

DRAGON USER



The independent Dragon magazine

February 1987

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Editorial

HERE at Dragon Towers it is the 1st of January, and the new year has well and truly begun. The last but has been cashed, the last cracker has been pulled. All we need to do now is sweep the office. Perhaps we'll find some of that copy which was supposed to reach us a week ago... Apart from the shortage of working days and a certain vagueness about what week, month, or year we are in, Dragon User's editorial team seem to have survived the festive season pretty well. Ask me about our contributors later... but Duckbeam have said that they are planning between three and six new games this year, which is good news from the suppliers' corner.

Thank you to the readers who sent 1986 show reports in, and a selection of those will appear next month. We may try doing a reader reply request again at points in the future. While we are on the subject of contributors, don't forget that anyone who wants to send in a review of any reasonably current program, on spec, is welcome to do so. Most of the time we won't be able to use them, but some of the time we will, and thank's about a tanner in it for any review we publish. Please follow the format used in Dragon Soft, give all the relevant information about price, supplier etc., a balanced description of the program and give vital ingredients your opinion.

How to submit articles

The quality of the material we can publish in Dragon User each month will, for a very great and varied depend on the quality of the material that you can feed with your Dragon. The Dragon computer was launched on to the market with a powerful version of Basic, but with very poor documentation.

Articles which are submitted to Dragon User for publication should not be more than 2000 words long. All submissions should be typed. Please leave wide margins and a double space between each line. Programs should, whenever possible, be computer printed on plain white paper and be accompanied by a tape of the program.

We cannot guarantee to return every submitted article or program, so please keep a copy. If you want to have your program returned you must include a stamped addressed envelope.

Telephone number
(All departments)
035-4545

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Administration

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Managing Editor

PETER WOLLOCK

Publishing Director

JENNY HILLAND

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Letters

Lost address

PLEASE could you print a message on your letters page for me. The message is:

"Would the person who sent me a tape some time ago please contact me as I have lost your address and am unable to return it. Please remember to try and identify some of the contents of the tape to avoid any chance of someone trying to mislead us. Many thanks, Mick Johnson."

I hope this will be possible as I feel a little guilty at not being able to return this person's property.

Also I am very interested in any new software for my Tandy 1000. As any reader who has contacted me will be interested please let me know.

M. Johnson
28 College St
Boultby Estate
Birmingham
B15 2PD

German's call

FIRST of all we'd like to say keep up the good work, as it's much appreciated. Secondly your review of *Steinhammer in SU* May 1988 was a little on the brief side but never the less we read and purchased it and want to take this opportunity to compliment Ray Coates on a superbly produced game and a masterpiece of machine code programming.

The game is a real joy to play but only comes in to its own upon entering the requested access codes to reveal what can only be described as a complete screen editor capable of redesigning or even creating your own personal screens. Who needs trees plotted! The access is only achieved by hacking into the game fixing the code word which is very clearly hidden (it begins and ends with the letter "H") and that is only the first half of the protection they can contact us by letter for further help.

Finally due to lack of information of the Dragon Plus expansion board we would be grateful hearing from any other

owners of the DRB board, to exchange ideas, programs, etc. and anybody writing FlexCDR or even people who just own a Dragon if at all interested why not drop us a line?

The British Dragon Owners Club of Germany
c/o Mönche-Stadion
Münster Str. 401
2000 Nordseeufer
West Germany

Anti-amnesiac

I HAVE since I first bought a Dragon suffered from irremediable memory corruption and read/write and seek errors using my DatADDS cartridge. Recently I took a close look at the power supply and found that the voltage regulator LM7805C is only rated at 1 amp.

On checking voltages I found the +5V supply down to 4.75V. I assumed this was the cause of the problem.

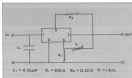
I replaced the regulator with the following circuit using the L7805 regulator from Magna Electronics Supplies. This allows the voltage to be adjustable accurately to 5V and limits the current to 2A.

Since I made this modifica-

tion I have not suffered any loss or memory errors and I have been able to do away with the interference filter I have been using on my mains supply.

I hope you have readers who are interested in this information.

Ian R. Chippenfield
8 San Mello Close
Brixham
Devon TQ2 8UG



Call and response

FIRST of all, thank you for publishing my request for help in September '88. The response was better than we had hoped for, with letters from as far away as Sweden! I have had problems finding the time to reply and keep up communication with the many Dragon users offering help.

Could you please pass on an apology to those who have not yet had a reply, and a heartfelt thank-you from myself and the children to all the correspondents who have responded with software, listings and ideas to help the children enjoy our Dragon.

Help is still needed, particularly for children who have severe handicaps and can't use the keyboard or joystick, or need simple instructions.

Try to imagine using a computer programmed in Chinese while wearing boxing gloves!

We have several children with this degree of disability who would benefit from being able to access active control over something in their lives without the direct assistance of others.

A group of students from Plymouth Polytechnic Electrical Engineering department have written to me with the intention of setting up a project, and I have suggested that the

Dragon's ability to detect soft and loud noises of varying pitch and tone via the PA could be used as a means of communicating with the computer hands off, so to speak. Voice recognition is far beyond the reach of any micro at the moment, but if a key too can be made to whistle back at you then I'm sure the Dragon can do better, with a little help from its friends!

I have managed to write a 'Music' program which responds to music from the cassette player, but need some sort of pre-amp unit to achieve direct control from a microphone, preferably with tone and volume controls for 'trimming'. One or two guitar effects have been tried with no success; the only thing which seems to work is a twin-tape stereo recorder with dubbing facilities (hardly a small cheap interface!).

If any reader could come up with a small unit, perhaps battery operated, or some interesting programs which will work from this type of input it would be a great help.

Here is a short listing which gives the calling values when sound is input through the cassette port. Using IF...THEN statements, all sorts

of things could be possible (even more in BASIC). Perhaps if it could be determined which sounds trigger which combination of memory locations, thereby 'whistling key too' ideas might be expanded upon and put to good use?

Listing for Sound Peaks
10 CLS: MOTOR ON: AUDIO ON
20 C=0
30 FOR P = 65535 TO 65540
STEP 4
40 PRINT C,P,PEEK(P):
50 C=C+4
60 NEXT P
70 GOTO 20

I feel that this is a largely unexplored Dragon capability and, with a little experimentation, could open up a whole range of possibilities, given suitable programming and an interface which responds to sounds.

Once again, a big thank you to Dragon User and its readers for their help.

Stuart Beardsfoot
Westgate Childrens Home
70 Molesea Road
Elford
W. Yorks.

PS: I am not the proud owner of a Dragon 64 which may be used at Westgate if we get any problems which require the extra memory facilities.

Taking control

SOME reflections about the program *Taking Control* in DU May 1986. Changes which you can do with the help of the *ALTER* program:

COPY: A right movement can only be done from lower to higher place in memory. No movements from (8000) to lower (Op-code 8046, 82 at 3700, ought to be 8146.) But if you try copying from (8000) to lower address than Source-line will be Destination-line! I suggest the following:

ALTER 80000 H: 10 to 20
80001 H: 8C to 00

FILL: The program does not fill the inputted final address.

ALTER 80002 H: 20 to 23

EXAMINE: If you want to get the same directions as in *Alter* while using the up and down arrows, then:

ALTER 8007E H: 9F to 98

80080 H: 98 to 9F

80082 H: 0A to 9E

80084 H: 9E to 0A

INPUT BREAK: If you want to use **BREAK** after inputting:

ALTER 8007F H: 8D to 8C

81120 H: 9F to 8D

81120 H: 00 to 04

8113A H: 80 to 27

81130 H: 80 to F0

81130 H: 90 to 81

81130 H: 08 to 03

81130 H: 27 to 27

8113F H: FF to 8C

The only thing you lose is the *fasting* cursor.

Martin Alvarsson
dahlbergsgatan 12
19131 Solerunda
Sweden

Empty promises

I JOINED a computer club advertised in *Dragon User* classified about six months ago, and paid its and sent five games, and at I got back was promises and a letter saying they were changing addresses. Has anyone else had this experience?

Stephen Bruce
11 Garbick Grove
Aldi House Cst.
Hartlepool
Cleveland TS26 4EJ

Conway outfits or clubs which never get off the ground are a constant problem to specialists. If you want to join a concern you have never heard of before, use your 'nose' to judge whether they are reliable or not. Any club which asks for a high initial subscription, or asks you to send valuables such as tapes should be treated with caution. Good clubs should circulate lists or allow you to try their wares and newsletters/games/sale at a time.

Question corner

I HAVE been a *Dragon 32* owner for some years now but I have not really delved any deeper than playing games. However since discovering your magazine in my local newspaper I have been prompted to write to you in the hope of answering some long standing queries.

1) Can you supply a list of local *Dragon* enthusiasts?

2) Will any disc drive be *Dragon* compatible, if so, what make and how?

3) I have lost the documentation for *Telewriter*. How can I obtain a copy? Also I am having problems saving the text. Can you assist?

4) What are the pros and cons of cartridge and cassette?

5) Having recently purchased a *Telewriter* and *Telemaster's* *Graphics System* they appear to be very similar. What are their differences and how can I use them in conjunction with *Composor*?

6) Have you published reviews of *Telewriter*, *Rainbow Writer*, *Composor*, *Graphics System*?

7) I have a Smith-Corona Fastest 80 printer I should like to find out more detailed information on, as well as applications with the *Dragon*, eg screen dumps etc.

I realise I have asked a lot of questions but I would be eternally grateful even if you can only answer a few.

Chris Butler
6 Grove View
Shapton
Dorset
BH16 1SS

FOR information on disc drives, go and have a chat with one of your larger local computer dealers, another send an SAE to Peaksoft, 48 Queens St., Balcarran, Newark, Notts NG24 3AT, telling them what you want. They do a useful fact sheet.

Good service

I FELT I had to write to your magazine to tell you a story of service with a smile.

The following timetable of events is the best testament test.

Saturday 1st November: purchased SuperDOS chip at the Madstone show.

Sunday 2nd November: discovered SuperDOS and Rainbow Writer not completely compatible.

Monday 3rd November: phoned Overseas Software and explained the problem.

Tuesday 4th November: received my disc and covering

None of the programs you mention has been reviewed recently, but we have one of *Telewriter* coming up.

We hope someone can supply answers to some of Chris's more specific questions.

letter dated 18th November (the post is statistical round here) with problem solved and some very polite suggestions on how to improve my own program. I refitted the SuperDOS chip and found to my delight my program and *Rainbow Writer* work perfectly.

It is a service to find a firm still supporting the *Dragon* and giving a report of service that most firms gave up years ago that I felt other users should know we still have some very good people in business who should receive all the support we can give them.

Mr J. J. Steele
31 Bridges Close
33, Abchurch Lane
Thames
Kent

Heap of help

A COUPLE of months ago I phoned in your letters page for help in printing out some of my *Dragon 32* programs. As a result I received a mountain of mail for over six weeks. It was lovely to see other individuals, thanking them for their interest. I would like to thank everyone I'm now also a student — and you know how poor we are! I wish to take this opportunity, therefore, of thanking all of those who have written and hope that they will accept this as the only acknowledgement I can make. If you have been waiting long for a reply I can only say 'sorry'.

It is true that the *Dragon* family of users is a particularly close one — of necessity, but I think the reason behind the huge response is more than that. A common interest between people always promotes friendship, however typing away in a darkened room is not the best way to socialise and expand that friendship. Letter writing then breaks down the four walls of your computer room.

I may have stated the obvious here, but what are the results. I think there are three major ones:

1) The idea that computing is driving a generation away from personal micro — most of my correspondents were aged less than 16. All round literacy is essential in programming.

2) The so called generation gap is rendered non-existent, as young and old have valid contributions to make.

3) People are willing to give assistance to those who are ill at ease or new beginners. Thus, however insignificant may seem, social responsibility is advanced.

What the reply to my request have shown me is that computing encourages attitudes which should be encouraged. As long as such people are in control of computers, I think we can sleep safely at night.

Tony Jenkins
c/o Hefry
Pemberton
SH42 8QZ

News desk

If you have any new products for the Dragon — software or hardware — ring the News Desk on 01-437 4343

Better power supply unit

PEAKSOFT, now one of the few reliable sources of replacement hardware for the Dragon, have further improved the specification of their A1 Supasmooth replacement power supply.

The new model uses a "virtually indestructible" rigid polycarbonate box — which means that the components are now 100% bullet proof.

