

DRAGON



USER

The independent Dragon magazine

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May 1988

Explore the Dragon's
hidden depths

Nitemove — thought
provoking strategy

Arcade Arena

Kung Fu — The Master
20 games to be won

DRAGON USER



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How to submit articles

The quality of the material we can publish in
Dragon User each month will, to a very great
extent, depend on the quality of the
contributions that you can make 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 accom-
panied by a tape of the program.

We request programmers to return every
submitted article in program, or where there
is a copy, if you want to have your program
returned you must include a stamped,
addressed envelope.

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Editorial

AT LAST — the sun shines, the warm breezes blow, the bulbs begin to
sprout — and early evening TV has got just that little bit worse. It can mean
only one thing. Spring has finally arrived ... and with it, the promise of a
flurry of activity for the Dragon and its kin.

As far as events go, we've already had the Dragon "Weekend in Wales" (a
moderate success by all accounts) and then there's the Microdeal "6800
Convention" held only a couple of weeks ago (project a full report next
issue). There's the John Fern show in Leeds coming up soon. But that's
not all.

Quite a bit of new software seems about to become available. Incentive's
Time Lord is well on the way (with mysterious rumours of a new mega-game
written by Eddie Steady Go programmer Jason Falous). Italy has plans to
release four new titles; Boulder Crash, Digger, Trun, plus its answer to
Knight Lore (J. Starman Jones and the Temple of Doom. More too from
Microdeal, of course, and newcomers Microvision. Lack of software? What
lack of software!

Thinking of games — the arcade addicts amongst you might be pleased
to notice our newest feature making its first appearance this month —
Expert's Arcade Arena. You'll be more pleased to know that it was brought
about largely due to the number of letters we received, demanding it!

So if there's a subject you want us to cover — Beginners' Basic maybe,
OS-9, Communications, anything — why not drop us a line? We can't
promise to answer everyone, but your pleas won't fall on deaf ears.

But one way or the other — it looks like it's going to be a long, hot summer
for the Dragon.

Letters

This is the chance to air your views — send your tips, compliments and complaints to Letters Page, Dragon User, 12-13 Little Newport Street, London WC2H 7PP.

Book

I INTEND to become the most prolific programmer of the 6800 68000. This, in spite of the fact that I can't afford a 68000 machine yet. I have had my Dragon since September 6, 1982, and have completely destroyed my game playing fingers. It's useless to not doing much programming between that time and now. I also have an Electron and a Spectrum, but find that not only does the Dragon have a very powerful Basic, but the most powerful and easiest to learn to use processor of the three. I really believe the Dragon to be the superior computer. I have tried (in my eternal shame) to grasp Z80 and 8080, but not only did I find it almost impossible, but now realize that they are totally useless for any serious work in a micro, and totally outdated (I can't stand them).

Please could you tell the title of a book which explains the 6800 to the full, which would take me from beginner, to very advanced. A book, which would do as above but with the Dragon in mind. Could you also tell me where to get a Technical Reference manual, giving details of the OS, system locations, and useful memory addresses. I would also like the same for Dragon 6800.

I hope you'll print this as I have a lot of time, but little patience, and want to become the world's greatest 6800/68000 programmer, as soon as possible.

Tony Saunders
Hawthorn
Birmingham

Anyone who would like to help Tony can write to him at Dragon User — returnable. How about your full address Tony??

Files

WITH REFERENCE to Mr R. N. Howells letter (Dragon User November 1985) I too typed in Peter Whitakers program Master Disk Files and found it to be an excellent piece of software. However, I too, experienced the problems encountered by R.N.H.

I spent a morning playing around with the program trying to find any typing errors and could not find any. I then set about debugging the software and rewrote all of the FREAD commands by preceding them with:

```
4100 IF EOF(4)=1 THEN 4030  
      ELSE FREAD 32,4,1  
4105 IF EOF(4)=1 THEN 4030  
      ELSE FREAD 32,4,2
```

I also replaced Line 4120 with:
4120 GOTO 4100
Treat Line 5019 in the same way, ie

```
5019 IF EOF(4)=1 THEN 50  
      ELSE FREAD 1024,4  
5015 IF EOF(4)=1 THEN 50  
      ELSE FREAD 1024,5
```

Line 6020 is replaced with:
6020 GOTO 5019

Once I had completed these alterations I began to put my collection of disks into file. During this, another problem cropped up. On one of my disks there are a great number of files and so when I used option 2 (save/delete) the program crashed with a bad subscript error, this I corrected by reindexing the arrays in line 2.

2 DIM ARRAY(100), TYPE(10)
A final problem then occurred when searching for a file. This time the program stopped with a TOO MANY FILES OPEN error so to correct this I altered the following line:
4100 CLOSE#M# A

Finally many thanks to P. Whitaker for an extremely useful program which even in its original form I found very useful indeed and to yourselves for producing an excellent magazine.

Leslie J. Chaffey
32 The Colport
Merton
Tonbridge
Kent TN11 2TG

Miner

THANK you for publishing my jokes for MOCAN MINER in January 1986. I have since been contacted by Harry C. Taylor and noted that I missed out Line 5128.

Now I have come up with the best answer — which will run with or without the DOS.
185 IF PEEK(40280)=08 AND
PEEK(40281)=15 THEN
POKE(50118),P(POKE(509
35,15)POKE(51044,25)
POKE(50501,24) POKE(509
72,35)POKE(51018),25
PAGE=1008

2128 4=1008=10 PAGE

Line 195 now tests to see if the DOS is plugged in and only takes the data file. PAGE will then increment Line 2128 only if the DOS is plugged in, otherwise PAGE will be default to 0.

Anyone wondering why these jokes work should by altering the values a little and then running the game.

Colwyn Smith
3 Ashton Gate Terrace
Ashton Gate
Bristol BS2 1TA

Messy

I WRITE in the hope that you will print these words of caution in the mag. Recently my Dragon 64 went faulty. I was able to check that it wasn't the CPU or RAM, so I took it to the local computer dealer and asked if he could repair it.

After a few days I rang to enquire and was told, "sorry, nothing we can do — but we can get you a new board!". I declined the offer, collected the machine and took it to the Computer Care Centre at Manchester.

The machine was opened and, oh boy, what a mess! The CPU had been stolen and replaced with a VDG, the RAM chip had been replaced by a dull one, the VDG chip ripped out and damaged. Also, the cover of the oscillator was missing, as was the cover of the port.

The fault in the first place was the PSU. Please warn readers not to fall into the trap of thinking that all repair centres are the same. There are cowboys about, and they can be expensive.

Peter Wise
24 Greenfields Ave
Warrington
W44 2PP

Papal Bull

RE PETER CALDWELL'S letter (Dragon User, March), I would like to inform him that the calendar was announced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, so that leap years occurred at the beginning of the century only if the year was divisible by 400 — ie 1600, 2000, 2400, etc.

However, this new calendar was not adopted by Britain until 1752, and the date following 29/1752 was 14/9/1752, to compensate for the discrepancy.

I hope this answers Peter's query, and wins him back his best.

T Doherty
32 Belle Row Road
Sarnell
Watford
WF1 2SR

Users

WE ARE a growing Dragon-user group with 24 members at the moment. We regularly publish a newsletter. We want to communicate with other foreign, especially Spanish groups and users and therefore we want you to publish our address. I'll be an answer in English, French, Latin or German.)

Our group was founded when most people thought the Dragon was dead, but the Dragon is still alive as our growing group shows.

Here in Germany we have no magazine with information about the Dragon, so depend totally on your (very good) magazine.

Dagfried Computer-Gruppe
Bernd Neuser
Dine-Ernst-Berger 23
D-6524 Neulirchen am
Bund I
Near Germany

Thanks

I WOULD like to take the opportunity of thanking, through your pages, those companies who came to Wales in support of the Dragon at Cardiff Airport recently. I was a little disappointed that only six or seven companies managed to turn up, but these that did were very helpful and it was a good opportunity to actually see software and hardware being demonstrated. The Dragon still has a large following here in Wales and, after all, was its birthplace. So all you companies out there — you support us, and we will support you.

A J Suters
11 Underhill Drive
Torrquay
Plymouth

MICRODEAL HAVE DONE IT AGAIN!

THE USA'S CURRENT NO 1

SHOCK TROOPER

**The Greatest Hi-Res Graphic Arcade Game
Ever Written for Your Dragon/Tandy Colour 32K**



Welcome Shock Trooper Squad Commander! Intelligence has intercepted a coded message revealing a plan to conquer Earth. Four of your Shocktroopers must infiltrate the heavily defended underground enemy base and steal all of their secret TRG-5 attack saucer sub-assemblies. Return them to our scientists for analysis. This secret information is crucial to our defence.



Good Luck!



5 Star Review



The public can't be wrong. Shocktrooper was the TOP seller on our 1985 Roadshow selling twice as many copies as its nearest rival.

14 HI-RES (BLACK ON WHITE) ARCADE SCREENS UNIQUE INVISO DEVICES PLUS CORTA BOMBS. THE LATEST RELEASE FROM MARK DATA PRODUCTS IN THE USA.

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Cornwall PL25 5JE

By Phone:
0726 68020



News desk

If you have any new products for the Dragon — software or hardware — ring the News Desk on 01-237 2313.

Show details

DETAILS have just been released concerning the forthcoming show, organised by John Penn Software, as reported in last month's Dragon User. The show is to be held in Coast Town Hall on Saturday 2nd May, with the doors open from 10am to 4pm. Admission will be £1.00 for adults, 50p for children under 16 and pensioners.

"Oxford is located just south of Leeds off exit 42 of the M1," explained Helen Penn. "It's very accessible and very easy to get to."

Trade supporters at the time of going to press are Baby Computers, Compucon, Eclipse-Formar, Grosvenor, John Penn and Paschoz — although Helen was eager to stress that it was, "more than just a buying show." Other activities arranged as far as include a demonstration of robotics, programming (by an anonymous Baby programmer) and an exhibition of work

performed by the Penryn Museum at St Albans using a Dragon, who use a simple graphics program to compare and classify entries.

John Penn is still offering to pay the expenses of anyone who would like to show off their particular pet project, so if you think yours might be unique, give them a ring on Borden 04200) 5970.

Cumana manual

A FIFTY page publication is now available from Cumana Limited of Quilford, which introduces the reader to the Cumana disk drive operating system for Dragon 32 and 64 personal computers.

A copy of the Dragon Disk Guide is available free on request to Cumana Limited, Pine Trading Estate, Broad Street, Quilford, Surrey.

China crisis

DRAGON users MacGowan Consultants report their most unusual request yet for their Printer Control program — a conversion to print in Hebrew! Always ready for a challenge, proprietor Robert MacGowan is going to have his work cut out, as Hebrew prints out right to left, rather than the conventional left to right. Things could be worse, however, as he commented, "I'm drawing a request from China."

Those of an Oriental persuasion, and otherwise, contact MacGowan at 6 Anham Drive, Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincs. Tel (0430) 72992.

Plug it!

DUPPLUD Electronics Limited has introduced an innovative solution to the problems of mains interference with sensitive electrical equipment,

such as your Dragon! The Mains Filter Adaptor fits directly into an ordinary wall socket and provides a continuous 'grounding' of the electrical supply to plugged-in appliances.

The Adaptor sells for around £18, from many electrical shops. The unit can be purchased direct from IML, Blair House, High Street, Tenbridge, Kent. Charges should be made payable to IML in the sum of £17.95.



