called in at PCML to look at disc drives.

After a cup of tea, I was taken into the factory to see them being assembled. I decided to purchase a dual drive, and was allowed the purchase price of the expansion card against it.

A week or so ago I had a problem with the disc drives and called back to see PCML for help. "If you can wait a few moments, we will have a look at it for you" was the first comment, followed by a cup of tea and a magazine to browse through. The drive was out of guarantee by two months and I expected to be given an estimate for repairs and a time to pick them up.

About 10 minutes passed when an engineer came to me with the drives, as I thought, having being repaired.

"Seems to be a power snag", he explained, "so take this new set". They were brand new. I said I would return them as soon as mine were repaired but he would not hear of it.

"If you have any more trouble, call in", was his reply. This treatment is not all that common these days and after the worry of my discs failing was much appreciated. I would be very grateful if you could find time to pass this information to other readers. It may give some of them a lift, to know that good service is still available.

I W Chick, East Molesey, Surrey.

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which arrive at the *QL* World offices relate to the use of the QL in some kind of control work. People, it seem, want to control their train sets, input monitoring signals from greenhouses, collect and send RTTY signals

some fairly technical ground initially.

If you want desperately to design your own cards at some stage, you will need to understand something of what is happening. As the series progresses we will see this technical theory being used to create a two-part multi-purpose input/output card system called Qontrol-II. It will

board. Other input/output cards will then slot into this baseboard. The first input/output card we design will have a Centronics-compatible parallel printer interface, 24 digital input/output lines, two special control lines, two programmable timer/counters, a programmable shift register, and eight fast A/D channels which can

ROM containing control extensions to SuperBasic and an equivalent library of routines for the assembly language programmer.

We are negotiating with a number of interested parties for the manufacture of the boards. In that way everyone can use controllers without having to worry about making

# QL CONNE IONS

round the globe and so on. That is all very well but for two problems. First, the QL has no reasonable facility for such control or input/output operations. Second, the level of experienced readers is about as diverse as the applications themselves.

If you are interested in control but have little programming or hardware design experience, you will probably not want to have to learn how to build your own input/output interfaces, or delve into assembly language. More appropriate to your needs would be a well-defined and versatile intput-output card with an accompanying Control SuperBasic.

Alternatively, you may be reasonably experienced in electronics and 68000 family assembly language programming. Your requirement is for a thorough, yet concise, technical description of how external devices or peripheral cards may be designed and attached to the expansion interface of the QL.

So we offer a series of articles to cater for everyone's tastes. In this mammoth attempt at getting you to control your train sets or whatever, we will cover

This article by Colin Opie marks the start of an ambitious attempt by *Sinclair QL World* to provide a complete guide to QL interfacing techniques. Whatever you want to hook to your QL we aim to show you how. You need not be a technical wizard to manage it.

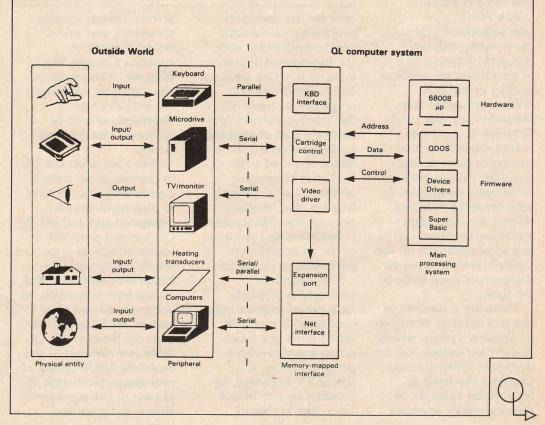
fit into the QL expansion slot found on the lefthand side of the QL.

The first part of the control system is an address decoding and signal synchronisation be switched to suit the input requirements of dual analogue-type joysticks together with buttons.

Cards designed for Qontrol-II will hold a

cards first. Before we proceed further, let us look at some very basic ideas about using micros for control work.

A microprocessor-based system consists essentially of some input electronics, the microprocessor, some output electronics, and a stored program. Such is the common use of this technology that chips — or more formally integrated circuits — known as microcomputers are



manufactured. The microcomputer chips have a certain amount of input and output capability and program memory built into them, along with the microprocessor electronics. Clearly there is a saving in cost because only one chip is being used rather than a series of chips. The overall size of a controller design is also reduced.

It may be that you have only encountered the term microcomputer when it has referred to a plastic or metal-cased computer system. The QL microcomputer is an example of this kind of computer. In a global sense there is no difference between a microcomputer chip and a boxed microcomputer, although a number of distinctions can be made.

With the microcomputer chip the
program normally is
entered into the chip at
the time of its
manufacture — called
mask programming — and
therefore a second
production run would be
needed if the program
was to be changed.

In a cased microcomputer system the program can be changed by typing-in a set of alterations manually or loading an entirely different program from a Microdrive or disc drive. In terms of input and output capabilities the two types have similar qualities, though perhaps in different quantities. In both cases the facilities offered are redundant until they are used and in any application not all the facilities may be used all the time, or even some of the time.

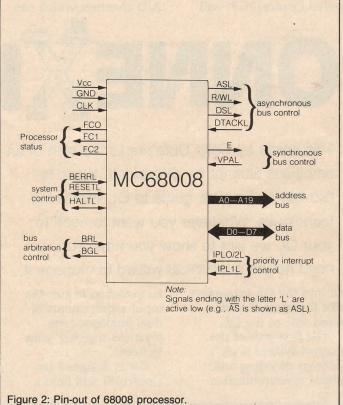
There are a number of discrete building blocks in a computer system which, to a certain degree, can be discussed independently. Consider the topic of input as an example. A physical entity or object

will communicate in some way with a peripheral device. That peripheral will convert the physical entity into some form of electrical signal and pass the signal to a memory-mapped interface, which in turn will store the signal.

The interface is classed as memory-mapped

senses the action and sends a parallel digital code to the keyboard interface electronics. The code is then collected by the computer processing system and used accordingly.

One effect might be than an echo of the alphanumeric character appears on a television



rigure 2: Pin-out of 68008 processor

because the computer processing mechanism will communicate with the interface as if it were another memory location. If the signal was not originally in digital form the interface would first do some kind of analogueto-digital conversion on it. When required to do so, by virtue of being addressed as a memory location, the interface releases the digital signal it possesses and passes it to the computer processing mechanism.

The use of the keyboard is a simple example of such an input operation. A physical object such as a hand communicates with a peripheral, e.g., a QWERTY keyboard, by pressing on one of the keys. The keyboard

screen, though equally something else might occur. Figure one contains a simple block diagram of an expanded QL computer, showing the building blocks discussed, as well as giving an idea of some others.

When we want the QL to provide some control expansion ports we have to plug cards into the expansion slot and get the QL internal processor to communicate in some sensible way with the electronics on that board. To see how this might be achieved we will need to look at the QL processor.

At the heart of the QL there is a member of the Motorola 68000 family of processors, the 68008. A pin-out of the procesor is shown in figure two.

From a software point of view the 68008 is a full 68000 implementation. Its major difference is that the device package is similar and caters only for an 8-bit data bus.

The descriptions which follow relate to the processor signal pins shown in figure two. Only a relatively brief description is given for the signals but, nevertheless, a description to suit our needs. For a complete and thorough treatise of the 68008 processor, reference should be made to Motorola documentation. All the signals are brought out to the QL expansion connector, so that highlyadvanced applications may be designed if required - e.g., second processors. A convention used when discussing the signals is that the letter 'L' is appended to all names of signals which are active low - e.g., the 68008 DTACK signal is shown as DTACKL.

Address lines A0-A19 are the 20 output address lines used to address the HB of memory. The memory address range, therefore, is \$00000 to \$FFFFF. Peripheral expansion boards on the OL must lie within a 16KB block in the memory address range \$C0000 to \$FFFFF (i.e., the top 256KB, as shown in figure three. Note that the two expansion I/O areas between \$10000 and \$17FFF, and \$1C000 and \$1FFFF, are reserved areas and must not be used. The address lines are uni-directional tri-

Data lines D0-D7 are the eight bi-directional lines which are the data transfer lines. The data lines are tri-state.

Status lines FC0-FC2 are three output status lines supplied by the 68008 to inform external circuitry of the current status of the machine

Table A.

FC0	FC1	FC2	Use
0	0	0	Reserved (undefined)
0	0	1	User data memory access
0	1	0	User program memory access
0	1	1	Reserved (undefined)
1	0	0	Reserved (undefined)
1	0	1	Supervisor data memory access
1	1	0	Supervisor program memory access
1	1	1	Interrupt acknowledge

cycle. Their use can be seen in table A.

The 68008 can operate in either user mode or supervisor mode. Whenever the processor is collecting instructions a program memory access is being made. All other types of memory access are data memory accesses. Those outputs are uni-directional tristate.

Asynchronous bus control signals - ASL, R/WL, DSL, DTACKL. The address strobe ASL is put into its active state i.e., low - when a valid address exists on the address lines A0 to A19. The R/WL — read/write — and DSL — data strobe - signals are used to signal the fact that a valid byte of data exists on the data lines D0 to D7, during a read or write operation, as in table B.

DSL — are tri-state.

Synchronous control signals E, VPAL are the two signals used by the 68008 to enable synchronous operations to take place with devices which require it - 6800/ 6502 peripheral chips. Note that the 68008 does not have the 68000 VMAL line and that must, therefore, be generated externally by additional circuitry - the VMAL line is used for chip select conditioning. The signals will be discussed more fully when we consider 6800 peripheral device addressing later. The E signal is an output clock - signal, and VPAL is an input signal.

Interrupt control lines IPL0/2L, IPL1L make up the priority interrupt intput status for the processor. The 68008, because it ties the 68000 IPL0L and IPL02 lines, can have only priority interrupt levels 0, 2, 5

Table B.

DTACKL	DSL	R/WL	Use
x 1 0	0 0 0	0 1 1 x	Valid data, write cycle Request read cycle Valid data, read cycle Invalid data

The data transfer acknowledge input -DTACKL - is slightly misnamed. When the input is active it signifies to the processor that the asynchronous data transfer operation may go ahead. DTACKL should be made inactive - i.e., high — as soon as the data transfer operation is signalled as being complete by ASL or DSL becoming inactive — i.e., high. The three output signals - ASL, R/WL and

and 7. Of these, level 0 signifies that there is no interrupt pending and level 7 is a non-maskable edge-triggered interrupt.

These two input interrupt lines exist on the QL expansion interface but they are not used as the external interrupt source for the appropriate physical layer access vectors within device drivers. A separate expansion bus line EXTINTL is provided instead. It is normal

practice, therefore, to tie the IRQL outputs of 6800 peripheral chips to the EXTINTL line and get the physical access layer interrupt service routines to respond appropriately.

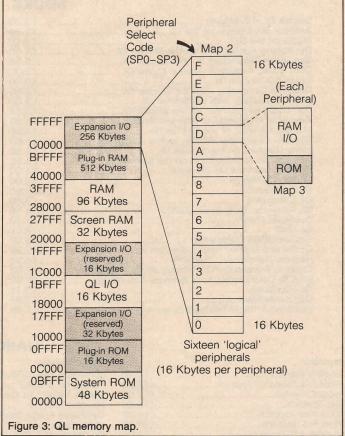
The 68008 IPL0/2L and IPL1L lines will be used only in exceptional circumstances, in applications where external circuitry is willing to take control of the whole bus system.

Bus arbitration control signals BRL, BGL provide a mechanism for networked bus masters. A bus master is any device which can take control of the data, address and control buses and use them intelligently. They

signify to the other possible masters that it will relinquish control of the bus at the end of the current cycle.

System control signals BERRL, RESETL, HALTL are rather specialised. The bi-directional HALTL signal is the input line to halt the processor and the output line to inform external circuitry that the processor has stopped. It is not provided on the QL expansion bus. The bi-directional RESETL line is used for re-setting the processor, or external devices.

On the QL expansion bus this signal is replaced by the purely output signal RESETCPUL, used



would be used only in complex multi-processor or DMA applications.

The input — bus request — is tied to all devices in the system capable of being bus masters. Any device may assert this line to inform the current master that it wants to take control of the bus. The output BGL — bus grant — is asserted after the request, by the current bus master, to

by the processor to re-set external devices when the 68000 instruction RESET is executed in a program. Finally, the BERRL input signal is used by external circuitry to inform the processor of a hardware malfunction during a cycle execution.

Next month we look at QL processor addressing operations and the expansion port connector.

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#### Sinclair QDOS Companion

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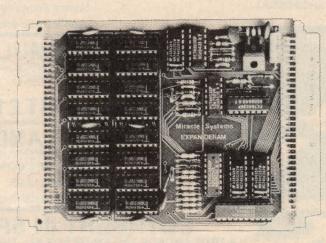
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## Link-Up

hen Psion launched the Organiser II in July, we were particularly impressed by its specification. At that time it was suggested that if suitable software became available, the Organiser could materialise as the ultimate QL peripheral. We were scarcely sticking out our necks. The striking resemblance between Archive and OPL, the language of the Organiser, was bound to prove an irresistible temptation.

Two companies, Eidersoft and Transform, have taken the bait and the result is two markedly different approaches to the same problem, that of transferring files between the Organiser and QL.

Both packages require the Psion RS232 interface. A lead is supplied, at one end of which fits the 25-pin D connector of the RS232; the other terminates in the familiar BT socket which plugs into one of the serial ports. Before use, the baud rate and communications protocols must be configured using the Set-Up option from the Comms menu. There the similarity between the two packages ends.

QL-Organiser by Transform is supplied entirely on a single Microdrive or disc. On loading the Boot file, the QL displays the seven main menu options — Organiser to QL file; QL file to Organiser; Organiser to printer; Mail list to Organiser; Install procedures on Organiser; QL files to screen/printer; delete QL files.

Those are for the most part fairly self-explanatory. The first option allows files or procedures to be transmitted from the Comms menu. The information can be sent directly to a Microdrive file, or displayed on-screen during copying. Each record is displayed on a separate line, with fields separated by what to the Organiser is a TAB, but to the QL is, unfortunately, a block graphic. If you find it annoying you could always translate it to a space — ASCII code 32 — in the Set-Up option.

Aside from the file transfer facilities the program offers a number of procedures for use with the Transform Archive-based *Mail List* program. First the procedures must be copied across, a process which, in my case, was rather tedious, since each file needed two or three attempts before the software at either end of the lead

was satisfied that the data had made the jump.

Once the procedures are installed, you can transfer exported Mail List files into the organiser. The Mail List-to-Organiser option allows transfer of complete files or individual records. The additional procedures enable you to Find, Add, Update, Print and delete records. You can also jump to the first or last record in a file.

By comparison with QL-Organiser,

The Psion Organiser II has carved its own distinctive niche in the world of portable computers. Linked to a QL its potential expands to new limits.

### INFORMATION

QL-ORGANISER
Includes QL lead, software on
Microdrive or disc and manual.
Price £39.95

TEXTBASE

Includes QL lead, software on Psion datapack and manual.

Price £44.90

Psion Organiser RS232 interface. Price £47.95

Transform Ltd 24 West Oak Beckenham Kent BR3 2EZ Tel: 01-658 6350

Eidersoft Ltd The Office, Hall Farm Church Lane North Ockenden

Upminster

Essex RM14 3QH

Tel 0708 852647

Textbase from Eidersoft is a very large and sophisticated piece of software. Textbase is a complete Organiser database. Eidersoft also produces *Numbase*, a similar procedure for collection and analysis of numeric data.

As with any database, it is first necessary to set up a format file — define fields and so on. There are two useful default fields, Datestamp which obtains its input from the clock automati-

cally and Barcode, which waits for input from the barcode reader.

Textbase provides a top-level menu which is operated in the same fashion as other Organiser menus. The available functions are: Input, Find, Edit, Display, Files, Label, Print, Off, Mode, Erase and Quit.

Most of the procedures are implementations of the functions you would expect to find on any good database.

The Find option provides a powerful record search facility. Either a text match can be provided or you can search for a particular bar code, using the reader to input match data. The software will look for records containing all or any one of six match words.

Selection of the Files option from the main menu takes you into a sub-menu providing what could loosely be called file housekeeping functions. From there it is possible to copy, delete directory, re-name and export your Textbase files.

Aside from the file transfer programs, there are two more procedures which will prove very useful to the pocket database manager. Labels allow you to design the format of address labels, store the design for later use and print-out selected records from a file in that format. The print option is really a hard copy version of Find, selected records being output to the printer.

The Export procedure already mentioned allows transfer of Textbase files into Archive. A short Archive procedure listed in the manual provides for file transfer in the opposite direction. Details are provided for sending other types of file from the QL to the Organiser. It is also possible to transfer both procedure and program files in both directions, either into Quill — for easy editing — or into SuperBasic.

In its favour is the fact that the Transform QL-Organiser costs slightly less than Textbase. You could also argue that all of the Textbase procedures should be implemented on the QL once a file had been transferred. Transform is also working on enhancements to the program. The latest version will be QLiberator-compiled and will include an Organiser to Archive and back facility. If the ability to transfer files is the major consideration, QL-Organiser would be a good basis on which to build.

Having said that, given the choice, I would opt for the Eidersoft system. Textbase has to be the best, and possibly only 'proper' database for the Organiser. If you want to use the system in a professional business environment, the bar code and date-stamping facilities could be essential.



# OFTWAREFILE

If you want to avoid playing Scrabble with the relatives this Christmas there is just time to pick up a seasonal software offering. Ron Massey looks at what is available.

### **Nemesis**

Talent £14.95

Text games, unlike their more visual counterparts, have a fascination arising from a wider scope of scenarios from which to construct coherent storylines. Limited only to the imagination of their authors and not being tied solely to the manipulation of visual effects, text games can include many puzzle elements not available to other methods of game writing.

Substantially improved over the original version independently released by the author in early April of this year, the Talent version of *Nemesis* completes a hat-trick for its text-only games series and shows the polish for which Talent has gained

with, "You are standing at the helm of the small landing port that transported you down to the planet's surface from your orbiting ship." So begins an adventure fraught with danger and action. Part two starts at an advanced stage of the game, with a more complete inventory of possessions.

The flow of play throughout Nemesis is smooth and engrossing. Nemesis is written in the tradition of a good roleplaying novel; obstacles have a realism which left me with a feeling of déja vu. Response vocabulary is very good, although, if you wish to have an inventory of your current possessions, "inventory" must be typed in full; only a few of the other responses suffer similarly. Movement directions

The substantially improved Nemesis.



its reputation. The loading screen is superb and makes me wish that the remainder of the game was similarly illustrated. After the loading screen sequence is completed, you are offered the options of playing either part one or part two of Nemesis.

Selecting the part one option, the scene opens

through the game, however, can be input either in their full spelling or by their initial.

Although not an integral part of the game package, Talent is also offering an audio cassette of excellent original music written by the author of *Nemesis*, to provide additional atmosphere.

### **Ambition**

Care Electronics £29.95

A superb and highly attractive business strategy game, Ambition incorporates all of the fascinating quality of Monopoly without the inherent unfairness of opponents occupying prime positions early in the play.

A game for four players, or teams of players, everyone starts on an equal basis having a £30,000 home — on which a second mortgage is available — and a £40,000 float.

Ambition begins on New Year's Eve 1984. Play occurs at weekly intervals covering a 28year period and incorporates virtually every real-life condition in which various aspects of fate are taken into consideration such as the effect of the weather on buying and selling, elements of choice and stock market trends.

Turns of play do not necessarily occur in strict order but reflect elements of luck and opportunity found in real-life conditions. The die is regulated by a sophisticated algorithm which produces exact and accurate odds over the complete period of play. Generally, high throws tend to be to your advantage and will give favourable weather and stock market conditions, and an improved board position on-screen.

Six alternative starting points, each of which

gives similar modes of play but from different perspectives and levels of risk, are available. Novice levels incur no deducted living expenses; alternatively, players will have £4,000 plus an annual increment deducted from their bank accounts. Costs are offset automatically by the game 'accountant' by any amount acquired during the current 'year' of play.

You are then offered the second option of either starting the play or of choosing either intermediate, giving you shareholdings, two land sites and five loads of marketable consumables in each of the five price groups, or Expert, allowing you to build a portfolio of any combination of business shares and land sites, up to a value of your £40,000 float.