As with all A1 Supasmooths, the Dragon unit comes complete with a two year guarantee and lifetime service warranty. Peaksoft themselves say "It's the last power supply you'll ever need — guaranteed".

The A1 Supasmooth is available for £18.95 all inclusive from Peaksoft, 48 Queens Street, Balcombe, Newark, Nottingham NG24 3AG.

Because the latest Dragon component to show a propensity for expensive failure is the on/off switch at the back of the computer, Peaksoft also offer the Supasmooth with an on/off for an extra £2.50. This is covered by the lifetime warranty, and allows the user to avoid using the main's own switch, relying instead on the guaranteed component.

Peaksoft can be contacted for enquiries on (0535) 795230 (24 hour answering).

Broad sheet

Dragon User has received its first copy (although this is actually issue 2 — wonder where issue 1 went?) of a new newsletter called News from the Dragon. Composed of a good number of sheets stapled together in one corner, the newsletter is edited by R. A. Read, G. Maylor and P. Whitaker.

Most of the newsletter is taken up with reviews of games which have appeared over the last year. They have obviously heard of Dragon User — the editor's page mentions their "adventurous haplines" and then says "We have also included a cheat page... this is basically

a round-up of those that can be found in Dragon User". The column also gives the John Penn show at Cardiff a favourable mention, and says that the projected software library will not now go ahead because postage costs are too high.

Those who have read Peter Whitaker's work in Dragon User will remember that he is an excellent software writer, and his contribution to "News from the Dragon" is a straightforward opinion column.

Contact: R. A. Read, 37 Ridgeworth Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6PL, with 0661.

No Eclipse

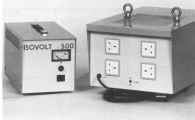
RECENT attempts by readers and Dragon User to contact Mr. Trevor Davies, Eclipse Feenar's proprietor, have so far proved fruitless. The West Midlands Consumer Service, who were formerly handling enquiries into faulty copies of Total Eclipse closed Feenar's file earlier this year in the belief that all the enquiries had been dealt with, and Mr. Davies assured us that the game was still on sale and that all exchanges and complaints reaching him would be serviced.

Unfortunately, a few buyers have still to receive a reply from Feenar, whose office has now closed.

Blaby say...

THAT they would like Dragon User readers to know that, although they are not promoting any new games, they still have copies of all their old games in stock. Anyone trying to get hold of a game can contact Blaby, who will often be able to supply a copy even when it is not on their current list. Contact Blaby Computer Games, Lutterworth Road, Blaby, Leicestershire, or phone (0533) 775641.

Perfect power



FOR THOSE who are getting really fed up into computer epilepsies may be interested to hear about a new range of ferro-resonant transformer giving guaranteed levels of mains regulation and line conditioning.

The Isovolt units can be used wherever it is essential to have a clean and regulated mains supply. Applications include computers, digital equipment,

photographic processing and industrial controls.

Fitted with equipment load meters and overload thermal trips, the units are maintenance free and simple to install and use. Robust casing and a noise level below 40dB make them suitable for office and industrial purposes. The standard range of power outputs are from 125VA to 1000VA. An OEM facility caters for special requirements.

Details can be had from Interpower Systems Ltd., Holmes Court, Boston Road Industrial Estate, Harrogate, Wetherby, Tel: (0535) 5335.

Editor's Request

Did anyone out there receive a copy of Boulder Creek as a competition prize at any time since July 1985? And if so, when? Please could you drop me a line and let me know?

HERES THE LATEST MEGA HITS FROM



STONE RAIDER II

By Rolf Michelsen

Just like one of the greatest games ever "Boulder Dash". Guide Mario Around a vast number of caves, then find the exit leading to the next cave. To make things harder "Monsters", "Stones", "Walls", "Slime", even some wizardry has been included. With 25 different caves to explore and hundreds of gems to pick-up you're guaranteed hours of fun.



AIRBALL

"Now you're really in trouble," said the evil wizard from "Wizards Quest", "I'm turning you into a ball and sending you into a mansion with over 150 rooms!". "If that sounds easy I'm telling you it's not, the ball's got a slow puncture and you'll need to jump on a pump to pump it up in some rooms, but take heed, if you pump it up too much it will burst! In the rooms you'll

have to pick up objects I've left, such as crosses, tins of beans, a Buddha, a dragon statue, a pumpkin, a flask and also 116 crates that you'll need to get over obstacles! At the end of the maze is a spellbook that will turn you back into a human again."

"Sounds easy," you say to the evil wizard.

"Does it now! well I'm putting spikes in the rooms as well, not just one kind but three different kinds that react differently and killer pads on the floor, you've got no chance of success... Ha! Ha! Ha!"

AIRBALL . . . THE LATEST AND GREATEST GAME FROM EDWARD SCIO — £5.95

POST & PACKING £1 PER ORDER

Order by phone



Tel 0726 68020

Order by post

Microdeal

Box 68

St Austell

Cornwall PL25 4YB



BOSS DOS

The new DragonDOS plus 2.3 is a definite improvement, says R.E. Warwick

WITH the appearance of an 'improved' DRAGONDOS — DRAGONDOS plus 2.3 — the question on everyone's lips is 'Is it a worthwhile improvement?'. This article is intended to aid your assessment in answering that question.

There are a large number of changes incorporated, a few of which affect the 'user interface', including one new error code, FTR, if an attempt is made to step beyond the track limits, for example attempting to access track 80 on a 40-track disc.

There are no new BASIC commands or functions, but many have been extended (including some not previously used with discs), while error checking has been tightened and a more disciplined approach is required in some areas, especially when changing discs. It also appears that all the DRAGONDOS version 1 errors have been corrected (including any still in version 4 from Garbath) and no errors introduced.

The first of the many changes comes to light at power up, with the BASIC copyright and DRAGONDOS plus messages appearing without delay and remaining on screen (as in the corrections of May 1985 issue of DRAGON USER). This is followed by disc drive 1 starting, though no head movement occurs unless a disc is in the drive, when the system attempts to 'autoformat'. If the disc is not bootable, a NOT error occurs. The lack of head movement for TNR errors is a feature of this DOS, which will also handle hardware ready signals from disc drives, if the cartridge is suitably modified.

If you are still in BASIC, the next revolution is probably keyboard repeat. This is implemented for both DRAGON 32 and 64 (where it is similar to the normal repeat). In addition, a key rollover is implemented — non-repeating a lot of characters in many ways, just these two additions make this DOS worthwhile. A single F000 may be useful to select between the three options of 'repeat and rollover', 'rollover' and 'normal' operation. The ability to turn off repeat and roll over is essential to avoid interaction with similar facilities built into programs (such as in Disc Dream). It may be argued that by changing the default user interface, this is the wrong way round, but I believe most users will want repeat on rather than off.

The easiest way to show the remaining improvements is to look at each of the BASIC commands and functions that have changed:

AUTO — With the new version of AUTO, 16 bit overflow has been trapped and the line numbers do not wrap if they pass through the 16 bit limit (for example, AUTO 10000,10000 stops after line 10000, whereas in version 1 line 10000 is followed by lines 2484, 2484 etc).

Table 1 — BACKUP timings (seconds)

	40 Tr	80	60 Tr	80
OLD, Verify on	176		704	
OLD, Verify off	60		162	
NEW	47		162	

BACKUP — The first change with BACKUP shows up in the time taken to do a copy, even though the output disc is always verified. If two drives are used this is reduced by over two thirds compared with the VERIFY ON time and increased by less than one third compared with the VERIFY OFF time. Table one gives comparative timings (in seconds) for two drive types. The other change is noticeable when using a single drive as the motor stops very quickly when a disc change is needed.

BOOT — The change here is not obvious, in that it affects the program loaded. With the new version, the default drive is set to the one specified in the BOOT commands. This, I believe, is a more logical approach.

CHAIN — The improvement that has taken place with CHAIN is in user friendliness and will not be obvious with existing programs. However, the first time the command is used without a call to PEEK at the start of the chained program, you will find that all the things are still available. The reason, quite simply, is that the string 'percentage collector' routine is called from within CHAIN just prior to transferring control to the called program, setting the 'bottom of string space' allocated pointer. (This is quite safe, since it is a users string, the only effect is a slight delay while the variables table is scanned).

CLOSE — Following the lead set in the May 1985 correction, it is now possible to close individual files. Memory location 247 is used to control this, giving three options:

—0 close all files on a drive (the default after power on or RESET)

—Close the last file accessed (as May 85 correction)

—01 close the file using the specified control block (see also OPEN)

In addition, CLOSE is used to clear the disc buffers and, if not a single file close, to set the drive(s) status to unused ready for a possible disc change.

DIR — A number of changes have been implemented here. The most obvious are:

A heading line, with the disc name and whether the disc can be loaded.

A slow scroll, making it easier to stop and linger

A file count as well as the number of free bytes on the disc

I understand that originally the output was to be paged (as in version 4) 14 lines at a time, but this required long pauses between pages due to the large eye movements needed to read the information. This was dropped in favour of the slow scroll, which conveys information more quickly as it is possible to continuously read the output.

As a result of correcting a fault in the DIR command which corrupted the first control block, another feature has been included that allows a directory listing to be routed to any valid open stream — including to drive file (though tape and disc files must be OPENed first to assign a stream number). These files are in standard data format and may be processed by program if required.

DISKMT — The operation of this command has been speeded up markedly (especially noticeable with 60 track, double sided discs) and the ability to name discs added. If the first parameter is a string constant (not a string variable), this is used for validity (the format of a disc name is the same as for a filename) and written to the disc's track. In addition, there is a display of the track being written or checked as formatting takes place — at least there is something to watch now! The problem of the computer 'hanging' when formatting discs has also been eliminated, as it was in the later 'corrections' for version 1.

BCF — In line with **CLOSE**, **BCF** has been extended to allow a stream number to be specified as an alternative to the filename for disc files.

FWRITE/FREAD — The internal operations of these two commands have been changed, resulting in the correction of a fault when using **FOR**. Whereas in version 1, a write always transferred the correct number of characters, filling with spaces if required, the input commands included a notional in the count. The result was that an extra character had to be requested to get the required number of characters read in. A secondary effect of this was that the read was not to be lost. The new version always returns the correct number of characters, adding a **FOR** to the end if needed. No characters are now lost.

After the effect resulting from the change manifests itself when the **FOR** length does not contain sufficient values for the **FREAD** variables list. With version 1, the last value is repeated for unsatisfied variables in the list, resulting in a possible error if mixed strings and numeric variables are left. The new version returns null strings or zeros in this situation. (I have never used this capability, but the new strategy seems more consistent with what would be expected).

FREE — This now guarantees to return a positive value.

FWRITE — In version 1, it was not possible to use **FWRITE** in direct mode as a programming error caused all files to be closed each time a file was input from the keyboard or cassette. This error has been corrected and a direct **FWRITE** is now allowed. It is also noticeable that the internal operations have changed (none of this later) as write operations are a little slower.

INPUT/INPUT — The capability of these two commands has been extended to include input from disc files. The method of use is exactly as for tape input by using stream numbers (see **OPEN**).

LOAD — For the casual user, there appears to be no change to the **LOAD** command. However, for the more experienced user, a file type 3 (Segmented Binary) has been added to the type 1 (BASIC) and type 2 (Binary) formats. It is not possible to generate such a file directly from **BASIC** through **SAVE**, but it is now possible by using **FWRITE** or machine code. The file is similar to a number of type 2 files joined together, ending with a zero length 'entry block' (this allows, for example, a 'loading screen' to be displayed, the disc workspace to be stopped and the main program loaded), followed by an 'autoexec' block by using a single **LOAD** command.

LOCIOFF — These have been corrected as for **FREE**, and always return a positive value. Also, as for **BCF**, **LOC** has been extended to allow the alternative of stream numbers (**LOC** is essentially meaningless without a filename). In addition, as the use of **LOC** is only sensible if a file is already be-

ing read, it has been changed to respond with **NO** if the file specified is not open or the control block is not in use.

OPEN — This command has been extended to include the ability to open a disc file, allocating a stream number in the range 1 to 10 (corresponding to the 10 file control blocks and used by **CLOSE**, **BCF**, **INPUT** etc). If the file is already allocated to a control block (even the one specified), an I/O error is generated, while if the file is not open, but the control block is already in use a **FOR** error occurs. In addition, an emergency mode of opening results in a **TRM** error (note that this includes attempting to open a file for **INPUT** that does not exist). There are 4 modes of file opening:

1 **INPUT** the file must exist, but access is not restricted to reading

2 **OUTPUT** the file is opened in the same way that **FWRITE** opens files

3 **CREATE** mimics the operation of **CREATE**

4 **EMPTY** kills an existing file and then **CREATES** a new length file

While this does not increase the facilities available for opening files, it does allow a specific control block to be allocated to the file for use by **CLOSE**, **INPUT** and **PRINT**. The overall result is that any combination of **INPUT**, **FREAD**, **FWRITE**, **PRINT** etc may be successfully used with files explicitly **OPENED**.