Dragon User People's Chart

HERE WE are again — back at the Dragon User People's Chart — and what a month it's been. A new number one... with Juxtaposition way out in front... and a new entry with Shaolin Master from Quickbeam. Who knows what will happen next month? Only time (and you, of course) can tell.

Once again, the anagrams submitted by chart entrants had us in stitches. Honourable mentions go to David Kelsall for sentiment (his programs on the Dragon), Mark Taylor for topicality (index hit England for tea) — modestly forbids us from naming Mark Hawkwood (Dragon User a great CR). In the end, the vote went to T. Fitted of Hyde, tale of wights for sheer eeriness (Post the text to my address). Well done that man, and your prize should be reaching you shortly.

Remember — each month we will be asking you to vote for your top five Dragon programs of the moment — be they games, applications or utilities. Write them down in order of preference on the form opposite (or copy the form out) and send it in to us. Just to make things that little bit more interesting, we're also asking you to make up a phrase constructed from the letters of your own top three (using as many as possible) and we will pick out the one we consider to be displaying the greatest wit and perspicacity. The winner each month will receive £20 worth of software, donated by Microdeal. Go for it!

Results March 1986

- 1 Juxtaposition (Wintersoft)
- 2 Speed Racer (Microdeal)
- 3 Shaolin Master (Quickbeam)
- 4 Eddie Steady Go (Incentive)
- 5 Shocktrooper (Microdeal)

Chart Four

Voting for Chart No. 4 closes at 1pm on Friday 20th May 1986. Entries received after that time will not be eligible for inclusion in that month's voting. The editor's decision is final. Only one entry per individual per month will be allowed.

My top 5: Voting Month 4

	Name
1.....
2.....	Address
3.....
4.....
5.....

My phrase is:

THE DRAGON COMPUTER SHOW COMES TO YORKSHIRE

AT Ossett Town Hall
ON Saturday 31 May

AT 10.00am - 4.00pm

NOT ONLY will the leading retailers of DRAGON computer software, hardware and peripherals (Blaby : Compusense : Computape : Eclipse - Fenmar : Grosvenor : John Penn : Peaksoft) be there, offering some amazing bargains.

BUT ALSO there will be the opportunity to meet the Dragon experts. Look at the displays and watch the demonstrations of ways in which the Dragon is utilised. Have your queries answered by one of the leading Dragon programmers. See how the Verulamium Museum of St. Albans make use of the Dragon in their archaeological investigations, and watch a display of robotic control by the North West users.

Admittance : Adults £1.00
Children under 16 and O.A.P.s 50p

Easy access from M62 and M1 (Junction 40)
Ample car parking
Refreshments

If you would like to take part in the Show, in either of the above capacities, phone John Penn on 04203 5970.

Epic Venture

Program: Total Eclipse
Supplier: Eclipse-Ferrari
Price: £9.95

BY THE time you read this review many of you will own copies of Total Eclipse and you will have found out whether or not it has lived up to expectations — I feel it has, it could definitely be described as the most typed game in Dragon history. And the most useful for ... in all senses of the word.

The game, let us have no bones about it, owes a hell of a lot of galactic units to a game which has yet to pass the dawn on the Dragon, Elite. When Elite came out it was hailed as revolutionary, not because of its trading elements, but because they had been contained brilliantly with some of the most complete three-dimensional graphics ever seen on a home computer and a superb flight simulator which flexibly forced you to fly your way around the galaxy.

In Elite, battles were played out in full three-dimensional glory with many ships, all flying and fighting, on screen at the same time.

Total Eclipse has taken the trading and strategy elements of Elite and enhanced them, to make a game of great skill (although, at its heart, it is still Kingstent). However, to anyone who has played Elite it is a very poor second: the player is left prying at the keyboard for a full 3D space flight instead of a Cosmic Crusader type of game in which I have never had to fiddle more than a daunting one Pinat at a time.

It is unfair to compare it to Elite, however, and not a reviewer's job to say "That game's good, but there's a game which does that of you with more than one computer can play called ... etc ... etc". On its own, the game stands up to the test: it is very addictive, very challenging, and very good.

You, the player, are placed in charge of a small trading vessel, under-equipped to handle the rigours of interstellar trading but upgrades, obviously, are available for prices which start at the

obscure and go up from there! Your job is to raise as much cash as possible and become the top interstellar trader in the Universe.

To this end, you spend much of your time wandering around the galaxy buying things cheaper than the average rate, and selling them for more. Trouble is, space travel costs money both in fuel and in ship maintenance, so if your journeys aren't profitable because you haven't picked the right planets to trade between, your fuel-outlay comes to more than your profits, you lose money, and, take it from me pal, it's a dog's life when that starts happening. Everything spins downhill until you end up out of fuel floating around some galaxy or other somewhere.

The trading is easy to get to grips with, but not so easy to master. The simplicity is obvious but serves to disguise, or make oblique the subtlety with which trade must be carried out.

I have got to succeed in making a regular profit and my games consist mainly of flying around looking for dumped narcotics to buy, or famine-stricken planets to sell food to.

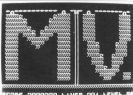
The trading is, of course, only one element of the game. Also, in the galaxy are wrecked star-ships, the ones proud but now vacuum rotted remains of other such traders' concerns. The aim upon finding one of these is simple; board it, get the log book, get out before the ship self-destructs and take the log book to a space station to claim your reward.

There are asteroids to be mined (but there was no way I even came close to finding even a fraction of the amount necessary to buy the mining equipment) for oil to be sold to the space stations, as well as pirates, customs officers, galactic wars and all the other things you'd expect.

The game is simple to control, with joystick or keyboard controls, easy to read (as all the text has been re-defined and whacked up on the PROCE 4 screen) and great to play.

There was a small bug in the review copy, but if they can get it out, this could be the game of the year!

Jason Osborne



Groovy

Program: Beanztaker
Supplier: Micro Vision
Price: £7.95

THIS game was written by the man who wrote Jet Set Willy, and Manic Miner. He is a brilliant programmer. This is a short review. In fact, this is a very short review.

Beanztaker is a Manic Miner-type game with 80 screens, and impugng de instead of til, an access code to please all factors, and the smallest but, once accustomed to them,

cutest set of graphics ever seen.

The game is wonderful, fabulous, plays well, looks fine, sounds groovy, packaged really, very addictive, a combination of skill and logic to test even the most intelligent player.

This was a very short review. With a game this good you can either rant about it for pages or simply say how good it is and stop talking. I'll stop talking now. Except to say buy it!

Jason Osborne



Fixer

Program: Disk-Aid (Dragonsoft Disc Only)
Price: £10 + 50p P&P
Supplier: Phoenix Ltd, 21 Wyncote Lane, Woburn Green, High Wycombe, Bucks HP12 0AD.

THIS package is actually in two parts, Disk-Fix, and Disk-Aid. The first, Disk-Fix, is concerned with recovering damaged disks and includes an extensive sector editing facility. An option I found particularly useful was to search for the read Basic program header on disk and move to the particular track and sector. Space can also be reserved, via the Create command, for creating files.

The Disk-Aid program is likely to be of more use in day to day use. This allows extended versions of many Dragonsoft commands, like RE-NAME and COPY. Full wildcards are supported using a '?' to replace any character, and '*' to replace any number of

characters. This is the same syntax as used by most file systems, in particular CP/M.

The manual goes into great detail on the disk format used by Dragonsoft, and is obviously written from extensive experience. Advice is given on how to recover from most types of disk and file errors. The layout of program headers on disks and directory entries are also explained in detail, covering several sides of the manual.

Having said this, it is still down to the actual user to recover any damaged files — the system is not as automatic as some other dedicated disk doctor programs. However, what you do get is a sophisticated disk editor, and some very useful disk utilities.

The software performed faultlessly through the review and is a good example of well written Basic blended with a little machine code where necessary.

Brian Cudge



Expert's Arcade Arena

Write to "The Expert at Dragon User
12-13 Liffe Newson St, London WC2H 7PP,
with all your arcade tips and hints.

HELLO, and welcome to a slightly off-beat answer to Mike Bernard's Adventure Trail. First of all who am I? Why I am writing under the name of The Expert? Why an arcade column? Why are there so many harmful addictions in our foods? Important questions one and all, are they not?

Firstly, I am the undebated (due to the fact that I am not going to throw it open to debate) champion of Dragon arcade games in Britain.

Yes, I am the Person who has got good that surviving in the Circle Smash that goes up and down? I am the Person who can do every screen on Magic Mirror (and knows where they all are on Jet Set Willy)? I can get into the thousands on Bero. The floor with power surge? I can even understand the instructions to Laser Zone!

The reason for this column's existence? Well, the Dragon User office was swamped with letters demanding an arcade column and we give what the public wants ... with a little help from you. What I need

from you are the maps of the games you've played (a full Jet-Set Willy map would be nice).

Puzzes for the lives and the speed, and whatever else you know on any arcade game (defeat, for the sake of definition, is any game that doesn't require complex thought before any move, or three years to play a single game). Also, any tips you have.

Thanks go out to Robin Hemmings for starting the ball rolling with a selection of hints. Says Robin:

"I hope that some Dragon User readers will be interested in the following cheat routines:

1) POKÉ #2148,5#112 before EXE/Conting the keyboard version of "The Ball" will give infinite lives.

2) Changing Line 50 of the original Champion's read: 50 CA=1000000; C2=0; D1=1 will cause a starting money of £1 million, and an initial first division place.

3) Changing Line 203 in Mined to read: A=0; FOF=1 (i.e.1). Thereafter, reaching screen three or higher will give

a choice of any starting screen."

Many thanks for those Robin, and I look forward to reading many others from other readers in future months.

Every month I will present a short list of Games with a set of four marks after them, the marks are for Graphics, Playability, Addictiveness, and Value for Money respectively and are out of ten. You will find this month's list at the end of this column.

As this may end up to be the most out-of-print part of the magazine I obviously welcome your letters with your opinions on games, and any questions you have about them. Be as frank as you like; if you disagree with my opinions about something then say so, you have as much right as me to speak out — well, almost!

Also, companies, if you feel that you want your game included in the lists, and you want it talked about here on what is sure to become a very controversial forum, send it to me ... I can't say your game is great if I haven't seen it.

And any of you game programmers, why not send me your masterpieces, you know, the ones you write "Going to send to Microbal!" but chickened out. Software houses read this magazine too and they're always on the lookout for good out. Software houses read this magazine too and they're always on the lookout for good games. Who knows? A few words from me and they could be contacting you!

Write to: Experts Arcade Arena, Dragon User, 12-13 Liffe Newson Street, London WC2H 7PP.

	G	P	A	V
Dragonair (Microbal)	5	5	8	8
Circle Smash (Wally)	5	5	9	10
Kung Fu — The Master (Ebay)	6	10	8	8
Shackin' Up (Microbal)	10	8	7	8
Circle, Steady-God (Creative)	5	10	9	8

SMASH HITS FROM BLABY



CIRCLE SMASH — Feature where the character's speed goes faster when the player runs into the walls of the arena. Did not last long — no more than a few weeks of the shelves, but the fun challenge and controls will be given a future re-release and a sequel.

DRAGON £3.95 (RMP) £3.95 (T)



COVERING OF CARDS — The ultimate pattern game? It's a card game that you play the best way you can. It's a card game that you play the best way you can. It's a card game that you play the best way you can.

