Constructing The Ideal Computer Game



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Publication

COMPUTE

COMPUTE! The Journal for Progressive Computing (USPS: 537250) is published 12 times each year by COMPUTE! Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403 USA. Phone: (919)275-9809. Editorial Offices are located at 505 Edwardia Drive, Greensboro, NC 27409. Domestic Subscriptions: 12 issues, \$20.00. Send subscription orders or change of address (P.O. form 3579) to Circulation Dept., **COMPUTE!** Magazine, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. Second class postage paid at Greensboro, NC 27403 and additional mailing offices. Entire contents copyright © 1983 by COMPUTE! Publications, Inc. All rights reserved. ISSN 0194-357X.



GOBLIN

Dan Goff

In "Goblin" (for the unexpanded VIC, 64, Atari, TI, and Apple) custom characters are used to create a simple yet entertaining game. The object is to capture the scowling creatures with your goblin while avoiding the many block-shaped obstacles that lie in your path.

After obstacles and sad faces have been positioned, "Goblin" begins when the main character appears at the bottom of the screen. As the game progresses, the goblin moves continually upward and the player controls only its horizontal movement. The "O" and "P" keys, in conjunction with the GET command in line 260, enable the player to move the goblin left and right, respectively. Children especially like the cumulative effect of the GET statement; they make rapid key punches and then wait for the delayed effects.

As each sad face is captured by the goblin, the score is updated and printed at the upper left. If the goblin successfully clears the screen of all the faces, an entirely new playfield will be provided. A game lasts as long as you wish.

A single round ends when the goblin crashes into an obstacle. At this point, the remaining sad faces smile, and you are asked if you wish to play again. If you don't, it is probably best to respond by typing "N" so that full memory is restored to the VIC.

On the other hand, if you play again, your previous highest score will be posted as the new game begins. The incentive to exceed a record score makes any game more fun.

64, AtARI, TI-99/4A And Apple Version Notes

The 64, Atari, TI-99/4A, and Apple versions of Goblin are almost identical to the VIC version. Minor differences do exist, however, in the Atari and Apple versions.

The Atari version uses the "+" and "*" keys to control left and right movement of the goblin. The Apple uses the left and right arrow keys.

The Apple version requires that you have a disk drive with the DOS Tool Kit disk in the drive when the program is run. This version defines certain characters using the program "Animatrix" from this disk. As Goblin is run, these custom characters are placed in memory as shapes and are later drawn on the high-resolution graphics screen. When the game begins, they are simultaneously POKEd into the areas of memory associated with the text and the high-resolution graphics screens. So, although you see these redefined characters on the high-resolution page, collision detection is actually carried out by PEEKing text screen memory.



Chasing goblins on the VIC-20 version of Goblin. 64 COMPUTE: July 1983



Goblin on the Commodore 64.



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Program 4: Goblin - TI-99/4A Version

160	RANDOMIZE
110	GOTO 17Ø
120	FOR I=1 TO LEN(H\$)
130	R=ASC(SEG\$(H\$,I,1))
140	CALL HCHAR(ROW, XCOL+I, R)
150	NEXT I
149	RETURN
17Ø	A=96
189	B=97
190	·C≠1Ø4
200	D=105
	Z=24
	COL=16
23Ø	
240	
25Ø	
	CALL CLEAR
	IF S>HS THEN 290
	GOTO 3 9 9
	HS=S *
	GOSUB 1'27Ø
	CALL SCREEN(16)
	PRINT "{8 SPACES}6 O B L I N'
	PRINT # / / @ ODACECIUC - #
	PRINT "(19 SPALESIAS :
	FOR I=1 TO 19
360	PRINT

780 IF L=B THEN 1060
790 IF L=C THEN 850
800 CALL HCHAR(Z,COL,A)
810 FOR I=1 TO 25
820 NEXT I
830 IF ₩=27-6 THEN 920
840 GOTO 650
85Ø W=W+1
86Ø S=S+25
870 H\$=STR\$(S)
88Ø ROW=4
870 XCOL=3
900 GOSUB 120
910 GOTO 800
92Ø J=S
930 CALL HCHAR(10,1,32,31)
940 GOSUB 120
950 H\$="*** ALL RIGHT! ****"
960 XCOL=6
97Ø ROW=1Ø
980 GOSUB 120
990 FOR I=1 TO 15
1000 X=INT(RND\$100)+300
1010 CALL SOUND(75,X,8)
1020 NEXT I
1030 FOR I=1 TO 100
1040 NEXT I
1 <i>0</i> 5 <i>0</i> 80TO 21 <i>0</i>
1060 REM WHOOPS!YOU CRASHED.
1878 CALL UCUAD/7 COL 88\