PRINT — With version 1, unpredictable results were obtained if **PRINT** was used with values in the range 1 to 4. This has now been corrected and provided the control block is in use (which implies **OPEN** has been used), the command will work correctly. Values of 5 greater than 10 give a **FOR** error, while referencing control blocks that is not in use gives a **TRM** error. Note that **PRINT** is synonymous with **FWRITE** without **FROM** and **FOR**.

PROTECT — This now operates as described in the May 1988 corrections. If **ON** and **OFF** are both omitted, **ON** is assumed.

RENAME — Whatever the version 1 manual may say, **RENAME** never transferred a file from one disc to another, although the actioner when it did was attempted was not consistent. The new version rejects an attempt to use two different drives when renaming a file, giving a consistent and correct sequence of all times. The command has also been extended to allow discs to be renamed without loss of data, so all your version 1 discs can be easily named. To use this feature, the 'old filename' parameter is replaced by the drive number, in the form **A** or **B**.

SPACE/WRITE — With version 1 of **SPACE/WRITE**, an error was generated even if an attempt was made to read/write a track greater than 79, allowing 40 track

drives to attempt to step beyond limits. With the new version, an error trapping has changed and an error is normally generated if an attempt is made to step beyond the drive limits. However, if **SPACE** or **WRITE** is used immediately following power on or **CLOSE** (ie before the directory is accessed), no track checks are performed. This provides a necessary facility to read/write non-DRAUGHTS discs.

VERIFY — This command operates in a similar fashion to **PROTECT**, in that **ON** is the default. Again the version 1 manual was incorrect in its description of this command, as the directory tracks (16 and 20) are always verified in both **DOS** programs, only the data track verification is affected. Note that the new version still verifies information on **VERIFY** verifying cassette tapes — the data is checked for being readable and valid, it is not compared with memory.

That covers all the direct Basic changes. However, as I have hinted there are other changes including improvements in machine code address of discs and files.

Firstly, back to my statement on a more disciplined approach. Internally, disc I/O buffering has been modified so that information is not 'thrown away' unless necessary, ie when the buffer needs to be used for another sector or the discs are being changed. Unlike version 1, it is not assumed that discs will be changed at any time the motor stops, although any buffers which have been modified are written at this time (and verified if **VERIFY** is **ON**, unlike version 1 which ever verified in this situation). However, because the buffers are still open, it is possible to write information to a buffer after the motor has stopped, without the disc being overwritten.

Also, as sectors are formatted for interleaving written and are not returned at motor time out, disc space could be lost, and the new disc overtyped, if discs are changed at this time. With the new version, a disc change is assumed whenever all buffers on all files on one drive are closed, the buffers are cleared and unused sectors returned at this time. This means that **CLOSE** or **END** which calls **CLOSE** into **wait** writes over when discs are to be removed.

This need to call **CLOSE** does introduce one annoying feature, it has to be used between directory listings if discs are changed, to ensure the new disc directory is listed. If it is not, the 'old' disc directory may be supplied from buffered sectors. However, this usually only occurs when there are a few files on the 'old' disc.

A further result of the changed disc I/O handling is the availability of 'on demand' character I/O through the normal character handling routines at **BSSA** (for input) and **BSSAA** (for output) by using the stream number in memory location 111 (80H). Obviously, the files have to be opened first in the 'read' way. This means that disc files can be treated exactly as keyboard, cassette etc, with I/O errors trapped in the normal way through a vector in the error routine 'user hook' at **0180**. This is a major improvement in disc filing handling.

Figure 1

```
OPEN "Q",#.,"name" : POKE 111,n : LIST
```

Figure 2

```
OPEN "I",#.,"name" : POKE 111,n : EXEC 33656
```

Figures 1 and 2 give examples of what can be done with the new IO handling described. The first is a means of producing a data format file of a Basic program (or part program); the second provides a "merge" facility for such data files.

Note that if the cassette is the selected stream and remembering to use 336 in the POKE, both examples will still work, giving a simple partial SAVE and MERGE for cassette users.

Table 2 — DOS entry table

address	routine/function accessed
\$C000	General disc operation (restore, seek etc)
\$C005	Address of data table for \$C001
\$C008	Validate filename and copy to "current drive block"
\$C00A	Copy directory entry to control block
\$C00C	Create directory entry, with backup
\$C00E	Load end of file detail into control block
\$C010	Find control block for drive and close file
\$C012	Close file for control block specified
\$C014	Load file into memory
\$C016	Copy memory to file, verify if OK
\$C018	Count free space on disc
\$C01A	Kill file and free sectors
\$C01C	Set file protection
\$C01E	Rename file
\$C020	Get directory record
\$C022	Find free buffer and read sector
\$C024	Copy updated directory sectors from track 80 to track 10
\$C026	Read absolute sector
\$C028	Write absolute sector, no verify
\$C02A	Verify absolute sector
\$C02C	Initialize disc
\$C02E	Disc offset \$C005 table base address
\$	new entry in table

As mentioned at the start, in addition to all disc errors now passing through the "user error loop" at \$180, error handling has been dramatically improved, with the result that almost all errors are detected and trapped. In almost all cases where errors are undetected, it is because the error check that *could* be done has been suppressed for a good reason. For example, track limits are not checked during DDFMT (it is assumed that the number of tracks are as specified) or before a directory access has occurred after CLOSE or power on. As track checking relies on the disc format information within the directory, this latter action allows non-DRAGONDOS format discs to be processed. Any directory access (DIR, file IO etc.) loads the format for checking. This makes accessing different disc formats on one drive easy, as closing a disc clears the format information.

In other areas, error handling is more consistent; for example, null filenames are rejected for all commands, no head movement occurs if TMR generated and thereafter error now occurs in about 15 seconds instead of 50. The only real problem is a write fail at motor time out, when the Basic error routine is still entered, even when running a machine code program, though this can be trapped through the user error loop.

Errors that have been corrected (which do not appear to have been published before) include:

1) Files on double sided discs could be processed incorrectly immediately following the first disc access.

2) The last file control block was corrupted whenever 19 to 30 of track 80 of a double sided disc were written.

3) The last file control block was corrupted whenever DIR was used.

4) File extensions could be appended to the wrong file if a large number of files were on the disc (more than 127), or if the master file record and the extension record were separated by more than three disc sectors.

The only change remaining, which affects machine code users, is that the routine entry table has been extended by three entries and the PROTECT(FNAME) entries corrected. The list of routines now accessible is given in table 2.

In summary, I have found the new version very worthwhile, with no program changes needed (I always use the good programming practice of *CLOSING* files before ending programs anyway) and programs for other machines using MPU/TTPMT easier to implement. However, perhaps I should add a word of warning at this point. I have found that almost written programs run successfully, but that those which are "illegal" entries into DOS routines always fail. This, I think, is because *MORE* of the routines in the new DOS start at the same address as the corresponding version 1.0 routines.



Acknowledgement: I am indebted to Phil Scott, who produced this new DOS, for supplying information on the internal workings of both DRAGONDOS and DRAGONDOS PLUS; and for the examples in figures one and two.

Dragonsoft

Now software for review should be sent to Dragon User,
12-13 Little Newport Street, London WC2N 6PP.

Program: Teletexter
Supplier: Microdeal
Price: £225

I HAVE been using my Dragon 32 for three years and for the first two it was a games machine. Then I obtained a copy of Teletexter by Microdeal, and my whole life changed!

A word processor allows a useless typist to produce perfect copy every time. The problem of word lines is taken care of automatically by a feature known as 'word wrap'. This makes sure that a word is not split onto two lines on the screen. At any time it is possible to enter any character on the screen, delete whole lines, search for characters or strings, copy blocks of text to a new position, in fact to re-arrange the text how you like.

The disc version of Teletexter loads in a few seconds using the BIOS command, then you can choose between black characters on a green or a white background. The white background means it looks best on a colour television. The next choice is which version of Teletexter you are using. Four options are for specific printers, and the fifth is a general version

which works with any printer. You then come to the first of three menus. At this becomes second nature after a few uses.

The first menu deals with saving and loading files on cassette, as well as accessing the disc menu and the format menu. The latter options are accessed by using the first letter of the command required. (E)dit moves the display to the high resolution screen, and you can start typing. The characters go onto the screen on 24 lines each of 81 characters. By using SHIFt you can type in true upper or lower case. While in Edit mode, the CLEAR key acts as a CONTROL key as is found on many other micros. Various functions are accessed by pressing CLEAR and one other key — for instance, CLEAR Fow) allows you to search for a specific string of characters. CLEAR Fage) moves the cursor forward one page. CLEAR K) deletes the current line. All the keys auto-repeat, except BREAK and ENTER. When you have finished typing, pressing CLEAR (l)exes) sends you back to the first menu.

Pressing F in the first menu

takes you to the Format menu, from which 'F' will send you work to the printer. The Format menu allows you to alter line length, left margin, top margin, line spacing, text page numbering etc. from the default values. You can also arrange for only a part of the text to be printed. A typewriter mode allows you to type text to the printer line by line. If required control codes can be sent direct to the printer. The clever thing about Teletexter is that all these parameters can be embedded into your text so that they can be changed dynamically as the text is being printed.

This allows files to be saved or read information as well as again the file is to be appended to one already in memory. Pressing C is the equivalent of C/R in Basic. Names of files can be changed or killed provided they have the Teletexter file extension TEX. Teletexter automatically adds the file extension to any file saved.

The main drawback of Teletexter is that the text is not What You See is What You Get on screen. An 80 column display would be an advantage, but would need a good quality monitor to see the

results clearly. The text can look peculiar particularly if you need more than 50 characters in a line, and the effect proceeds to centre the text, underline, etc. are not apparent until printing takes place. The Format menu cannot be accessed directly from the Disc menu without entering the file names and then the start menu. This can be tedious.

The disc version allows files over 9999 characters in length and the cassette only version allows about 2000 more which is quite adequate for most home uses. The AA store manual supplied is easy to follow and explains all the functions of the program giving examples where necessary. The keyboard response is not very good, and you do not see characters when typing fast as happened on earlier versions. In 1983 the program cost £48.95 which put it out of the reach of many users but now it costs £225 (cassette or disc upgrade) it represents a startling value for money.

Miller Hayes



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Dragon Answers

Dot vs. daisy

I AM considering buying for my Dragon 32, but I am not sure what sort I really need. I want to be able to fit my basic programs and perhaps do some word processing too.

Any advice you could give me would be gratefully received.

Arthur Cameron
Kings Norton
Birmingham

THE Dragon's printer interface is of the parallel kind, so you will need to check that any printer you are considering has a parallel interface as well (most do these days).

It seems your basic choice is between two types: the first is a Dot/Matrix printer, which prints like a typewriter, giving very high quality output. These are usually quite slow and can be expensive (although they start at under £200).

Alternatively, there are dot matrix type printers, which are faster and have the advantage of usually allowing screen dumps (graphics). However, the quality is much poorer as they are, so the characters are made up of individual dots. Some printers now offer NIB (near letter quality) print, where the dots are much closer together.

As a general purpose printer, the dot matrix is your best choice, but if you intend to do a lot of serious word processing then consider a daisy wheel type.

Mouse shortage

A FRIEND of mine has a BBC Micro and with this he uses a 'mouse' device to draw on the screen. Could you tell me if there is a company that makes a mouse for the Dragon and if so at what price?

Tony Porter
Sole
Cheshire

I DO not know of any company that (yet) makes a mouse for the Dragon. Why not consider a light pen instead? These are cheaper than a mouse and there are quite a few available for the Dragon. One of the better ones is the 'Sargus' from Datapoint Technology at Riverside Road, Swinton, Leeds, (tel. (0204) 770888). This costs £250 including VAT and p&p.



Blowing a fuse

THERE SEEM to be thousands of Dragon users transformed into ex-Dragon users by their transformers blowing out. Contrary to popular belief, this can be fairly easily repaired. This is what you should do:

- 1 Take your faulty transformer into a radio repair shop.
- 2 Tell them to open it up by drilling out the rivets. (This is usually where the repair people get reluctant, but remember: what have you got to lose?)
- 3 Let them replace the fuse that has blown, most often the 12V one, usually, the actual transformer is in a burning state!
- 4 Let them close the box with rivets, the next repair will be so much easier!