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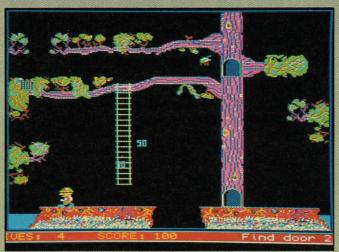
Reports are available at any time during your turn, indicating nett worth, available commodities, operating costs, and stock market reports providing both predicted and actual share prices. Elements included in the play provide a range of contact with real world situations. Developing land requires obtaining a land site, necessary building materials, liaison with builders and contractors

### Jungle Eddi

Talent £14.95

A second superb arcade game from those talented Talent people for light relief over the long winter months, *Jungle Eddi* includes the best features of an outdoor maze and elements of risk to sustain your interest.

Two levels of play are provided as the initial options which determine the speed of character movement and your reaction time. Local scenery and background throughout the game occurs in a hundred smoothly-changing, random obstacle layouts — no two successive



Jungle Eddi. To jump, or not to jump?

games are exactly the same.

Well-balanced in terms of action, risks, elements of judgement — to jump or not to jump — and movement options, you have opportunities of

gaining lives as you, in the tradition of Tarzan, jump from ground to branch or through the trees to capture the flying hearts. At the same time you must avoid poisonous snakes, scorpions and tortoises, or falling to your death into crevasses or drowning in the evil, smelly marshes.

Points are gained by capturing flying bells, numbers and pigmy stickmen versions of Tinkerbell, or is it Peter Pan? If Eddi is on the ground, he can be killed by greenfly or, if he jumps, the greenfly are worth 200 points. Pinkfly can either push you to your death or cause you to jump.

Although not particularly demanding, Jungle Eddi is delightfully replayable and successfully achieves an atmosphere lacking in the excessive seriousness attempted by some writers of games of this genre. The graphics are well-planned and sustain player interest. Definitely the kind of game to play when you have 10 minutes to spare.



A cold day in the land of Ambition.

and planning permission from 'local authorities'.

A pleasant surprise is the attention to the fine detail throughout the program. If you are using an expanded QL a second boot program is provided which can utilise a RAM disc for rapid loading of files and saving of the game at any point.

On-line help, related to the option chosen at any particular point of play is available, such as confidential screen reports concerning your current holdings and financial position — make sure your opponents are not looking. Prices for the various consumable raw materials are realistic and give Ambition a feeling of

authenticity usually lacking in other similar computer or board games.

The screen weather report — affected by both dice throw and season — indicating the effect on buying and selling inclinations of the general public has been derived from Meteorological Office records covering a 30-year period in the Oxford area.

Ambition is a massive program written entirely in machine code. Described justifiably in the detailed documentation as userfriendly, every conceivable aid is included throughout for both running and playing the game.

### Mr. Smith

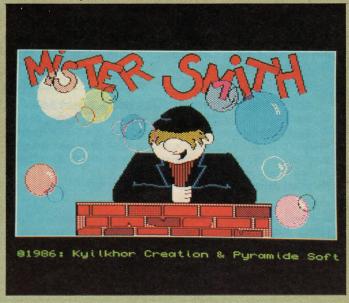
Pyramide £14.95

Mr Smith, a new release from Pyramide, has become available just in time for prospective Christmas shoppers. When up and running, you are presented with a menu of obstacles and conditions under which it is possible to gain points. Trouble, resulting in the loss of one of your lives, occurs in the form of matrons, the neighbourhood young woman or the milkman.

With sprite characters looking like something taken from Andy Capp, you are presented initially with 50 brick wall obstacles behind which you can dodge or hide



Mr Smith. No prizes for the haircut.



## OFTWAREFILE

while, at the same time, trying to avoid eyeball confrontations with the neighbourhood matrons, one of which, presumably, is your wife.

The neighbourhood young woman, incidentally, is a cross between Dolly Parton and Jimmy Durante. I will leave you to draw your conclusions about her appearance.

The next screen invites you to type-in your name and to select one of the four levels of play. Your name appears in the table of high scores at the end of the game, which can then be saved to a drive. Curiously, I saw no way for the score to be reloaded into subsequent plays.

During the play, a unit of brick wall disappears at the rate of one section every two seconds and reappears in random positions once every three seconds. That will be of some help occasionally, as the obstacle will prevent the advance of the dreaded matrons. On the other hand, obstacles can also block your line of retreat.

When the game screen starts, five matrons appear from randomly-located doorways, as is the manner by which you make your appearance — or re-appearance, if you run into trouble.

At random intervals during play you have the option of collecting the odd pint. That will re-set the screen timer and extend your period of play opportunities. You can gain extra lives for every 30,000 points.

The internal structure of the game appears much

like the intelligence logic Eigen incorporated in its Gobble Gobble, in that the QL matrons hunt down the hapless Mr Smith in almost direct response to his movements. My only objections to the manner in which the play is presented is that, being weighted in favour of the matrons, you have too little chance to escape when playing at level one.

Confrontation can also occur on contact of either the top, bottom, sides or corners of the sprite.

Allowing corner contact of the sprites in this type of game eliminates almost all possibility of escape.

Other than these two relatively minor points, I felt that Mr Smith was delightfully replayable.

### Information

Ambition £29.95.

Care Electronics, 800 St Albans Road, Garston, Watford, Herts WD2 6NL.

Tel: 0923 672102. Jungle Eddi £14.95.

Talent Computer Systems, Curran Building, 101 St James Road, Glasgow G4 0NS.

Tel: 041-552 2128.

Nemesis £14.95. Talent Computer Systems, Curran Building, 101 St James Road, Glasgow G4 0NS.

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# FOUR BUILDS

Since we last looked at Front Ends — software to make computing simple — two new systems have appeared and another is on the way. Ron Massey lines them up.

Getting to grips with the QL, the more common commands associated with directories, copying, running and editing programs or other similar repetitive operations is not difficult; it is more a case of the repetition rapidly becoming time-consuming and boring.

A front end, simplifying command input, and often including features not otherwise readily available to a basic operating system, has become an expected feature on more expensive machines.

Macintosh, one of the best examples of a well-designed system, has established an industry standard for its GEM front-end input systems and relies entirely on a combination of icons and pull-down menus.

Five front-end systems are now available for the QL and incorporate varying degrees of sophistication and occasionally overlapping features. The first such system available for the QL was Eidersoft ICE.

An acronym for Icon Controlled Environment, ICE provides a number of useful command additions to the QL operating system. Commands are cursor-selected from one of the 13 screen icons or from the menu line at the bottom of the screen and are entered by single or double clicking the space bar.

When the QL is first switched-on or each time it is re-set, you have the option either of defaulting to the ICE screen or, if the ALT key is held down until the Sinclair copyright logo appears, initiating a boot program or going directly to the default input windows, after pressing F1 or F2. A single new keyword has been added, via the EPROM, to SuperBasic — ICE. When invoked, the now familiar ICE page is returned to the screen directly from SuperBasic or the default screens.



ICE

The ICE screen consists of an icon for each of the main drive options, Microdrive, floppy and RAM disc, each of which is central to two arrow icons. Selecting either arrow will enable you to increment the drive number to be accessed.

Other symbols on the drive control row are a dustbin and an abbreviation for escape. Selecting the ESC symbol will cancel any files selected in the directory window; the BIN icon will delete any selected files.

### **Command inputs**

Near the upper left corner of the ICE screen, an icon labelled "CALC" accesses the ICE simple five-function calculator. If selected with the screen cursor and spacebar, a window opens in the centre of the screen containing a graphic representation of a calculator.

Below this is another icon, labelled DATE. Accessing this icon produces a calendar in the conventional format which can be paged through successive or preceding months.

Directory icons are, wherever possible, related to the type of file to which they relate. Boot or files suffixed with -bas are labelled "SB", Archive files are represented by a two-drawer filing cabinet, Abacus files are represented by an abacus, executable files are labelled "EXEC". Other file types follow a similar convention.

Multiple command inputs are interactive in that a succession of icon selections will follow through a sequence of commands. Once the directory icons are available, for example, changing the drive number and selecting one or more of the directory icons will copy the selected items to the new drive number.

If a directory icon is selected by single clicking of the space bar, its colour will invert and the system will wait for further processing commands. Double-clicking the space bar at an icon will LRUN a SuperBasic program or EXEC-W a machine code or compiled file.

Further strengthening the similarity between ICE and GEM, Eidersoft offers a version of ICE incorporating a threebutton mouse. Complementing its ARTice graphics program, the mouse replaces all cursor key and space bar functions.

Where volume directories are large, as is usually the case with disc directories, selecting the screen paging option, after obtaining the first page of 12 directory icons, pressing the right-hand mouse button will advance the count four pages at a time.

Adding further versatility to the ICE system, Eidersoft supplies a suite of programs called CHOIce. It provides an additional range of individual utilities for operating a RAM disc, mail-merging — combining a group of otherwise identical documents, each individually addressed or otherwise personalised — or printing labels.

One point which users may care to ponder is that Choice offers the possibility, memory permitting, of multitasking any combination of programs. If Quill and Archive were run in tandem, it is possible to switch between the two when and as required.

A German import marketed in the U.K. by Digital Precision, Giga Desk comprises complete operating environment incorporating the ABC two-button mouse, Giga Basic (EASE) and the Giga Desk software.

Giga Desk consists of what is becoming a conventional icon/menu screen, from which you can eliminate the bulk of keyboard inputs for file-handling and other repetitive processing tasks. Icon options enable

you to alter the default sizes of the various windows available to the system, to move them round the screen or to pan and scroll within the windows.

An interesting feature of the GD directory system is that, once you have your initial directory, which defaults to icons, you have additional options of sorting the initial display by alphabetical order; file size or date; or annotating any number of individual file entries with an indexing marker and doing additional sorts.

The DESK option accesses the almost mandatory calculator — this one uses RPL notation, but includes trig, log and memory functions — a tile game (!), an option called Panel

and a final option called "About E.A.S.E."

Expecting a help or prompt page, I selected the "About E.A.S.E" option and had, instead, a copyright message. As that is a repeat, more or less, of the start-up message, I felt that it was somewhat less than helpful and something of a waste of valuable coding space.

The PANEL option accesses a number of commands relating to the display. You have options of selecting either high- or low-resolution modes, setting the drive defaults for either Microdrives or a disc station, printer port assignment, and scrolling or panning steps.

Curiously, Giga Desk is not particularly fast. More to the point it lacks much of the smoothness of other similar OL utilities. In this respect, it is consistent with Giga Chrome.

The remainder of the system, E.A.S.E.,



E.A.S.E

furnishes the functions of a toolkit and adds a number of useful commands to SuperBasic. Also included is a system for producing sprites. They may be incorporated into games or used as animated icons.

A newcomer to the front-end scene and an acronym for QL **Applications Traffic** Supervisor, the Cope Software QATS is exceptional in that its menu system is entirely user-definable. Operating in a menu tree structure, you have the option of customising any number of front ends for particular applications, each with its own distinctive command structures.

Supplied with the main operating system either on an EPROM or as multi-tasking software, the system is installed in modules by connecting system services when and as required. A semiintelligent system, when QATS is loaded, it will look at the peripherals attached to your system and, when the first screen asks for the drive on which the other coding is placed, the list of drives will contain entries for 'mdv' and, if available, 'flp' and 'ram'. Drive numbers are next selected from a similar parameter.

When up and running, the first menu will contain items pertaining to primary options. Since they are re-configurable, examples used in describing them will be taken from the system as supplied with the review copy of QATS.

Menus and windows are re-positionable and sizes may be changed to suit particular requirements, either temporarily or as default sizes and positioning. Each successive menu is numbered, indicating its position on the command tree. Successively, the main menu is headed by "1 START"; the next, by "2 Name selected from first menu", as well as the invisible command attached to it, and so on downwards.

If "P Psion" is selected, the first sub-menu will contain the names of the Psion programs and their relevant input letters.

Since I always run other jobs alongside Quill Keydefine, the Qlone clock, and a Caps Lock indicator - I reconfigured the Q Quill option from the Psion menu to produce another sub-menu, rather than starting Quill immediately. In that way I have the option of starting from any number of different Keydefine programs, according to the type of work I am doing.

An option recently added to the QATS system allows you to teach it the series of keypresses required to



QATS

produce a ''learned'' sequence of command inputs.

When start-up commands are attached to particular menu options while configuring the system, you have the further option of running them either as

1:	), an option ca	aned Faner	of the smoothness of				
	Option Code Source	MOUSE ICE	QATS	GDESK	QIMP		
	EPROM	Yes	Yes	No	No		
	mdv or disc Command Input	CHOice	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Keyboard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Cursor keys Mouse	No Yes	No No	No Tes	Yes No		
	Menu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Icon Recall	Yes Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
	Method	'ICE'	No Reload	No _	Yes <ctrl></ctrl>		
	Display Options		services				
	Display Options Chg Wind. size	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Config colour Config menus	Yes No	Yes Yes	Yes No	Yes		
	Windowing	Fixed	Config	Config	No Config		
	Drive Options No. support.	8	All	All	All		
	mdv	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Disc RAM disc	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes		
	Hard disc	No	Yes	No	Yes No		
	Files Indication	Icons	Names	Icons	Icons		
	Directory	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Sort Re-name	No Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	No Yes		
	Wildcard	No	Yes	No	No		
	Back-up Information	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes		
	Memory						
	Access Edit	No No	Yes No	No No	Yes No		
	Dump	No	No	No	Yes		
	Program Start	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Interrupt	No	No	No	Yes		
	Re-start Output	No	No	No	No		
	Сору	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Format Print to screen	Yes Yes	Yes No	Yes Yes	Yes Yes		
	printer	Yes	Yes	No	No		
	print codes BAUD rate	No Yes	Yes Yes	No Yes	No Yes		
	Screen dump	No	No	No	No		
1	System Job control	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Job Info	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
100	Clock cont. Misc Options	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
1	Calendar	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
	Calculator Diary	Yes No	No No	Yes	Yes No		
1	Notepad	No	No	No	No		
	Print-code library Mail merge/other	No	Yes	No	No		
	formatted output:	CHOise	V				
		CHOice	Yes	No	No		
200		The second second second	STATE OF STREET				

background jobs — EXEC — or as a foreground job — EXEC\_W. Job priority is also installed at that time.

File-handling, connected with the COPY, DIRECTORY and DELETE commands, includes a powerful wildcard filter allowing you to extract a group of filenames and process them as a group. The conventional wildcard utility seen in the majority of similar utilities will extract from a directory all occurrences of boot, where it may be followed by an "\_". If the wildcard option is input as "\_ boot", it will extract all occurrences of boot, \_boot, or \_boot\_.

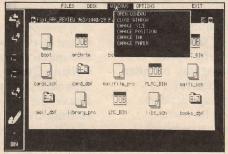
One of the most impressive QATS options is its Output Control module. In common with

attached to each function
— the first for initiating a
sequence — condensed
typeface, for example —
and the second for
switching-off the
sequence.

Output Control has a final option of formatting your documents, whether for labels or personalised letters, and may also include headers or other information common to a group of documents.

Personalised mailing lists may be made up from Archive name and address records and attached to a Quill \_lis document.

Perhaps old-fashioned in the sense that option selection is not available with the presently-fashionable icons, QATS includes some of the most exciting and useful features I have seen in a single program system.



QIMP

the rest of the system,
Output Control — OC —
may be re-configured,
either temporarily or
permanently, to your
exact requirements and
provides a comprehensive
system for controlling the
output of your QL to any
legitimate device.

Up to 256 commands

may be attached to each of a similar number of printer character "Translate" options. This feature will enable you to produce graphic, or other special characters, with a single character entry into, for example, a Quill \_lis file.

Every command available to your printer, or other output device, is attached to two menu pairs — a function list and the relevant control code

OIMP - OL Icon Manager Program — from Talent is similar to ICE in that it uses a combination of icons and pull-down menus to access system commands. Memory requirement for the program is about 28K of resident procedure area. Although intended primarily for use with expanded QLs, QIMP, provided users remain acutely aware of memory restrictions with regard to the number and size of windows used at one time, should provide no problems for enjoying the benefits of its simplified command inputs. In common with other systems using this type of menu selection, the majority of the commands are input using cursor keys and space bar.

Icons are placed vertically on the left side of the screen for two Microdrives, two floppies, one RAM disc and a multi-purpose BIN. Main menu headers, FILES, DESK, WINDOWS and OPTIONS, select any one of the sub-menus with a relevant command list.

### Windows

Calling for a directory, the main window size defaults to eight icons but can be re-defined to full screen windowing for up to 15 icons. Other features in the QIMP system include a SuperBasic program or file editor; output device control; a VIEW option similar to the COPY TO SCR command; programs may be started from within QIMP by using the INIT CODE command in the OPTIONS sub-menu.

One important point mentioned in the documentation is that control will return to QIMP in some cases by pressing the <CTRL> <ALT> <7> key combination but this combination will not work if running programs which re-direct traps and exceptions.

Consistent with other Talent software, QIMP is a very useful utility.

While perhaps not so extensive as other similar programs, it offers a number of powerful facilities in a very user-friendly environment. One of the surprising features, more for its limitations than for its inclusion, is that, with the exception of QATS, these systems have included such a simple calculator representation option.

The only calculator worthy of the name I have ever had the pleasure to review was a part of the Eigen icon control program Paragon. Eigen calculators were user-selectable from either a conventional simple four-function calculator or a full-feature scientific version, available in either of two configurations.

Not being one to submit willingly to boringly repetitive typing, each of the systems reviewed has its own advantages. EPROM-based systems, such as QATS or ICE, are always on-line, whereas device-based programs require loading before they are available.

In that respect, QATS has a decided advantage in that it can be used either way. That will leave the sole QL ROM port available for other utilities such as toolkits.

### Information

ICE £29.85

Mouse ICE £39.95 (standard) £59.95

(supreme)

Eidersoft, The Office, Hall Farm, North Ockendon, Upminster, Essex. Tel.:0708 851099.

QATS £20

Output Control £15

QATS EPROM £10

Cope, 3 Langham Mansions, Earls Court Square, London SW5 9UH. Tel.: 01-373 4647.

GIGA Desk System £89.95

Digital Precision, 222 The Avenue, London E4 9SE. Tel.: 01-527 5493.

QIMP £34.95

Talent Computer Systems, Curran Building, 101 St. James Road, Glasgow G4 ONS. Tel.: 041-552 2128.

QKICK To be announced

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Philips CT2016 16"	@f3 @f3 nly) @f	294.40a 322.00a 57.50d
Philips CT2016 16" Philips CT2016 16" Remote  RGB CONVERSION (Philips/Pye TV's Or Conversion Kit (D.I.Y.) Factory Conversion	@f3 @f3 nly) @f	294.40a 322.00a 57.50d
Philips CT2016 16" Philips CT2016 16" Remote  RGB CONVERSION (Philips/Pye TV's Or Conversion Kit (D.I.Y.) Factory Conversion  READYMADE LEADS	(yle 19) 19 19 19	294.40a 322.00a 57.50d 80.50a
Philips CT2016 16" Philips CT2016 16" Remote  RGB CONVERSION (Philips/Pye TV's Or Conversion Kit (D.I.Y.) Factory Conversion.  READYMADE LEADS Phone to UHF	(vis	294.40a 322.00a 57.50d 80.50a 2.60c
Philips CT2016 16" Philips CT2016 16" Remote  RGB CONVERSION (Philips/Pye TV's Or Conversion Kit (D.I.Y.) Factory Conversion.  READYMADE LEADS Phono to UHF RGB OL DIN to Phono	(vir.	294.40a 322.00a 57.50d 80.50a
Philips CT2016 16" Philips CT2016 16" Remote  RGB CONVERSION (Philips/Pye TV's Or Conversion Kit (D.I.Y.) Factory Conversion.  READYMADE LEADS Phono to UHF RGB 0L DIN to Phono RGB 8-6 pin DIN RGG 8-7 pin DIN (Hitachi)	190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	294.40a 322.00a 57.50d 80.50a 2.60c 4.60c 4.60c 5.75c
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Philips CT2016 16" Remote  RGB CONVERSION (Philips/Pye TV's Or Conversion Kit (D.I.Y.) Factory Conversion.  READYMADE LEADS Phono to UHF RGB 0L DIN to Phono RGB 8-6 pin DIN RGB 8-7 pin DIN (Hitachi). RGB 8-7 pin DIN (Ferguson) RGB 8-8 pin to SCART (Euro)  SWITCHING UNITS RS232C 2 to 1 T' (All Lines)		294.40a 322.00a 57.50d 80.50a 2.60c 4.60c 4.60c 5.75c 8.05c 5.75c
Philips CT2016 16" Philips CT2016 16" Remote  RGB CONVERSION Conversion Kit (D.I.Y.) Factory Conversion.  READYMADE LEADS Phono to UHF RGB QL DIN to Phono RGB 8-6 pin DIN RGB 8-7 pin DIN (Hitachi) RGB 8-7 pin DIN (Ferguson) RGB 8 pin to SCART (Euro)  SWITCHING UNITS		294.40a 322.00a 57.50d 80.50a 2.60c 4.60c 5.75c 5.75c 8.05c

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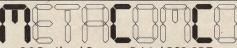
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Our May report on CAD software speculated on the probability of the QL offering 3D desigh capabilities. Ron Massey examines two packages fulfilling the prophecy.