DRAGON £3.95 (RMP) £3.95 (T)



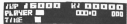
D-WARRIOR — Complete in five action scenes in this exciting card game. Features include: high graphics, sound, word search and the 'D-Warrior' character.

DRAGON £3.95 (RMP) £3.95 (T)



FIGURE — If you love speed! It's a card game that you play the best way you can. It's a card game that you play the best way you can.

DRAGON £3.95 (RMP) £3.95 (T)



KUNG FU — THE MASTER

After years of frustration and playing the same old same old, it's time to try something new. This is a game that you will need to complete this game.

£3.95

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Operation Code

Your first helping code — explained step-by-step by Orbaum and Campbell.

AFTER last month's gentle introduction to the art of assembler programming, we are going to get down to some serious brain damage (as promised last month), and a look through the simpler mnemonics (the lines of code that you and I can understand, rather than the numbers that are fed to the processor).

First, for those who prefer a slightly more coherent approach to the subject, a somewhat small bibliography. We have only come across one book truly excellent for the 6808, and that is "Programming The 6809" by Rodney Zaks and William Labak, published by Sybex (ISBN No. 0-89589-076-4). For the more advanced assembler programmer (what are you reading this for?) the Motorola specification sheet is probably worth a look, although we have never been able to get a copy.

The program listed this month is the clear screen routine mentioned in last month's

article. The format of the listing, working from left to right, is:

Address — In hexadecimal (or hex, this is base sixteen numerology — explanation in a later article), the address of the first byte of the instruction.

Instruction Operation Code — Generally known as the OP Code, as this is less of a mouthful, also shown in hex. This is part of what is passed to the processor to be interpreted.

Operand — Data for use by the processor — varies depending on the instruction.

Line Number — From the Encoder editor, purely decorative.

Label — Akin to the line numbers in BASIC, used as a reference for jumps and sub-routine calls, as well as for variable references.

Instruction Mnemonic — The (presumably) understandable version of what is passed to the processor for reference.

Operand — The time in terms of labels or

however the programmer sees fit to express it.

At the bottom of the listing is a list of all the labels used, in alphabetical order, with their addresses in hex. Anyway, the only part of the listing we are really interested in is the right hand three or four (depending on outlook and upbringing) columns, which contain the actual code as written by the programmer. This portion is the most stable between different assemblers (ie, not different processors, but different Dragon assembler programs), although there may be slight differences in the assembler directives — see later.

The best place to start explaining is probably at the top of the listing. The first two lines, along with the last line, produce no actual code for the processor, and are the aforementioned assembler directives. The second line positions the code at address 20000 in memory, and there will probably be a line very similar to this at the

0400		10	POINTR:	LDU	#400
4E20		20		ORG	20000
4E28	06 1F	30		LDB	#31
4E22	86 00	40		LDR	#120
4E24	8E 0400	50	LOOP1	LDR	#POINTR
4E27	30 05	60		LDRX	0,X
4E29	07 04	70	LOOP2	STR	,X
4E2B	30 0020	80		LDRX	32,X
4E2E	0C 0000	90		CHPX	#6000
4E31	25 F6	100		BLO	LOOP2
4E33	100E 0100	110		LDY	#400
4E37	31 3F	120	PAUSE	LDY	-1,Y
4E39	26 FC	130		BNE	PAUSE
4E3E	59	140		DECB	
4E3C	2C E6	150		BGE	LOOP1
4E3E	5F	160		CLPB	
4E3F	66 60	170		LDR	#36
4E41	6E 0400	180	LOOP3	LDR	#POINTR
4E44	30 05	190		LDRX	0,X
4E46	07 04	200	LOOP4	STR	,X
4E48	30 0020	210		LDRX	32,X
4E4B	0C 0000	220		CHPX	#6000
4E4E	25 F6	230		BLO	LOOP4
4E50	100E 0100	240		LDY	#400
4E54	31 3F	250	DELAY	LDY	-1,Y
4E56	26 FC	260		BNE	DELAY
4E58	5C	270		INCB	
4E59	C1 20	280		CHPB	#32
4E5B	25 E4	290		BLO	LOOP3
4E5D	39	300		RTS	
4E5E		310		END	20000

DELAY =4E54

LOOP3 =4E41

PAUSE =4E37

LOOP1 =4E24

LOOP4 =4E46

POINTR =0400

LOOP2 =4E29

start of every program. The first line is an equate, and simply means that all references to the word POINTER (see lines 90 and 180) within the program are replaced by the number \$400, or 1024, the start of the text screen in memory. This serves to make the program easier to read and modify. The last line marks the end of the program, and makes the execution address 20000. In this case, the execution address is the same as the start address, but this does not always have to be the case.

Op-code

And so on to the main code. As we have already described the registers we'll assume a degree of familiarity with them, but will try to give an understanding of the words Operand and Op-code.

Line 90 brings us upon, at last, our first Op-code, it is LDA which stands for LOAD HIGH-ORDER B (Load B, offset 161107) and then the Operand #31. The # means "the number"; if the command reads LDA 31 it would mean "Load the B-register with the contents of location 31". The # tells the assembler that it actually means "Load the B-register with the number 31". This is very important. The reason that we are loading B with 31 is that we do not need a memory address to be "Offset" (the label used on the flowchart) as we have register B spare. (The chances of being able to do this in a big program are about as great as the chances of linear delivery punctuality).

Line 95 is quite an easy one to work out it means "Load register A with the number (or) 128". op-code is LDA (Load A), operand is #128 (the number 128). 128 is the screen code for a black square. If we store this number at memory locations that correspond to screen positions (the screen begins at \$400 (1024), the contents of POINTER as defined by the earlier EQU command) and ends at \$5FF (1536), a black square will appear there.

Line 96 introduces us to our first label — LOOP1, pretty simple this, it marks the first place we will loop back to — and they tell you machine code was made? The Operand Loads X with \$400, which is what the number POINTER is equal to. If the command was LDX, POINTER (ie, without the #) X would be loaded with the contents of memory location \$400. Following?

Line 68: LEAX BX — this is not so easy to explain so we will gloss over it until we cover the uses of the X and Y registers in a later article. It basically is, in this program) adds the contents of register B to the contents of register X. The reason for this vagueness is that LEAX is a complex command with many different uses (Op-code: LEAX Operand: BX).

Line 70, the second loop (thus labelled LOOP2) introduces us to another command STA, which quite logically stands for "Store the contents of register A". Thus STA X means "Store the contents of register A in the memory location pointed to by X". Therefore, on the first run the number 128 (contents of A) will be stored at location \$400 + 31 (the contents of X), which is the end of the top line on the screen. This is the action line.

Line 69 adds 32 to the X coordinate using the LEAX command exactly as earlier, only with a number instead of a register. Note that there is no need for a # in this case. This command can't be signed, ie, to take 32 from X we need only write LEAX-32,X.

Line 80 introduces CMPX. As you might guess this means "Compare X with"; in this case X is being compared with the address of the bottom of the screen for obvious reasons (if you have understood the flowchart.) (Op-code: CMPX Operand: #6000). NB, CMPX \$6000 would compare X with the contents of memory location \$6000 as described earlier.

Line 130 introduces a BRANCH command. The branch commands will be covered in an article dedicated to their use next month, for now, this command means "Branch if (C)over than operand of last compare instruction" thus, if X is lower than \$500 the routing loops.

Line 115: Load register Y with 400.

Line 120: Called above as the is a loop designed to slow the program down, so that the effect is noticeable. This is achieved by decrementing the Y register, previously

loaded with 400, and using another branch (Line 135), BNE, to go back and do it again if the result is non-zero.

Line 140: DECREMENT B, subtracts one from the contents of the B register.

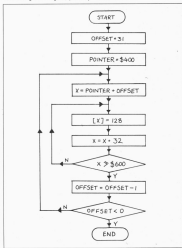
Line 150: "Branch if Greater than or equal to", back to the setting up of the X register. This instruction controls the movement across the screen.

Line 160: Clear B register. Equivalent to LDH #0. This is to set the offset for the reverse back across the screen, which is performed by the code in lines 170/200, in much the same way as the previous part.

Line 200: Return from Subroutine. Returns control the routine that called the code.

Well, that about rounds it up for this month; no glossary, although in a few months we will present a veritable lot of 6800 mnemonics and their meanings over two articles in various tables for reference.

Next month we will present a complete explanation of all the assembler directives, a full coverage of addressing modes, and base numbering and a tutorial on the Branch instructions.



Knight Games

A cunning brainteaser — brought to you by Pat McCabe and Colin Turner

NO ANAGRAE action this month — just a frustratingly difficult mind challenge, which is simple to play, but hard to complete. The idea is to move the chequered cursor around a standard 8x8 chess board, using the cursor keys, moving as the knight does in chess.

Starting with blue and white squares, you must change them to orange and cyan by landing on them . . . but without attempting to change the same square twice. The computer checks for invalid moves and stops play if there's nowhere to go — so there's no chance of cheating!

Written in entirely position-independent machine code, the main playing screen is in semi-graphics and includes brief on-screen instructions and move counter. There are two levels of play — Level One starts in the same place every time, Level Two starts on a random square.

To load the program, run the hex loader in Listing One and use it to enter the code given in Listing Two. When finished, save the code to tape with C64 MEM "Mikroworld" 8000 7078,8500. To load it back in, use CLOADM, and when the OK message comes up, enter CADC 8000.

Naturally, if you want to type in code in smaller amounts, run the hex loader and enter the finish address you want to stop at — you then save to tape with CSAVEM "Mikroworld" 8000 A, 8000, where "A" is your finish address. Next time, you'll load in the code, but use "Y" as your

start address.

However, if all that typing seems too daunting, an enhanced version (with a higher loading screen which auto-exits) is available for the sum of \$2.50 from Pat McCabe, 20 Spine View Road, Lough, Limerick LN11 BSL.