DON'T try this yourself unless you're a professional. 240 volts is a killer. The electric job should take about half an hour and not cost more than £10.

IF it anyone is looking for Swedish/Finnish word processing software or software to access and download from electronic mailboxes, contact me!

Martin Vanner
Punkaharju 4 B 14
SF - 00520
Helsinki
Finland

MANY THANKS for all the letters on the subject of transformers — the moral is that they can be repaired by PROFESSIONAL, COMPETENT PEOPLE. The mailing strongly advised against amateur meddling — a point that cannot be made strongly enough.

Of course, now or reconditioned transformers are now available from a number of sources — Windy and Paulson to name but two.

Less than zero

I AM writing a bank account program for my Dragon 64 and disc drive. The problem I have is, when printing out money values such as £1.90 or £38.00, these appear as 1.9 or 38. How can I make the other zeros appear? Everything seems alright with numbers like £1.33.

Gill Legg,
Chalfont,
Bucks

YOU NEED to use the PRINT USING command. Full details of this are given at the end of the Dragon Manual. This will allow you to have full control of output format. To get a variable (eg 10) printed with two decimal places, you can use the following:

PRINT USING "###.##" N

Device channels

I HAVE recently built myself a serial interface to plug into the Dragon's cartridge port. All seems to work well, but to send data to it I have to use several FORGAs from Basic.

I have a knowledge of 68000 machine code and would like to know if it is possible to link a new device interface so that I could use the OPEN/LOG/PRINT commands with say a channel number 3.

Brian Smith
Inverness
Scotland

IT SHOULD certainly be possible to link new device channels into Basic. You will need to use the versions of 380, 390 and 391. The first is called when a device is opened,

the next when a device number is verified as legal, and the third whenever a character is to be output to any channel. See the firmware version part issues of DQ for more details on the firmware vector and how to patch them.

Coding

I HAVE a RS232C/H0400 Rate interface matched to a modified SC88 Data Link through the cartridge port of my Dragon 32. The test program checks out correctly. I now need to know the coding to transfer printer port operation to the cartridge port.

John Perry

THE actual code you will need to write will depend upon the configuration of your particular interface. However, the method of interrupting printer output is always the same.

This is achieved using the vector of 388, in a similar way to that described in previous issues for refreshing screen output. The following code should provide a basic outline for your code, simply EXEC the 'INIT' address once to set up the new printer driver.

```
INIT LOG (CPI
$16,150
LOG OUTPUT
STX 388
RTS
PRINT POKS 8
LOG TTI
CPI# 1-2
BIS OUTC
PUS 4,PC
BUTC PUS 4
LOG 2,5
INCRNT (CDE TO PRINT
CHARACTER
RTS
```

Easy access

I HAVE recently given my Dragon 64 as a birthday present and am writing a game for this in machine code. What I need to know is how to access the joystick ports in machine code — what hardware address are these located at and how do I interpret the values there?

Jason Davies

THE simplest way to read the joystick in machine code is to call the PEEK routine at 4840. This will leave the positions of joystick 0-2 in locations 340 to 345. These will be the same values as are returned in Basic (ie between 0 and 63).

Epson made easy

Pam D'Arcy sticks a few handy labels in her Epson compatible printer

WHETHER it will continue, who knows, but Epson has long been the printer industry standard. Cheaper printers, fortunately, are now available and many are described as "Epson compatible," meaning that identical control codes are used to call up the bewildering array of options, including a number of readily available different-sized typefaces and character sets for nine different countries.

The options can be called from a Basic or machine code program by sending sequences of control codes to the printer, usually preceded by CHR\$(27), known in the ASCII character set as the ESCape code.

Because of the bewildering array of options — and never being able to find the page I want in the Epson manual is a turn — I worked out some time ago a couple of "junk" sheets of the more commonly used options.

I am not in favour of repeatedly typing in CHR\$(n) statements (because it is long winded and greatly increases the chances of a typing slip, so I also set up a "base print" program (Listing one). Any time that a printing job needs doing (usually in my case a labels job) I take the "base" program and add the specific print details to it, saving it in its own right in case I need to do something very similar again.

The POINT BASE program simply consists of setting up the more commonly used CHR\$(n) values and printer options in STAMP/VARIABLES, giving them memory saving names where possible.

From Figure two I can then quickly find the names of variables that I would need to print information in any of the readily available typefaces and densities. For instance, to print DRAGON USER in normal sized double strike (= darker print) labels, I would load in the POINT BASE program, then add the line
100 PRINT A-Z,M,N,O,P,Q,R:DRAGON USER:;N00:00

As can be seen from the table, the variable names are reasonably close to the option and are consistent (ON Condensed Normal; O on option ON; K on option OFF; D Double-Strike; I Italics etc.).

As one cannot include a quotation mark as part of the text in a Basic variable string (as it is a string delimiter), a string variable (N00) has been set up in readiness for it to be used (eg. for either side of DRAGON USER above).

100 PRINT A-Z,M,N,O,P,Q,R:DRAGON USER:;N00:00
101 PRINT A-Z,M,N,O,P,Q,R:DRAGON USER:;N00:00:00
The Z00-Z09 are the character sets for the different countries (ie English set prints a pound sign for £). The leading (Z00) is an "initialise the printer" string that clears the print buffer, switches off any of the options

Listing 1 — Print base program

```
10 REM BASE FOR AN EPSON PRINT PROGRAM
20 CLEAR
30 CLEAR=0000
40 REM..... ESC. VALUES
50 A00=CHR$(10)
60 A01=CHR$(13)
70 A02=CHR$(27) :REM "ESCape" CHARACTER
80 A03=A00+"!"
90 A04=A00+"p"
100 A05=CHR$(34) :REM QUOTE CHAR
110 A06=A00+"@"
120 A07=A00+"~"
130 A08=A00+"!"
140 A09=A00+"H"
150 REM..... FORMAT CODES
160 F00=CHR$(18) :REM BACKSPACE
170 F01=CHR$(17) :REM FORM FEED
180 F02=CHR$(10) :REM LINE FEED
190 F03=A00+"Q" :REM CANCEL SKIP OVER LINES
200 REM..... MODES
210 REM..... CONDENSED
220 C00=A00+CHR$(56)
230 C01=A00+CHR$(4)
240 REM..... ENLARGED ALONE
250 E00=A00+CHR$(140)
260 E01=A00+CHR$(120)
270 REM..... ELITE
280 L00=A00+CHR$(132)
290 L01=A00+CHR$(11)
300 REM..... NORMAL
310 N00=A00+CHR$(0)
320 N01=A00+CHR$(0)
330 REM..... OPT 10000
340 O00=A00+"@" :X00=A00+"H"
350 O01=A00+"@" :X01=A00+"@"
360 O02=A00+O00 :X02=O00+O00
370 O03=A00+O00 :X03=O00+O00
380 O04=A00+O00 :X04=A00
390 O05=A00+O00 :X05=O00
400 REM..... CHAR SETS
410 Z00=A00+CHR$(4) :REM Dansk
420 Z01=A00+CHR$(13) :REM UK (English)
430 Z02=A00+CHR$(1) :REM French
440 Z03=A00+CHR$(12) :REM German
450 Z04=A00+CHR$(6) :REM Italian
460 Z05=A00+CHR$(0) :REM Japanese
470 Z06=A00+CHR$(7) :REM Spanish
480 Z07=A00+CHR$(0) :REM U.S.A.
490 Z08=A00+CHR$(5) :REM Swedish
500 REM..... INITIALISE MESSAGE
510 Z09=CHR$(24)+Z00+N00+Z01+Z02+Z03+Z04+Z05+Z06+Z07+Z08+Z09:
520 CLEAR:BUFFER/USA:CHAR.SET/NORMAL:MODE/STYLICS OFF/SUPERSCRIPT OFF/UNDERLINE OFF
10000 REM..... USER'S PRINT PROGRAM GOES HERE
```


[illegible]

DRAGON FORTH

Brian Cudge traces the history of FORTH and reviews the NDUG package

It is perhaps more accurate to describe FORTH as a programming environment, rather than a strict programming language. It exists in the two opposing states at once — that of compiler and interpreter.

FORTH was first conceived in 1967 by Charles Moore at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Centre. It evolved from work he was doing using an IBM 7030 (one of the first fully interactive computers). The FORTH interpreter was written in the ALGOL programming language, and the compiler in FORTRAN.

Moore saw his invention as a fourth-generation computer language and so named it FORTH. However, the IBM 7030 never actually allowed filenames to upto 5 characters, so the name got shortened to FORTH, and it stuck.

A completed FORTH programming language appeared in 1970, at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) in Arizona. Over the next three years, Moore continued to develop FORTH at NRAO, until in 1973 the demand for FORTH from other astronomers persuaded him and several others to leave NRAO and set up FORTH Incorporated.

By 1975, FORTH had developed into a general purpose programming language, and another group had been formed for interested programmers and users called the FORTH Interest Group (FIG). In 1976, the committee of the International Astronomical Union adopted FORTH as the standard programming language for astronomy.

In 1978 Moore estimated that there were now over 1000 FORTH programmers, and that the number was doubling at least every year. Since the introduction of mass market microcomputers, the number of FORTH users has grown exponentially.

Dialects

As with so many programming languages, there are a number of different 'dialects' of FORTH available. The main standards are those of FORTH Incorporated (FORTH-IV), and the FORTH Interest Group (FIG-FORTH). The FORTH-IV standard has recently been updated to the form of the FORTH-83 standard. Most of the functions available in the two main standards are identical, the differences being in the names chosen for the commands. Hence a program written for one standard can usually quickly be converted for use in another.

FIG now claim that a version of FORTH is available for just about every control-processing unit in existence. For example, the 8080, 8086, 286, 6800, 6809, 6802, 6803, 8086, 28680 and 68090, are just some of the more popular than 16 bit CPUs for which FORTH is available. The popularity of FORTH on smaller computers is due to

a number of factors, which were then not common to all programming languages.

The main attraction of FORTH is its speed, indeed one of the main design aims of FORTH was rapid program execution as it was developed for real-time applications such as controlling telescopes. FORTH is just about as close as one can get to the programming speed of assembler, while staying within an interactive programming language (rather than a compiler).

Structure

As FORTH was intended for use on dedicated computers, the system is very compact, most implementations use only about 8-16k of memory. The trade-off comes with the lack of any floating-point and sophisticated file handling. These can, however, be added if required, as another attribute of FORTH is its extensibility. Another price to be paid for FORTH's speed is its lack of error trapping. A 'bug' in a program can cause the whole system to crash, so careful step by step testing of code is essential.

The FORTH language is unlike most other languages. Its structure is quite different from BASIC, COBOL or C. It is neither an interpreter nor a compiler, yet it can be either or both at the same time.

A command can be typed at the keyboard, and FORTH will interpret it and execute the required action immediately, thus acting as an interpreter (as with Dragon-Basic). Conversely, definitions may be entered for FORTH to convert to internal code, to be executed at a later date, hence acting as a compiler.

When developing a program, it is useful to be able to try out sections of code independently and interactively, to 'fine tune' the code, this is the main justification for interpreters. However, the finished program should run as fast and efficiently as possible, hence the justification for compilers. FORTH is an attempt to be the best of both worlds by being a semi-compiled language with an interpreter.

One of the main features that distinguish so-called high-level languages is whether or not the language is structured. Good 'nested' structures are essential for clear, efficient programming. Such languages as BASIC, COBOL, and FORTRAN lack many of these control structures, yet FORTH, like BASIC, offers all the standard ones such as BEGIN — WHILE — REPEAT. Unlike BASIC, FORTH allows the user to create their own control and data structures.

FORTH is very much a 'bottom-up' design language. It appears difficult to understand on first sight, but once the basics are understood, programming in FORTH becomes easier and easier. Words defined

for use at a low level in one application can often be used within other programs, making programming more efficient in the long term.

Programs written in FORTH are often easier to debug than programs written in other languages. Changes may be made at any level within a program without having to modify the whole program. However, the lack of any error trapping and post-mortem information is a drawback here.

Current applications of the FORTH language still include its use in real-time control. For example, 'Glican Inc' used FORTH to control camera systems used for filming special effects in 'Star Wars', and 'Magican Inc' used a similar system in the 'Star Trek' series of films.