Two extremely exciting products, which made their début at the ZX Microfair, are now available to provide technical and artistic illustrators with powerful tools to add new dimensions and depth to their drawing.

Written in compiled SuperBasic, Concept 3D employs three basic types of model representations for drawing free-form models, cell models and surfaces of revolution. Mixtures of the three types in any combination may be made as required.

Free-form models are drawn in 3D space by connecting points and lines manually. This technique is used for three-dimensional artistic drawing where there is no other way to model an object.

Cell models consist of a series of two-dimensional polygons wherein the QL connects the vertices. A simple example of cell modelling may be seen in a perspective or isometric representation of a cube. Cell modelling and a number of minor variations is the method most commonly used to draw.

Cell models may have constant cross-sections - such as occur in a cylinder - or variable cross-section, such as a ship hull or aircraft fuselage or wings. The third representation, surface of revolution, while managed by the QL processing in the same way as cell modelling, is created by repeating elements common to any particular shape.

An example given in the Concept 3D manual examines the construction of a wine-glass drawing. Lines were first drawn along the side co-ordinates. Setting-up the drawing parameters, QL processing projected co-ordinates round a pre-determined central axis.

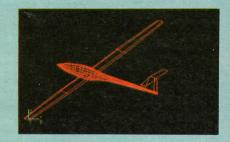
If a cube is viewed from its front surface, the x axis occurs from the front to the rear of the cube; viewing

the cube from the side, the y axis assumes the same orientation as does the y axis when viewing the cube from its top surface.

When constructing or viewing a model on the Concept screen, relative x, y, z global co-ordinate positions are indicated in the lower left corner of the screen in the orientation in the drawing. Colour-coded the lines are green where the axes occur either parallel to the screen or from monitor rear to front. Red indicates an axis viewed from front to rear of the monitor.

Two methods of screen cursor movement are available; selecting one of 1 to 9 number keys will move the cursor by the selected number of pixels. Alternatively, the cursor may be moved to a specific x, y, z position by entering the relative co-ordinates.

Models may be scaled for either drawing or viewing. The system de-



Concept 3D, user-friendly design.

faults to a value of one and the scale figure refers to pixel values. Scale values may also be established by incorporating a constant based on measurements for particular output devices.

Other powerful options include a rubber-band line for previewing a drawing element prior to committing it to the model. Concept will also accept inputs with mathematical operators. Elements may be "undone" or, if deleted by mistake, may be re-called, provided no new elements have been added prior to recall. Rubber-banded auto-geometry for box, circle, arc and lines have been implemented.

Up to 34 characters may be input at any time and printed on the screen at the position of the cursor defining the upper left corner of the first character.

When a model is complete, it may be viewed as a wireframe model or as a surface model. Rotation of the model in any orientation may be made by direct entry of relative x, y, z co-ordinate placement.

Other viewing options include the selection of WINDOW. This will effectively set the viewing distance and is the Concept implementation of zoom. Defaulting to a value of one, entering a five, for example, will produce a 1/5th scale model; .25 will produce a four times magnification.

File-handling includes options for Directory, Load and Save. Models may also be merged from a number of other model files and will occur at the current cursor position. Each model is

### Comparative features of QL 3D Modelling programs CONCEPT 3D Drawing method Continuous, co-ordinate or pre-programmable, 4 or 8, switchable within program. Definition modes Colour range Method of selection Command access Menu Menu/colour wedge. Menu Icons Icons Method of entry leip pages on screen ids: Border reference Grid — on select Cursor co-ord indicator Prompt window Image pan/scroll Element move/reposition Image magnification Auto mirror image Pen direction indicator Stretch/compass rawing tools: Pen Width control Brush — sizes Airbrush Auto Fill — on select Erase Drawing modes Pen off Pen on XOR Keyboard No es; at cursor position. Yes; zoom function. in surface modelling. Cursor on screen Control Yes Cursor keys; direct x,y,z address. 1 to 9 pixel increments. Movement Turtle graphics Type uto colour change (re-Yes Auto geometrics Rubber-banding Circle Ellipse Arc

Expand 2D shapes into 3D; auto surface of revolution, hidden line, and surface removal, perspective. By plot. Line: length Width Element movement Element duplication Auto shadowing Yes; points and lines. Yes; models.

At any time in display mode.

Yes Yes; files may be merged in a single screen. Yes Yes No 1
Technical and artistic 3D
modeling; 3D conceptual design
and visualising.

Demo pics supplied Principle application

xt Modes

saved as two separate files, one suffixed -cd for co-ordinate file — and the other -md — for models.

The first Rubicon venture into QL utilities, Viewpoint is written in assembler and incorporates powerful professional features required of a 3D modelling program. Conscious of efficient memory management, the Viewpoint system stores two vertices every time a line is drawn. In a completed model any stored vertex may have several lines emanating from it.

More useful in many ways than the more conventional text help pages, a demonstration mode has been included for viewing and experimenting with the effects of moving the axes and a similar demonstration for a cube.

### Other options

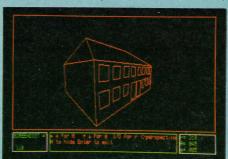
Switching between modes 4 and 8 occurs within the program. Rubberbanded auto-geometry includes options for lines — drawn between two points determined by the cursor — and a sphere — a circle, viewed in three dimensions.

Other rubber-band options include circle - may be drawn in perspective on the x-y plane; rectangle, box drawn in 3D, to the specified height, width and depth; polygon - up to 10 sides — requires that a face be parallel to an x-y, y-z or x-z plane.

Screen aids include the option of a grid which may be superimposed on the cursor plane; image mirroring is available about the x-y, y-z or x-z planes; the screen cursor may be recentred with a single keypress.

A SEARCH option has been implemented and will sweep a 9x9 pixel area for a vertex. The JOIN option will join two vertices, identified by number available from the drawing data list tables.

An option for deleting the immediately previous operation is available;



Viewpoint in perspective.

once accepted into the drawing store. by pressing any key other than the <D>, the operation becomes a permanent part of the drawing.

In common with all good computer practice, users are urged to save drawings at regular intervals. Where expanded memory is available it can be

Comparative features of QL 3D Modelling programs VIEWPOINT RUBICON Drawing method Definition modes

Method of entry
Help pages on screen
Aids: Border reference
Grid — on select
Cursor co-ord indicator
Prompt window
Image pan scroll
Element move/reposition
Image magnification
Auto mirror image. Auto mirror image
Pen direction indicator
Stretch/compress
Drawing tools
Pen
Width control

Brush — sizes Airbrush Auto Fill — on select Drawing modes
Pen off
Pen on
XOR
Cursor on screen

Control Movement Turtle graphics Type to colour change (recolour)
Auto geometrics
Rubber-banding

Circle
Sphere
Ellipse
Arc
Box
Triangle
Others
Line: length
width Element movement Element duplication Auto shadowing

Auto snado ext Modes Colour Sizes Positioning ile control
Directory
Load a screen
Save a screen

Format media Printer dump

Demo pics supplied Average no. files/cart Principal application

Co-ordinate, plot. 4 and 8; switchable within program.

to 7, relevant to mode.

Single command letters. es: two active models.

Yes: zoom option.

es; for surface modelling

Cursor keys. Relevant to scale; two speed.

Yes

Continuous perspective changes. Yes

4 and 8 0 to 7; related to mode. Standard QL font.

At current cursor position Yes Yes; may be used in Basic programs. Yes

Yes; reconfigurable. Whole screen; defined by zoom option.

Technical and artist drawing program; 3D conceptual design and visualising.

done using RAM dis, thereby saving wear and tear on the drives.

A highly-flexible system of viewing position selection has been incorporated in the Viewpoint system. Users have the option of rotating the model in five- or 15-degree increments on any of its axes, wherein the model is redrawn for each increment.

Alternatively, if < CTRL> is pressed and model movement keys are selected, the co-ordinates clock through successive positions. Once the required position is obtained, pressing <SPACE> will cause the model to jump directly to the new orientation. Either method will produce rotation about the relevant axis.

Both viewing position — effective distance from the model - effectively a zoom option, and perspective may be incremented as required. Extreme perspective from any viewpoint is available and is indicated numerically in a separate window next to the command line.

A number of superb demonstration files have been included with the viewpoint program and illustrate its capabilities aptly. Two-dimensional images, as viewed on-screen, may be saved in a number of consecutive files of 4K each for inclusion in separate Super-Basic programs by utilising the Viewpoint LOADER routine. Hidden lines, however, will not be represented.

LOADER adds a new function to SuperBasic, allowing the user to redraw a model by using the CALL pic,n command, where n is the file number. The Viewpoint manual is exceptionally well-planned. A number of practical tutorial examples and tips have been included. Recommendations are made regarding use of the program and general computer useage.

Concise instructions are included for customising the Viewpoint printer dump for non-Epson-compatible dot matrix printers.

One point covered in the manual, frequently overlooked by both beginner and experienced computer user alike, is that prior ro beginning a drawing session, users should plan carefully what they are attempting to accomplish on paper.

### **Planning**

Users obsessed with speed will appreciate the fact that the entirely machine code Viewpoint is the faster of the two but, considering three-dimensional modelling requires particular care and planning if a drawing is not to dissolve into a collection of disjointed geometry, speed is of relatively little importance for any application other than re-drawing a finished model. In this respect, the compiled Concept 3D is more than adequate.

While Concept 3D is marginally more user-friendly, Viewpoint incorporates a number of professional illustrator's features. Even more unusual, both programs are supplied with superb manuals, each including a useful range of examples and detailed information. Overall, both programs will find particular applications and have individual appeal to individual methods of drawing.

### Information

### **CONCEPT 3D**

Tesseract Software Development, 2519 Bishop Avenue, Fremont, California 94536. Available from most good dealers

### VIEWPOINT

Rubicon Computer Systems, 11 Bannerdale Road, Sheffield S7 2DJ. Tel.: 0742 583665

### DERSO

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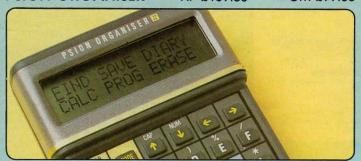
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Free with the Thor comes the award winning Psion Xchange suite as supplied on ICL OPD and other micros. This is a much enhanced version of the Psion QL packages, that allows you to run up to six Xchange tasks simultaneously, automatically switching data between programs. The powerful TSL, task sequencing language allows you to automatically control each task via a simple program. This makes an ideal environment for training and "non-computerate" staff. All the programs include extra features not found in the QL versions. Quill has an extract function for cutting and pasting paragraphs, mail merge with Archive, a super glossary function that allows you to assign text and commands to single keys and many other improvements to existing commands. Abacus offers several new







commands including cell protection and titles command. In Archive the USR function allows you to link in machine code routines, and the SEDIT command offers improved screen designing. Easel includes the famous 3D bar graphs to give your presentations that professional

### THOR PC SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Included with the Thor is an improved version of the ICE computer front end, that allows simple housekeeping to be achieved by the use or mouse or cursor. Built in screen dumps by QDUMP DANSOFT allow you to snapshot the screen at any time to the printer or a file. A much enhanced operating system gives you menu control, single key task switching between Xchange and other tasks (including Superbasic) and extended windowing capabilities.

CST THOR

more than just a peripheral.....

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### GRAPHIC TOOLKIT Pyramide £14.95

QL toolkits are becoming an increasingly more common way of supplementing the outstanding attributes of SuperBasic. Polarising towards particular specialisations, toolkit users are provided with a wide range of useful services not readily available by other means.

If you are contemplating writing a program, either professionally or for particular personal

Graphic Toolkit. Slick and professional.



window, display mode control — colour and flash suppression options — controlling the screen cursor and obtaining a return of its position. Similar to the *QJump* command WTV or WMON Graphic Toolkit has a direct command, SETWIN n, which will allow you to set any one

applications, in which sophisticated graphics will play an important part, and require functions and procedures for extending the range of commands available to your system, the Pyramide *Graphic Toolkit* may be what you have been seeking.

Adding 77 new keywords to the QL repertoire and pertaining mainly to graphics handling, Graphic Toolkit includes very powerful commands, a few which include:

Screen manipulation:
New functions and
procedures to provide
additional facilities to
your programs are
available for the direct
manipulation of QL
characters, direct interconversion of decimal and
hex values, for adding a
16x magnification

of six window layouts with a single command.

Keyboard
management: Important
routines have been
included to improve
program control for data
response or access and
allow you to enable or
disable cursors in defined
channels or to enable or
disable the break
function.

System management: Improvements to program flow and the QL operating system are available for preventing program crashes because of non-existent devices or files, an improved PAUSE which suspends the operation of a program for the specified period one of the compilers will speed a PAUSE by a factor of about 20 - a software re-set of the QL, QL system information, a

protection system which ties back-ups to master cartridges and checks for the presence of the master in an assigned drive.

Other routines for manipulating words or blocks of memory provide useful methods of allocating or releasing memory space in the common heap, obtaining the size of the largest contiguous block of free memory, storing a compressed screen image in memory. Keywords for handling QL hardware are available and provide functions for suspending programs while drives are operating.

Although the Graphic Toolkit package contains superb features, I feel users should have the option of being able to link as many or as few individual routines as required. Comprising some 11K of machine code, there is always a possibility that users could find their QLs may be working very close to memory capacity, if they are using a 128K machine and large programs.

Having said that, however, the same observation applies to virtually every major toolkit available for the QL and, with a little care, the size of the toolkit should present no real hardship, especially when the benefits available from the extra commands are taken into consideration.

Graphic Toolkit represents very good value; by linking a small amount of extra SuperBasic, it is possible Whether you want Christmas cards, or on-line programming help, Utility file has it all. Ron Massey reports.

to write a complete specialised graphics program with the machine code routines supplied by Pyramide. Very much up to the standard set by other Pyramide graphic products such as *QL Peintre* and *Nucleon*, Graphic Toolkit is an invaluable aid for providing a slick, professional finish to any program.

### Various Utilities Breakthrough software £7.50 each

An established publisher, Breakthrough Software supplies several programs at very reasonable prices.

Spooler: Ultimately, file-handling is what computing is about.
Multi-tasking, Spooler enables you to move files to and from any legitimate QL device — printer, drive, network, modem or screen.

Loosely speaking, spooling is similar in effect to the process produced by the copy command with the distinction being that copying becomes a background operation instead of occupying the QL time exclusively. That can be demonstrated if, when asked for the spooling destination, you input con.

While the file is being copied to the screen, the cursor will be returned to your control. If you then input copy device filename to scr, the copy command will take

precedence until completed, after which spooling will continue.

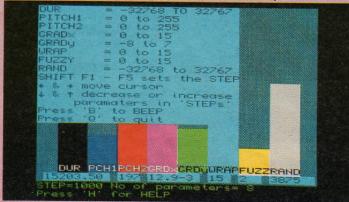
Snapshot: One of the less-desirable aspects of Basic programs is that loading can take a considerable time. While this routine will not increase the running speed of a SuperBasic program, it will reduce the time taken to load it dramatically. Typical loading times for even very large Basic programs is in the region of 15 to 30 seconds.

file. When running the restructured file, the same peripherals must be present, whether or not they are used or the system can return an error message.

Programs should be produced on a clean machine — i.e., the basic 128K QL — and can be run subsequently with whatever add-ons you normally have available.

Real Windows: A machine code program which adds three commands to Basic for

Breakthrough's on-line manual demonstrates the beep command.



Programs are processed by this routine so that, in effect, a snapshot of the interior of the QL is saved as a tokenised file, alleviating interpreter processing of the program as it loads — this is the reason why drives continually start-stop.

It is recommended that Snapshot is used to process completed programs. While fast-load programs can be listed only after they have been loaded, copying such programs to screen or to a printer directly from a drive will produce machine code-like file representation - each modification to a program will require that a new Snapshot file is made each time a listing is edited.

One of the important points, carefully highlighted in the documentation, is that the process of making fastload programs makes all of the peripherals attached to your QL an integral part of the new

window management. Once installed, memory is reserved when an area of the screen is over-written with a new window and is recalled when the new window is closed.

On-Line SuperBasic Manual: Although all the programs released by Breakthrough are useful utilities, for my money this is its piece de resistance. In spite of the fact that the original User Guide is one of the better computer manuals, it often leaves much to be desired in the way of clarity. On-Line is a small multi-tasking program which runs unobtrusively in the background.

Once the 1K program has been executed, QL keyword files can be accessed, as needed, from mdv2\_ by pressing <F1> and inputting the appropriate keyword. A general help and index page is available by typing "HELP".

A very well-planned program, On-Line includes a number of useful demonstrations associated with some of the more esoteric commands; the BEEP demonstration, to name one, is one of the best I have seen. Associated keywords are cross-referenced.

Very good value,
Breakthrough has
accomplished its goal of
providing inexpensive,
highly useful and easy-todrive programs
admirably. Included with
each of its programs are
file items which include a
very useful last-line recall
function, a high-res
screen dump and a range
of useful machine code
extensions. Very highly
recommended.

### GIGACHROME Digital Precision £34.95

The latest ABC Elektronic release for QL graphic artists, *Gigachrome* has opted for the Macintoshtype approach to drawing, with command options available from icons and pull-down menus. A number of useful controls have been included in the operating system, enabling you to get into computer art with a minimum of effort.

The first screen allows you to set the system for use either with mouse or joystick/cursor keys. If the system is set for use impossible to position accurately from the keyboard.

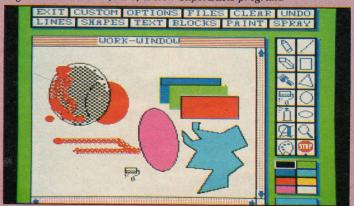
Line drawing may be done in either the continuous drawing mode or in the radial mode, where lines radiate from a common point. Painting has nine brush options; spray has three distinct patterns. The spray density, incidentally, is limited to variations from one of three spray patterns and lacks a realistic random dispersion.

The system includes several good character fonts for use in drawings. Unfortunately they are embedded in the program code and, except for inclusion in screen dumps, are not accessible from outside the system.

Paper colour is selected from two columns of colour wedges; ink is selected from a separate page, after clicking at the icon representing the artist's palette. In addition to the range of solid ink colours, you have the option of selecting any one of 16 pre-drawn patterns; having selected one of them, you also have the option of editing them. The range of standard QL stipples does not appear to be supported.

Rubber-banded shapes may be filled automatically if the fill option is selected from

Gigachrome has the feel of a slow SuperBasic program.



with a mouse, cursor speed is increased dramatically and the screen cursor is almost



the command menu prior to drawing the shape, or the paint roller icon can be selected for filling existing shapes. The latter option allows you to have different border and fill colours.

If the enclosure you wish to fill is very small, however, the upper left corner of the roller must be located in the enclosed area. If that critical corner is outside the area, you will have a filled screen instead. Fortunately an UNDO option is available from the command menu. The UNDO option, however, also has the strange effect of deleting all of the fill accomplished during any single use of the facility.