Looking at the assembler listing (for those with assemblers) you might guess that we are newcomers to machine code. The program structure might not be all that it could be, but this is our first attempt — so anyone stuck with this, do as we did — stick with it and you'll get there!

```
10 ' ENTER EACH LINE OF HEX
20 ' DIGITS, PRESS ENTER THEN
30 ' ENTER THE CHECKSUM
40 CLS
50 INPUT "ENTER START ADDRESS" :S0
60 INPUT "ENTER FINISH ADDRESS" :F0
80 FOR K=0 TO FY STEP 10
90 PRINT HEX$(K) : " "
100 C0=0:INPUT "M=0"
110 FOR L=1 TO LEN(C0) STEP 2
120 M=ASC("M")+ASC(C0(L)):C11
130 C1=C0+M:POKE(L+10),M
140 A=J:NEXT L
150 P0="0" : " "
160 INPUT C0#
170 IF C0=C1:PRINT "CORRECT" :GOTO 100
180 NEXT L
190 END
200 SOUND 500,0,4:PRINT "ERROR - ENTER LINE
NUMBER" :GOTO 100
```

```
0134 17001000000000000000 = 700
0136 00110000000000000000 = 400
0138 00110000000000000000 = 400
013D 17000000000000000000 = 010
013E 10000000000000000000 = 700
0140 00110000000000000000 = 400
0142 00110000000000000000 = 400
0144 00110000000000000000 = 400
0146 00110000000000000000 = 400
0148 00110000000000000000 = 400
014A 00110000000000000000 = 400
014C 00110000000000000000 = 400
014E 00110000000000000000 = 400
0150 00110000000000000000 = 400
0152 00110000000000000000 = 400
0154 00110000000000000000 = 400
0156 00110000000000000000 = 400
0158 00110000000000000000 = 400
015A 00110000000000000000 = 400
015C 00110000000000000000 = 400
015E 00110000000000000000 = 400
0160 00110000000000000000 = 400
0162 00110000000000000000 = 400
0164 00110000000000000000 = 400
0166 00110000000000000000 = 400
0168 00110000000000000000 = 400
016A 00110000000000000000 = 400
016C 00110000000000000000 = 400
016E 00110000000000000000 = 400
0170 00110000000000000000 = 400
0172 00110000000000000000 = 400
0174 00110000000000000000 = 400
0176 00110000000000000000 = 400
0178 00110000000000000000 = 400
017A 00110000000000000000 = 400
017C 00110000000000000000 = 400
017E 00110000000000000000 = 400
0180 00110000000000000000 = 400
0182 00110000000000000000 = 400
0184 00110000000000000000 = 400
0186 00110000000000000000 = 400
0188 00110000000000000000 = 400
018A 00110000000000000000 = 400
018C 00110000000000000000 = 400
018E 00110000000000000000 = 400
0190 00110000000000000000 = 400
0192 00110000000000000000 = 400
0194 00110000000000000000 = 400
0196 00110000000000000000 = 400
0198 00110000000000000000 = 400
019A 00110000000000000000 = 400
019C 00110000000000000000 = 400
019E 00110000000000000000 = 400
01A0 00110000000000000000 = 400
01A2 00110000000000000000 = 400
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01A6 00110000000000000000 = 400
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01AE 00110000000000000000 = 400
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01CC 00110000000000000000 = 400
01CE 00110000000000000000 = 400
01D0 00110000000000000000 = 400
01D2 00110000000000000000 = 400
01D4 00110000000000000000 = 400
01D6 00110000000000000000 = 400
01D8 00110000000000000000 = 400
01DA 00110000000000000000 = 400
01DC 00110000000000000000 = 400
01DE 00110000000000000000 = 400
01E0 00110000000000000000 = 400
01E2 00110000000000000000 = 400
01E4 00110000000000000000 = 400
01E6 00110000000000000000 = 400
01E8 00110000000000000000 = 400
01EA 00110000000000000000 = 400
01EC 00110000000000000000 = 400
01EE 00110000000000000000 = 400
01F0 00110000000000000000 = 400
01F2 00110000000000000000 = 400
01F4 00110000000000000000 = 400
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01F8 00110000000000000000 = 400
01FA 00110000000000000000 = 400
01FC 00110000000000000000 = 400
01FE 00110000000000000000 = 400
0200 00110000000000000000 = 400
0202 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0206 00110000000000000000 = 400
0208 00110000000000000000 = 400
020A 00110000000000000000 = 400
020C 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0210 00110000000000000000 = 400
0212 00110000000000000000 = 400
0214 00110000000000000000 = 400
0216 00110000000000000000 = 400
0218 00110000000000000000 = 400
021A 00110000000000000000 = 400
021C 00110000000000000000 = 400
021E 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0222 00110000000000000000 = 400
0224 00110000000000000000 = 400
0226 00110000000000000000 = 400
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022A 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0230 00110000000000000000 = 400
0232 00110000000000000000 = 400
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023C 00110000000000000000 = 400
023E 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0242 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0256 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0262 00110000000000000000 = 400
0264 00110000000000000000 = 400
0266 00110000000000000000 = 400
0268 00110000000000000000 = 400
026A 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0270 00110000000000000000 = 400
0272 00110000000000000000 = 400
0274 00110000000000000000 = 400
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027A 00110000000000000000 = 400
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0404 00110000000000000000 = 400
0406 00110000000000000000 = 400
0408 00110000000000000000 = 400
040A 00110000000000000000 = 400
040C 00110000000000000000 = 400
040E 00110000000000000000 = 400
0410 00110000000000
```


2358 33C881F8FF1F288C1F28 = 438
 2359 1827888D3348FF1F288C = 329
 2360 1F281827888A133C883F8 = 386
 2361 FF1F288C1F281827888D3 = 383
 2378 3348FF1F288C1F281827 = 328
 2382 8882733C8881F8FF1F288C = 428
 238C 1F281827888283344FF1F = 284
 238E 288C1F281827888D33C8 = 388
 2398 F8FF8FF1F288F1F88C18 = 31C
 239A 888F888F31888C8A888 = 48E
 239B 848FA888A8881FA2888F = 32E
 239E A2888FA28887FA288888F = 388
 23C8 A288888F8CC11338118 = 43E
 23D2 8EFFF8313F28F88E1F88 = 338
 23D8 12888488F88888C81281 = 38E
 23E8 28887C888888412818E8E = 32F
 23F8 188888888A2888C18888 = 18C
 23FA F88E1F288F1F2888888E = 488
 240A 88EC8A1828888438888E = 431
 240E 88EC8A18888888788C18 = 33C
 2418 83C8C827C28888888818 = 333
 2422 28FF8818888FF1F28888 = 4FD
 243C 128188834188888888888 = 288
 243E 12812438188F1F288F1F = 25D
 2448 8888888F8CC1828F813D18 = 348
 244A 8E8DF81288811288E884 = 418
 2454 1888888E8888312818888 = 281
 245E 188F1F288F1F2888888E = 323
 2468 8818888F838C1F888138 = 31F
 2472 1828FE48C83418278128 = 322
 247C 1828FE48388F83381841 = 318
 248E 4E225458424F88844845 = 288
 2498 33432138888E88E88181 = 488
 249A 8F288818888DF8F888E81 = 438
 24A4 FF288818888FF8888181 = 48C
 249E A8288818888FF8F881881 = 38C
 2488 C8288818888CF8F881881 = 3E3
 24C2 D8288818888DF8F88881 = 488
 24CC FA28888FF8F8F188F8888 = 588
 24D8 88788CC11828F8888881 = 438
 24E8 8F2788C818F8211818F82 = 3F1
 24F8 1881FF82181888888888 = 488
 24FA A88828883888C888C88C8 = 34A
 24FE C8281218888D888C888C8 = 5C1
 2508 288818888FA888F8F888 = 383
 2512 884F8F188F8843888288C = 325
 251C C18428F84C8184288F84 = 31A
 2528 18881F88888812888E88 = 388
 2538 1818FF881E888F888C84 = 33C
 253A 188E188FF81F888C18882 = 342
 2544 188C88843888288C1878 = 332
 254E 33F8F81F8883884C888F = 443
 2558 FD1F88828E1388288FF81 = 448
 2562 84F282F881888F8884F7 = 888
 256C 82F88888FF288888888F = 388
 2578 23188838888341888C8F7 = 3C1
 2584 FF28881F888C8E4278FF = 348
 2588 288881F28F888E448888 = 42E
 258A 18FF2888888888888812 = 34A
 258E FF8888888888E117FF88 = 844
 2598 8E18888F888F318C2888 = 428
 2582 A8848FA288A2881FA288 = 58F
 258C 3FA2888A8882FA28888 = 448
 25C8 8FA288888F8CC113388E1 = 4C4
 25D8 8E1F288888F8888C818 = 438
 25D8 FF88834F8338888844F = 35E
 25E4 28488F8848888884848 = 281
 25EE 348E18888F888F318C38 = 328
 25F8 A8A8848FA288A2881FA2 = 58C
 2602 888FA2888FA28888888 = 333
 260C 888FA288888F8CC11F78 = 3E8
 2618 E18888888138818278814 = 444
 2628 814E18278888888F8245 = 264
 2638 4C4C88844F8E888844E = 28D
 263A 4F84888888888888448 = 28C
 263E 887888888F8288E2888 = 28E
 2648 8878888888888888888 = 44A
 2652 8E88888888888888888 = 384
 265C A88888888A288C88888F83 = 4CC
 2668 F8888888888FA28888C84 = 423
 2678 1E28F8888888888888888 = 488
 267A 8C8888888F88888888888 = 387
 2684 8E841F888C8F888888888 = 488
 268E 8C888F28F888888888888 = 188
 2698 8E843E888888888888888 = 413
 26A2 8C888E28F8888881888F = 321
 26A8 A288888888828F888818E = 48C
 26B8 84318C843288888888888 = 38C
 26C8 843888888888888888888 = 438
 26CA 843888888888888888888 = 48C
 26D4 348788818E8441888888F = 488
 26DE 843888888888888128F888 = 444
 26E8 88888131182788888182 = 28D
 26F2 182788C818818278888 = 18F
 26FC 88813888C882888888888 = 24F
 2708 88188888881881F8E888E7 = 388
 2718 884888F83388488888888 = 418
 272A 841F18888848F8818E884 = 328
 2734 E28431882888888888888 = 38C
 273E F8C88888888888888888F = 3F1
 2738 881F34848888E28888888 = 43E
 2742 F83884878E88888888888 = 41E
 274C 8E888888888F8848E88431 = 38E
 2758 A88888888888888888888 = 488

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| <input type="checkbox"/> DRAGON HAWK | <input type="checkbox"/> RACER BALL |
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Send in your questions, requests, and pleas to Communication, Dragon User, 12-13 Little Newport Street, London WC2

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Enquirer Richard Coag, 210 Oxford Road, Banford, Newcaste-under-Lyme, Staffs.

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Enquirer John Aggleyard, 17 Carr Bridge Avenue, Leeds — also F Jones, 581 Bridgforth Road, Congon, Westhampton.

Problem Have Dragon 32 and would like to connect it to an Epson MX80. Can anyone tell me if this is possible?

Enquirer Simon Richards, 21 Brevinty Road, Walsley, Somerset TA25 5AK.

Problem Have recently acquired second-hand Dragon Data Disc Drive, but there was

no manual with it. Could anyone locate a copy — or supplier — of the manual?

Enquirer J D Edwards, 14 Kippell Road, North Berwick, East Lothian.

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Problem Need misc routine to dump 16-Res screen to Tandy CGP-115 4-colour printer.

Enquirer Stuart King, 41 Gate-

head Road, Greshouse, Kilmarnock.

Problem How do I divert text to cartridge port instead of Centronics port?

Enquirer R Cameron, 86 Sommersville Gardens, South Queensferry, W. Lothian.

Problem What changes need to be made to the "Dragon Windows" assembly listing so it can run on a 64K Tandy CoCo running Extended Basic (July Issue).

Enquirer 90 Lime Avenue, Bentley, Walsall, W. Midlands.

Problem Spirit Compiler —

Keyboard Fkeys for movement, etc, do not work when Basic is compiled (Nothing happens when any is pressed). Help rewarded!

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Stuck for a routine? Need some obscure equipment? Feeling cut off? Fear not — someone, somewhere can help you! 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, 12-13 Little Newport Street, London WC2H 7PP. We'll publish it as soon as we can — meanwhile, maybe there's someone you can help this month!