Many of the latest video arcade games produced by Atari were written in a specialised version of the language called GameFORTH. The Cedar Sinai Medical Centre in Los Angeles uses a multitasking version of FORTH to control its data processing applications.

Languages with structures similar to FORTH are correctly known as Threaded Interpretive Languages. Since the introduction of FORTH, a number of spin off languages have appeared. These have mainly been specialised versions of FORTH and have not generally gained much support. Examples of such languages are STIOL, IPI and PISTOL.

Stack orientated

There are a number of versions of FORTH available for the Dragon computer. One of the latest, and the one I used for this article, is from the National Dragon Users Group. This version seems to be based on the FIG standard with some changes to make it easier to use on the Dragon. I will look at the special features of this particular version in a moment, but firstly a very brief overview of programming in FORTH.

FORTH is an entirely stack orientated language. A stack is simply a last-in, first-out buffer containing, in this case, integer values. FORTH maintains two stacks, known as the parameter and return stacks. The parameter stack is used by the programmer to pass values between commands, and to obtain results. FORTH operates with Reverse Polish Notation (RPN) on all of its arithmetical and logical operations.

Briefly, RPN can be explained as follows. The normal way of writing down an expression such as 3+3 is technically known as infix. The infix method is used by almost all pocket calculators and most programming languages (including BASIC). It is the most straight forward and natural form of expression for humans, but for computers it is not

The equivalent of 'info' for computers is RPN. The expression above would be written in RPN as $3\ 3 + +$. In other words, the two operands of an expression are typed first, followed by the operator. As a further example, consider the info expression $3+7*8$; it is not clear if the result required is $(3+7)*8$ or $3+(7*8)$. This ambiguity is not present in RPN; the expressions become obvious — $3\ 7 * +$ and $3\ 7 * + 8$. Hence in RPN there is no need for complicated bracketed expressions.

Forth commands are called words and are executed sequentially as typed.

For example, the Forth word ' \cdot ' takes two numbers from the top of the parameter stack, adds them, and leaves the result back on the parameter stack, and the word ' \cdot ' leaves the top value on the stack to be displayed. Hence entering $3\ 4\ \cdot$ would result in FORTH responding 12 OK.

FORTH programs are built up of lists of words. For example, to make a telephone call requires the following actions to be carried out:

LIFT-RECEIVER-WAIT-FOR-PHONE-DIAL-NUMBER-WAIT-FOR-REPLY

and so on. Actions such as DIAL-NUMBER can be further subdivided as follows:

PLACE-FINGER-IN-HOLE-RELEASE-HOLE-TURN-DIAL-RELEASE-DIAL

To write a FORTH program to make a phone call would first of all involve constructing words to carry out the basic tasks, such as 'TURN-DIAL'. These are defined in terms of the predefined FORTH words (of which ' \cdot ' is an example). Once these have been written, the next level of words can be defined in terms of these basic constructs (words such as 'DIAL-NUMBER'), and finally a single word, for example 'MAKE-CALL', could be defined to carry out the whole task of making the call.

FORTH words are stored in a dictionary, and within this dictionary there may be several vocabularies. A vocabulary will simply contain words which are in some way connected or similar. It is up to the programmer as to within which vocabulary a word will be stored. There are two vocabularies predefined, called 'FORNTH' which contains most of the predefined words, and 'EDITOR' which contains words to edit FORTH programs on disc.

Return stack

Hence FORTH is often an ideal language for tasks that can be broken down into simpler and simpler constituent parts. The FORTH system is acting as an interpreter when instructions are executed immediately after being typed (as in the example for when instructions are executed when instructions are stored as new definitions (new words) to be executed later, perhaps as part of another word.

With the ability to call words within words to any reasonable degree, FORTH obviously needs some method of keeping track as to where it is within a program. For this it uses the return stack. Whenever execution of a new word starts, the position from where that word was called within another

word is put onto the return stack. This value is held in a FORTH variable known as the instruction pointer (as it points to the next instruction to be executed). Once its value has been put onto the stack, the location of the new word is loaded into it and execution continues from there. When the word finishes, FORTH knows where to continue from by taking the value from the top of the return stack and loading it into the instruction pointer (this is similar to the operation of the CPU itself).

The FORTH system also uses this stack for internal use when compiling constructs such as loops, and conditional clauses. Often, the programmer will not be concerned with the return stack at all as all user information is passed via the parameter stack.

The version of FORTH available from the Dragon User Group contains a number of extra goodies in addition to those required for the standard. The system is loaded via the BOOT command (in DragonDOS) or simply switching on the computer (DataDisk). Once the language is ready, you can load in some extra commands from the disc. These are saved as FORTH screens on the disc in their source form so you can have a look at them if you want. The most useful one is a 51 column screen driver and screen editor word processor. You can also switch to an 85 character line display which can be useful for seeing how printed documents will look on screen. This mode is quite readable on a monitor but rather hard on a normal colour television.

A standard FORTH screen is made up of 16 lines of 64 characters (10), but this would be difficult to edit on the Dragon's screen, so NUOG FORTH uses a screen stack size of 256 characters (one disc sector) which means a whole FORTH screen can be edited on a screen at once.

In addition to the word processor type editor, NUOG FORTH also comes complete with a Turtle Graphics extension. This seems to be quite well implemented and does not suffer from the usual deathly slow reaction speeds of Turtle graphics. Demonstration screens of the editor and turtle graphics can also be loaded from the disc.

A very useful word is 'F' used to call Dragon Basic commands (in the Basic ROM), for example, to set the screen mode you can use $F\ (FMODES)\ (SCREENPLUS)$. Hence all of the Dragon's graphics and sound features are fully available to NUOG FORTH programs. In addition, functions such as estimate box drawing and GETINPUT functions are implemented directly in FORTH which means they run even faster (theoretically) than in BASIC.

The manual I have is only a pre-production draft, but somewhat written and straight forward. It does not, however, attempt to teach you how to program in FORTH for that I suggest you take a look at some of the books mentioned below. If you're interested in using this fascinating language on your Dragon then NUOG FORTH is highly recommended.

System Used: NUOG FORTH (Dragon-Disk or DataDisk).

Price: £175 (inc. P+P).

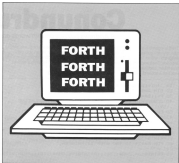
Supplier: NUOG, 61 Naverim Road, Woking, Surrey (Tel: Woking 537565).

Forth Books: Starting FORTH by L. Brodie, FORTH Reborn by Olney and Benson.

Discover FORTH by Hogan.

FORTH Book & Applications by Poirbach.

The Complete FORTH by Welfield.



Conundrum

R Andrews puzzles on with words and letters

This is a game in which two players in turn can try to guess a randomly chosen anagram within a time limit of thirty seconds. Their score is calculated from the time taken, and this goes on until one player reaches a score of 500 points.

To start, or continue after a guess, simply press the space bar. When you think you have guessed the conundrum, press the space bar again and input your answer.

Variables

ANS Anagram string

DWD Randomly picked word

P Player to go

SA Player A's score

SB Player B's score

L Length of anagram

D Position of letter in anagram

```

10 'Set up timer and set up screen
20 DIM A$(100),B(100)
30 P=1:SA=0:SB=0
40 CLS:PRINTSTR$(CHR$(122),129);" " CONUNDRUM " "STR$(64,123)
,129);
50 PRINT$(14,STR$(64,129));PRINT$(72,CHR$(129));" "CHR$(129);PRINT
$(205,STR$(12,129));
60 PRINT$(24,STR$(12,129));PRINT$(76,CHR$(129));" "CHR$(129);
;PRINT$(32,STR$(12,129));
70 PRINT$(34,STR$(12,129));PRINT$(42,CHR$(129));" "CHR$(129);
;PRINT$(58,STR$(12,129));
80 FOR A=129 TO 450 STEP 32:PRINT$(, " "PRINT$(+22," "IN
EXT A
90 PRINT$(14,CHR$(124));PRINT$(19,CHR$(136));PRINT$(22,CHR$(131);CHR$(113)
$;+
100 PRINT$(56,CHR$(127);CHR$(114);(34);PRINT$(18,CHR$(142);CHR$(123);PRINT
$(25,CHR$(131);CHR$(131);
110 PRINT$(70,"SECRET";PRINT$(12,"SCORE");
120 PRINT$(17,"YOUR GO");
130 'Main loop
140 GOSUB 200
150 GOSUB 250
160 PRINT$(22,SA);PRINT$(34,SB);
170 GOSUB 350
180 GOSUB 440
190 GOTO 190
200 FOR A=1 TO 50
210 DIM B$(100)
220 IF A=1 THEN GOTO 250
230 FOR A=1 TO A-1
240 IF B$(1)=D$(1) THEN GOTO 210 ELSE NEXT A
250 NEXT A
260 RETURN
270 'Set up anagram
280 IF P=1 THEN A=158/20+RND(125)+RND(125)
290 IF P=2 THEN A=158/20+RND(140)+RND(110)
300 RESTORE
310 FOR B=1 TO A:READ C:NEXT B
320 B=LEN C$+B
330 FOR C=1 TO B
340 A$(12)=MID$(C$,B+C,1)
350 NEXT C
360 RESTORE
370 RETURN
380 A$=(MID$(A,1)="" THEN 120 ELSE 290
390 FOR P=1 TO 10
400 PRINT$(76,P,ANS(1));
410 NEXT
420 RETURN
430 'Timer
440 T=0
450 FOR I=0 TO 1 STEP .1
460 T[PRN]=
470 PRINT$(74,T);
480 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN PLAY"O5P":GOTO 640
490 PLAY"TL5V1OP5D5V5C5V5"
500 IF TIMER>50 THEN GOTO 510 ELSE 480

```

```

810 T=T+1:GOTO 500
820 PLAY"V2V"
830 PLAY"V3V3V"
840 GOTO 440
850 PRINT#427,000;
860 "Where's player for word"
870 IF K=0 THEN PLAY"10000"
880 IF P=1 THEN P=2 ELSE P=1
890 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN 870 ELSE 400
900 IF P=1 THEN PRINT#417,"YOUR SO:";PRINT#429," "
910 IF P=2 THEN PRINT#417," " "PRINT#429,"YOUR SO:"
920 PRINT#299," "
930 PRINT#427," "
940 GOTO 100
950 GOTO 450
960 SOUND 50,1: SOUND 30,1
970 "Input word sequence"
980 IF P=1 THEN PRINT#417," HELLO " " ELSE PRINT#409," HELLO "
990 A$=27:FOR S=1 TO 1
100 PRINT#4,CHR$(126);
110 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN 110
120 IF A$=CHR$(0) THEN PRINT#4," " :GOTO 1000
130 PRINT#4,CHR$(A$+1):A$=A$+27:PRINT#4-A$NEXT S
140 PRINT#427,CHR$(127):CHR$(128);PRINT#447,CHR$(126);
150 FOR S=1 TO 1:IF S=1:CHR$(128):S=2 THEN S=1:GOTO 1
160 IF K=0 AND P=1 THEN S=S+1
170 IF K=0 AND P=2 THEN S=S-1
180 K=0:IF K=0 THEN PLAY"12000000"
190 IF S=300 OR S=500 THEN GOTO 910
999 GOTO 550
910 REM Data
920 DATA ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, ALBANIA, ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM,
BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURMA, CANADA, CEYLON, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CY-
PRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHAANA, GREECE,
HUNGARY, ICELAND
930 DATA INDIA, IRAQ, IRAN, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KOREA, LIBANON,
MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, HOLLAND, ROSSERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, POLA-
ND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, THAILAND, TONGA, TRINIDAD, TUNISIA, TURKEY,
URUGUAY, VATICAN, VIETNAM, ZAMBIA
940 DATA KABUL, TIRANE, VIENNA, BRUSSELS, BRASILIA, TORONTO, PEKING, PRAGUE, CAI-
RO, LONDON, HELSINKI, PARIS, ROMAN, BERLIN, ATHENS, BUDAPEST, DUBLIN, BAGHDAD, TEHRAN,
SUKHIN, MOSCOW, KINGSTON, TOKYO, SEOUL, YAOZU, AUCKLAND, CHICAGO, LIMA, WASHINGTON, LISBON, MADRID, BERNE, MOSCOW, CARDIFF
950 DATA AMSTERDAM, SUDBURY
960 DATA ABERDEEN, BELFAST, LEEDS, BRISTOL, PLYMOUTH, CORN LILLE, CALAIS, SOUL-
HAY, OLEANS, MONTECARLO, NICE, MONACO, BOSTON, LONDON, ANTWERP, ESSEN, COLOGNE, MUNICH,
HAMBURG, BREMEN, AACHEN, SALZBURG, ZURICH, GENEVA, BILBAO, BARCELONA, VALENCIA, MILAN, NAPLES, TURIN, BOLOGNA, VENICE
970 DATA GENEVA, LEIPZIG, HALLOW, KIEV, COSSA, ANKARA, SOFIA, DARNASSUS, TRIPOLI,
DENVER, DALLAS, HOUSTON, MIAMI, BOSTON, CHICAGO, DETROIT, SEATTLE
980 DATA ELSTER, TORREY, NEWPORT, BRISTON, HASTINGS, DOVER, MARGATE, TAILTON,
RINCHING, BRIDGEM, READING, LUTON, GLOUCE, IPWICH, NARWICH, BANBURY, NORWICH, ST
AFFORD, DORSET, BOSTON, BRIDGES, LONDON, CREWE, CHESTER, BRADFORD, HALL, YORK, WHITBY, BURHAM, NICHOL, KESWICK
990 DATA DOUGLAS, CARLISLE, HESKETH, BERNICK, PETERHEAD, DUNDEE, GLASGOW, STIRLING,
DUNDEE, PERTH, PETERHEAD, THURSO, MONMOUTH, PALLMILL, HOLTHED, CARDIFF, SWANSEA, LERWICK, BARNUM
1000 "Winner position"
1010 IF S=300 THEN PRINT#22," " "PLAYER ONE HAS WON"; ELSE PRINT#22," "
"PLAYER TWO HAS WON";
1020 PLAY"110000000"
1030 PLAY"1100000"
1040 PRINT#22,"PRESS ANY KEY FOR ANOTHER GAME";
1050 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN 1050 ELSE 1060
1060 PRINT#22," " "CONUNDRUM "
1070 S=0:SE=0:P=0
1080 PRINT#22," " "PRINT#244," "
1090 GOTO 600
1000 A$=INKEY$:GOTO 700