Curiously, Gigachrome is the first QL graphics program requiring a minimum of 128K of additional RAM. If for no other reason, that should have allowed the authors to include considerably more features and with a better implementation than is the case. When up and running, the program has the feel of a particularly slow SuperBasic program.

Although the icons are reasonably clear as to their function, they lack the fine-tuned feel of similar graphics programs and appear clumsy to use. Part of the difficulty with untidy icons lies in the program restrictions for use in mode 8 only.

For the price, and considering the many other graphics programs available for the OL, I would have expected something offering better value. Although the Gigachrome system would appear to be intended mainly for use with either mouse or joystick, cursor keys can be used for drawing. Drawing with the cursor keys, however, is slow and the cursor had the annoying habit of either flickering or disappearing temporarily.

### BUDGET SLAVE £125 RECORD SLAVE/ **HOUSE SLAVE** Slave Software

Modern farming techniques are highly complex and require close monitoring if production targets are to be maintained. Yet again highlighting the diversification of programs available for the QL, highly-specialised releases by Slave Software Software that grows on you, from Slave.

may be split, as required, between income and expenditure. In the majority of applications, allocation between each is automatic. Direct entries, however, may be made where items of income or expenditure are not part of either costs or income relating to crop production or fixed costs.

Record Slave/House Slave provides a crop record for eight years. Incorporating data of up to 20 crop types, up to 50 chemical and brew types, crop rotations, all organised by field names - which can be added to or sub-divided — records

Current Crop 1985/86 e Disposat risphed 9 Figter led c 9 Diver an 9 Techned c 11 pp 0 Cult 0 Harrow X Protein X Dit Content

are provided as farming application aids.

Budget Slave is designed to allow farmers to obtain a quick and accurate financial assessment of their business, along with the resulting cashflow projections.

Cashflow information may be generated in three ways - data entered into either the crop planner section or the Fixed Cost Planner; or from direct entries to the cashflow.

Crop planner caters for 20 crop varieties and the information is used to produce a gross margin and provide updates for cashflow headings. Data input for the fixed cost planner may be entered under any of 30 headings nominated by the user. Fifteen sub-headings are available to each main heading.

The cashflow section has 35 headings which

provide information relating to cropping history, gross margin and sale prices.

Services for editing previous entries are available throughout the program. A comprehensive facility is provided for recording arable field information and includes housekeeping options for harvest years, crop or variety names, chemical names, crop rotations, field gross margins and

field history.

There are 47 headings for each field. The fertiliser page accommodates seed-bed fertilisers along with five separate headings for top dressings; the spray page allows for 18 different chemicals to be applied to each field. Five crops may be included in each rotation, covering a maximum eight-year crop history.

Designed for simplicity of use, Slave programs, with the exception of data inputs, are mostly menuselected and single-key entries. Users can edit or accept existing entries as default values; saving new entries can occur at any time during the running of the program. Reports may be printed at any stage. Also program configurations are available for arable and non-arable applications.

One of the main features of Slave software is that, although the programs submitted for review were representative of its range, inherent flexibility of the Slave system enables individual users to have customised software applicable to their particular working conditions. Also included in the program price is a very good, comprehensive back-up service.

### Information

Pyramide. Rio Promotions Ltd, 28 Waverly Grove, London N3 NPX. Tel: 01-349 2764.

Slave Software. The Old Rectory, Thurlton, Norwich, Norfolk NR14 6RN. Tel: 050 846 8866. Breakthrough Software. 17 Shaftesbury Way,

Royston, Herts SG8 9DE.

Digital Precision, 222 The Avenue, London E4 9SE. Tel: 01-527 5493.



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# TECHNICAL HELPLINE

Colin Opie provides the answers to your technical problems

### Puzzled Programmer

Is it possible to buy a Cobol compiler for the

This very short program puzzles me as it does not do what it should do: 10 a = 0:b = 020 input a;" + ";b;" ='';(a+b)30 goto 20

Every time I run the program everything works well, except that

you get the answer to the addition during the next run and not immediately after the input. For instance, if you input the first time 1 and 1 the answer would be 0. The next time you input 2 and 2, the answer would be 2 (1+1). A trick or a bug?

Frederic Vandenplas, Knokke-Heist. Belgium.

My initial thought about the program was "What do you mean by should do"? Let us consider the syntax and inherent syntactical execution of the INPUT statement. In its simple form you would 10 INPUT "Enter a

number: ";n

That would display the prompt within the quotes, collect a number from the keyboard and return that

number in the variable 'n'. So far, so good. Taking things a little further, the statement: 10 INPUT a;"+";b would fail to print an initial prompt and wait for a number to be typed on the keyboard. When that was done, the number would be returned in the variable 'a'. The INPUT statement would then print the "+' prompt and wait for

another number to be entered at the keyboard. The second number would be returned in the variable 'b'. There are no problems and no surprises yet. Now let us go one step further, as indicated in the letter. You have the statement: 10 INPUT

a;'' + '';b;'' = ''(a+b)

If we follow the syntactic rules of the INPUT statement as outlined, all will go according to plan until the second prompt is issued - i.e., '' = ''. The input statement will at that point be expecting a variable. The variable will determine the type of input required, e.g., numeric or string, but there is no such variable found. What is found is an expression. I can see what you wanted to do but INPUT certainly cannot.

Perhaps the real

question is "Why did SuperBasic not throw up a "syntax" or "bad line" error message?" I do not know but I know that what you are asking of INPUT is impossible. That is why there is such a thing as a PRINT statement.

I think the line should have been rejected by SuperBasic. To perform your intended input and output may I suggest: 10 ÎNPUT a; "+";b;:PRINT "="; (a+b)

That line is not amazingly different but it is sound programming in terms of syntax and language analysis.

So far as I know there is not a Cobol compiler available for the OL. Metacomco seems to sell more languages than anyone and it certainly does not advertise a Cobol implementation.

### Still on the mend

Thank you for your article on Archive on the Mend in the September edition which supplemented the program. I still have one difficulty, namely line 204 in the original Chas. Dillon program: 204 BGET # 5/x: y = x

My machine will not accept BGET as a keyword and reports "error in expression" when executing the line. I feel sure that the problem was covered in the magazine in one of the spring issues.

John Mann, Stoke-on-Trent.

In the September issue a bug fix for Archive on the Mend was shown. Unknown to us at the time, there was another bug. As usual in programming you always correct one fault only to find several more. Have you ever had the feeling of deja vu? Certainly the readers both found that the line: 204 BGET # 5/x: y = xproduced a 'bad expression' error. The reason is similar to the first problem encountered in September. The original program used Toolkit extensions to SuperBasic and BGET is yet another one.

There are two ways of solving the problem. First,

it is possible to re-write a few lines of the original program and keep to standard SuperBasic keywords. To do that, change lines 202 to 204 to be as follows:  $202 \times = in_{ct} - hist_{lim-1}$ :

if x < 0 : x = 0

203 y = x:

open\_in #5, ipfil\\$: if x=0: goto 205

204 for i = 1 to  $\times : yn\$ =$ inkey\$(#5,-1)

That is simply setting the file pointer to the appropriate position, which is all the extension BGET does — as used in the initial version. It is achieved by re-opening the file every time you want to set the file pointer. A file is always opened with its internal

pointer placed at the start of the data. If we then read and continuously throw away unwanted characters — line 204 we will eventually point to the correct slice of

Unfortunately this sequential way of stepping through the file to set the file pointer can take a significant time. That is particularly so if your damaged file was a large one and you are setting the file pointer somewhere near the end of the file. Clearly the operation will take longer the further into the file you go, but the method will at least get you up and running.

In the book QL

#### No bugs on us

I have read more than once in *QL World* or *QL User* the comment that if a program which has been printed in the magazine is found not to run correctly, it must have been typed-in incorrectly by the reader. Nonetheless, I venture to ask for your help with the programme printed in August, 1986 p. 49, *QL-Bert*.

What has failed in my case is the use of the letter "C" as cursor. "H" moves BERT UP diagonally to the left; "B" moves BERT DOWN diagonally to the right; "D" moves BERT UP diagonally to the left; and it follows that "C" should move BERT DOWN diagonally to the left but it does not — it moves him exactly the same way as the letter "D", namely UP diagonally to the left.

That makes it impossible to cover the whole of the first pyramid. I can find no slip on my part in the portion of the program between 2000 and 2140

Assembly Language
Programming — McGraw-Hill, 1984 — chapter 12
includes a number of
direct file-handling
procedures, of which one
is SET\_POS. If you were
to add that extension to
SuperBasic you would
need to change line 204 to
read:

204 SET\_POS # 5,x: y = x
The advantage, of
course, is that there is no
speed penalty the further
into the file you point and
the setting of the file
pointer is very fast
anyway.

You will be glad to hear that some testing has been performed on the modified version and it now seems to be fully functional.

PROCedure move\_man. Can you help?

I have one other query about the program. It will not run when recorded on disc, using the QDisc (CST) interface, because 'BIN\$" — see lines 7570 and 7590 — is a QDisc command. Nor, of course, will it run even from a Microdrive so long as the QDisc remains plugged-in. I do not like taking this out more often than

necessary.

I found the same problem with the program Golf — May, 1985 — where PUT is a QDisc command but I solved it by using the more correct spelling for that part of the game, PUTT. How can I change the QLBert programme to eliminate "BIN\$"?

Rev. M. P. L. Wall, Trowbridge, Wilts.

There does not appear to be anything wrong with the program QLBert as listed in the August issue — on an unexpanded QL, that is. If the "C" key is not working correctly for you, please look carefully at lines 2010, 2020, 2080 and 2090 again. Make sure they are exactly as listed.

You might also like to check the two procedures,

'figur' and 'figur2'. The latter two procedures contain one of the great faults of professional programming, the use of a lower-case 'I' as a variable name. It is too often confused with the number 'one'. Please check that your version is using the variable 'I' and not the digit '1'.

Regarding the use of 'BIN\$', there is a very simple step you can take. The method is the same as the way in which you solved your problem in Golf. Change the function name in line 8000 to, say, 'XBIN\$', and then go through the program, changing all references to BIN\$ into XBIN\$.

#### Caught in a trap

Thank you for the help on using the CTRL ports on the QL and for the connector information. As one relatively new to assembly language programming it would be helpful if you could show how to use the correct TRAP call to scan the keyboard.

Mark Jonty, Portsmouth.

It seems that you appreciated the notes about the use of the joystick ports in the October issue, with one exception. Before I begin to answer this query I must tell you that in my version of the October column I had an example assembly language program for reading the keyboard directly - as related to the controller port keys. Somehow, no doubt in the desperate effort each month to cram in everything, the program did not appear.

To recall, the KEYROW(row) function is obtained by using the MT.IPCOM call (Trap #1, D0=\$11). Admittedly this must be one of the most awkward Qdos calls to

use, mainly because of the weird command code sequences of the process controller chip. To sort things out, the following D0=1). It would be better to use the example to read the keyboard directly. In that way you will not be restricted by the INKEY delay time

Scan a key row given by D1.B on entry:

D1=0: Function key row (CTL2) D1=1: Cursor key row (CTL1)

Returns the column code in D1.B on exit.

Affects: D0, D1

The second second			THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
keyrow:	movem.1	d5,d7,a3,-(a7)	;Save registers
Service Services	lea	rownum(pc),a3	;Get row data
			space
	and.b	#7,d1	Ensure range
			07
	move.b	d1,(a3)	;and set row
of a selection of the selection of		The Second	number.
	lea	cmmd(pc),a3	;Get ptr to
			command.
	moveq	mt_ipcom,d0	;Set TRAP code
	trap	#1	;and perform
			scan.
	movem.1	(a7) + ,d5,d7,a3	;Restore
			registers.
	rts		Sales Manager and
cmmd:	db	9	;IPC command
Size service			sequence
	db	1	;1 parameter
	dl	0	; - of 4 bits
rownum:	ds	1	;Row number
	db	2	;Return a byte
rownum:	dl ds	0	;1 parameter ; - of 4 bits ;Row number

procedure would work perfectly:

The SuperBasic function INKEY\$(t) can be replaced by the Qdos call 10.FBYTE (TRAP #3, and repeat times as set by Qdos. The result is a faster response to key checking and a much smoother screen indicator.

With a little ingenuity,
Hassan Fakhri managed to turn
Archive into a powerful tool for analysing market research data.



y first acquaintance with the QL dates from

December, 1984 in Paris, where I acquired an English keyboard machine and was fortunate enough to have a JM version. The QL was used for simple programming and most of all as a word processor. Learning to use Archive followed much later with the creation of a small personal database of French exporting companies in the building trade - air conditioning, plumbing and electricity.

The opportunity to use Archive for a serious business application occurred last April while I was following a marketing and export training course at the CESI, a specialised business school in the south of Paris.

The training scheme was based mainly on the export of French consumable products to the British market. In one of several study groups we negotiated and obtained the sponsorship of a French manufacturer of decorative car accessories. The product concerned was a kit of matching wheel covers, seat covers and decorative side strips, with a range of 10 colours.

Our objective was to provide the sponsor with a report about the feasibility of exporting such a product to the British market. The same report was destined to be



submitted in front of a specialised jury at the CESI. The work involved desk and field research. The field research consisted of a product test and a street survey.

The product test was carried-out using a car fitted for the purpose. It was done in a few hours by four members of the study group, with the help of an adapted questionnaire — 49 interviews. Analysis of the results was done manually.

The street survey was conducted by means of a detailed questionnaire — 44 questions — and a target figure of 240 interviews. The results of the work and the statistical analyses involved were obtained via the internal programming language of Archive. Both questionnaires were written, corrected and finalised on Quill.

From the beginning we had to set our target and segmentation figures for the street survey. Those figures were:

- 1. Sample size 240.
- 2. Male/female 158/82.
- 3. Age groups six groups.
- 4. Socio-professional —

four categories with individual figures for

each group and category.

The proportions for 2, 3 and 4 were obtained from official British statistics. The male/female breakdown was related to use or ownership of cars. The number of interviews was limited to 240 for time reasons. The idea was to make an approach to the decorative car accessories market. We will see later how Archive helped the daily updating and orientation of our



work to be as close as possible to our target figures.

After 12 interviews in the Greater London area, we started to look at the possibilities with Archive. Our questionnaire consisted of 44 questions, so we created a file — quesruel\_dof — of 44 fields — Q01 to Q44\$. By using the SEDIT—ommand we designed a screen where all 44 fields could fit. We tested that screen and found that it

was relatively difficult to fill and read because of the large number of fields. We also had to allow for a limited number of characters per field. Any field exceeding that limit would create difficulties in analysis work.

A new factor emerged while we were doing the testing operations. Because of the variety of answers to some questions, we had to decide to split each of those questions into several fields. That led us to create a new file quesrue2\_dbf - with 56 fields instead of 44. At that point the one screen solution became even more delicate to use. In the absence of a scrolling facility in Archive, we opted for a multiple screen solution - three screens.

The first screen was the Archive default screen with the first field destined for the questionnaire number. The second and third screens were designed similar to the first one, i.e., with one line per field. The questionnaire number field — Q01 — was repeated in screens two and three. We ended with:

Screen 1: 20 fields — Q01 to Q20.
Screen 2: 20 fields — Q01+Q21 to Q39.
Screen 3: 18 fields — Q01+Q40 to Q56.

Inputting all the answers to the questionnaires proved a very time-consuming operation. We thought that the input for the second and third screens and the use of the proper commands could become a source of continuous confusion. The input was carried-out by three members of the group, so we wrote the following simple and short program with which we started every daily session of input:

INPUT program start:mode

open "mdv2\_quesrue2\_dbf" end proc

S1: display

(Archive default screen)

insert end proc

F5+ESC

S2: sload
"mdv2\_screen2\_scn"
screen
alter
end proc

F5+ESC

S3: sload ::mdv2\_screen3\_scn'' screen alter end proc

F5+ESC

Then, record after record, we had to type S1, S2 and S3 to obtain the correct sequence of screens. It was necessary always to start with S1 for each new record and to type F5 and ESC after each screen has been filled. To end our session, we typed CLOSE. ALTER was used instead of INSERT in screens two and three to prevent Archive considering the input of those screens as separate records.

All the hard work of the day had to be backedup safely. For that purpose we wrote the following procedure, probably not the best way to do the backing-up, but it served our needs and was very straight-forward to use. We added the procedure at the end of our INPUT program, so it was loaded at the same time and was ready to be used at the end of each daily session. The **BACKUP** command worked without any trouble, in spite of the poor reputation it seems to have: BKU: mode

> print at 10,10; "put destination cartridge in mdv1" print at 12,10; "put source cartridge in mdv2" print at 15,10; "HIT

ANY KEY''
input y\$
kill
''mdv1\_quesrue2\_dbf''
backup
''mdv2\_wuesrue2\_dbf'' as
''mdv1\_quesrue2\_dbf''
cls
print at 10,10;
''BACKUP DONE''
end proc

The multiple screen input could be extended to more than three screens provided we did not exceed the maximum number of fields allowed in Archive.

To conduct our street survey we needed some kind of control to keep as close as possible to our segmentation figures. The daily control was done by a set of procedures giving us:

	Target 1	Real
Sample size	(240)	?
Male	(158)	?
Female	(82)	?
Age (15/24)	(26)	?
	(6 gro	ups)
(65+)	(29)	?
S.P.C. AB	(53)	?
C1	(65)	?
C2	(72)	?
DE	(50)	?

After each daily batch of input we ran the program which displayed at the ?s — the updated figures for the day. That indicated how far we were from target figures in each segment. Although the SPC socio-professional categories - were more difficult to adjust than the sex and age segments, we had a daily guideline helping us to orientate the survey towards the required persons. With 240 records and 56 fields per record, we were certain that the QL needed a RAM extension. So we bought a 512K Miracle Expanderam.

That way the memory capacity problem was solved but the cartridge capacity was not. To have all our main file on one cartridge, we decided to codify some answers in a few words, letters or figures. The coding enabled us to reduce the size of our main file to 43K only.

The extra RAM reduced the access to the Microdrives considerably. The typical example was to have in memory our main file — 43K — and four other secondary files — 5K to 18K — plus a long program of procedures — 13K — plus all the help file (ARCH\_HOB) and to use all those files with negligible access to the Microdrives. All those files had to be retrieved by Archive at least once.

Most of the procedures we wrote started by putting on paper the type of information we wanted Archive to retrieve from the survey files. A few examples are classification of the



product — 10 colours and styles; prices expected by the consumers — mini, maxi and average; who are the would-be customers — sex, age and SPC?; buying probabilities and determination of the potential market; with what type of distribution and communication the public associates the French product?

The 13K program used five files at the same time and was used to obtain figures related to the intention of buying by the potential customers.

Those intentions were given values from 0 — no intention — to 5 —

maximum intention.
Archive displayed those figures for all the segments we saw earlier. Without going into details, the program enabled us to obtain important mathematical factors which were used with other statistical figures — cars in Great Britain and so on — to determine the potential market of the French decorative car accessory object of our survey.

Other important figures given by the program were purchasing probabilities related to the equipment and to each one of its elements, with the percentage error margin in each case. Running the program after each daily input showed us the progressive decrease of the error margins with relation to the size of the sample.

A multi-tasking experiment was undertaken by the use of Eidersoft Ice and Choice. We had Ice, Quill, two Archives available at the same time. One Archive task had 180K allocated and was used with our survey files. The result was not so good as with Archive alone in memory. The memory allocation was sufficient but the Microdrives were still accessed frequently.

I must mention the frequent use we made of Mike O'Reilly's book, Database Management. Part of the screen design and many of the 22 programs were improved because of the explanations and examples about gazet\_dbf'. The creation of our secondary files, extracted from the main file, was made possible by the pertinent advice given on the telephone by Sandra Essex of Quanta.

I conclude by hoping that Psion will improve Archive by adding a facility to scroll the screen both for input and display.

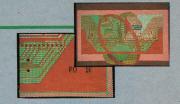
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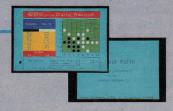
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position within statement).

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SUPERCHARGE, which was no slouch.

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"THE ONL	Y SOFTWARE HOUSE DEDICATING ALL ITS RESO.	URCES TO THE QL"

# With its massive 32K screen memory the QL offers greater visual versatility than most micros. The problem is where do you store all that data? James Lucy shows you how to squeeze those screens.