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Taking Control

Your very own machine code monitor — written by Peter Whittaker

ONE of the limitations of Basic is that it does everything for you, and so hides the operation of the computer from view. If we turn to machine-code programming, we can gain full control of the machine, but we lose all of the safeguards provided by Basic. There are no syntax checks to prevent one from trying to EXEC meaningless code, and the Break key will not stop a runaway program. Even pressing the reset button will not help on every occasion. It is to help reduce these problems (especially for novices following our machine-code series) that this monitor program has been written. The program and its uses can be best explained by EXEC'ing it and explaining what it can do. (The code lists on graphics pages two and three, so it can be used with or without a disc drive.) Load in the code from Listing Two using the Hex Loader (Listing 1) and save with `SAVE%16, "MONITOR", 3000, 6576, 3000.`

Functions

The program is called by `EXEC3000`, and will display its option list. The available functions are: Alter memory, Examine memory, Fill memory, Copy memory, Display memory as poked text, Check memory works, Register information, Set Breakpoints, Clear Breakpoints, Jump to machine code, Go to a machine code subroutine, and Return to Basic. Each is called by pressing the appropriate key. All addresses used by the program must be given in hexadecimal. (Four digits 0000-FFFF.)

`<A>`—Alter memory from XXXX. After pressing the `<A>` enter a two byte address from which you wish to start altering the memory contents. The screen then clears to display four columns of information. The first is the memory address, the second the value stored at that address, the third the character given when the value is printed to the screen, and the fourth is the character given when the value is poked to the screen. The print and poke characters are not always the same. For example, `PRINT CHR$(0)` gives a blank, while `POKEing 0` to the screen produces an inverse (j). The display will show several memory locations above and below the location to be changed. The memory location to be altered is indicated by the flashing cursor, and can be changed by pressing the up or down arrow keys. To alter the value stored, just type in the value. To return to the option list, press the `<Break>` key. This routine can be demonstrated by first entering the Basic program `10 CLEAR 200,30000`, then `EXEC the Monitor`, and select the `<A>`-alter memory routine. Give either 1000 or 2400 as the start address, depending on whether or not you have a disc drive attached. The screen

should clear to show the Basic program listed down the columns. Now change the values stored, from `200,30000` to `300,30000`, and then press the `<Break>` key. Call the monitor, and list the Basic program. Sure enough, it has changed to: `10 CLEAR300,30000.`

`<E>`—Examine memory from XXXX. Again the program requires a two byte address (0000-FFFF) and then clears to display the information. The screen is divided into rows of blocks of eight locations. Pressing the up or down arrows will scan through the memory one line at a time, whilst pressing `<Shift>` at the same time will move a whole page. Pressing the `<Enter>` key will switch between displaying the information as ASCII characters or as numbers, whilst pressing the `<Break>` will, as usual, quit the routine. If you call the routine, and enter 0000 as the start address, you can page through the Monitor program. It will probably be pretty meaningless as numbers, but if you press the `<Enter>` key, I will be displayed as text, and then you will be able to find the location of the monitor messages stored in memory.

A very similar function is provided by the `<F>`-poke screen routine. When an address is entered, the computer will display the memory as text `POKEd` to the test screen. As mentioned above, printed characters are not always the same as poked characters.

Memory

The memory can be scrolled by pressing any of the arrow keys. Using the `<Shift>` and up/down arrows will scroll the memory through one screen page (512 bytes). Pressing the `<Enter>` key will print the address of the top/left byte of the screen display, and then wait for a key press before continuing. Press `<Break>` to return to the Options screen.

`<F>`—Fill memory from XXXX to YYYY with ZZ. This routine, as implied, fills a block of memory with a value between 00 and FF. It then returns to the menu screen. This is easily demonstrated by first reserving some graphics memory (`POKE%16, 0, EXEC41194`) and then filling from 1000 to 2000 with any number from 00 to FF. This can then be checked up on either with the monitor, or by displaying the graphics memory itself. (`PMODE%4,0:SCREEN1,0:EXEC41194`) One use of this routine is to fill an area of memory above a machine code program with the value 0F. This is the code for a Software Interrupt (see below), and if a runaway program jumps into this area, it will be redirected to the monitor routine.

`<K>`—Copy memory from XXXX-YYYY to ZZZZ following. This routine copies a block of memory from one location to another. It is a bit like the `PGCOPY` command for the graphics pages, but will work with any area of memory. It requires the start and end address of the source block, but only the start address of the destination. Once done, the program returns to the menu.

`<M>`—Memory check from XXXX to YYYY. This routine is used to check that the computer memory is working properly. It works its way from the start address to the end, poking every possible number to each address as it goes. It then checks to see whether each location has stored each number properly before moving onto the next address. If a location does not store a number properly, for example, the program `POKEs` a two, but the location stores a seven, it means one of two things. Either the memory location is defective, or it is not RAM but ROM, and its contents are meant to be permanent. (ROM usually 512000 and above.) If the routine finds a defective memory location it prints a "baleed" message and waits for a key press before

```
10 "HEX LOADER FOR DRAGON MONITOR.
20 "BY PETER WHITTAKER.
30 INPUT "START ADDRESS":START
40 INPUT "FINISH ADDRESS":FINISH
50 FOR N=START TO FINISH STEP 8
60 PRINT N;" "
70 TT=0:INPUT A#;Z=0
80 FOR M=1 TO LEN(A#):STEP2
90 L=VAL("5A"+MID$(A#,N,2))
100 TT=TT+L:POKE M+Z,L
110 Z=Z+1:NEXT M
120 PRINT " = ";
130 INPUT T
140 IF T<>TT THEN PRINT"error - ENT
    ER LINE AGAIN."GOTO50
150 NEXT N
```

Listing One

returning to the menu. Otherwise the program works through to the end address, displaying a "Passed" message all the way, and then waits for a key press before returning to the menu. To demonstrate this routine enter the block 1000-1130, and the routine will respond immediately with a 1000 FAIL message. This is because address 1000 is part of the Basic ROM, and not RAM. Try again and use addresses 0400-0420. This is the top line of the test screen, and you will see the memory being tested as the routine runs. A little lower down the screen, you will see the current address, and a PASS message. However, if you were to enter 0400-0500 as the block, although the memory would pass at first, as soon as the test reached the part of the screen where the ADDRESS PASS FAIL message is printed, the memory would fail the test. This is not due to the memory being defective, but because the program is changing the memory contents to print the message. So, if you get a memory failed message, it does not always mean that the memory is not working properly, but a third thing — it is already being used by something else.

Control

It is with the , set Breakpoints command, that we move from the realm of the interesting to the indispensable. As mentioned above, machine code does not have any of the safeguards of Basic to stop programs from running out of control. This routine is a help to overcome that problem. When this routine is called, it will zero the byte at the address entered, for a Software Interrupt (SWI) instruction. The byte replaced is stored in a table for later restoration. When the machine code is then run, it will execute as normal, until it encounters the SWI, where the program is interrupted. All 6809 registers are stored on the "stack" and control is redirected via the interrupt vectors to the Register Information routine (see below). The program can set up to ten Breakpoints, and these are all displayed on the register information screen.

Pressing the <X> clears all the breakpoints set using the function. The previously inserted SWI commands are replaced by the original code, and the program returns to the menu. SWI commands placed using the <F> will command the <A>-inter memory routine are not affected.

The register information screen called by the SWI command can also be accessed by pressing the <R>-key. The screen will then clear to display the contents of all the 6809 registers (DCA, DDP, X, Y, U, & PC). When called from the menu screen, they do not reveal very much about what the computer is doing, but when called by a SWI command, they give the exact state of the computer as it was before it obeyed the interrupt. This enables one to check out whether or not a piece of code is working in quite the way it should. Pressing the <C>-key will cause the computer to continue from where it had got to. (Make sure that you are returning it to the start of a valid instruction, as the inserted SWI command

replaces one byte of the machine code, while some instructions are three bytes long.) Pressing the -key will call the alter registers routine, whilst any other key will return the program to the Options screen. If the alter mode is selected, a flashing cursor works its way down the registers, and you must type in the desired value for each. The value entered into the Program Counter is the address to which the computer will transfer control. However, before the computer quits the routine it will wait for the <Enter>-key to be pressed. Any other key will cause it to run through the register routine again. This is in case you enter the wrong values into the register.

Routine

By a careful combination of this register routine and the setting of breakpoints, pieces of machine code can be tested with little fear of them going out of control. To demonstrate this, PC1.BANK and the EXEC the Monitor. Select the <A>-inter memory routine, and using 1000 as the start address, and enter the machine code for Listing #7 (second column from the left). Quit the routine by pressing <Break>, and then <J>-jump to the code at 1000. As the code runs, it will come across the SWI command, and be redirected to the register information routine. Here we can observe

the status of the registers. Press <C> to continue, and see if you can follow the machine code to the results displayed on the screen the next time it is displayed. Once you understand what it is doing, try experimenting with it. Press the -key and enter some values into the register. Make sure that the Condition Code register is set to a safe value, and that the program counter is set to return to the routine.

The last two functions are called by the <J>- and <G>-keys, and are the Jump to a piece of machine code and Go to a machine code subroutine. The first will leave the monitor program, and follow wherever the machine code should lead it, while the second will also follow the machine code but return to the monitor when it reaches the end.

To escape from the program press the <Escape>-key, and the computer will return to its normal functioning. (However, the interrupts and breakpoints will not be reset, so, for example, if you set a breakpoint at location 0107, the computer will return to the monitor every time you try to quit it.)

If you do not fancy typing in the program I am willing to supply copies on tape for £2.50. I will also provide a version configured to reside in high memory rather than on the graphics pages. Send a cheque to Peter Whitaker, 73 Norwich Street, Cambridge CB2 1ND.

MACHINE CODE LISTING

7501	11	PRF
1000	20	ORC #1000
1000 4F	30	ESTRT CLR0
1001 5F	30	CLR0
1002 000000	30	LDX #0
1003 10000000	30	LDY #0
1004 0001	40	BLDOP #00A #1
1008 0000	40	SUBB #2
1009 0004	40	LDX 4,X
100F 31 23	40	LDY 3,Y
1011 3F	40	SMI
1012 FE1000	50	END BLDOP
1015	60	END ESTART

3000	000C778F61070476	730	3240	4400115000140000	860
3001	87F10400100200F10	740	3250	110100204F114000	870
3002	40044000100F30E10	750	3260	11700E1400001101	880
3003	04001101000000570	760	3270	00404F1140001170	890
3004	00430778000001007	770	3280	0014000011010000	900
3005	00000014010070070	780	3290	F114000107000044	910
3006	01500100700400103	790	32A0	000011010740F11	920
3007	07300140100700000	800	32B0	4000117000140000	930
3008	01401007000001400	810	32C0	110000400F114000	940
3009	100701F0014010070	820	32D0	1170001400001101	950
300A	00001001007000141	830	32E0	0200104002F14000	960
300B	100700100140710070	840	32F0	0F11400011700000	970
300C	00000000070000000	850	3300	0000000000000000	980
300D	00001007001407000	860	3310	0007000000000000	990
300E	11014004007114000	870	3320	004F000143070000	007
300F	11500011400001101	880	3330	0C1100004000004000	017
3010	00010711400011500	890	3340	0000000011100001	024
3011	0014000110140000	900	3350	0000000000000110	030
3012	00140001101000014	910	3360	00114000110004000	044
3013	00001101000000711	920	3370	1110001140000000	050