```

Winners and Losers

Every month, Gordon Lee will look at some prize programming poems from a previous month's competition

HERE WE go again — time for another pick from the postbag of entries for the September competition puzzle. The problem was to find all possible eight-digit cubes that, be defined as a digitin turn, will produce in sequence a prime, a multiple of 7, a prime, a perfect square and finally another prime.

There were two possible solutions:

```
13657819 and 163263281
1368519 13263241
136881 132321
13691 13241
1369 1321
136 132
```

A number of entrants suggested a third solution, even though this was a repeat of the second of the two solutions already given. This is because a second identical sequence is generated depending on which of the two leading lines is deleted first. This could not really be classed as a distinct solution.

Not detected, one reader, who to spare his blunders I won't identify, even suggested that there were four different solutions. Closer inspection revealed that his program had accepted as prime the values 161 and 163263281, both of which are divisible by three. By examining (or testing) the fault was soon located to the 'prime check' section of the program. The method that he had adopted was to eliminate all values that were even or which ended in '5'. He then tested for divisibility by three means of the 'digital root' method. That is, if the sum of the digits of a number is divisible by three, then the number is also divisible by three. Having put the number to be tested into string A\$, he used the following routine:

```
SUM = 0
FOR A3=3 TO LEN(A$)
SUM = SUM+(MID$(A$,A3,1)*3)
NEXT A3
```

The error, for there are two of them, are to be found in the third line which should have been:

```
SUM = SUM+VAL(MID$(A$,A3,1))
```

I will leave readers to work out for themselves the important differences, but this is a case in point where, perhaps due to a moment's inattention, a simple but vitally important error can creep in. On the whole it would have been simpler (and quicker) to use the single line test:

```
IF A3 = INT(A3) THEN ...
```

The testing for primes was the aspect of the competition which gave the most difficulty — an aspect which Phil Baggett (aka *baggett*) describes as a 'bit of a drag'. Well, Phil, I bet you did! I find it much of a drag as Ayrton Henderson at Bromsgrove, whose listing includes all primes up to 3163 typed in by hand (presumably from a table of primes).

Many entrants adopted all manner of exotic tests for primality. That they worked I don't doubt, but are they any quicker than a straightforward prime test? I don't know.

To return to basics, a prime number is one that does not have any whole number factors except itself and one. Therefore, if a number under test is tested by a series of trial divisions to primality, or otherwise, can be established. The method is simple, but repetitious, and this is where the computer can help us. Fortunately, there are a number of other considerations which can help. For example, it is only necessary to use trial divisors up to the square root of the number under test. Clearly, if any factors exist they will occur in pairs, one factor less than the square root, and the other greater (unless, of course, the number is a perfect square, in which case both factors would be the same). It is also only necessary to divide by prime numbers, although, at a pinch, dividing by two, and then all odd numbers will do almost as well.

The array with the first two primes, those values being used to generate subsequent values in the series. Thus the array becomes self-generating. The variable *Prime* is the number being tested, and the variable *Is* is the subscript of the array which is waiting to be filled. Once the array is complete, the program passes on to line 160. Here would be the main body of the program. To test a number to determine if it is prime it is only necessary to define that number as *N*, and then to *ISPRIME* *N*. If the flag (*PL*) is returned as zero then the number is prime; if it is returned as 1 then a factor has been found. Note that in both of these listings if a factor is found and the flag is set to 1, the search ends immediately to speeding up the test — an important consideration where there are many numbers to be tested. The reason for adding 5 to the value of *ISPRIME* in lines 1620 and 1618 is to overcome the slight inaccuracy which sometimes occurs with this command.

The rest of the competition program was

Listing A

```
1000 INPUT N$;PL=0
1010 IF NOT(OR(LEN(N$)>10,PL=1),GOTO 1030
1020 FOR P=2 TO SQR(N)+.5 STEP 2
1030 IF N/(P)=INT(N/P) THEN PL=1:GOTO 1050
1040 NEXT P
1050 IF PL=0 THEN PRINT "PRIME" ELSE PRINT "COMPOSITE"
```

Listing B

```
10 DIM P(444)
20 P(1)=2:P(2)=3:GOTO 30
30 GOTO 50
40 IF PL=0 THEN FOR I=444/PL+1 TO 444 STEP PL
50 IF 444/PL=INT(444/PL) THEN PL=2:GOTO 20
100 REM Rest of Program Here
1100 END
1200 REM Prime Test Subroutine
1310 PL=NOT(OR(LEN(N$)>10,PL=1))
1420 IF PL=0 THEN GOTO 1600
1530 IF N/(P(PL))=INT(N/(P(PL))) THEN PL=PL+1:GOTO 1420
1640 V=V+1:GOTO 1620
1650 RETURN
```

These methods are reflected in the two listings given, one simple but slower, the other a bit more complex, but, once the initial array of test primes has been generated, a method that is a bit quicker.

In listing A, the number under test (*N*) is divided first by 2 to reject it if it is even, and then by a sequence of ascending odd numbers. If a factor is found the flag (*PL*) is reset to 1 and the test ends. This listing would probably be adequate where only a few numbers need to be tested, or if the numbers under test are comparatively small. For larger numbers, or where many numbers need to be tested, then listing B would probably be the most efficient.

In this program the array *P(444)* is used to store the values of all primes in the range 2 to 3452. If you didn't know that there were 444 numbers in the list by checking the table of primes, then you could always make an estimate for the size of the array (subject, of course, to the memory available). Line 20 in the program 'loads'

quite straightforward, almost all competitors adopting what Robin Tolson of Sale describes as a 'top down' approach. That is, starting with the eight digit cube (cubes of numbers in the range 245 to 444) each digit is deleted in turn and only if the resulting value passes the primality test, is the value tested further. If the sequence finishes with a three-digit prime, then the test has been completed and the relevant values can be printed out.

With regard to increasing the speed of execution of the program several entrants used the speed pole, and Robin Tolson also suggests keeping the frequently used numbers near the beginning of the program (ie with low line numbers). And finally this month I'd like to mention Jonathan Hargrove of Warrage, for he not only offers that his complaints that we always spell his name wrong, (and he mean Jonathan Hymn of Warrage) Sorry, Jim ... 551) Well, I hope we've got it right this time! Cheers for now, and keep those entries coming in.

CASTLE OF DOOM



GROUND FLOOR

See book
page 15

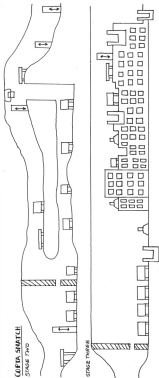


FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

CAPIA SKETCH ZONE TWO



BY THE WAY: THERE ARE TWO MORE STORIES ABOVE THIS.

Speech recognition

Ziv Eliaz teaches his Dragon to come when he calls

This program will enable your Dragon to understand and identify human speech, music, or any other sound you can make, based on software and your tape.

You control it using new commands which are patched onto the existing Basic. This is a great tool for the handicapped, as irregularly rhythmic human voice to control it. Hooking up is fairly easy (see figure 1), but the program won't work on every tape. You must have a tape that outputs to the speaker (ie CAR jack) whatever is inputted through the MIC (I use Discos TR10). You can see if your tape is suitable by connecting the microphone, talking with the RADIO CAR, and seeing if the TV amplifies whatever you say. Another good use for this program is passing information from computer to computer using whatever sound commands one computer has, to the Dragon without any hardware connections (you can pass graphics, screens, data, etc.). If you have a speech module attached to the other computer, you can even have it speak to the Dragon.

The commands added are these:

1) WORDSET place, words:

You must have this command at the beginning of every program, so the program will know where in the memory to put the coded words. Since every word takes 100 bytes (changeable), the initial place in the memory will be place *100+4500.

Words is the number of words you plan to include in this part of the memory. To protect this area from being overwritten by Basic, you should:

10 CLEAR whatever; place *100+4500.

Word-number 1 is used by the system, so (see) words will take 300 bytes. DRAG00, RECEIVED, and AVERAGED will result in an error.

2) ENASE word:

Clears the memory occupied before by a word. This should be done before first RECEIVING or the understanding process will not work well.

3) RECEIVE word:

Translates sounds from the cassette to the memory. Default size is 100 bytes, which will allow about one word, depending on the sounds you say. Sounds like 'is' or 'I' take a lot of space (and are thus easily identified while 'is' or 'I' are very short and hard to tell apart). You'll have to say 'bean' and 'vear' VERY clearly so that the Dragon can tell them apart — but then again, what was the last program you wrote using 'bean' and 'vear'?

Rarely does the word we say fit in exactly 100 bytes. If it is longer, or has many 'is's, the system will return to Basic automatically if you have finished saying your word and there is still more time. Have the joystick handy and press the fire button. This will return you to Basic. (Up or Down are examples of such words). If you don't have one, say the word and a long 'vear' afterwards.

4) AVERAGE word:

Since we can't always say the same word in exactly the same way, it is always good to average any word said by RECEIVE or AVERAGE =. By doing so it's much more likely that the word said again later will be understood.

5) MATCH:

After all the words you have said in the memory, MATCH will ask for yet another word and then return to Basic.

There are also two functions to know the word said and its quality:

1) WORDSaid:

Returns the number of the word that has been said (for example: MATCHPRINT WORDSaid).

2) PENALTY:

PENALTY returns the high byte of the penalty points for the word you said. If PRINT PENALTY returns 0, it means you were pretty close to saying the word exactly as the first time, and it's almost certain that that was the word you said. If it returns more than 4 or 5, it means you probably said a word not RECEIVED, and that WORDSaid is the word which sounds most like it.

Tips

Say the word as you like, but when you repeat it, you must say it in exactly the same way. The program is also sensitive to different pitches, so while it will understand you, it won't understand anyone else. This does have its advantages though — you can hum, sing or whistle your favourite tune, and have it repeated.

The program works best in total silence and best results are achieved under those circumstances (no, you can't listen to Iron Maiden's latest hit and be understood).

Divide your words into subjects. For example, have one place which will include YES and NO, then another for UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT, SWOOSH and use the different areas in the memory for different subjects in

the program. The more words you add, so grows the chance of error. (This does not apply to sounds from an electronic musical instrument, or whistling, as these have distinctive sound envelopes).

If you have a machine code routine, take control of your words conversations if it starts at 20000, don't use WORDSaid! (S.A.S. —)

Screaming at the program won't help. The Dragon is pretty sensitive here, and if you see that the program makes mistakes too many times for it to be reasonable, it probably means the source word is wrong. RECDONE it again.