Incidentally, if time is ne of the delights of a not a problem but you 128K would prefer the picture to appear as a whole, computer is that a without the user seeing substantial amount of the drawing process, it is RAM can be dedicated to possible to blank the the screen. The Spectrum display while drawing manages to spare about with these pokes — to blank POKE 98403,2 and 8K to produce the pictures but the QL uses to restore POKE 98403,0 32K. The problems begin for monitor mode. to arise when you save the screen to Microdrive most space-consuming and discover that it

The second and usually

occupied by the default TV mode channel 1, use SBYTES mdvn\_filename, 133120, 25600 which reduces the size of the file by some 20 percent.

The programs which appear at figures one, two, three and four constitute a third possible method of saving screens which can give very substantial reductions in the size of the screen file. They compress the data using a very simple algorithm, although as usual the coding becomes rather more complicated. The principle is that if we screen memory location and the number of such locations. The two numbers contrast with the 32768 numbers used by SBYTES. The most convenient unit of screen memory to use is the word - two bytes, 16 bits because the QL hardware considers words when working-out the individual pixel colours.

Provided that a screen is not too detailed, with many successive pixels differing in a non-regular manner, it is more compact to describe the screen as a list of pairs of numbers defining the colour and the number of words of that colour. All that is needed then is a program to prepare such data and to reconstitute it when required.

Figure one is a SuperBasic program to compress the screen data. It reserves some resident procedure space to act as a buffer for the compressed data, does the compression and then dumps its data to a Microdrive file. The compression is done by looking at successive words of screen data - if the word is the same as the previous one a counter in incremented; if it is not the same a pair of numbers representing the screen word value and the number of that value is written to the buffer. The program works well, the snag being that it takes several minutes to compress the screen, and the corresponding expansion program figure two — is similarly sluggardly.

Any task involving

#### Figure 1.

```
100 REMark CONTRACT bas
110 REMark Program to contract a screen picture
120 REMark Creates a file on mdvl called 'screen pic'..
130 REMark which may be reformed into a picture by...
140 REMark the accompanying program EXPAND bas.
160 buf_base=RESPR(25000)
170 screen_start=131072
180 current colour=PEEK W(screen start)
190 number of words=1
200 screen_size=32768/2
210 present_pos=buf_base
220 FOR word=1 TO screen_size
230 IF PEEK_W(screen_start+word*2)=current_colour_THEN
240 number of words=number of words+1
260 POKE W present pos, current colour
270 POKE W present pos+2, number of words
280 current_colour=PEEK W(screen_start+word*2)
290 number of words=1
300 present_pos=present_pos+4
310 END IF
320 END FOR word
330 POKE W present_pos,current_colour
340 POKE_W present_pos+2,number_of_words
350 IF present_pos-buf_base > 25000
THEN PRINT £0,'Too detailed':STOP
360 SBYTES mdv1 screen pic, buf_base, present_pos-buf_base+4 370 PRINT±0, 'Finished'
```

A simple method of data compession is described, along with a complete assembly language program listing. To make the system really easy to use, the compression and corresponding expansion routines have been implemented as extensions to SuperBasic, so they can be called at any time.

consumes about one-third

of the total capacity of the

tape. Clearly it would be

compress the data which

makes up the screen by

technique usable for the

applicable to other data,

useful to be able to

some method and a

screen might well be

too.

If a screen has been generated by a SuperBasic program, perhaps the most compact way to save it is by saving the program; the problem is that it may take some time to draw and it may not be possible to run the program at the time you wish the screen to appear.

way to store a screen is, of course, SBYTES mdvn\_filename, 131072, 32768 with the corresponding LBYTES to restore it. Only three screens will fit on a Microdrive, although it is worth remembering that it is not always necessary to save the whole screen area. For instance, if you wish to save only the area

have five of any particular object, apples for example, we say exactly that - 'five apples'; we do not say we have 'an apple, and an apple and an apple' and

So if a screen is all one colour, green say, it is possible to describe it by only two numbers — the value of an individual

CHARLES OF STREET	E: 0
100	REMARK EXPAND_bas Figure 2.
110	REMark Program to expand file mdvl_screen_pic
120	REMark created by CONTRACT bas
130	buf base=RESPR(25000)
140	screen start=131072
150	index=0:so far=-2
160	LBYTES mdvl screen pic, buf base
170	REPeat fill screen
180	colour=PEEK W(buf base+index)
190	number of words=PEEK W(buf base+index+2)
200	begin=screen start+so far+2
210	ending=screen start+so far+2*number of words
220	FOR do colour=begin TO ending STEP 2: POKE W
	do_colour,colour
230	so far=so far+2*number of words
240	index=index+4
250	IF so far >= 32767 THEN EXIT fill screen
260	END REPeat fill_screen

doing simple things to large amounts of data is a natural for assembly language and the source code listing at figure three is the outcome. It is very similar in operation to the SuperBasic programs, the difference being that it is twice as fast. Although

not strictly necessary, the opportunity has been taken to link the routines into SuperBasic so that they are available as keywords; they can be installed at power-up with any other SuperBasic extensions to hand by a simple boot program.

```
Figure 3.
 *********** QL SCREEN-SQUEEZER *********
************
  Program to add keywords SQUEEZE and EXPAND to Basic
* Note that the routines when called require 32K of work area.

* The format of the commands is SQUEEZE 'mdvl_filename',

* EXPAND 'mdvl_filename' where 'filename' is chosen by the user. Note the
* necessity of quote marks.
* Type all 'I' signs as hashes
* James Lucy June 1985 Tel 0621-891715
* For the Metacomco Assembler.
* QDOS constants:
                    $110
BP.INIT EQU
                                     Links in keywords to Basic
                                     Gets a string parameter from Basic Opens a channel
CA.GTSTR EQU
                    $116
IO. OPEN EQU
                                     Opens a channel
Closes a channel
Denotes new, exclusive file
Denotes old, exclusive file
Sends a string of bytes to a channel
Fetches a string of bytes from a channel
Allocates common heap space
Releases common heap space
IO.CLOSE EOU
                    $02
IO.NEW
IO.OLD
            EQU
TO. SSTRG FOU
                    $07
IO.FSTRG EQU
MT.ALCHP EOU
                    $18
UT.MTEXT EQU
                    $D0
                                      Writes a message to a channel
                                      Pointer to arithmetic (RI) stack
BV.RIP
                                     Number of screen bytes
Address of screen start
Larger than this may as well use SBYTES
SCR_BYTES EQU
                   $8000
SCR_START EQU
MAX_SIZE EQU
                    $20000
* First link in the Basic keywords using BP.INIT
                        PROCDEF, A1
                                              Point to the proc. and fun. table
            MOVE.W
                        BP.INIT, A2
            JSR
                        (A2)
            MOVEQ
                        £0.00
                                               Ensure good.
            RTS
                                               .. return to Basic
* Table in format required by BP.INIT..
            DC.W
PROCDEF
                                               Number of procedures
                                               Pointer to routine relative to here
Number of letters in proc name, then name.
            DC.W
DC.B
                        SOUEEZE-*
                        7,'SQUEEZE'
            DC.W
                        EXPAND-*
                                              Pointer to second routine and name, extra 0 to align 7 bytes
            DC.B
DC.W
                        6, 'EXPAND', 0
                                              End of procedures
No functions
            DC.W
                                               End of functions
* Now follows the action to be taken on calling 'SQUEEZE'
SOUEEZE
            BSR
                       SET UP
                                              Set_up gets a filename and allocates RAM
                                              Any errors?
No, so carry on
            TST.L
                        DO
                        COMPRESS
                                              Yes, so return to Basic writing error
            RTS
COMPRESS MOVEO
                                              D2 is used as a counter, so initialise.
            MOVEO
                       £1, D4
                                              ditto D4
                       ESCR START, A1
(A1), D1
            MOVEA.L
                                              Point to start of screen memory..
            MOVE.W
                                              .. and store its contents
                                             Look at next screen word..
..and store its contents
Is the number of stored bytes too big?
            ADDA.L
                       £2,A1
(A1)+,D3
```

```
TOO_BIG
£$28000,A1
ALL_DONE
D1,D3-
                                             Yes, so abort
Have we reached the end of the screen?
            CMPA.L
            BEQ.S
CMP.W
                                             Yes, so stop compressing Are the two screen words the same?
                                             No, so do something about it
Yes, so increase count of
            BNE.S
                       NOT SAME
SAME
            ADDO
                                                   so increase count of same screen words
NOT SAME
            BSR.S
                       SAVE DATA
                                             Save the data on our heap
                                             Reset the counter to 1
            MOVE.W
                                             Reset the old colour to the new
                       D3.D1
                                             and look at the next word
SAVE_DATA
            MOVE.W
                                             Save the colour on the heap
                                             and the number of words of that colour
Update the number of bytes used
and return to caller
            MOVE.W
                       D4. (A5)+
            ADDQ
  We now have a heap containing the screen in a compressed form, a sequence of pairs of words giving each colour, and number of that colour.
   Open a channel to dump heap to microdrive
  We got here when Al reached $28000
                                             Nearly forgot to save the last lot of data!
The forthcoming trap seems to corrupt D2,
despite information to the contrary, so
                       SAVE DATA
D2,-(A7)
ALL DONE BSR.S
                                             save it on the stack.
Prepare to open a channel
            MOVEO
                       £10.0PEN, DO
                                             for this job
a new, exclusive file
whose name is at 'FILENAME'
            MOVEO
                       IME. D1
                       £10.NEW, D3
FILENAME, AO
            MOVEQ
            LEA
            TRAP
                       £2
                                             Any errors?
                       OK2
            BEQ.S
                                             No, so carry on
            MOVE. I.
                       (A7)+,D2
                                             Yes, so remove D2 from the stack release heap space
            BSR.S
                       REHP
            RTS
                                             and back to Basic
OK2
* Now send the bytes in the heap to the channel
            MOVE.L
                                              Unstack number of bytes stored
                        (A7)+.D2
                                              and prepare to send them,
                        £10.SSTRG, DO
                                              with indefinite timeout,
            MOVEO
                        £-1,D3
                                              starting from the base
of the heap to the channel whose address
            MOVEA.L
                        (A4), A1
                                               is still in AO from the previous trap
            TST.L
                        DO
                                               Any errors?
                                              No, so carry on
Yes so close channel
                        ОК3
            BEQ.S
                        CLO
            BSR.S
            BSR.S
                        REHP
                                              release heap space and back to Basics
            RTS
OK3
* Close the channel
            MOVEQ
                        £10.CLOSE.DO
                                              Prepare to close the channel whose ID is
CLO
                                              still in AO Errors?
            TST.L
                        DO
                                               No, so continue
                        OK4
            BEQ.S
            RTS
OK4
* Release the heap space
                                              A4 still points to base of heap
Do it
REHP
            MOVEO
                        EMT. RECHP. DO
                                              Prepare to release our heap space
            MOVEA.L (A4),A0
                                               and make a good
            MOVEQ
                        £0, D0
                                              return to Basic
* Action to be taken if attempt at compression results in greater than
* $7000 bytes
TOO BIG LEA
                        BUF_BASE, A4
            BSR.S
                                               Release heap space
                        UT.MTEXT, A2
            MOVE W
                                               Use vectored utility
                                               to write to channel
            SUBA.L
                        MESSAGE, A1
                                               the text at MESSAGE
            LEA
                        £0.00
                                              and return
            MOVEO
 * Routine called when keyword EXPAND is used
EXPAND
                        SET_UP
                                               Get the filename and allocate heap space
            TST.L
                        DO
                                               Errors?
                        OK7
                                               No, so carry on
            BEQ.S
                                               Yes, so return
* Open the channel from microdrive
                                            Prepare to open
for this job
an old, exclusive file
of name at FILENAME
OK7
           MOVEO
                       £10.OPEN.DO
                       EME, D1
EIO.OLD, D3
            MOVEQ
            MOVEQ
           LEA
TRAP
                       FILENAME, AO
            TST.L
                       DO
                                             Errors?
                       OK5
                                             No, so carry on
Yes, so release heap
Set 'not complete'
            BEQ.S
                       RECHP
            BSR
            MOVEQ
                       £-1, DO
OK5
```

CMPI.L

EMAX SIZE-4, D2

```
* Fetch the bytes from the microdrive and put on heap
               MOVEQ
MOVE.W
                             £10.FSTRG, DO
                                                       Prepare to fetch a string of bytes
                                                       to a buffer of almost $8000 bytes
with as much time as necessary
base of buffer still in A5
                            ESCR BYTES-1, D2
               MOVE.W
               MOVEA.L A5, A1
               TRAP
               TST.L
                                                       no, so carry on EOF?
                             FETCHED
               BEO.S
               CMPI.L
                            £-10,D0
FETCHED
               BEQ.S
                                                       carry on
                             ALL OVER
                                                       otherwise close channel, release heap
set 'not complete' error
               BSR
               RTS
                                                       and return
 FETCHED
 * Reconstitute heaped bytes into picture
              MOVEA.L A5,A1
MOVEA.L ESCR_START,A2
                                                       Use Al as pointer to base of heap.. and A2 to base of screen.
 READ DATA
               MOVE.W
                                                       Take a colour from the heap
                                                       and the number of that colour
Prepare Dl for a DBF loop
               MOVE. W
                             (A1)+,D1
               SUBI.W
                            £1.D1
 FILL_COL
               MOVE.W
                                                       Move the colour to the screen and continue until D1=-1 At the end of the screen?
                            D2, (A2)+
                            D1, FILL COL
£$27FF8, A2
               DBF
               CMPA.L
              BLE.S
                            READ_DATA
                                                       No, so read some more data
ALL_OVER
               MOVEQ
                            £10.CLOSE.DO
                                                       Yes, so close the channel
               TST.L
                            DO
               BEQ.S
                                                       release the heap space
                            RECHP
               RIS
                                                       and return to Basic or caller
                            £MT.RECHP, DO A5, AO
RECHP
               MOVEO
               TRAP
                            £1
              MOVEQ
                            £0, D0
* This section is used by both EXPAND and COMPRESS
SET UP
* Get name of file to be used from the procedure call
           MOVE.L
MOVE.W
                      BV.RIP(A6),A1
CA.GTSTR,A2
(A2)
£1,D3
                                               Point to RI stack, if it wasn't before
                                               Use vectored utility to get a string onto the RI stack, Ir It wasn't berow under the RI stack only one parameter? Yes so continue
No, so set 'bad parameter' error and return
TOS contains number of characters in
            JSR
CMPI.W
            BEQ.S
MOVEQ
                       OKP
£-15, DO
            RTS
MOVE.W
                       O(A6,A1.L),DO
                                                    contains number of characters in filename
            LEA FILENAME, AO MOVE.W DO, (AO)+ ADDQ £2, A1
                                               Point to base of area reserved for filename
and move D0 into it
Skip past number of chars on RI stack
and set up D0 for a DBF loop
FNAME_LOOP
MOVE.B
                       O(A6,A1.L),(A0)+ Take a byte from RI stack to filename buffer
            ADDA.L
                       DO, FNAME_LOOP
                                               and continue until all bytes moved
            DBF
                       BV.RIP(A6),A1
            MOVE.L
                                               Reset RI stack pointer
* Now allocate some heap space
                       EMT.ALCHP, DO
EME, D2
ESCR_BYTES, D1
E1
            MOVEQ
                                               Heap space
                                               for me
of $8000 bytes
            TRAP
                                               Errors?
                       DO
OK1
                                               no, so carry on
Yes, so return
Save base of heap in A5
            BEQ.S
            MOVEA.L AO, A5
OK1
            LEA BUF BASE, A2
MOVE.L A5, (A2)
                                               Buf_base
and return to caller
* Reserve some storage space
BUF BASE DS.L 1
FILENAME DS.L 10
                                               Storage for base of heap
Storage for filename
* Message to be sent if compression fails:
                       Number of characters in message 'SCREEN TOO DETAILED.'
MESSAGE DC.W
```

The speed of the compression and expansion routines is startling - around one second in each case, although the file loading and saving takes much longer. As the QL uses spare memory to store previously-loaded Microdrive blocks, a compressed screen, once loaded, is usually available instantly. For pictures of a type which may be used as, say, a title screen with

comparatively large areas of uniform colour, the program can reduce the screen file by anything up to three-quarters.

As the screen becomes more detailed the compression is less effective and, in fact, the machine code program will abort if the compressed file is larger than seven-eighths of an LBYTES file. That is likely to happen on a screen filled with a moire pattern.

The source code listing is fairly self-explanatory. It is not claimed to be particularly elegant and if you needed even more speed it would be possible to store the number of data pairs produced as the first item of data on the file, then use this value to control the reconsititution loop.

Figure four is the SuperBasic loader program for the machine code. It will generate a file called 'screen\_squeeze' which should subsequently be loaded into resident

procedure space and called, e.g.,

a=RESPR(512): LBYTES mdvl\_screen\_squeeze, a: CALL a. That will link in the extra SuperBasic keywords as described in the source code listing.

Note the need for quotes around any filename you may be using for a screen, i.e., SQUEEZE 'mdvl\_filename'

I hope you enjoy experimenting with the programs. One possibility which may appeal is that the compressed screens could be held in memory rather than on drive.

```
Figure 4.
  100 REMark Basic loader for SQUEEZE/EXPAND
  110 REMark Creates a file 'mdvl_screen_squeeze'
  120 REMark which contains the m/c for SQUEEZE/EXPAND 130 REMark This file may be used by typing:
  140 REMark a=RESPR(512):LBYTES mdvl_screen_squeeze,a
  150 REMark CALL a
  160 checksum=0:base=RESPR(512):num_bytes=468
  170 RESTORE 280
  180 FOR offset=0 TO num_bytes-1
         READ byte:checksum=checksum+byte
POKE base+offset,byte
  190
  200
  210 END FOR offset
  220 IF checksum <> 34972
  230
        PRINT "Wrong Data": BEEP 10000, 255: STOP
  240 END IF
  250 CALL base
         PRINTEO, "Keywords SQUEEZE, EXPAND installed"
  260
  270 SBYTES mdvl screen squeeze, base, num bytes
280 DATA 67,250,0,12,57,120,1,16,78,146
290 DATA 112,0,78,117,0,2,0,26,7,83
  300 DATA 81,85,69,69,90,69,0,180,6,69
  310 DATA 88,80,65,78,68,0,0,0,0,0,0
320 DATA 0,0,97,0,1,22,74,128,103,2
330 DATA 78,117,116,0,120,1,34,124,0,2
  340 DATA 0,0,50,17,211,252,0,0,0,2
  350 DATA 54,25,12,130,0,0,111,252,108,0
 360 DATA 0,104,179,252,0,2,128,0,103,24
370 DATA 182,65,102,4,82,68,96,228,97,6
380 DATA 120,1,50,3,96,220,58,193,58,196
390 DATA 88,66,78,117,97,246,47,2,112,1
  400 DATA 114,255,118,2,65,250,1,24,78,66
  410 DATA 74,128,103,6,36,31,97,36,78,117
  420 DATA 36,31,112,7,118,255,73,250,0,254
 430 DATA 34,84,78,67,74,128,103,6,97,4
440 DATA 97,12,78,117,112,2,78,66,74,128
450 DATA 103,2,78,117,112,25,32,84,78,65
460 DATA 112,0,78,117,73,250,0,216,97,240
  470 DATA 52,120,0,208,145,200,67,250,0,248
  480 DATA 78,146,112,0,78,117,97,114,74,128
490 DATA 103,2,78,117,112,1,114,255,118,0
  500 DATA 65,250,0,184,78,66,74,128,103,8
510 DATA 97,0,0,80,112,255,78,117,112,3
  520 DATA 52,60,127,255,54,60,255,255,34,77
  530 DATA 78,67,74,128,103,16,12,128,255,255
 540 DATA 255,246,103,8,97,0,0,36,112,255

550 DATA 78,117,34,77,36,124,0,2,0,0

560 DATA 52,25,50,25,4,65,0,1,52,194

570 DATA 81,201,255,252,181,252,0,2,127,248

580 DATA 111,234,112,2,78,66,74,128,103,2
  590 DATA 78,117,112,25,32,77,78,65,112,0
  600 DATA 78,117,34,110,0,88,52,120,1,22
 610 DATA 78,146,12,67,0,1,103,4,112,241
620 DATA 78,117,46,54,152,0,65,250,0,58
630 DATA 48,192,84,73,83,64,16,246,152,0
640 DATA 211,252,0,0,0,1,81,200,255,244
  650 DATA 34,110,0,88,112,24,116,255,34,60
  660 DATA 0,0,128,0,78,65,74,128,103,2
 670 DATA 78,117,42,72,69,250,0,6,36,141
680 DATA 78,117,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 690 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  700 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  710 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  720 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,20,83,67
  730 DATA 82,69,69,78,32,84,79,79,32,68
  740 DATA 69,84,65,73,76,69,68,46
```

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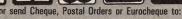
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# DMMS COMMS CO

he market for modembased communications is still growing. Consequently we should not be surprised when new modem designs and equipment reach the market. I was nonetheless surprised when I saw the new offering from Miracle Systems. Costing £49 inclusive of VAT and P&P - a small box measuring 7cm. × 5cm. × 2.5cm. with an LED on the top, a small length of cable going into one side and a three-metre length of cable emerging from the other side. There is a Microdrive cartridge and a 10-page manual as well.