Listing Two

5436	-340001134000134000	705	5076	-318158273388130074	814	4596	-117388000000000000	814
5437	-63000340011800011	719	5084	-307200496628720000	874	4596	-300000000000000000	799
5438	-40000400000000013000	819	5092	-400000000000000000	340	4594	-400000011400011500	803
5439	-7134000000000000000	1048	5094	-473000000000000000	1813	4592	-602000000000000000	804
5440	-1100000140000000000	837	4408	-300000000000000000	881	4598	-800000000000000000	805
5441	-1400014000000000000	869	4816	-8007710007100020075	1114	4598	-800000000000000000	759
5442	-4000000000000000000	1038	4824	-300000000000000000	314	4596	-800000000000000000	807
5443	-8100000000000000000	901	4832	-300000000000000000	1839	4594	-800000000000000000	808
5444	-6000000000000000000	1070	4840	-1000000000000000000	941	4592	-800000000000000000	777
5445	-8000000000000000000	908	4848	-800000000000000000	841	4588	-800000000000000000	816
5446	-8000011000000000000	919	4856	-800000000000000000	448	4586	-800000000000000000	836
5447	-8000000000000000000	1048	4864	-800000000000000000	883	4584	-800000000000000000	837
5448	-8000000000000000000	870	4872	-3000470000000000000	704	4584	-800000000000000000	808
5449	-8000100000000000000	887	4880	-800000000000000000	891	4582	-3000001000000000000	872
5450	-8000000000000000000	901	4888	-800000000000000000	891	4580	-3000001000000000000	877
5451	-8000000000000000000	449	4896	-800000010000001001	432	4578	-800000000000000000	807
5452	-8000000000000000000	885	4184	-800000010000010000	545	4578	-800000000000000000	808
5453	-8000000000000000000	840	4112	-8700170000000000000	1804	4584	-3000000000000000000	731
5454	-3000000000000000000	736	4120	-800000000000000000	821	4572	-8000000000000000000	812
5455	-3000000000000000000	800	4128	-800000000000000000	899	4588	-800000000000000000	786
5456	-800114000100000011	471	4136	-800000000000000000	8	4596	-4000000000000000000	812
5457	-400000100001000001	427	4132	-800000000000000000	8	4700	-8140000001000000000	797
5458	-2100001000000000000	838	4138	-800000000000000000	8	4712	-8141000000000000000	796
5459	-8001140001000000000	831	4140	-3000001000000000000	310	4720	-8001400001000000000	801
5460	-8000000000000000000	476	4148	-800000000000000000	1893	4728	-3000000000000000000	807
5461	-8000000000000000000	476	4156	-800000000000000000	1893	4736	-3000000000000000000	807
5462	-8000000000000000000	774	4164	-3000100001000000000	905	4744	-3000100000000000000	809
5463	-4000000000000000000	849	4172	-3000001000000000000	928	4752	-3010000000000000000	812
5464	-8000000000000000000	849	4180	-8011400001000000000	893	4760	-4000000000000000000	813
5465	-8000000000000000000	787	4208	-8000100000100000000	436	4768	-8000000000000000000	805
5466	-8000000000000000000	1117	4216	-1140001000000000000	432	4776	-8000000000000000000	805
5467	-3000001000000000000	494	4234	-100000010000001001	737	4784	-3000001000000000000	809
5468	-8000000000000000000	114	4232	-10001000100001001	532	4792	-3000000000000000000	810
5469	-8000000000000000000	739	4240	-8000000000000000000	456	4796	-4000000000000000000	814
5470	-1000000100000000000	490	4248	-8000000000000000000	831	4800	-8000000000000000000	809
5471	-1000011000000000000	909	4256	-8000000110000000000	709	4808	-8000000000000000000	811
5472	-4000000000000000000	1015	4264	-8000000000000000000	846	4816	-8000000000000000000	811
5473	-8000000000000000000	1070	4272	-8711400001100000000	711	4824	-8000000000000000000	812
5474	-8000000000000000000	920	4280	-3000000000000000000	889	4832	-8000000000000000000	813
5475	-8000000000000000000	1120	4288	-8000000000000000000	994	4840	-8000000000000000000	813
5476	-8000000000000000000	810	4296	-1100000000000000000	886	4848	-8000000000000000000	813
5477	-8000000000000000000	999	4304	-8000000000000000000	944	4856	-4000000000000000000	813
5478	-8000000000000000000	897	4312	-1300100000000000000	814	4864	-8000000000000000000	813
5479	-1100000100000000000	499	4320	-8000000000000000000	899	4872	-8000000000000000000	813
5480	-8000140000000000000	640	4328	-8000000000000000000	733	4880	-8000000000000000000	813
5481	-1100000100000000000	499	4336	-8000000000000000000	307	4888	-8000000000000000000	813
5482	-8000000000000000000	712	4344	-8000000000000000000	883	4896	-8000000000000000000	813
5483	-8000000000000000000	874	4352	-3000000000000000000	724	4904	-8000000000000000000	813
5484	-8000000000000000000	888	4360	-300730000000011407	764	4912	-8000000000000000000	814
5485	-1140000000000000000	847	4368	-8711400000100000000	833	4920	-8000000000000000000	814
5486	-8000000000000000000	999	4376	-8000000000000000000	764	4928	-8000000000000000000	814
5487	-8000000000000000000	899	4384	-8000000000000000000	715	4936	-8000000000000000000	814
5488	-8000000000000000000	994	4392	-8000000000000000000	984	4944	-4100000000000000000	814
5489	-8000000000000000000	994	4400	-100001000000101000	932	4952	-4100000000000000000	821
5490	-8000000000000000000	841	4408	-3000000000000000000	441	4960	-8000000000000000000	804
5491	-8000000000000000000	812	4416	-8110000000000000000	712	4968	-8000000000000000000	812
5492	-8000000000000000000	881	4424	-8000000000000000000	439	4976	-8000000000000000000	812
5493	-8000000000000000000	879	4432	-8000000000000000000	879	4984	-8000000000000000000	814
5494	-8000000000000000000	877	4440	-8000000000000000000	871	4992	-8000000000000000000	814
5495	-8000000000000000000	877	4448	-8000000110000000000	894	5000	-8000000000000000000	817
5496	-8000000000000000000	877	4456	-8000000000000000000	871	5008	-8000000000000000000	817
5497	-8000000000000000000	819	4464	-8000000000000000000	829	5016	-8000000000000000000	819
5498	-8000000000000000000	819	4472	-8001400001000000000	889	5024	-8000000000000000000	819
5499	-8000000000000000000	879	4480	-8000000000000000000	733	5032	-8000000000000000000	819
5500	-8000000000000000000	879	4488	-8000000000000000000	787	5040	-8000000000000000000	819
5501	-8000000000000000000	879	4496	-8000000000000000000	794	5048	-8000000000000000000	819
5502	-8000000000000000000	879	4504	-8000000000000000000	881	5056	-8000000000000000000	819
5503	-8000000000000000000	879	4512	-8000000000000000000	783	5064	-8000000000000000000	819
5504	-8000000000000000000	879	4520	-1140000000000000000	779	5072	-8000000000000000000	819

5080 1802847282028474F 375
 5088 128535542524F5554 396
 5095 1434245285999999 424
 5184 80283C6272856188 432
 5112 3E28455849542854 524
 5120 4F2842415349438C 478
 5128 283C3F88282C2888 266
 5136 46494C4C2844534F 588
 5144 4028882844435388 448
 5152 4C41382846324F40 578
 5160 2828288828414444 355
 5168 5245535328455155 584
 5176 414C332828468828 398
 5184 2828282828285245 343
 5192 4743535445522853 577
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 5240 2842285345474953 528
 5248 5445523828888828 344
 5256 444352454342853 555
 5264 4147452828888828 314
 5272 2853285345474953 538
 5280 5445523828888828 344
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 5296 5445528828888828 344
 5304 2853334552285354 558
 5312 4143455328882828 315
 5320 2853355354288854 578

5328 4143482828888828 315
 5336 2853324F4728434F 522
 5344 5546542828888828 337
 5352 4253454148584F43 588
 5360 4854532853455428 545
 5368 4154282828282888 379
 5376 284853453828544F 543
 5384 2828288828582843 376
 5392 4854285445585428 551
 5400 44524F48282828888 417
 5408 28453884140434845 531
 5416 284045404F525328 537
 5424 44524F4828282888 417
 5432 28434F5882888828 411
 5440 5345842842524541 559
 5448 48584F4848542841 566
 5456 54288284843581F 553
 5464 5253284348454348 555
 5472 28888284144445245 416
 5480 5253288882858455 538
 5488 8828533441545333 548
 5496 8888415353884541 446
 5504 484288414C544553 525
 5512 284848484F525328 537
 5520 48524F48282828888 417
 5528 8888474F53554228 414
 5536 4144445245883328 538
 5544 282884144445245 429
 5552 535284284F444538 513
 5560 525348485438884 588
 5568 4843888888888888 144

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can be sent either to the screen or printer, output to printer being (generally) more desirable, taking advantage of the full 80 columns and of automatically pagated for 11" paper. One limitation is that only one file may be accessed at once; there is no cross-referencing to other files.

Briefly, the different reports provided for are as follows. Firstly, there is the "List Share Valuation" option. This produces a report on the valuation of shares, from two different periods, and the profit or loss resulting. The default values for the two periods are the original purchase price (period 1) and the current price (period 2).

The "List Capital Gains" option shows all share records which contain capital gains or losses (ie, during the current year). The "List Dividends Received" option shows all the dividends and tax credits received to date in the current year, and calculates the yield percentage (the dividends as a percentage of the holding at the current price).

A potentially useful report is the "List Income Forecast". This will show all the shares which are expected to pay dividends within the range of months selected, and will estimate the dividend received.

Price changes in shares over a period of time can be shown with the next option. The default for the period is from the original purchase to the current price. The report shows the start price, and price and the percentage change.

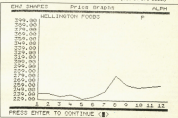
The final report shows a graph to be drawn of the price changes of particular shares over the 12 periods. This gives a

visual indication of their performance. If the screen is selected then a simple line-graph is drawn, on a printer the graph is drawn using "*" characters. Because of the vast differences in share prices, different scales are used on different graphs, therefore one has to be careful when comparing output for different shares to take into account the scale.

Overall, Sharebox functioned extremely well under all tests. The displays are clear and well laid out and the data structure seems sensible. The 30-page A4 manual is up to Harris' usual high standard, explaining each step clearly, with a useful contents

page at the beginning. Apart from the fairly minor problem of having to have different "scales" of shares, I would happily recommend Sharebox. The program deserves to do well, but just how large a market there is for software such as this on the Dragon remains to be seen.

Program: Sharebox Share Management Program. **Requires:** Dragon 32/64 and Dragonbox-Cartana (Oct 2/82) and optional printer. **Price:** £16.99. **From:** Harris Micro Software, 48 Alexandra Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW2 4HP. (Tel: 01-877 8035.)



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Dragon Answers

Talking Port

I AM building a speech synthesizer from my Dragon 32 for use in connection with the cartridge port. What I need to know is how to send and receive data via the port, i.e., what memory addresses to use. I would also like to know how to output the sound input pin 25 (SND) to the television.

I have tried to find the answer in many Dragon related books, but none of them even touch on the subject of the cartridge port.

Alan Campbell
69 Southern Dr. 2nd
North Hollywood
Calif.
91604

THE full 8000 address bus is brought out to the cartridge port, so the addresses you need depend entirely on your interface address decoding. To maintain compatibility you should arrange for I/O to be above 65288.

Cartridge sound is selected by clearing bit 3 of \$F400 and setting bit 2 of \$F400 and bit 2 of \$F42C. The signal applied to Pin 25 should be suitable for feeding directly into the sound multiplexer.