Listings

For a speech recognition you must enter the code (listing two) with the hex loader (listing one). After you are finished, type COMMAND*DRAG00*, 2700,28400,2700 and the code will be saved. The code sits in locations 2700 to 28400, and the system uses another 1900 bytes, reaching up to 30300, so DeltaDOS users will be able to use the disc drive with the program.

Listing three is a simple program that listens to what you sing/hum/play, writes it on the screen and then lets you play the tune back by saying "PLAY" and add it with "ENASE" (the program will ask you to say these in the beginning). You will also notice that the program does not follow note lengths, this is made to ensure correct note entry. Using Listing four you can change the parameters of the program and in that way make the length of the words shorter or longer. This way the notes entered in Listing three will be much shorter, and program will follow note lengths, but the quality of recognition will fall because each note also has attack and decay values.

Listing five is a general menu driven program that demonstrates the abilities of speech recognition. It allows the user to input words, average them, see their graphs, check recognition and save them to tape.

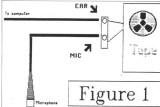


Figure 1

```

10 CLS:PRINT PRINT "CHECKSUM CHECKER": GOTO 80
PRINT INPUT "START (ST=INPUT END)=EN"; EN
      +1/2;AICS=CIN+NEXTI
20 FOR I=ST TO EN STEP 6          60 INPUT " " :GOTO 70 IF CIO<C THEN PRINT "CHG
30 CS=0:PRINT I;" ":LINE INPUT A#    RUN ERROR! GOTO 90
40 FOR J=1 TO LEN(A$) STEP 2        80 NEXT I

```

277268	0808030808030808	= 582	280213	0808030808030808	= 582
277269	0808030808030808	= 582	280220	0808030808030808	= 583
277270	0808030803080808	= 724	280228	0808030808030808	= 588
277271	0808030808030808	= 748	280236	0808030808030808	= 589
277272	0808030808030808	= 682	280244	0808030808030808	= 610
277273	0808030808030808	= 557	280252	0808030808030808	= 557
277274	0808030808030808	= 1828	280260	0808030808030808	= 511
277275	0808030808030808	= 875	280268	0808030808030808	= 554
277276	0808030808030808	= 1185	280276	0808030808030808	= 855
277277	0808030808030808	= 1238	280284	0808030808030808	= 513
277278	0808030808030808	= 687	280292	0808030808030808	= 1873
277279	0808030808030808	= 1185	281000	0808030808030808	= 888
277280	0808030808030808	= 557	281008	0808030808030808	= 1238
277281	0808030808030808	= 843	281016	0808030808030808	= 725
277282	0808030808030808	= 1343	281024	0808030808030808	= 517
277283	0808030808030808	= 1843	281032	0808030808030808	= 855
277284	0808030808030808	= 788	281040	0808030808030808	= 1888
277285	0808030808030808	= 1172	281048	0808030808030808	= 725
277286	0808030808030808	= 888	281056	0808030808030808	= 727
277287	0808030808030808	= 1843	281064	0808030808030808	= 582
277288	0808030808030808	= 518	281072	0808030808030808	= 582
277289	0808030808030808	= 938	281080	0808030808030808	= 517
277290	0808030808030808	= 734	281088	0808030808030808	= 582
277291	0808030808030808	= 947	281096	0808030808030808	= 725
277292	0808030808030808	= 738	282004	0808030808030808	= 857
277293	0808030808030808	= 749	282012	0808030808030808	= 548
277294	0808030808030808	= 875	282020	0808030808030808	= 1315
277295	0808030808030808	= 558	282028	0808030808030808	= 1316
277296	0808030808030808	= 588	282036	0808030808030808	= 1316
277297	0808030808030808	= 688	282044	0808030808030808	= 1828
277298	0808030808030808	= 1238	282052	0808030808030808	= 1828
277299	0808030808030808	= 888	282060	0808030808030808	= 504
277300	0808030808030808	= 788	282068	0808030808030808	= 744
277301	0808030808030808	= 1815	282076	0808030808030808	= 782
277302	0808030808030808	= 828	282084	0808030808030808	= 721
277303	0808030808030808	= 888	282092	0808030808030808	= 858
277304	0808030808030808	= 881	282099	0808030808030808	= 718
277305	0808030808030808	= 877	282108	0808030808030808	= 1828

```

10 CLEAR$00,30$00 :RETURN:(320000+1000) 80 PRINT "PRESS ANY KE..."
20 WORD$SET20,10 20 AB=INSTR(100,AAA) THEN PA
30 GOTO B:PRESS10 80 PLAT10
40 GOTO B(C) 80 FOR(=) TO 8:READA(1):PR:HTR:GHTA(A
50 G:AB=STR:INQ4(32,"") :PRINTAB=" 13:10$ERRR):PLATAC(1):RECC(AC):AUGERRG
PLUG WRITER":PR:HTA:PR:HT:PR:HT:ROFHT
THE FOUNDING TONG... 100 PLAT100

```

```

110 PRINT"NOW, PLEASE SAY 'ERASE'..." : FREE
1105 = PLAY"DOO" : PRINT"AND THEN SAY 'PLAY'
111 : TWICE, AFTER EACH TONE..." : SOUND200,0.8
1105100=(SOUND200,0.8+4*VARS(1)
112 CLS:PRINT"TO PROGRAM THE TUNE, JUST R
112 MAKE THE APPROPRIATE SOUND. TO
112 DELETE AN UNWANTED NOTE, SAY 'ERASE
112 AND TO PLAY THE WHOLE TUNE, SAY "
112 LAST"
1130 PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY WHEN READY..." : E
11305100
1140 TUN="":PLAY"LO"
1150 FOR I=1 TO 3: SOUND I+50,1 : NEXT I : WAIT 1

```

Listing 5

```

10 *****
20 ! PARAMETER CHANGER !
30 *****
40 CLS:PRINT" word length changer"
50 PRINT"PRINT THIS PROGRAM WILL ENABLE
YOU TO"
60 PRINT"CHANGE THE LENGTH OF WORDS IN A
70 PRINT"THE REPORT, THE DEFAULT IS A -
80 PRINT"HUNDRED BYTES, DELICIOUS USERS"
90 PRINT"YOU WILL ONLY BE ABLE TO MAKE THE
100 PRINT"WORD LENGTHS SHORTER."
110 PRINT"note: THE COMMAND SET NOW"
120 PRINT"CHANGES, I.E. NOT A (and B (and C (
130 PRINT"AND D (and E (and F (and G (and H (
140 PRINT"PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY..." : EXEC4
150
160 CLS:INPUT"NEW LENGTH FOR WORDS (MAX 10
PUT NEW STARTING
170 IF PLOZSS OR PLOZSS THEN PRINT"ERR
ERRERRERR" : GOTO 150
170 FOR I=1 TO 8: READ ME,PI : POKEME,PI-PI) :
[EXIT]

```

Listing 6

```

10 *****
20 ! VOICE RECOGNITION !
30 !
40 !
50 !
60 ! UP TO 100 BYTES ONLY
70 !
80 !
90 !
100 !
110 *****
120 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
130 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
140 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
150 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
160 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
170 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
180 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
190 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
200 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
210 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
220 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
230 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
240 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
250 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
260 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
270 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
280 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
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890 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
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970 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
980 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
990 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"
1000 CLS:PRINT"VOICE RECOGNITION"

```



LET me start where I left off last month, more or less, by bringing all the clues kindly provided to questions held seen in the Adventure Contact section by Guide Jongbeils of Belgium. Clues have been rather lacking lately, and I know it's something you like to see, so hold on to your Dragons and here goes...

In Return of the Ring, if you can't breathe on the Forest Moon: **SACROS LARINBO; H KIAM RHTDREB; YUB.** Can't find blue pass? **CHV LÉVEL; TA PCHS SSAP; H YUB.** What is a tracker? In Forest Moon type: **REINGARTIGU!** What is the use of the glass? **BNOM.** Where is the Book of Salsut? **MOOM TEE PCH NO TERNCP OTM RELUM; LLEK; NET.** How to open chest in Halm's Temple? **EMED EHT PG YEK EHT HTB.**

In Syropy, how to kill the alien: **TI DA, ERUACPG YZUUF WORTH.** In Quest, how to cross the river: **TACSA YUB.** In Mansion of Doom, how to get across the deep pool of acid blocking path to coffin: **TI PORD DHA KOS; NEPO.** When you shoot the sword off the path down disappears: **(EMANS DHT) NAY RHTDHA YRT.**

Next, Trekkor. How do you use the Telescope? **'WOONIN OG' EPTT DHA NOTUB SSGRP.** How do you open the access pass? **TENAL PAMDR DCAWTH.** How to light the dark room? **NOTUB SSGRP DHA LEMAP SSGCA DCAWTH.** In Ring of Darkness, can't find help Cube: **TI TOSMS - SSGWISUD EHT LLA M STI.**

That's enough help from Guido for the moment, and sorry it's taken a long while to appear. Guido, like the column's just been packed with other things the last few months.

Emeralds

More help on Trekkor is needed by Sir Edochelet, Room 001, Mary Dow House, 107 Radcliffe Road, Leicester LE2 3TB. He has the common problem of being unable to cross the lava stream. Find you need: **(DCA HTW ETRAD) EYUOSD** and then you **RAAL, REYAGEL, NURU SSGRC.** He also wants help on Syropy, if there are any kind-hearted souls out there who got further with that game than I ever did. He's got the emerald but can't get past the 2nd force field or back through the 1st on the 2nd floor. **WHAT NOW?** As they say.

Both seeking and offering help is Donald Morrison, 72 Dunsborough Road, Inverness, Scotland FK9 3GT. Help available to anyone needing it on El Dababro and Gallo Island

in exchange for the usual SAE, and SAE gladly sent to anyone offering help on Meddass and the Mirror. Like how to get the torch, mushrooms, Rolo, skull, etc, scepter etc. Little things like that.

James Bonfield has been tangled up in Zengwood, but has been able to untangle himself long enough to send us a map for use while travelling at night, so thanks for that, and I'll be passing it to the editor to see if we can perhaps reproduce it in a future issue. James says that to get Peabody back, which is all that he's yet managed to do, you first have to **EDRPSA TEG,** then you go to the garden and **SHWOLF GGD** in order to **EVGCH TEG,** then take that to Peabody's kennel and drop it. What James needs to know to proceed is how to get into Selenik's Castle, how to get the money to buy the herbs and how to get Fugleth's glasses. Help to James Bonfield, 7 Water End, Westlingworth, Sandy, Beds SG9 9DA.

Mirror

Gareth Edwards is offering help to anyone stranded in Justaposition, Time Machine, Trekkor and Space Trek, and for anyone who's written to Gareth before he asks me to point out that his new address is 1 Hollyhead Court, Handborough, Cambridgeshire, MK10 0JN. He would also like to hear from anyone interested in swapping adventures they've finished, and needs some help on Aqueduct 471, specifically what to do now he's got the pipe, memory grid, plant cutters, manual and mirror. Now you've got the mirror, Gareth, you can **RET-SCY OG** and use the memory grid in **RETUPMOC XIF** and then **RETUPMOC NLR.**

Apologies are due to Pat Winstanley and any readers who were interested in subscribing to her Adventure Contact or other magazines, which I recommended in the December issue. I committed the cardinal sin of missing out the address to write to, which is 15 Hollington Way, Wigton, Lancs WN2 6US. To repeat briefly, Pat's magazines cover adventuring generally, not the Dragon in particular, but if you're at all interested in writing your own adventures then they're packed full of essential information.

A while ago I had a long (and I do mean long) letter from Richard Gorrin, 71 Oakley Drive, Wellingborough, Northants NN16 3UP, containing many other things Richard

threatens violence to the programmer who came up with The Doodledwood incident, which's presently stuck in a drawer with a Member of Parliament who keeps insisting he have another gin and tonic.

Richard offers help to anyone stuck in any of the following, and he points out that any request not accompanied by a SAE will be studiously ignored. Quite right too! Gareth solved one Syropy (Garrins of Doom, highly recommended), Trekkor, Justaposition, and Porter Factor, some being finished off with a little help from his friends. He says one of the main problems in Justaposition has always been getting the Briceni emerald, and Richard's advice on this is going to be printed forever, so anyone who doesn't want to know the solution had better read the next bit with their eyes closed. First, he says, you can forget all about it till the Doodledwood have been found. To get them, get the inner tube off the wheel, insert it with the sticky tape, open the valve in a power cylinder and inflate it, enter it, go to the shaft in the Brown lands that is next to the Blue Mountains, swim the river in it, to arrive the skeleton and use the skeleton wall. If you can't figure out what to do next, enter the tower with the emerald in it, grab it and use the pendul.