In the old days you could rent a modem from the telephone people at enormous cost and promptly hang any computer on the end of it. With a telephone line at the other end, data transmission protocols and speeds would be manipulated as necessary by the modems. In other words, the hardware was relatively intelligent and would permit any number of transmission requirements. There is a similar, though not identical, approach in the Astracom 1000 modem reviewed last month.

Clearly that is not the principle behind the Miracle Systems modem. Instead, the rather sensible approach adopted, so far as the private QL owner is concerned, has been to make the hardware as cheap and small as possible, while doing everything else in software. The disadvantage, of course, is that the whole package is rather limited for use only on the QL.

Is that a disadvantage to the private owner? I think not. In the majority of cases you are buying a modem to talk to databases such as Prestel using your QL. There are no other design requirements. Also, the almost certain arrival of new QL compatibles, and the continued support for QLs in general, means that for the foreseeable future your set-up will continue to be operational.

Should minor adjustments be required on the software front when QL compatibles are used, I have the impression that Miracle Systems will be there, ready and willing.

So much for the overall design. What will it do? In common with other modems available it will support 1,200/75 baud transmission for Prestel, 1,200/1,200 baud half duplex transmission, and auto-dialling. It is not British Telecom-approved, which is not surprising,

Colin Opie discovers that the miniature modem from Miracle Systems is big on features.

as the process seems to take an incredible time and is not cheap.

The unit is completely isolated. In addition to that the QL half of the electronics takes its power from the QL + 12V line on one of the SER2 pins and the telephone half of the electronics takes its power from the telephone system, in much the same way as telephones with number memories. The result is a totally safe and workable unit.

The short lead fits into SER2 and the three metre lead wanders to a telephone point. You cannot have these two round the wrong way as the plugs are keyed. The red LED on the top of the box will light whenever auto-dialling is being performed and when the modem is on-line. The design of the leads means that the modem box rests just behind a QL. That proves to be neat, aesthetically pleasing, and easy for viewing the modem status LED.

The software package supports a host of features. Auto-dialling is programmable and no fewer than 32 numbers can be stored and selected from the main menu. The version I was using had numbers for Prestel/Micronet, The Gnome at Home, Brixton ITEC, Technoline, ITCU Exchange and Mart, Cardiff ITEC, Aberdeen ITEC, BITEC (Basildon), Stoke ITEC, Distel, LABBS Surrey, and CBBS South West. That is 12 databases in all, leaving 20



spare for your use. Of course, there is no reason why you need to keep the ones supplied.

The main terminal software is partly menu-driven and partly single-key-entry driven. From the top level you can auto-dial, edit the directory of numbers, back-up the software, initiate file transfer between two QLs, set the terminal interface characteristics, switch on a logging option, save screen pictures in QL memory format or log format, transmit a text file to an on-line database, set the terminal screen width, initiate multi-tasking alongside SuperBasic, or go for 1,200 baud halt-duplex transmission.

When backing-up the terminal software you will save the current characteristics of the terminal software automatically, such as newly-edited auto-dial numbers. As such it is not just a back-up operation. It is an essential operation to perform if you want to use a particular set of characteristics continuously.

One of the interface options is to select LOCAL, ON-LINE or ON+ECHO operations. LOCAL mode is useful for when you wish to view logged – i.e. saved – pages on Microdrive or disc. It also allows you to create and edit a viewdata 'picture + text' type of screen. A separate utility can then be used to convert that page into the appropriate message-type file, ready for transmission to an on-line database.

If you are new to viewdata-type screen layouts you could do worse than look at the graphics display pages stored in the ITCU *Exchange* and mart databases. You can see how to draw a black cat in a coal cellar, various portraits, Greenpeace advertisements, and also what Jan somebody or other on a night out looks like.

In terms of value I think the Miracle modem is aptly-named. In terms of cost the nearest rival is the Prism 1000 at £59.00, though that is a manual dial system only. Next is the Tandata – Qmod, Qcall and Qconnect – at £79.99. Last month the Astracom 1000 was reviewed and is reasonably-priced at £194.95. That was a fair comment in that the Astracom offers a little more sophistication – you get a 6K buffered serial-to-parallel printer interface and the modem can sample communication protocols and set itself automatically.

There is also the added software bonus of some full graphics printer dump routines. It depends, I suppose, on what you want. If you want to hook to on-line databases or join the Prestel/ Micronet set at minimum cost, I know which modem I would choose – and it would not take a Miracle to figure which that is.

As well as helping to improve your programming technique, Better Basic looks at broader aspects of SuperBasic. This month Mike Lloyd writes about Structure.

here has been much praise for **SuperBasic** because it is a structured language, a rare distinction in the home computer world, and it is rarely disputed that structured languages are somehow superior to unstructured ones. Pundits have been known to use structured programming as a synonym for good programming, which tends to make Spectrum owners feel unnecessarily inferior. Some of the pundits' pronouncements and many of the programs published in structured languages, however, reveal that structured programming is sometimes misunderstood and often not put into practice.

A simple definition of structure in computer programming terms is the way in which program segments are combined to make programs; it describes the internal organisation of a program. In normal English usage, structure implies a framework, orderliness, cohesion and pattern, but applied to computer programming the word has a more special sense.

Writing short programs may not require special organisation other than starting at the beginning and progressing line by line until the end is reached. Of course, if a repetitive task is to be performed or decisions taken, the flow of the program can be redirected by FOR . . .

NEXT loops or IF . . .

THEN statements. That undoubtedly represents a kind of structure but it is not by itself what computer users have come to expect from a structured language.

As longer, larger and more complicated programs are developed, problems arise because of sheer size. The variables area consumes large quantities of valuable RAM, the flow of the program can shift dramatically from one end of a listing to the other, and the programmer cannot remember all the subroutines, their location in the listing or the names of the appropriate variables.

More memory is used by lengthy documentation in REMark statements. Errors, bugs and false logic creep in and bedevil the hapless programmer until more time is spent correcting mistakes than developing new code. REPeat, FOR . . . NEXT, SELect ON and IF . . . THEN constructs and GOSUB and GOTO commands do nothing to ease the burden.

What has led to the salvation of the harassed programmer and what has come to be meant by the term structure is the

ability to write programs in small and largely independent segments. Instead of struggling with a mammoth 800-line program the programmer can instead write 40 routines averaging 20 lines in length.

The facility to write short routines and combine them into programs requires certain qualities of the computer and of the programmer. The computer must have a language in which procedures and functions can be defined by the programmer, using locally-declared variables, and referred to by meaningful names. In SuperBasic full structure is provided by the DEFine PROCedure, DEFine FuNction RETurn and LOCal keywords with the associated recursion, parameter passing and coercion facilities. SuperBasic provides many other useful, original, powerful and unusual facilities but they do not necessarily go towards making it a better structured language.

In sum, a structured program needs to be written in a suitable language by a programmer who understands the programming strategy involved. A mess of GOSUB and GOTO statements strewn in yards of impenetrable listings is not structured, even if it is written in

SuperBasic, just as a carefully-planned, well-documented and neatly-executed program written in Spectrum Basic is not structured.

The question remains whether structured programming is the same as good programming? While there are many who would give unqualified assent, it is not such an easy question to answer. It is by no means easy to determine what constitutes good programming but here is a set of criteria by which programs might be judged, together with an appraisal of the relevance of structuring techniques to each criterion.

The ultimate test of a good program is its ability to perform the job intended. Any shortcomings, restrictions or implementation errors detract from the effectiveness of a program. That ugly and over-used phrase userfriendliness is an important consideration; illogical menu options, complicated keyboard operations or lethal bugs destroy the credibility and usefulness of a program.

The final judge of success is not the programmer but the user, who is usually completely unaware of the internal organisation of the program. It is always possible to write two programs, one structured and one not, which

#### **KEYWORDS OF THE MONTH**

#### DIM & DIMN

This month two closelylinked keywords are described. Both relate to arrays and therefore a brief introduction to the subject might be helpful. Traditionally, Basics have only two data structures, variables and arrays; SuperBasic is no different.

Arrays differ from variables in that they hold as many values as the programmer specifies, memory permitting. Like variables, they can be integer, real number or string in type and they are referred to by a name. Parts of the array are denoted by subscripts in brackets after the array name, such as in the following statements: PRINT number(12) Var = string (5,11)INPUT#3, integer%(4,3,9)

The basic part of an array is called an element, which holds a single value or character. They

can be arranged into a one dimension column — or row — a two-dimensional matrix, or any larger number of dimensions. Complicated array slicing can be achieved but space precludes a full explanation.

#### DIM

To establish an array it is necessary to tell the interpreter how many dimensions and how many elements there are in each dimension. That is achieved with a DIM statement followed by the array name and, in brackets, the size of each dimension. For example: 120 DIM a\$(12,14) establishes a string array called a\$ which has 12 strings each a maximum of 14 characters long. Multiple declarations are allowed, for instance: 130 DIM info(12,20), string\$(42,6), integer%(112) SuperBasic arrays have

a zero element which can be used normally in number arrays but in string arrays they are reserved to hold the number of characters held in the string. This feature is used in the program below.

String arrays are also unusual in that their final dimensions always have an even number of elements. This is proved by the following short program:

500 FOR X = 1 TO 20 510 DIM A\$(X) 520 A\$ = FILL\$ ("\*", 20)

530 PRINT A\$(0),A\$ 540 END FOR X

DIM also has a strange quirk. If a DIM statement is added to a program but the program is not run, any use of the array name before the DIM statement is read by the interpreter will result in an error message. Try entering this:

150 DIM fault(10) PRINT fault Once RUN has been entered the print command will work normally.

Within user-defined procedures and functions, local arrays are declared by suffixing the dimension sizes after the array name in a LOCal statement, e.g.:

900 DEFine

PROCedure spoof (x,y)
910 LOCal array\$(4,7)
920 . . . .

#### DIMN

DIMN is a function which is used to detect how large each dimension of an array is. Two syntaxes are allowed. The most useful is:

PRINT DIMN (var\$, 3) which will print the number of elements in the third dimension of the array var\$. The same result can be achieved by this syntax:

PRINT DIMN (var\$(1,1))

appear identical to the user. Therefore the use or absence of a structured programming technique is irrelevant to this, the most important aspect of program design.

Execution speed might be important in some applications but it is here that structured programming works against the programmer. Calling-up a procedure or function, even recursively, is often slower than using a GOTO or GOSUB and always slower than not interrupting the program flow at all. That is specially true in short programs. For simple tasks, it is usually preferable to include the commands each time they are required than place them once in the procedure. It is possible to write a procedure to increment a variable,

such as:

#### DEFine PROCedure INCR (number): number = number + 1: END DEFine

Then, each time a variable was to be increased by one a statement such as this could be written:

#### IF variable < 10 THEN INCR variable

This command takes much longer to carry-out than the simple:

#### IF variable < 10 THEN variable = variable + 1

It is only when the writing of the program is considered that the advantages of structuring become clear. Structured programs are easier to plan than ordinary Basic programs. Imagine designing a simple game. The program can be divided into different subroutines to initialise the variables, present a menu of options, draw

the screen, play the game, display the score and find if the user would like another attempt. In SuperBasic, the main loop of the program could be written limited by the screen with the screen could be written limited by the screen could be screen could be screen.

100 REPeat game 110 initialise

120 menu

130 draw-screen

140 play

150 roll-of-honour 160 IF quit THEN EXIT game

#### 170 END REPeat game

The procedure names, carefully chosen, document the program as it develops, which makes it very easy to avoid major errors of logic. Having established the main structure of the program, each constituent can be considered in turn and itself broken down into logical segments.

Not only is it easier for the author of the program to become re-acquainted with a program but it is also relatively easy for a newcomer, reading a program in a magazine, for example, to see how it works.

Because of the independence of structured program segments, it is feasible to build a library of useful routines which can be incorporated without amendment into a variety of programs, thus saving programming effort. It is necessary to invent the wheel only once.

So, structured programming techniques have little to do with making user-friendly or efficient programs. Once programmers are used to using structured techniques, ordinary Basics can lose their appeal completely and then SuperBasic becomes the only dialect worth taking seriously.



# P R O G S

If you have a program that is worthy of consideration, send it to 'The Progs', Sinclair QL World, 79–80 Petty France, London SW1H 9ED. We pay for everything published at the usual page rates — £80 per thousand words.

330 DEFine PROCedure angle

320 NEXT F

#### Darts K. Judson

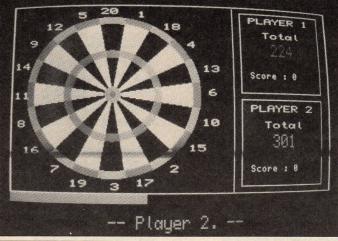
The program of the month for this issue is an extremely playable *Darts* simulation game.

It requires a great deal of skill and the author has included many realistic features, such as allowing the players to finish only on a double and discounting scores if they exceed the number of points needed to complete the game.

Darts are aimed by using nine.

the CTRL and ALT keys to stop a moving horizontal and vertical line displayed at the edge of the screen. The crossover point of these two axes is where the dart will hit the board.

The computer keeps a running total of the score and also calculates in how many throws each player completes the game, with the record in our offices standing at nine.



```
100 PAPER O:CLS
110 REMark 1290 end def
120 DIM name$(4.18)
130 name$(1)="Kenton Judson...10"
140 name$(2)="John Lowe.....14"
150 name$(3)="Clive Sinclair..18"
160 player = 2
170 score1=301:score2=301
180 b=1
190 go1=0:go2=0
200 c=51:d=50:e=15:f=22:g=37:h=45
210 intro
220 MODE 4
230 game
240 GO TO 160
250 DEFine PROCedure board
260 PAPER 0: INK 7
270 BORDER #1,1,7
280 a=PI/20
290 FOR F=1 TO 10
300 angle
310 angle2
```

```
340 z=43:x=4:angles:plotter
350 z=39:x=0:plotter
360 z=24:x=2:plotter
370 z=20:x=0:plotter
380 END DEFine
390 DEFine PROCedure angle2
400 z=43:x=2:angles:plotter
410 z=39:x=7:plotter
420 z=24:x=4:plotter
430 z=20:x=7:plotter
440 FILL 1:INK 4:CIRCLE 51,50,4:FILL 0
450 INK 2:FILL 1:CIRCLE 51,50,1.5:FILL 0
460 END DEFine
470 DEFine PROCedure angles
480 b=COS(a):c=SIN(a)
490 a=a+PI/10:d=COS(a):e=SIN(a)
500 END DEFine
510 DEFine PROCedure plotter
520 FILL 1
530 INK ×
540 ARC 51+b*z,c*z+50 TO d*z+51,e*z+50,PI/10:LINE
TO 51,50:LINE TO 51+z*b,50+z*c
550 FILL O
560 END DEFine
570 numbers
580 DEFine PROCedure numbers
590 CSIZE 2,0
600 DUER 1: INK 7
610 DATA 119,2,20,167,6,1,200,20,18,232,40,4,252,6
6,13,260,91,6,251,122,10
620 DATA 233,148,15,209,169,2,165,183,17,133,187,3,79,184,19,55,170,7,15
630 DATA 151,16,7,124,8,1,95,11,1,64,14,22,39,9,44,20,12,89,7,5
640 RESTORE 610
650 FOR ff=1 TO 20
660 READ gg,hh,ii:CURSOR gg,hh:PRINT ii
670 NEXT ff
680 OVER O
690 END DEFine
700 LINE 111,0 TO 111,100
710 LINE 115,3 TO 115,48 TO 161,48 TO 161,3 TO 115
,3
720 LINE 115,97 TO 115,52 TO 161,52 TO 161,97 TO 1
15,97
730 scores
740 DEFine PROCedure scores
750 INK 7
760 CSIZE 2,0
770 CURSOR 318,10:PRINT"PLAYER 1"
780 CURSOR 338,27:PRINT"Total"
790 CURSOR 318,107:PRINT"PLAYER 2"
800 CURSOR 338,124:PRINT"Total"
810 INK 2: CSIZE 2,1
820 CURSOR 353-(LEN(score1)*5),39:PRINT " ";score1
830 INK 4
840 CURSOR 353-(LEN(score2)*5),136:PRINT " ";score
850 CSIZE 1,0: INK 7
860 END DEFine
870 END DEFine
880 DEFine PROCedure bar
890 BLOCK #0;298,10,0,0,0:BLOCK 10,198,297,0,0
900 FOR a=0 TO 298 STEP B+RND(4)
910 BLOCK #0; a,10,0,0,player
920 IF KEYROW(7)=2 THEN GO TO 990
930 NEXT a
940 FOR a=298 TO 0 STEP -8-RND(4)
```