New Command

IN JANUARY 1984 Dragon User, I have just read that there are three variable routines, DKEYIN, DKEYIN, DKEYIN and DKEYIN, but there is no variable routine for checking for quotes on the command line, eg. VERIFY "intro". What is the routine for checking for variables for the quotes?

Also, is it possible to change existing Basic command to your own command, i.e. NEW to NEW.

Michael Carr
84 Woodland Road
Haleswood
Liverpool
Merseyside
L29 1AP

IF YOU just want to check for a quote character, then the routine you need is QCHECK at address 32264. The Z register should contain 04 on entry.

More likely, you need the routine QCHECK at address 32476.



which will deal with the string variable, whether it quotes or as a variable name. See the Form-series for details on this routine.

It is possible to change the Basic commands to your own. To do this you must copy the ROM's command names and address tables down into RAM and alter the pointers at 286200 and 291200 accordingly. You can now POKE into the same table to change command names to anything you like, with the constraint that the length of the command must remain the same.

Monitor

RECENTLY I purchased a "Green Monitor" for my Dragon 32 computer, but it seems that this monitor is not fully compatible with the Dragon.

The problem is that the quality of the picture reproduced on the screen, especially when the Dragon is in the text mode, is such that line appears to "flicker" quite a lot, and only when I turn it down with the "contrast" button can I really read very faintly whatever is on the screen. A friend of mine suggested that I should take the colour chip off its housing in order to improve the quality of picture because it is this chip which is causing all the interference.

Michael Striggi
26 Lyster St
Jenna
Mato

SEVERAL problems could be causing the symptoms you describe with the monitor. Firstly, the Dragon's monitor output has an impedance of 170 ohms, and some monitors require 75 ohms. A suitable load can solve this problem.

Another cause of flickering is the main frequency, which must be compatible with both the computer and monitor to keep the display synchronized. However, the Dragon's display is meant particularly good when fed into a green screen monitor unless the feed is inverted — flash on bright green just does not seem to work very well.

I certainly would not recommend moving the video chip, as it seems unlikely that this could cause the problem, and in any case you should seek expert advice before interfering with any chips or your could end up with no display at all!

Recover

I OWN a Dragon 32 and would like to be able to recover Basic programs after using the convenient ROM. I have used POKE 25,30 and POKE 25,30 as I have been told that memory locations 25 and 30 hold the Basic program.

So far I have only been able to recover just some of the old program. I don't know the correct values to reset these locations with. Please could you tell me the right values or tell me how to recover my programs any other way within Basic.

Michael Guyone
Dunwell
Swainston
Hereford

Basic programs can be recovered providing that you have not entered any program lines using VERIFY. Type in the following line as a direct command and wait for the OK prompt to appear (this may take several minutes for a long program).
FOR I=POKE251200+POKE250
TO 32787:IF PEEK(I)=PEEK(I)-1

THEN NEXT
Next type the following, again as a direct command:
I=I-5:POKE25,INT(I/256)+POKE25,I-PEEK(I)-256
The program should now be restored, and can be listed.

Disks

I HAVE just recently purchased a Comarc Disk Drive and DOS. What I want to know is, will the DragonDisk disks you can buy from software companies work on the Comarc Disk system, as I am not sure and I don't wish to buy any disks until I know the answer.

Michael Holroyde
3 The Mount
Chesham
Dorsetshire
South Yorkshire

CUMARC Dos 2.0 uses the same disk format and commands as DragonDisk 1.0, and is compatible with most programs. I say most programs, as I have not had a chance to study the Comarc ROM in detail. Basic programs should be no problem, but my best advice would be to check before ordering a program.

Routine

I AM currently writing a database program for the Dragon 64 and DragonDisk. I want to be able to access the extra 20K, then machine code, but I have no idea how to go about this. Could you please write a small routine to demonstrate how to use the extra RAM?

Smith Lock

THE EXTRA 20K of RAM is accessed by POKE 32768 to 65279 by writing to address \$F98F. The ROM's can be re-located by writing to \$F70E. When accessing the extra RAM with Basic/Dos running, it is necessary to disable interrupts as these would cause the program to crash when the ROM's are disabled.

You could incorporate the routine below into your own program. This will return the byte at address X in RAM to the Z register. A similar routine can be written to store a byte at address X by replacing the LDA with STA.
ASC/C
STZ
STZ
LDA X
STZ
STZ
ORC
RTS



OME Of the ways toward the lack of new adventure releases for the Dragon is, of course, for people to start writing their own. I do receive home-grown adventures quite often, and though I always respect the amount of hard work that goes into creating them, the majority do have to be sent back with a letter of criticism, as I can't give space in the column to an adventure that isn't fully de-bugged and that I can't recommend other readers to buy.

Just occasionally, however, one comes along that is a little bit special and I'm glad to draw people's attention to it. The last was one called *The Mists of Kesh* that arrived several months ago, and which has now been published by Quikbeam Software. I'll be taking a longer look at that next month, but this month I'm happy to recommend an adventure called *Space Trek* I from reader M. Edwards, who's decided to call himself Broomeff. He told me the adventure took him about 30 hours of programming time, and about 10 hours of preparation, and it's that preparation which shows. A lot of thought has gone into this game, and it shows that you can still come up with something different if you set your mind to it, although I'd like to see the title changed to something a little less obvious.

The first part of the program loads in the optional instructions and mission briefing, and though the cassette tapes weren't ready with my review copy, it's good to see that the professional entry was quite detailed and the instructions on-screen are comprehensive and also invite you to write to Broomeff for help, if stuck (well, it makes my life easier).

Mission

The scenario might just sound vaguely familiar to you, that the fifth starship, the *Endeavour*, was launched in 2082 in order to find the previous four, all gone missing. Only two months after the launch the crew (well, most of the crew) has fallen ill with something nasty called *Rigelian Fever*. The only known cure is an antioxin steamed from *Ryetais*, which you don't happen to have in your medicine cupboard right now. Nor do you have the distilling equipment you'll need to produce a perfect and pure antioxin. Fortunately *Ryetais* has been located on the planet *Holberg* by your Science Officer, Mr Selvon, who sounds like something you'd buy at the chemist to rub on chapped lips. You've got permission

from Starfleet HQ to land on *Holberg*, so over to you the *Adventure Player*.

The unusual thing about this adventure, for a *Dragon* game at any rate, is that you actually control four characters. You've got a menu screen initially inviting you to choose the one you start off with, but in playing the game if you type **MENU** as a command, you can switch to one of the other characters. As happens in *The Heroes of Kam* on the Spectrum, *Armad* and other machines, only certain characters can perform certain tasks, so if you're having no luck with one, try asking another to do it. The instructions say that only Selvon can renegepin someone, and I can't wait to encounter someone who seems worth renegepin.

Characters

The characters all start in different places, and the response time as you switch between them is very quick indeed. Captain Christopher James, for instance, begins in the command seat with a row of labelled switches in front of him. He can see his Captain's Core-Unit and exits going North and East. One criticism of the game is that the screen display could do with tidying up. "EXIT GO: N: E:" doesn't look very good, and neither does the line being printed at the end of the first location description.

Back to the Core-Unit, however. If you examine it you see it has five buttons: three to summon the other main crew members, one to summon a security guard and one to switch the machine off. You might want to summon one of the other members to try their luck with a task you're finding tricky in your current incarnation, so you press the appropriate button and your location description is updated so that you can also see the second character. Switch to them to try solving the problem, and naturally they can also see the first character in their location description. Very neat work.

With James in the command seat, Selvon at the Scientific Officer's main post, Engineer Hamish McOrbine in the engineering section and Spooks in the sick bay (don't panic, he's the doctor), away you go. The next reason for enjoying this adventure is the trouble that's been taken to give you the feeling that you're actually in a spaceship. The location descriptions are only brief, but there are plenty of them,

interconnecting nicely, and with other characters in different parts of the ship this is all very effective.

You'll need your mapping skills and lots of paper, because there are at least six levels of the ship, with a lift to take you between them. Step out of the lift on the first floor and you're on the bridge, with exits leading East, West and South back to the lift. There are exits in all directions if you emerge on Level Two (the sick bay), Level Three (a corridor) or Level Six (the transporter room). The other two levels take you to the engineering section and the shuttlecraft. In addition to that, though, and at the locations that are on each level, you can also climb between floors using the service hatches. I found such a hatch on Level Four, went through it and up a ladder, crossed over and climbed down a service vent and there I was on Level Three, where I had a brief encounter in the briefing room.

I can't tell you much about the problems as yet, because I've been spending my time trying to map out this spaceship, just making a note of where various objects like levers and protective clothing are. There is a SAVE option, and apart from the screen layout and a vocabulary that could be extended a bit, I think this is an excellent adventure. For no doubt that in a healthier climate for *Dragon* software the author would have found a larger software house to publish it, but he's duplicated copies himself and they're available for £4 from Broomeff, 30 Broomeffs, Witley, Garden City, Herts AL7 1HF. Worth every penny, and I hope to be looking at *Space Trek* II next month.

One thought that occurs to me, and which I throw out to any antiposting software houses that might be reading: compilations are the thing at the moment, and a company called Global Software has just published a four-pack of Spectrum adventures that have already been released but rather neglected, which is excellent value at £7.95. Why not the same for *Dragon* adventures? There's plenty of good material out there, some of it no longer easily available, and I know from the size of my mailbox every month that there's still a large potential market. How about it, someone?

Devoting all that space to one new adventure means I'll have to try to cram everything else into the last few columns inches. A lot of readers reading help, so

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maybe you can pitch in and sort them out if you can't. This is a two-way thing, remember, so if you've ever received a clue from anyone, see whether you can't do the same for another adventurer.

Richard Reed, 37 Edgeworth Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6PU has trouble finding gazing into the yellow pool in *El Diablero*. Try another colour. **Richard**

S. Glasbein, 40 Albany Road, Garsington, Coventry CV5 5LU asks about Salamander adventures he was trying to track down: Franklin in Howland and White Cliffs of Dover. A few copies of the former are around, but the review copy I received of the latter responded with an "Out of Mercury" error when loaded. I doubt if finished copies were made available, as it was at the time when Salamander were cutting back on Dragon releases. Anyone seen one? This reader also thinks he's solved *Jacobson's Adventure*, but having found "treasures" he's got nowhere to put them (no comments please) and can't score more than 18/108. Over to you.

Julian Bain wonders if anyone can let him have a copy of the instructions for *Dragon Data's Adventure Trilogy*, which he bought at the First 1000 Show. All he's done so far is stand in an arena and get killed. Any help to Julian at Howells Cottage, Friday Street, Rugeley, West Sussex RH12 4QA.

G. Ashhurst of 48 Fosseway, Syston, Leicestershire LE17 8NF offers help on *Dragon Mountain*, but is stuck in *Sea Quest* how to get the soula gear, and if you need a credit card Fern where is it? WOOD WOOD HUNT ESUJHACA EBN WOOD NWKA EFB is all

I have to say to you Mr Ashhurst.

Daren Fern of 12 Preston Court on the wonderfully named Lumberdale Estate, Northampton NN3 4RQ, is playing *Justification* and having no luck getting into places like the fort, shaft and pyramids. Looking at my map, I think it's just a case of trying *ENTER*, Daren. If that's wrong, perhaps some reader would put Daren right, if only for the pleasure of addressing an envelope to the Lumberdale Estate.