Fear of spiders

Right, you can open your eyes again now, though better close them again quickly if you're scared of spiders, like the one found in Trekkor. To get rid of that using the Bionics method, you give it the capsule, wait till it goes to sleep, pick it up, carry it to the room containing the Xandor plant, drop it, grab the plant, leave the room, press the button twice and, hey presto, one spider-fated spider!

More for some tips on Porter Factor from the same prolific source, and Richard says this is a very devious adventure. As he's solved it, that can only make him a very devious adventurer. He says that the game contains numerous secret doors, so to arrive absolutely everything again and again, and yet again when you've done something within. One problem is how to get a light, and the answer is that you have to make a candle. To do this, get the bird from the waxworks exhibit, go to 120B (the blue cartilage), melt the bird over the torches to get a ball of wax and then **MAKE CANDLE.**

Other tip: your battery needs some acid, so how about citric acid? Diamonds are

simply lumps all coal that have been subjected to high pressures and temperatures for an amount of years. Primitive tools can be picked with bits of wire. And how about plying a few people (living or otherwise) with gifts? And how about making the Adventure Trail at least four pages long? Oh sorry, the last one was a request, not a tip. Quite a common request, too, and while it's a nice suggestion let me say that it's not simply a matter of bumping more pages into the magazine. The size and content of your copy of Dragon User are dictated by lots of considerations, not least the amount of advertising that comes in. You can't simply make the Adventure Trail four pages longer by adding four pages to the magazine. That bumps up the cost of production, and would increase the cover price quite considerably. Then there are all the other readers who aren't the least bit interested in adventures, and without say that the Adventure Trail has four more pages, why can't the second section be bigger too? Compromise? But don't let that stop you asking for more space, as it's nice to know you're considered.

A quick word on smells and I've just passed the 1400 mark, so nearly time to stop. But not before mentioning a couple of others.

Paul was a few months old but have only just surfaced from beneath my slobbering pile of jiffy bags, cassette, magazines and other Dragon paraphernalia. Joe (throat, 75) Ammanfordian Street, Hamrun, Malta is having trouble with Isaac/Paul; which for him is brilliant, but what does the prophet tries to print some inspiring message, his keynotes phrases... Joe's, that is, nothing prophet's. Also Katarpa and David are always

'Out for lunch' Joe asks if anyone's had a similar problem and found a way round it by using B2B's or otherwise.

Finally, James Bond of Sanity in Style has seen me a step-by-step solution to *Spyglass* (though not a follow-the-leader guide through the action sequences, of course), and I've decided to add this to my list of free solution sheets. Well, almost free. Just for the cost of \$4.95. A bargain.

Adventure Contact

To help guided adventurers further, we are instituting an Adventure Hotline—simply fill in the coupon below, stating the name of the adventure, your problem and your name and address, and send it to: Dragon User Adventure Hotline.

Box 12/93 Little Wymondley Street, London
N12 9TH. As soon as enough orders
have arrived, we will start printing them
in the magazine.

Don't worry — you'll still have Johnson.
Now, that's something to be proud of.

1000

Figure 1

References

Group	Percentage (%)
All respondents	~78%
Those who have been contacted by the FBI	~92%
Those who have not been contacted by the FBI	~72%

Communication

Problem: Has anyone a routine for a Pattern Generator to test up a colour TFT using the full screen if possible. My efforts are in vain.

Name: Stan Blachetynovs
Address: 177 Victoria Road,
Dunsmuir, Devon TR26 8PQ.

Problem: Dumping time screen to my Brother HP9 printer using a windows mode ROUTER — I don't know how to do it. Help.

Name: Chris Waterhouse
Address: 23 Willow Crescent,
Preston 3810, Hobart, South
Africa

Problems: Can anyone help with a screen dump to dump graphics to a Tandy printer (not a four colour plotter), probably a DragonDOS based machine.

Name: K. Smith
Address: 2421 Hamber Drive
Phone: 855-0855

President's Council strongly urged
for Senate confirmation. | August 1991

original values. Record on 5-401 Non
identifiable.

Name: R. Hamilton
Address: 14 Hiccombe Road
Chandler Ford, Hants SO2
6744

Problems: I want to make contact with anyone using a Dragon for medical or nursing applications or study, to help me make more use of my Dragon with optometric clinical studies.

Name: Philip David
Address: 27 Finders Road,
Clonsilla, Vic 3072, Australia

Problem: I am using a J. Larson "SpeakEasy" electronic voice-recognition box to control his Dragon. Unfortunately I cannot get the box to reproduce numbers, or punctuation-like commas. Can anyone suggest a program or other solution?

Address: Flat 2, No. 5 Queen
Crescent, Houston, TX 77056.

Write down your problem on the coupon below (make it as brief and legible as possible) together with your name and address and send it to: Communication, Dragon User, c/o Little Newport Street, London WC2H 9BB.

Problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Address	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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FILE TRANSFER Dragon Cassette is IBM PC-DOS diskette Services DLT. Map all listed S.A.S. to Hugh Portford, PO Box 10000, House, Millbury Terrace, London NW1 0LH.

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I/O. FIFTY GAME (S).
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software. www.dragon.com/ind

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Name: Richard Bell. Address:
75 Sunnybank Road Pontypool
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that your company's strategy makes sense. But your family may be concerned about income. Multigenerational partnerships are built on the knowledge, wisdom, high earnings, and passion of a generation of entrepreneurs and their families. While the knowledge

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The Answer

After each game the score is date is printed out, and the complete game reviewed.

```

10 REM See an array in use.
20 FOR B=0 TO 1000
30   REM Randomize LOSE=0
40   REM First throw
50   FOR P=1 TO 6
60     SCORE=0
70     NEXT P
80   REM
90   REM Count how many of each value thrown
100  FOR P=1 TO 6:COUNT=P
110  FOR P=1 TO 6:SCORE=SCORE+COUNT:P
120  NEXT P
130  REM Find best score
140  REM=0:FOR P=1 TO 6
150    IF SCORE<P THEN SCORE=P
160  NEXT P
170  REM Check for win
180  IF 6=SCORE THEN
190    REM Best 6 throws
200    PRINT SCORE,WIN,LOSE
210  REM Repetition
220  NEXT B

```



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Phosphorus absorption was measured by the method of *Went & Went* (1949).

[illegible]

The figure consists of two parts. The top part shows a horizontal chain of sites, represented by small squares. A single vertical bar is positioned above one of the sites, indicating an excitation. An arrow points to the right, indicating the direction of movement. The bottom part shows a similar horizontal chain of sites. Two vertical bars are positioned above two different sites, indicating two excitations. An arrow points to the right, indicating the direction of movement.

References

11

Return this form together with your payment to: **ECDF (State), 12-13 Little Blount Rd., Loudon 37093** (allow 2-3 days for delivery)

Going straight

Gordon Lee has a word for everything — but not for his prime objective

RECREATIONAL mathematics, like computing, has its own vocabulary of terms, the understanding of which is essential when discussing some of the topics which appear on these pages. To have to explain each term each time that it is used would be rather a tedious and lengthy process, so beginning this month is a glossary of some of the more commonly used terms. This should form a useful reference in conjunction with future competitions.

Aliquot divisors. The aliquot divisors of a number are its whole number divisors including 1 but excluding the number itself. For example, the aliquot divisors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Alphametics. A particular type of cryptarithm (qv) in which the letters which are substituted for digits form words or phrases. Probably the most well known is SEND + MORE = MONEY (1927 + 1085 = 19852). The term alphametic was first coined in 1989 by the puzzler J. A. H. Hunter.

Amicable numbers. A pair of integers, the sum of the aliquot divisors of each being equal to the other. The smallest pair is 220 and 284. Amicable triplets and larger chains also exist.

Automorphic numbers. An integer that is not prime (qv), whose composite number can be reduced to a unique set of prime factors.

Cryptarithms. Puzzles in which letters or symbols are substituted for the digits in an arithmetical expression. Ideally, a cryptarithm should have a unique solution. In a cryptarithm, identical letters represent the same digit throughout, and leading zeros (i.e. numbers having a zero at the left hand end, are not allowed. Unless otherwise stated, these puzzles are in the decimal system. Alphametics (qv) are a particular type of cryptarithm.

Cube. (See Hexahedron).

Cyclic numbers. An integer of n digits, which when multiplied by a value from 1 to n will contain the same digits as the original number in the same cyclic order. The smallest cyclic number is 142857. For example, $142857 \times 5 = 714285$. All cyclic numbers are the periods of recurring decimals of the reciprocals of some prime numbers. The example given is that of the prime 7. The next largest prime that produces a cyclic number is 17.

Denary. Numerical notation to base 10. This is our familiar method of expressing numbers using ten digits, decimal notation, a system also known as 'base 10'.

Digit. One of the individual symbols used to express quantities. The number 158 is written with the digits 1, 5 and 8.

Digital root. The digital root (or DR) of a number is obtained by adding together the digits of that number until a single digit remains. For example, the DR of 1073459 is $1+0+7+3+4+5+9 = 32 = 3+2 = 5$. Digital roots can provide useful negative

checks. For instance, all perfect squares have DRs of either 1, 4, 7 or 9, so we would know that the number quoted above could not be a perfect square, without having to work it out. Probably the best known property of digital roots is as a test for divisibility by either 3 or 9: if the DR of a number is divisible by 3 (or 9) then the number itself is also exactly divisible.

To be continued next month.

THE competition this month is to fill in the grid shown with digits so that it contains as many prime numbers as possible. This is similar to the familiar 'word search' puzzles found in magazines, except that here we are dealing with numbers and not words.

The numbers can read in any direction — up, down, left to right, right to left, or diagonally but of course only in a straight line. The turning of corners is not permitted. For example, the sequence 6718 would contain the primes 67, 71, 18, 719 and 6718 in one direction and the prime 17 is reverse, as well as the single digit primes 1 and 7 (7 is allowed as a prime here).

However, when counting your total score each prime can only be counted once, even though it may appear in the grid several times.



Regular readers may recall a similar competition of a couple of years ago. In that competition several of the spaces on the grid already had digits in place. Here you have a completely free hand.

To enter the competition copy your completed grid onto a sheet of paper, and then list clearly all the different primes that the grid contains.

At the top of the page state the number of primes that you are claiming.

Please check your results carefully as any incorrect entries will be automatically disqualified.

Reference to *Winners and Losers* this month may be useful.

The winners will be the entrants with the highest scores.

Prize

AS WE have heard, Blasty Computer Games are launching out of new Dragon software launches, unable to meet the high development costs any longer. But they are not dropping out of the market, alive, and will go on supplying games from their back catalogue to anyone who asks. This month we have 26 copies of Orbisun favourite *Study Rodica* for the brilliant among you.



Rules

Read Gordon's golden prose with an empyrion and attention, all entrants to second half hour, each at an event program on your Dragon to unravel the solutions in an instant, print out the program and any notes you want to include, and send it post haste through the winter snow to our door. No casualties this time, thank you, we have enough.

Right, and for the breaker this month, complete the meter: 1987 will be the year of the Dragon, because... Come on, about it, someone might hear us.

November winners

The winners of *Monoclea's* popular *Monoclea's Quest* in the November competition are: Peter Parslow of Warrington, Neil Nicholson of Stenley, C. J. Gray of Middlesbrough, F. J. Taylor of Middlesbrough, two thousand two hundred and forty, J. Reddy of Mill Hill, A. Gossard of Ipswich, P. Morgan of Bristol, Phil Sapiro of Liverpool, H. Gray of Sheffield, S. A. Siddiqui of Chesham, G. R. Barber of Sutton Coldfield, D. Davies of Bristol, R. B. Jones of Colchester, M. Corley of Plymouth, Clive Jones of Llanelli, E. A. Newman of Middlesbrough, A. R. Henderson of Stonegrove, J. Webster of Barnsley, Brian Holmes of Birmingham and T. Pascoe of Wexham.

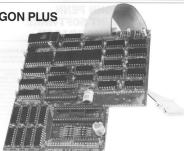
I won't be abusing about the Dragon's power of poetry again — there were certainly improbable tribulations from winners and losers alike. Favourite is:

A hacker who knows Microsoft
While travelling East took a meal
Though he liked sweetened dates
Poised to take to his fate,
But his favourite was meat's well
— and a special mention to S. A. Newman for his incomprehensible (though lyric)

Solution

See page 26

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