# P-ROGS

```
1110
        ON inp=192 TO 196
1120
         IF df=3 OR df=4 THEN df=df-2
         IF odf=1 THEN df=4
IF odf=2 THEN df=3
1130
1140
1150
        ON inp=200 TO 204
         IF df=1 OR df=2 THEN df=df+2
1160
         IF odf=3 THEN df=2
IF odf=4 THEN df=1
1170
1180
1190
        ON inp=216 TO 220
         IF df=2 OR df=4 THEN df=df-1
1200
         IF odf=1 OR odf=3 THEN df=df+1
1210
        ON inp=208 TO 212
1220
         IF dvn=1 THEN
AT #0,2,10:PRINT #0,"OW! That hurt!":PAUS
1230
1240
E 30
1250
          AT #0,2,10:PRINT #0,"
1260
         ELSE
1270
          IF df=1 THEN pnx=pnx-1
1280
           IF df=2 THEN pnx=pnx+1
1290
          IF df=3 THEN pny=pny-1
1300
          IF df=4 THEN pny=pny+1
1310
          odf=0
1320
         END IF
1330
       END SELect
1340
       IF odf=df THEN GO TO 1070
1350
       GO TO 1030
1360 END DEFine
2000 DEFine PROCedure create maze
      DIM grid(w+1, h+1), pm(5), dpv(5)
2010
2020
       CLS: INK 7:rnx=RND(1 TO w):rny=RND(1 TO h):ex
=RND(3)
0000
       IF ex=0 THEN trgx=1:trgy=rny
       IF ex=1 THEN trgx=w:trgy=rny
2040
2050
       IF ex=2 THEN trgx=rnx:trgy=1
       IF ex=3 THEN trgx=rnx:trgy=h
2060
       x=trgx:y=trgy:n=0:grid(x,y)=2^ex
FOR n=1 TO w*h-1
p$=" " & INT(n/(w*h)*1000):np=LEN(p$)
2070
2080
2090
        np$=p$(np-2 TO np-1) & "." & p$(np)
2100
        AT 10,7:PRINT np$! "% of the maze built":p=0
2110
2120
        IF x>1 AND grid(x-1,y)=0 THEN p=p+1:pm(p)=1
2130
        IF x<w AND grid(x+1,y)=0 THEN p=p+1:pm(p)=2 IF y>1 AND grid(x,y-1)=0 THEN p=p+1:pm(p)=3
2140
2150
        IF y<h AND grid(x,y+1)=0 THEN p=p+1:pm(p)=4
2160
        IF p=0 THEN
2170
         x=x+1:IF x>w THEN x=1:y=y+1:IF y>h THEN y=
         IF grid(x,y)=0 THEN GO TO 2170
GO TO 2120
2180
2190
2200
        END IF
2210
        r=pm(RND(1 TO p))
        IF r=1 THEN grid(x,y)=grid(x,y)+1:x=x-1:grid(x,y)
2220
d(x,y)=2
2230
        IF r=2 THEN grid(x,y)=grid(x,y)+2:x=x+1:gri
d(x,y)=1
2240
        IF r=3 THEN grid(x,y)=grid(x,y)+4:y=y-1:gri
d(x,y)=B
2250
        IF r=4 THEN grid(x,y)=grid(x,y)+8:y=y+1:grid(x,y)
d(x,y)=4
2260
      END FOR n
2270 END DEFine
3000 DEFine PROCedure display_view
3010 dvn=0:INK 7:SCALE 100,-75,-30
3020
       BLOCK 450,154,0,0,5,3,0:BLOCK 450,66,0,154,6
E,0,3
       FOR ix=1 TO 5
3040
        dpv(ix)=0
        IF dF=1 THEN
3050
3060
         g=grid(pnx-ix+1,pny): IF g>7 THEN dpv(ix)=1
         IF g>3 AND (g<8 OR g>11) THEN dpv(ix)=dpv(
3070
1x)+2
3080
        IF g/2=INT(g/2) THEN dvn=ix:EXIT ix END IF
000E
        IF dF=2 THEN
3100
         g=grid(pnx+ix-1,pny): IF g>7 THEN dpv(ix)=2 IF g>3 AND (g<8 OR g>11) THEN dpv(ix)=dpv(
3110
3120
ix)+1
        IF right(g)=0 THEN dvn=i\times:EXIT i\timesEND IF
3130
3140
        IF dF=3 THEN
3150
         g=grid(pnx,pny-ix+1):IF g/2<>INT(g/2) THEN
3160
 dpv(ix)=1
3170
         dpv(ix)=dpv(ix)+2*right(g)
```

```
3180
         IF g<12 AND (g>7 OR g<4) THEN dvn=ix:EXIT
ix
3190
        END IF
        IF dF=4 THEN
3200
         g=grid(pnx,pny+ix-1):IF g/2<>INT(g/2) THEN
3210
 dpv(ix)=2
3220
        dpv(ix)=dpv(ix)+right(g):IF g<B THEN dvn=i</pre>
x: EXIT ix
0ESE
       END IF
      END FOR ix
3240
3250
      np=dvn: IF dvn=0 THEN dvn=6: np=5
3260
      xc=58*(2/3)^((np-1)*2):ytc=14*xc/15:ybc=-2*x
c/5
3270
      IF dvn=6 THEN
3280
       FILL 1: INK 0,3,3
3290
        LINE 0,0 TO xc, ytc:LINE 0,0 TO xc, ybc:LINE
xc,ytc TO xc,ybc
3300
        FILL
        LINE 0,0 TO -xc,ytc:LINE 0,0 TO -xc,ybc:LIN
3310
E -xc,ytc TO -xc,ybc
3320
       GO TO 3370
3330
      END IF
      FILL 1: INK 6,2,3:LINE -xc,ytc TO xc,ytc:LINE
3340
 -xc,ybc TO xc,ybc
3350
      LINE xc, ytc TO xc, ybc:LINE -xc, ytc TO -xc, yb
3360
      IF pnx=0 OR pnx>w OR pny=0 OR pny>h THEN do_
exit
3370
      REPeat xcoord
3380
       cocalc:cdv=dpv(np):INK 6,2,3
        IF cdv=2 OR cdv=3 THEN
3390
3400
        FILL 1:LINE oxc, oyt TO oxc, oyb:LINE oxc, oy
t TO xc, oyt
3410
        LINE oxc,oyb TO xc,oyb:LINE xc,oyt TO xc,o
yb ·
3420
       END IF
3430
        IF cdv=1 OR cdv=3 THEN
3440
        FILL 1:LINE -oxc, oyt TO -oxc, oyb:LINE -oxc
oyt TO -xc, oyt
3450
        LINE -oxc,oyb TO -xc,oyb:LINE -xc,oyt TO -
xc,oyb
3460
       END IF
3470
        INK 2,4,0
        IF cdv=0 OR cdv=1 THEN
3480
        FILL 1:LINE oxc, oyt TO oxc, oyb:LINE oxc, oy
3490
t TO xc,ytc
3500
        LINE oxc,oyb TO xc,ybc:LINE xc,ytc TO xc,y
bc
3510
        IF cdv=0 OR cdv=2 THEN
3520
        FILL 1:LINE -oxc, oyt TO -oxc, oyb:LINE -oxc
3530
, oyt TO -xc, ytc
3540
        LINE -oxc, oyb TO -xe, ybc:LINE -xc, ytc TO -
xc, ybc
3550
       END IF
       cocalc:FILL 1:LINE oxc,oyt TO oxc,oyb:LINE
3560
oxc, oyt TO xc, ytc
3570
       LINE oxc, oyb TO xc, ybc: LINE xc, ytc TO xc, yb
3580
       FILL 1:LINE -oxc, oyt TO -oxc, oyb:LINE -oxc,
oyt TO -xc,ytc
3590 LINE -oxc,pyb TO -xc,ybc:LINE -xc,ytc TO -x
c, ybc
3600
       FILL O:np=np-1:IF np=0 THEN EXIT xcoord
3610
      END REPeat xcoord
3620 END DEFine
4000 DEFine PROCedure display maze
      IF h>w/1.5 THEN
4010
       sq=INT(220/h):sf=220:h1=220:w1=sq*w
4020
4030
      ELSE sq=INT(450/w):sf=300:h1=sq*h:w1=450
4040
      FND IF
      px=sf*.75-w1/2:py=sf/2-h1/2:SCALE sf,0,0:PAP
4050
ER O: INK 7: CLS: CLS #0
      FOR y=1 TO h
FOR x=1 TO w
4060
4070
4080
         g=grid(x,y):l=(x-1)*sq+px:r=l+sq:t=h1-(y-1)
)*sq+py:b=t-sq
        F g/2=INT(g/2) THEN LINE 1,t TO 1,b

IF g<8 THEN LINE 1,b TO r,b

IF y=1 AND g<12 AND (g>7 OR g<4) THEN LINE
4090
4100
4110
 1,t TO r,t
4120
         IF x=w THEN
4130
          FOR z=0 TO 12 STEP 4
```

# P-R-O-G-S

2410 PRINT" the bar at the bottom of the screen is in the appropriate horizontal position). ";
2420 PRINT"Then do the same for the vertical position, but press the ~";
2430 INK 2:PRINT"ALT";:INK 5:PRINT" button."
2440 CSIZE #0;2,1:PRINT #0;"... Press A Key ..."
2450 PAUSE 50
2460 IF INKEYS="" THEN GO TO 2460
2470 CLS #0
2480 END DEFine

#### Multimaze Edward Leigh

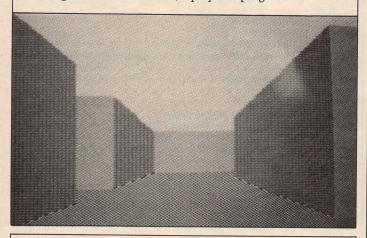
This program is a three-dimensional maze game, with the obvious object of getting out of the maze. The maze can be constructed to your requirements, with the maximum size being a 10 × 10 square. Once in the maze you are left alone and have to wander about it, using the cursor keys to advance, turn back or move left or right.

It proves extremely diffi-written and cult to get out of the maze, playable program.

which perhaps is its most realistic feature, as anyone who has spent frustrating hours at Hampton Court will testify.

While there is a map to refer to, once you have looked at it a new maze is drawn so that you are equally lost, which seems to be rather pointless.

That is the only major criticism of an otherwise well-written and extremely playable program.



```
10 REMark ########### MULTI-MAZE by Edward Lei
12 REMark ########### Written for the Sinclair
 14 REMark ############ Completed on the 5/9/8
  ######################
18 REMark ** An explanation of the variable names
might be useful:
20 REMark ** x/xco/y/yco in a name : the x/y coordi
nate of the maze
22 REMark ** grid(x,y)
                                 : the maze matri
24 REMark ** A '1' in the above matrix means one
can go left only **
26 REMark ** A '2' ... right; '4' ... up; '8' ...
28 REMark ** Multiple directions use the sum of th
e relevant numbers
30 REMark ** w1/h1
                                 :width & height
of maze in the
32 REMark **
                                  screen graphic
                    **
s scale
```

```
34 REMark ** sq
                                                     :width of each
 square in above scale**
36 REMark ** px/py
                                                     :pos. of bottom
 -left corner of maze **
38 REMark ** trgx/trgy
                                                     :target coordin
 ates (i.e. the exit) **
40 REMark ** df
                                                     :direction you
are facing in maze **
42 REMark ** A '1' means left; '2' : right; '3' :
 up; 4 : down
 44 REMark ** stx/sty
                                                     : Your starting
 position
 position
46 REMark ** pnx/pny
**
                                                    : Your position
 in the maze
4B REMark ** dvn
your view, in cells **
50 REMark ** dpv(number)
                                                     : The lenght of
                                                    : Your view at c
 ell distance-number **
 52 REMark ** number=1 :a left turn; num.=2 :a righ
 t turn; num.=3 :both **
 54 REMark ** xc/ytc/ybc
                                                    :screen coordnt
 s. for plotting view **
 56 REMark ** oxc/oyt/oyb
                                                    :previous coord
 58 :
60 :
 100 CLEAR: MODE 8: OPEN #1, con 450x220a40x15 10: PAPE
 R O: PAPER #2,0
 110 CLS#2:CLS#0:CLS:INK 4:PRINT "WELCOME to ....":
PAUSE 25
 120 INK 7: UNDER 1: AT 2,2: PRINT "MULTI-MAZE - The M
 aze Program !"
aze Program!"

130 AT 4,3:PRINT "Press:":UNDER O:PRINT:PRINT "'P'
to play the game"

140 PRINT:PRINT "'D' to display a maze"

150 PRINT:PRINT "'F' to finish the program"

160 inp$=INKEY$(-1):IF inp$= "f" THEN CLS:STOP

170 IF inp$<> "d" AND inp$<> "p" THEN GO TO 160
180 AT 14,2:PRINT "Please enter: ":w=0:h=0:PRINT
190 PRINT"The width of the maze, in cells"
200 INPUT "(e.g. 10) : ";w:IF w<1 THEN GO TO 180
210 AT 19,0:PRINT "The depth of the maze, in cells
220 INPUT "(e.g. 5)
230 IF inp$="p" THEN
                              : ";h: IF h<1 THEN GO TO 210
240 CLS:UNDER 1:PRINT "The object of the game is ...":UNDER 0:PRINT 250 PRINT "You have to move about a maze to find" 260 PRINT "the exit, which you will recognise":UN
250 PRINT "the exit, which get per 1:PRINT "only";
270 UNDER 0:PRINT " when you're right at it."
280 PRINT "Pressing 'I' will allow you to see"
290 PRINT "the whole maze. Of course you can't"
300 PRINT "go back inside: that'd be cheating!"
       UNDER 1: PRINT: PRINT "The controls are ...
DER O: PRINT
320 PRINT "The 'Cursor Up' key moves you forward"
       PRINT: PRINT "The 'Cursor Left' key turns you
330
left (on the spot)"
340 PRINT: PRINT "The 'Cursor Right' key turns you
350
       PRINT "right (on the spot)":PRINT PRINT "The 'Cursor Down' key turns you"
360
       PRINT "backwards (on the spot)"
AI #0,3,7:PRINT #0,"Press any key to start":z
370
380
S=INKEYS(-1)
390 CLS #0:CLS:AT 10,9:PRINT "Don't get lost !":P
AUSE 50
400
       control_program: RUN
410 END IF
420 create_maze:display_maze:RUN
1000 DEFine PROCedure control_program
1010 CLS:create_maze
1020 stx=RND(1 TO w):sty=RND(1 TO h):df=RND(1 TO
4):pnx=stx:pny=sty
1030 display_view
1040 IF pnx=0 DR
        IF pnx=0 OR pnx>w OR pny=0 OR pny>h THEN AT #0,2,6:PRINT #0, "You've seen the light!
1050
": PAUSE 200: GO TO 1100
1060 END IF
1070
         inp=CODE(INKEY$(-1)):odf=df
        SELect ON inp
ON inp=116 TO 180
1080
1090
1100
           display_maze: RUN
```

## P-R-O-G-S

```
950 BLOCK #0;298-a,10,a,0,0
960 IF KEYROW(7)=2 THEN GO TO 990
970 NEXT a
980 BLOCK #0;298,10,0,0,0:GD TD 900
990 w=a*28/75
1000 FOR a=0 TO 198 STEP 5
1010 BLOCK 10,a,297,0,player
1020 IF KEYROW(7)=4 THEN GO TO 1090
1030 NEXT a
1040 FOR a=198 TO 0 STEP -5
1050 BLOCK 10,198-a,297,a,0
1060 IF KEYROW(7)=4 THEN GO TO 1090
1070 NEXT a
1080 BLOCK 10,198,297,0,0:GD TO 1000
1090 y=100-(a*100/198)
1100 v=ATAN((y-50)/(w-51))
1110 u=SQRT((y-50)^2+(w-51)^2)
1120 V=ACOS ((w-51)/u)
1130 printer
1140 scorer
1150 END DEFine
1160 DEFine PROCedure scorer
1170 RESTORE 1180
1180 DATA 6,13,4,18,1,20,5,12,9,14,11,8,16,7,19,3,
17,2,15,10,6,25,50
1190 t=INT((v+PI/20)/(PI/10))+1
1200 IF y-50<0 THEN GO TO 1250
1210 FOR s=1 TO t
1220 READ r
1230 NEXT s
1240 GO TO 1280
1250 RESTORE 1260
1260 DATA 6,10,15,2,17,3,19,7,16,8,11
1270 GD TD 1210
1280 q=1

1290 IF u>43 THEN q=0

1300 IF u<=43 AND u>39.5 THEN q=2

1310 IF u<=24 AND u>20.5 THEN q=3

1320 IF u<=4 THEN r=25
1330 IF u<1.5 THEN r=25:q=2
1340 END DEFine
1350 DEFine PROCedure printer
1360 INK 7
1370 FOR so=24 TO 10 STEP -1 :BEEP 50, so
1380 FILL 1:CIRCLE w,y,2.5:FILL 0
1390 INK 0
1400 LINE w-2,y-2 TO w+2,y+2
1410 LINE w-2,y+2 TO w+2,y-2
1420 END DEFine
1430 DEFine PROCedure update
1440 scores
1450 CSIZE 1,0
1460 CURSOR 320,72: PRINT "Score : ";go1;" "
1470 CURSOR 320,169:PRINT "Score : ";go2;" "
1480 numbers
1490 END DEFine
1500 DEFine PROCedure game
1540 DIM 1(3)
1550 DIM k(6)
1560 PAPER O:CLS
1570 CSIZE #0;2,1
1580 goes=0
1590 board
1600 CLS#0: INK #0, player: PRINT#0;
1610 PRINT #0;"
                            -- Player ";player/2;".
1620 FOR p=1 TO 3
1630 bar
1640 k(p*2-1)=w:k(p*2)=y
1650 IF player=2 THEN go1=go1+r*q:update
1650 IF player=4 THEN go2=go2+r*q:update
1670 IF score1-go1=0 AND q=2 THEN win:END DEFine
1680 IF score1-go1<=1 THEN go1 =0:1(p)=r :GO TO 17
1690 IF score2-go2=0 AND q=2 THEN win: END DEFine
1700 IF score2-go2<=1 THEN go2=0:1(p)=r:GO TO 1740
1710 l(p)=r
1720 NEXT p
1730 IF player =4 THEN goes=goes+3
1740 IF player=2 THEN score1=score1-go1
1750 IF player=4 THEN score2=score2-go2
```

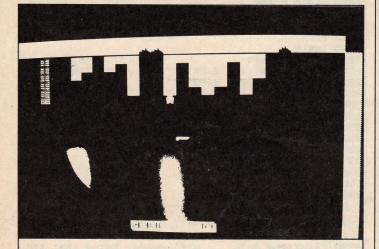
```
1760 FOR n=1 TO 3
1770 RESTORE 1180: READ m: FOR o=1 TO 22
1780 READ m
1790 IF m<>1(n) THEN NEXT 0:GO TO 1770
1800 INK 0:FILL 1:CIRCLE k(n*2-1),k(n*2),2.5:FILL
0: INK 7
1810 a=(o-2)*PI/10+PI/20
1820 IF (o-1)/2<>INT((o-1)/2) THEN angle:angle2:an
gle:60 TO 1840
1830 angle2:angle:angle2
1840 NEXT n
1850 go1=0:go2=0:update
1860 player=6-player
1870 GO TO 1600
1880 END DEFine
1890 DEFine PROCedure win
1900 FOR n=1 TO 50
1910 SCROLL -2: SCROLL -2
1920 NEXT n
1930 MODE 8
1940 INK 2: PAPER 0: CSIZE 2,1
1950 CLS
1960 goes=goes+p
1970 PRINT: PRINT"
                                    -- DARTS --"
1980 INK 6
1990 PRINT: CSIZE 2,0: PRINT" By Kenton B.G.
 Judson."
2000 INK 5
2010 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: Player "; player/2;" wo n in "; goes; " throws."
2020 PRINT: Well done! Player ":3-player/2:" st
2020 PRINT"
                   Well done! Player ";3-player/2;" st
ill had"
2030 PRINT " to throw another ";
2040 IF player=2 THEN PRINT;score2;:GO TO 2060
2050 PRINT score1;
2060 PRINT points."
2070 PRINT #0; " Press a key to continue..."
2080 IF INKEYS=""THEN GO TO 2080
2090 IF goes >name$(3,17 TO 18) THEN GO TO 2200
2100 PRINT: INK 4: PRINT"
                                          This is a great sco
2110 PRINT" What is your name (max 15 chrs.)" 2120 DIM nameeg$(17)
2140 INPUT" ... "; nameeg$:IF LEN(nameeg$)>15 TH
EN GO TO 2140
2150 name$(4,1 TO 16)="....."
2160 name$(4,1 TO LEN(nameeg$))=nameeg$:name$(4,17
 TO 18)=goes
2170 name$(3,1 TO 18)=name$(4,1 TO 18)
2180 IF goes<name$(2,17 TO 18) THEN name$(3,1 TO 1
8)=name$(2,1 TO 18):name$(2,1 TO 18)=name$(4,1 TO
2190 IF goes (name$(1,17 TO 18) THEN name$(2,1 TO 1
8)=name$(1,1 TO 18):name$(1,1 TO 18)=name$(4,1 TO
18)
2200 PAPER 0: INK 3
2210 CLS:CLS#0
2220 PRINT:PRINT "
2230 PRINT"
                                            HI-SCORE"
                                    TABLE"
2240 INK 5
                                                  *":PRINT
2250 PRINT: PRINT"
                                              1) "; name$(1)
2) "; name$(2)
3) "; name$(3)
2260 PRINT:PRINT:INK 2:PRINT"
2270 PRINT:PRINT:INK 4:PRINT"
2280 PRINT:PRINT:INK 6:PRINT"
2290 PRINT #0;" Press a key to start again..."
2300 IF INKEY$="" THEN GO TO 2300
2310 CLS:CLS#0
2320 END DEFine
2330 DEFine PROCedure intro
2340 INK O: INK 2: MODE 8: CLS
2350 CSIZE O,O:PRINT"
                                                K.B.G.Judson.
(1986)": PRINT: INK 6
2360 CSIZE 2,1:PRINT"
                                                  DARTS": CSIZE
                                  ======"
O, O: PRINT'
               PRINT: PRINT" The rules to this game same as the normal game.";
2370 INK 4: PRINT: PRINT"
are the
are the same as the normal game.";
2380 PRINT"The only difference being that thi
s is a computer simulation."
2390 INK 5:PRINT" To throw a dart you must firs
t aim the dart by pressing the ";
2400 PRINT"~";:INK 2:PRINT"CTRL";:INK 5:PRINT"~ bu
tton (When";
```

# P-ROGS

```
4140
          IF g=z OR g=z+1 THEN LINE r,t TO r,b END FOR z
4150
4160
         END IF
       END FOR X
4170
      END FOR y
IF inp$="p" AND sf/sq<22 THEN
4180
4190
        scrco stx-.5,sty-.5:PRINI "s"

IF pnx>0 AND pnx<=w AND pny>0 AND pny<=h TH
4200
4210
EN
4220
         OVER 1:scrco pnx-.5, pny-.5:PRINT "*":OVER
         AT #0,3,7:PRINT #0,"'*': Where you stopped
4230
4240
        END IF
4250
        AT #0,2,7:PRINT #0,"'s': Where you started"
: PAUSE 200
4260 AT #0,2,7:PRINT #0,FILL$(" ",22):AT #0,3,7:
PRINT #0,FILL$(" ",22)
4270 END IF
4280 AT #0,2,2:PRINT #0,"Press any key to return to the menu"
4290 z$=INKEY$(-1)
4300 END DEFine
5000 DEFine FuNction right(co)
5010
      ans=0
5020 FOR z=2 TO 14 STEP 4
       IF co=z OR co=z+1 THEN ans=1
5030
      END FOR Z
5040
5050 RETurn ans
5060 END DEFine
5100 DEFine PROCedure cocalc
5110 oxc=xc:xc=xc*1.5:oyt=ytc:oyb=ybc:ytc=14*xc/1
5:ybc=-2*xc/5
5120 END DEFine
5200 DEFine PROCedure scrco(cnx, cny)
5210 CURSOR (px+sq*cnx)/(sf*1.5)*450-8,(py+sq*cny
)/sf*220-7
5220 END DEFine
5300 DEFine PROCedure do_exit
5310 BLOCK 80,100,185,105,7:FILL 1:INK 2:LINE -13
.5,22 TO -13.5,-23
5320 LINE -13.5,22 TO 0,17:LINE 0,17 TO 0,-20:LIN
E 0,-20 TO -13.5,-23
5330 FILL 1:INK 0:CIRCLE -2,0,1.5,1,0:FILL 0:INK
5340 END DEFine
```

#### Bomber D. Marsh



Unlike Multimaze, Bomber is definitely a race against time. As the pilot of a small aircraft you have to land it safely.