N. Nichols, 15 Wensum Way, Bilton, St Barnhouth, Northants NN17 8NY, how to cross the bridge in *Treasure*, escape security robots in *Lost in Space* and enter stall in *Mountains of Mt. Dominic* Dickenson, 23 St John's Road, Rowley Park, Stafford ST17 9AS; in *Black Sanctum*, what to do with ash the Bishop's ghost gives you, and what use is the woman?

Gary Coggins, 86 Parlington, Glascoate Heath, Tarnworth, Staffs, various problems on *El Diablero* and needs a gun in *Mansion of Doom*. **Richard Heath** just wants to see his name in lights, or *Dragon User* anyway, but also needs help in several places in *Trailblazer* and *Justification*, and wants to know where to buy *Sea Quest*. **Sheran-gans**, *Galaxy Island* and *Black Sanctum*, in a word, **Richard**. **RETSAMHROUDT**. Sorry, can't get out of the habit. **Touchmaster**, that's Unit 5, Begun Industrial Park, Begun, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan SA13 7DU. Telephone: Bristol Ferry 820310. **Richard's** at 66 Newcastle Road, Leek, Staffs.

And I'm at the end of the column, isn't it clever the way it always finishes at the bottom of the page. I don't know how we do it.

Adventure Contact

To help puzzled adventurers further, we are instituting an Adventure Helpdesk — 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 Help-*

desk, 12/13 Little Newport Street, London WC2H 7PP. As soon as enough entries have arrived, we will start printing them in the magazine.

Don't worry — you'll still have *Adventure Trail* to write to, if you will!

Adventure Problem:

Name:
Address:

May 88

Adventure Contact

Adventure *Justification*
Problem I have been to brown and have the *Deeds of Brown*. What do I do with the cry bell and the musical receiver? How do I get the emerald without dying? **Name** Stuart Chambers **Address** 13 Hoptons, Durston, Blandford, Dorset DT11 9PE.

Adventure *Sheran-gans*, *Ring of Garmings*, *Mansion of Doom*
Problem I can't find the Gold Token or Knife. How to get out of the apartment? How to open the door? **Name** Ian Greenough **Address** 182 Albert Street, Milton, Cambs. LA18 4AB.

Adventure *Trailblazer*
Problem How do I use the telescope and how do I open the access panel in the environmental control? **Name** Paul Marlow **Address** 50 Lime Avenue, Bentley, Walsall, West Midlands W68 2UP.

Adventure *Franklin's Tarp*
Problem I have reached the main hall, have been in many rooms, cannot get out. Help! **Name** Hywel Perkins **Address** 33 Thomas Street, Tottonham, Newport, Gwent.

Adventure *Sheran-gans*
Problem How do you get out of the apartment? **Name** Russell Regan **Address** Lovens Cottage, 2 Millbeck, Killybeggs, Dumfries, Dumfries, Dumfries, Dumfries.

Adventure *Sheran-gans*
Problem Can't get past the pub stage. What significance the muggers and police? What does the billboard say? **Name** T. Jenkins **Address** Lyn Helyg, Newport, Pembrokeshire SA42 0GC.

Adventure *Justification*
Problem Can't find *Deeds of Brown* or how to get away with the *Emerald*. **Name** Paul Dixon **Address** 108 Longwell Road, Lower Gornal, Dudley, West Midlands DY5 3DH.

Adventure *Lost in Space*
Problem How do I get the ship to land? **Name** Jonathan Gill **Address** 18 Cottingham Green, Little Sutton, South Wirral, Cheshire.

Adventure *Justification*
Problem How do you get the emerald? **Name** Paul Marsh **Address** 7 Carletons Crescent, Clifton, Narnigate, Kent CT12 5LQ.

Adventure *Return of the Ring*
Problem How can you get the Magic Stone back from Human Village without them saying your name? **Name** Geoff Lortimer **Address** 1 Deepdale Drive, Morton Park, Carlisle CA2 5LS.

Adventure *Mansion of Doom*
Problem When I shoot the werewolf the route down disappears. What should I do? **Name** G. Lortimer **Address** 1 Deepdale Drive, Morton Park, Carlisle.

Adventure *Justification*
Problem Where is the Yellow ID Tag? Where is the right-eye drool? How do you get into the tower? **Name** Richard Marsh **Address** 7 Sandhurst, 59 Nicholas-at-Wade, Thame, Kent CT17 8PE.

Adventure *Trailblazer 1*, *Justification*
Problem How do you get across the stream? How do you get off the second balcony? **Name** Mark Owen **Address** 39 Lincoln Road, Wappingborough, Lincoln LN4 1EG.

Adventure *Mystery of Java Star*
Problem Cannot find ruby on ship. **Name** Peter Peate

Address 7 Rochester Avenue, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Adventure *Caverns of Doom*
Problem How do you keep your flashlight afloat? What do you do after you've swum the pond? **Name** Peter Peate **Address** 7 Rochester Avenue, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Adventure *Galaxy Island*
Problem How do I get the cars from the seaport in the temple? How do I get the keys from the leader on the beach? **Name** Gary Turner **Address** 100 Westgate Road, Bilton, Cambridgeshire.

Adventure *Castle Adventure*
Problem How do I break the glass in the North East? How do I open the small box? How can I take the small box? **Name** Gary Turner **Address** as above.

Adventure *Quest*
Problem How do I open the door? **Name** Gary Turner **Address** as above.

Adventure *El Diablero*
Problem I've been everywhere but can't seem to do anything. **Name** Gary Turner **Address** 100 Westgate Road, Bilton, Cambridgeshire.

The Numbers Game

Gordon Lee makes a connection between cornflakes and maths — with 20 Blaby games at stake!

LAST MONTH I concluded with a question of probabilities involving three boxes and six marbles. The answer to the question is that you would be most unwise to accept the bet at even odds, as there is only a one in three chance of you winning the bet provided that the colour of the hidden marbles given as being of the same colour as the one that has been revealed. In this case the bet is really that the box chosen will be one of the two with like-coloured marbles, as opposed to the chance of selecting the single box with the unlike marbles. Looked at another way, at the outset there are six marbles — three of each colour. If the revealed marble is red, then the chosen box cannot be the one with the two white marbles, so two white marbles can be removed from the reckoning. This means that of the three marbles that are still hidden, only one is white and two are red. Therefore, in this situation always trust the colour is guessed before the marble is removed.

Odds

When assessing odds in everyday life it comes as no surprise to find that the total winning expectation is usually in direct proportion to the odds. For example, a bet of say, one pound, on a horse race will have a relatively high chance of success (as there are a limited number of horses running in a race), but the total amount won will be proportionately small. Conversely, the same amount staked on the football pools may hit the jackpot, but, of course, the odds against this happening are many, many times greater. The actual prediction of the odds in these cases is difficult due to external influences, but in games such as roulette for example, the winning odds paid are directly related to the probability of the ball winning. Thus, the red/black, even/odd, high/low type of bet pays off at even, a bet on a single number will win, at 35 to 1, if it

were not, for the "zero" compartment on the wheel, these would be classed as "fair" odds when assessed against the probabilities involved. However the "zero" (and in American casinos the "double zero") weight the odds in favour of the casino (and against the gambler).

Mathematical literature is particularly rich in the field of probability paradoxes — such as the example quoted last month. Usually the paradox depends on an ambiguous or misleading way of presenting the paradox. For instance, I might say that if two dice are thrown, a score of 11 can result in only one way — a five and a six — and a score of 12 also in only one way — a double six. From this the possibility of each is equally likely. Closer examination will reveal that this is not the case as a throw of 11 is possible in two ways and hence that is a five and a six, or a six and a five. Therefore there is twice the expectation of throwing an 11 than a 12. The following program illustrates this clearly by displaying all 36 possible scores obtained with two dice.

```
10 FOR A=1 TO 6:FOR B=1 TO 6
```

```
20 PRINT A,B;NEXT B
```

A term much used in computing odds and probabilities is "factorial". The factorial of a number is the product of all integers up to and including that number. The factorial of six would be $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6$, or 720. Usually we say "factorial six" to denote this value. When writing this down the exclamation mark is used, so we would write: $6! = 720$.

Factorials are frequently used for computing the number of different permutations of objects. The competition in the March 1986 issue of Dragon User was to compute the number of possible arrangements possible with a standard pack of playing cards. Since the top card of the pack can be any one of 52 possible cards, the second card any one of the remaining 51 and so on down the pack, the total number of permutations of cards will be

given by $52!$, that is, $52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \dots$. The final computation is a staggering 68 digit number.

Perhaps more familiar is the type of competition which, for want of a better name, might be called the "cornflake" competition, due to the fact that they are frequently to be found on the packets of breakfast cereal. To enter, it is necessary to arrange a set of features (usually relating to the price on offer) in correct order — or at least the order decided upon by a "panel of experts". As an example, if there were 12 features listed the number of possible permutations will be 12! — that is 479,001,600. In other words you would need to submit over 479 million entries to be certain of a winning line. Sometimes the competition is made a little easier if only the top eight features need to be listed — that is, the four least important features can be disregarded. In this case the calculation would be $12! / 4!$ or 18,954,400, a reduction on the previous value, but still an enormous amount of stamp-filing to be sure of sending in a winning entry!

Occasionally, the actual order need not be specified, it being necessary to only name the eight features in any sequence. This increases our winning chances quite considerably as we can divide the previously computed odds by $8!$ — that is, factorial eight. The actual number of possibilities will now be: $12! / 8! = 45$. Now there are only 45 combinations possible.

You should now be well prepared to tackle this month's competition problem: During stocktaking at the local toy shop, a tray containing 36 ordinary dice was knocked to the floor.

The dice scattered around, coming to rest with an assortment of faces on top. Can you determine what the odds would be of all 36 of the dice coming to rest with the ones up/down? For the answer we need to know the exact computation down to the last digit!

Prize

This month, we have a treat for all you martial arts fans — 20 copies of the Blaby Hit, Kung-Fu — The Master. This game, in the ancient traditions of the Eastern mystic arts, allows you to meditate serenely on Life, the Universe and Everything — and then smash the living daylight's out of a few Dragon apprentices! All good clean fun.

Rules

To win a prize, you must first show the answer to this month's competition and how you solved it, with the use of a BASIC program written on your Dragon. For the sake of our little Trays, please do not send in a

casette containing the program.

Make sure that your name and address are clearly printed on your entry — and don't forget to mark your envelope "May Competition". Envelopes without the magic words mysteriously disappear on reaching the Editor's desk.

And so to this month's teabreaker; complete the following phrase in less than 10 words — 'I get a kick out of my Dragon because...'. As usual, preference will be given to the more inventive efforts.

February winners

In February we were giving away incentive games — and the lucky winners were as follows: Charles Dely of County Court, Cirencester; Wynne Roberts of Porthcawl, Mid-Der-

gan; Justin Hewitt of Hixon, Staffs; Steven Woolhouse of Bromley, Kent; G. A. Hunt of Cornforth, Lancs; M. Armstrong of Basingstoke; Simon Aubrey of Seinton, Wilt; Clive Newman of Denham, E. A. Newman of Aylesbury, Bucks; Jon Sanson of Chesham, Devon; F. J. Taylor of Ashton Road, Middleburgh, Cleveland; Luis Martinez of San Sebastian, Spain; Rachel Edmunds of Sedgely, Cot. Durbarn; P. D. Madocks of Tipton, Berks; A. Wilson of BPPD 108. Congratulations one and all.

Solution

Finally, for those who still might be struggling with — the answer to the puzzle was — $640455 = 743 \times 861$.

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