This sounds very simple but the game is complicated by the fact that before you can land the city of skyscrapers smoking rubble. Each time the aircraft flies across the screen it loses altitude, thus getting nearer to the tall buildings, so it becomes very difficult to complete your mission without destroying morning-or beyond.

has to be reduced to a pile of the towers below successfully. In theory this all sounds extremely simple but in practice it proves difficult, so be prepared to find yourself playing just one more game until the early hours of the

```
100 REMark BOMBER-VERSION 5
110
120 MODE B: CLOSE#2: WINDOW#1, 480, 256, 25, 0: INTRO: SKI
LL: WAIT: INIT_GRAPH
130 INIT: SETUP
140 REPeat MOVE PLANE
150 MOVE_RIGHT: IF D%=24: WIN
160 MOVE_LEFT: IF D%=24: WIN
170 END REPeat MOVE_PLANE
180
190 DEFine PROCedure MAINWIN
200 PAPER 2,7,1:CLS:BLOCK 385,130,40,78,0:OPEN#3,5
CR_385×130a60×80
210 PAPER#3,7:CLS#3
220 END DEFine MAINWIN
230
240 DEFine PROCedure TOPWIN
250 BLOCK 200,23,114,28,0:0PEN#4,SCR_200x23a135x30
: PAPER#4, 7: CLS#4
260 CSIZE#4, 3, 1: INK#4, 1: PRINT#4, " QL BOMBER": CLOS
E#4
270 END DEFine TOPWIN
280
290 DEFine PROCedure INTRO
300 MAINWIN: TOPWIN: INK#3,0
310 PRINT#3\\" USE YOUR SKILL AND JUDGEMENT"\
310 PRINI#3\\"
320 PRINT#3,"
330 PRINT#3,"
340 PRINT#3,"
350 PRINT#3,"
360 PRINT#3,"
370 PRINT#3,"
380 PRINT#3,"
                   TO DROP THE BOMBS FROM YOUR"
                   AIRCRAFT ONTO THE CITY BELOW"\
                   BEFORE YOUR PLANE CRASHES"\
INTO ONE OF THE BUILDINGS.YOU"\
                   HAVE AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF"
                   OF BOMBS. IN THE GAME PRESS"
                   THE SPACE BAR TO RELEASE ONE" \: PRIN
T#3,"
         BOMB"\\\
390 INK#3,4:FLASH#3,1:PRINT#3,"
                                                 ANY KEY TO CO
NTINUE": FLASH#3, 0: PAUSE
400 END DEFine INTRO
410
420 DEFine PROCedure WAIT
430 CLS#3:INK#3,1:FLASH#3,1:AT#3,4,5:PRINT#3,"P L
E A S E W A I T":FLASH#3,0:CLOSE#3
440 END DEFine WAIT
460 DEFine PROCedure INIT GRAPH
470 DATA -5245,-10109,-7806,-11646
480 DATA -6783,1665,2,0,8769,8316
490 DATA 0,0,9264,18432,8834,-11524,128
500 DATA 22664, -20228, 32, 26350, 28672, 20085
510 DO GRAPH=RESPR(100): RESTORE 470
520 FOR I=DO_GRAPH TO DO_GRAPH+22*2 STEP 2: READ B:
POKE_W I,B
530 C_TAB=RESPR(32*8)
540 DEF_GRAPH 0,2,1,255,153,255,153,255,153,255,25
550 DEF_GRAPH 1,7,0,0,0,0,128,222,255,0,0
560 DEF_GRAPH 2,7,0,0,0,0,1,123,255,0,0
570 DEF_GRAPH 3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
580 DEF_GRAPH 4,1,0,36,24,50,60,60,60,24,24
590 DEF_GRAPH 5,6,0,145,90,60,254,127,60,90,145
600 DEF_GRAPH 6,2,0,0,16,121,102,252,94,59,254
610 DEF_GRAPH 7,4,0,0,0,0,128,195,235,239,255
620 END DEFine INIT_GRAPH
630
640 DEFine PROCedure DEF_GRAPH(S%,F%,B%,R0%,R1%,R2
%, R3%, R4%, R5%, R6%, R7%)
650 LOCal A, Fh%, Fl%, BH%, BL%: A=C_TAB+32*5%
660 FH%=(F% DIV 4)*2:FL%=F% && 3
670 BH%=(B% DIV 4)*2:BL%=B% && 3
680 CHARLINE(RO%): CHARLINE(R1%): CHARLINE(R2%): CHAR
LINE(R3%)
690 CHARLINE(R4%): CHARLINE(R5%): CHARLINE(R6%): CHAR
LINE(R7%)
```

### P-R O-G-S

```
700 END DEFine DEF_GRAPH
710
720 DEFine PROCedure CHARLINE(R%)
730 LOCal M%, J, I, DL%, DH%: M%=128
740 FOR J=1 TO 2
750 DL%=0: DH%=0
760 FOR I=1 TO 4
770 IF (R% && M%)=M% THEN DL%=FH%+DL%*4:DH%=FL%+DH
**4: ELSE DL%=BH%+DL%*4: DH%=BL%+DH%*4
780 M%=M% DIV 2
790 END FOR I
800 POKE A, DL%: POKE A+1, DH%: A=A+2
810 END FOR J
820 END DEFine CHARLINE
830
840 DEFine PROCedure GRAPH(X%, Y%, S%)
850 CALL DO_GRAPH, X%, Y%, S%, C_TAB
860 END DEFine GRAPH
870
880 DEFine PROCedure SKILL
890 CLS#3: INK#3, 1: PRINT#3\\" [PRESS 'I' FOR TRAIN
EE1"
900 PRINT#3," [PRESS 'S' FOR STANDARD]"\
910 PRINT#3," [PRESS 'E' FOR EXPERT]"\\
920 INK#3,0:PRINT#3, "PRESS THE KEY FOR THE SKILL"\
930 PRINT#3," LEVEL THAT YOU WANT.
940 REPeat KEYS
950 POKE 163976,1:5%=CODE(INKEY$(-1))
960 IF S%=69:DIFF%=7:EXIT KEYS
970 IF S%=83:DIFF%=12:EXIT KEYS
980 IF S%=84:DIFF%=17:EXIT KEYS
990 END REPeat KEYS
1000 END DEFine SKILL
1010
1020 DEFine PROCedure SETUP
1030 PAPER 0:CLS:BLOCK 110,10,168,16,5:OPEN#5,SCR
110×10a195×18
1040 PAPER#5,6:CLS#5:INK#5,0:PRINT#5,"QL BOMBER":C
LOSE#5
1050 FOR A=5 TO 26
1060 FOR B=RND(DIFF% TO 25) TO 24
1070 GRAPH A,B,0
1080 END FOR B
1090 END FOR A
1100 GRAPH C%,D%,1:INK 4,5,1
1110 FOR Z-15 TO 21 STEP .2:LINE 0,Z TO 200,Z
1120 END DEFine SETUP
1130
1140 DEFine PROCedure INIT
1150 RANDOMISE: C%=3: D%=4: X%=200: Y%=220: F%=0: CAT%=4
00:SCORE%=0
1160 END DEFine INIT
1170
1180 DEFine PROCedure MOVE_RIGHT
1190 GRAPH C%, D%, 3: D%=D%+1: GRAPH C%, D%, 1: X%=X%-6: Y
%=Y%-6
1200 BEEP 0, X%, Y%, 10, 10, 14, 1, 2
1210 REPeat RIGHT
1220 GRAPH C%, D%, 3: C%=C%+1: GRAPH C%, D%, 1
1230 IF PIX(D%,C%+1,4,3)<>0:CRASH_R
1240 IF C%=28:EXIT RIGHT
1250 IF F%: BOMB
1260 IF F%=0 AND KEYROW(1)=64:F%=1:G%=C%:H%=D%+1:B
OMB
1270 END REPeat RIGHT
1280 END DEFine MOVE_RIGHT
1290
1300 DEFine PROCedure MOVE_LEFT
1310 GRAPH C%, D%, 3: D%=D%+1: GRAPH C%, D%, 2: X%=X%-6: Y
%=Y%-6
1320 BEEP 0, X%, Y%, 10, 10, 14, 1, 2
1330 REPeat LEFT
1340 GRAPH C%, D%, 3: C%=C%-1: GRAPH C%, D%, 2
1350 IF PIX(D%,C%-1,4,3)<>0:CRASH_L
1360 IF C%=3:EXIT LEFT
1370 IF F%:BOMB
1380 IF F%=0 AND KEYROW(1)=64:F%=1:G%=C%:H%=D%+1:B
OMB
1390 END REPeat LEFT
1400 END DEFine MOVE LEFT
1410
1420 DEFine PROCedure BOMB
1430 GRAPH G%, H%, 3: H%=H%+2: GRAPH G%, H%, 4
```

```
1440 IF H%>24: TROUGH1: RETurn
1450 IF H%>23:TROUGH2:RETurn
1460 IF PIX(H%+1,6%,4,3)<>0:EXPL
1470 BEEP 0, X%, Y%, 10, 10, 15, 1, 2
1480 END DEFine BOMB
1490
1500 DEFine PROCedure TROUGH1
1510 Fx=0:GRAPH Gx, Hx-1, 3:GRAPH Gx, Hx, 7
1520 END DEFine TROUGH1
1530
1540 DEFine PROCedure TROUGH2
1550 F%-0: GRAPH G%, H%, 3: GRAPH G%, H%-1, 3: GRAPH G%, H
2+1,7
1560 END DEFine TROUGH2
1570
1580 DEFine PROCedure EXPL
1590 BEEP 0,3,6,4,4,15,10,5
1600 GRAPH G%,H%-1,3:GRAPH G%,H%,3:GRAPH G%,H%+1,5
:GRAPH G%, H%+1, 3: F%=0: SCORE%=SCORE%+5
1610 END DEFine EXPL
1620
1630 DEFine PROCedure WIN
1640 BEEP:J%=1:GRAPH 3,23,3:GRAPH 3,24,1
1650 REPeat SOUND:BEEP 0,J%:J%=J%+1:IF J%=40:EXIT
SOUND
1660 BEEP:STRIP 2:INK 6:AT 5,10:PRINT"CONGRATULATI ONS!":CATCH:GET_SCORE:GAME_AGAIN
1670 END DEFine WIN
1680
1690 DEFine PROCedure CRASH_R
1700 GRAPH G%, H%, 3: GRAPH C%, D%, 3
1710 GRAPH C%+1, D%, 5: X%=0: Y%=0
1720 REPeat SOUNDR: X%=X%+1: Y%=Y%+1: BEEP 0,20,40,4,
4,15,X%,Y%:IF X%=15:EXIT SOUNDR
1730 BEEP: GRAPH C%+1, D%, 6: CATCH: GET_SCORE: GAME_AGA
IN
1740 END DEFine CRASH_R
1750
1760 DEFine PROCedure CRASH_L
1770 GRAPH G%, H%, 3: GRAPH C%, D%, 3
1780 GRAPH C%-1, D%, 5: X%-0: Y%-0
1790 REPeat SOUNDL: X%=X%+1: Y%=Y%+1: BEEP 0,20,40,4,
4, 15, X%, Y%: IF X%=15: EXIT SOUNDL
1800 BEEP: GRAPH C%-1, D%, 6: CATCH: GET_SCORE: GAME_AGA
IN
1810 END DEFine CRASH L
1820
1830 DEFine PROCedure GAME_AGAIN
1840 CATCH: MAINWIN: TOPWIN: INK#3, 1
1850 PRINT#3\\" [PRESS 'Y' FOR YES]"\
1860 PRINT#3," [PRESS 'N' FOR NO]"\\
1870 INK#3,0:PRINT#3," DO YOU WANT ANOTHER GAME?"
1880 REPeat SCAN
1890 POKE 163976,1:A%=CODE(INKEY$(-1))
1900 IF A%=78:CLOSE#3:OPEN#2,SCR:PAPER 0:PAPER#2,1
:INK#2,7:NEW
1910 IF A%=89:EXIT SCAN
1920 END REPeat SCAN
1930 MAINWIN:TOPWIN:SKILL:GO TO 130
1940 END DEFine GAME_AGAIN
1950
1960 DEFine PROCedure CATCH
1970 REPeat DELAY: CAT%=CAT%-1: IF CAT%=0: CAT%=400: E
XIT DELAY
1980 END DEFine CATCH
1990
2000 DEFine PROCedure GET_SCORE
2010 STRIP 2: INK 6: FLASH 1: AT 7,13: PRINT "SCORE=";
SCORE%: FLASH O: CATCH
2020 END DEFine GET_SCORE
2030
2040 DEFine FuNction PIX(R%,C%,X%,Y%)
2050 LOCal A%, P%, B%, A: P%=C%*B+X%
2060 A=131072+(512*R%+Y%*64+P% DIV 4)*2
2070 B%=PEEK(A+1):A%=PEEK(A):P%=P% MOD 4
2080 IF P%=3:RETurn ((2 && A%)*2)+(3 && B%)
2090 IF P%=2:RETurn ((8 && A%)DIV 2)+((12 && B%)DI
V 4)
2100 IF P%=1:RETurn ((32 && A%)DIV B)+((48 && B%)D
IV 16)
2110 IF P%=0:RETurn ((128 && A%)DIV 32)+((192 && B
%)DIV 64)
2120 END DEFine PIX
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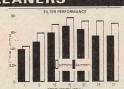
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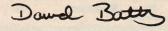
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# MICRODRIVE EXCHANGE

#### PROGRAM OF THE MONTH

Despite a deluge of programs for the purpose of producing seasonal greetings, Mircodrive Exchange has remained refreshingly free of the Christmas spirit.

Program of the Month for December is *Darts* by K.B.G. Judson. The game is as near as possible a computer simulation of the pub game. The only elements not included are 15 pints of bitter and an atmosphere so smoky you cannot see the board from eight feet.

There are two indicators, one vertical and the other horizontal. Each in turn fluctuates violently up and down the scale and the player must hit the space bar at exactly the correct moment to send the dart on a high-scoring trajectory.

#### **Update**

Whoops! Who forgot to include charges for the three additions to Microdrive Exchange last month? As you can see from the order form, charges have been included for all the programs. Sorry if we caused any inconvenience.

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Richard Cross A subtle blend of machin speed animator	(MB) ne code and	Sprite Animation SuperBasic which produces	£2 a versatile	Apr e sprite designer a	50 and high
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J M Dower Mushroom munching as	(B)	Mushyman	£2	Jun/Jul'86	15

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Real windows can be controlled simply from basic. Move sections of screen

fast and easily.

FRAME will allow you to display/pan/scroll a section of one of these "virtual" Load as many screens into memory as your QL will permit

screens behind an adjustable window on the current screen

Zoom/magnify any section of the screen to  $16 \times \text{normal size}$ .

Shrink the screen to 1/4 size or smaller. SHRINK GET/PUTBRUSH

Record an area of screen (texture/colour) beneath a definable brush matrix-... Paint with that texture or copy to a different part of the screen using

Screen compilation . . . allows screens to be stored in memory or to disk/ microdrive, using a fraction of the normal 32K (depending on the complexity free-hand copy.

Screen dump for Epson® compatible printers. Rotate a section (or all) of the screen through 180°.

DUMP

Zone fill routine.

information, rectangles, locking devices, drive status test, colour conversion, character font and step setting, hex/decimal conversion, indestructible variables, protection devices, allocation and release of Definable mouse pointers, cursor manipulation routines, 6 default displays, screen grids, QDOS window common heap memory for screens or machine code . . . and much more.

The extensions operate in mode 4 and mode 8 and are compatible with the Supercharge® compiler. In addition, a comprehensive user manual is supplied plus utilities and example routines.

Also included – the program TRANSFER offers facilities for processing and freehand copying of images between two independant screens using a selection of brushes and airbrushes. Stunning results can be obtained using this unique utility. No other software available for the QL is capable of processing images Whether you draw, paint, write games or utilities, if your programs use the QL's graphic capabilities, they will be greatly enhanced by the many extensions provided by GRAPHIC TOOLKIT

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SOFTWARE **PYRAMIDE** PRESENTS:

# John Gilbert MORTVILLE MANOR, \*\*\* Sinclair User, Sept '86,

An urgent telegram, the anguished plea of an old friend and the chance to revisit your childhood home build up the Poe-like

It's an unusual adventure in both plot and execution. Motive, rather than monsters, makes up the game, which includes a novel use of window graphics.

Mortville Manor has a good smattering of characters, all of whom are relations of Julia, the friend who pleaded with you to come to the house, but was murdered before you got there. The discussion mode lets you talk to the house guests, but the vocabulary is limited and your audience unresponsive if you don't ask the right questions. It's a hard slog but, coupled with the information gleaned from characters and the furnishings in their bedrooms, you"ll suss out the masterly plot to usurp the family fortune and heritage. Edgar Allan Poe and the inhabitants of Usherland would be pleased with this plot

Mortville Manor is a show house for the mystery contained in Pyramide's latest game. It contains all the elements for the solution of the puzzle but is not, literally, the scene of the crime. The game pulls off a difficult conjuring trick. It has all the hall marks of a classic who-dunnit but you must realise that the solution lies in how the characters live

Pyramide's adventure is for stickers who like a good mystery and are willing to play for months to get into the game

# THE WANDERER,

\*\*\*\* Sinclair User Classic

The three dimensional graphics are stunning' (Popular Computing, 21-27 August '86)

This game is absolutely incredible . . . in a class all by itself. There is really nothing on any other computer that can compare with it for the truly innovative visual effects it creates. Other games on the QL are good. On a scale of one to five, this game rates a ten.' (The QL Report), Copyright 1986, Curry Computer, U.S.A.)

'One of the most exciting utilities for the QL' OL World. Sept. '86)

# **QL-PEINTRE**

'Most impressive . . . Superb value'. (QL World, Sept. '86)

# VROOM

Another HIT for Pyramide'. (Sinclair User, July '86)

# OTHELL(

You would be hard pushed to find a BETTER VERSION of Othello on ANY MICRO; (Sinclair QL World, July '86)

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