CALL MONANYL, COL, /0/

```
380 PRINT "O=LEFT(14 SPACES)P=RIGHT" 1080 FOR I=3 TO 30 STEP 3
                                                                       1090 CALL SOUND(50,-7,I) 👘 🐄
                                                                       1100 NEXT I
                                                                                                  • •

      396
      RDW=4
      1110
      CALL CHAR(104, "3C42A58

      406
      XCOL=17
      C")

      416
      H$=STR$(HS)
      1120
      J=0

      426
      GOSUB 120
      1130
      HS=S

      430
      FOR I=1
      TO 80
      1130
      HS=S

      430
      FOR I=1
      TO 80
      1140
      H$="PLAY AGAIN (Y / N)

      440
      X=INT(RND$30)+2
      1150
      ROW=22

      450
      Y=INT(RND$16)+6
      1160
      XCOL=2

      460
      CALL GCHAR(Y, X, L)
      1170
      GOSUB 120

      470
      IF
      L=B
      THEN 440
      1180

      488
      CALL HCHAR(Y, X, B)
      1170
      IF

      484
      NFYT I
      120
      IF
      ST=0

 390 RDW=4
                                                                       1110 CALL CHAR(104, "3C42A581A599423 -
                                                                      1140 H$="PLAY AGAIN (Y / N)?"

      #98
      NEXT I
      1200 H$=CHR$(L)

      508
      FOR I=1 TO 27
      1210 IF H$="Y" THEN 1250

      518
      X=INT(RND$30)+2
      1220 CALL CLEAR

      520
      Y=INT(RND$16)+6
      1230 PRINT "SEE YA!"

 530 CALL GCHAR(Y,X,L)
540 IF (L=B)+(L=C)+(L=D)THEN 510
1250 CALL CHAR(104,"3C3CA58199A5423
 530 CALL GCHAR(Y, X, L)
  550 CALL GCHAR(Y+1, X-1, L)
                                                                                 C")
 560 CALL GCHAR(Y+1,X,M)
                                                                  1260 GOTO 210
  570 CALL GCHAR(Y+1,X+1,N) 1270 REM DEFINE CUSTOM CHARS
  580 IF (L<>B)+(M<>B)+(N<>B)THEN 620 1280 REM CHAR 96 - GOBLIN
                                                                      1290 CALL CHAR(96, "7EDBDBFFA55A5AA5
  590 CALL HCHAR(Y,X,D)
 610 GOTO 630
620 CALL HCHAR(Y,X,C)
630 NEXT T
                                                                                 ")
  600 G=6+1
                                                                                 • )
  630 NEXT I
  640 CÁLL SOUND(100,500,6) 1320 REM CHAR 98 - CRUNCHED GOBLIN
  659 CALL HCHAR(Z,COL,32) 1339 CALL CHAR(98, "CCCC33337EDBFFBD
  660 IF L<>C THEN 680
                                                                                 * )
  660 IF L<>C THEN 680
670 CALL SOUND(10,880,4)
680 7=7-1
1350 CALL CHAR(104."3C3CA58
  68Ø Z=Z-1
```

690 IF Z>4 THEN 710 700 Z=23 710 CALL KEY(0.L.ST) 720 IF (L<>79) #(L<>80) THEN 770 730 IF L<>79 THEN 760 740 COL=COL-SON(COL-2) 750 GOTO 770 760 COL=COL+SON(30-COL) 770 CALL GCHAR(Z,COL,L)

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1350 CALL CHAR(104, "3C3CA58199A5423 C") 1360 REM CHAR - 105 - SMILE 1370 CALL CHAR(105, "3C42A581A599423 C") 1380 CALL COLOR(10,7,1) 139# FOR I=5 TO 8 1466_CALL COLOR(1,16,14) 141# NEXT I 1429 RETURN

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in a while, but in a data entry or retrieval operation it can doom the whole system. Many a card file has been restored to active duty because, for reasons like these, its owner got fed up with automation. So, be prepared to go to great lengths to make life easy for the user.



The third kind is a sequential file, but with a "Table of Contents" like the directory on a disk. Call it a *Hybrid File*. To use this kind takes a lot of programming. I cannot recommend it unless the saving in space is much greater than the space taken by the extra programming and the table. Only big professional systems are likely to go this route.

The figure diagrams the three file types. If * your disk operating system supports relative files (also called *random-access files*), you will probably want to use that kind unless you are going to be very short of space on the disk. If your system doesn't automatically support relative files, you can make your program do it. Keep a table or use a formula which turns a record number into its "address" on the disk – its track and sector. Then you read or write a record directly by track and sector. This is a bit complicated, but worth doing. Next month, we will look at methods of re-

trieval and how they can affect the way you keep records.

The Resource



The Three Kinds Of Files

There are three kinds of disk files. The first is one you probably already know, a *Sequential File*. All the data is strung together head to tail and put on the disk that way. Your programs are recorded on tape or disk in a sequential file. If you use a sequential file, you will need to put separators (called *delimiters*) of some kind between items of data so that you know where one ends and the next begins.

One problem with sequential files arises when you want to change a record and the new one is of a different length. It is like putting books on a shelf: take out a thin one and put a fat one in its place - you'll have to move all the rest to make room. If you rarely make any changes, it might be worthwhile just erasing the old record by filling it with blanks and adding the new version at the end. The second kind is a *Relative File*. This is like a series of pigeon holes. One may be filled, another partially empty, but you do not have to move them to make room when you enlarge a record. As long as each hole is big enough to take the biggest record, you have no problem. This is the kind I use for my most complex data file.

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PROGRAMMING THE TI

C. Regena

Planning Color Sets

In a previous column we looked at defining characters for graphics. Let's expand on that idea and discuss in more detail how to plan the color sets for high-resolution graphics.

To define colors for your graphics, use the CALL COLOR statement. The form is CALL COLOR(s,f,b) where s is the set number, f is the foreground color, and b is the background color. Each of the numbers can be from 1 to 16. Each graphics character you define can have two colors (a foreground color and a background color) chosen from the list of 16 colors. green when the program starts to run. Line 120 says to change all characters in set number 5 to a red foreground (color 7) and a transparent background (color 1). Line 130 holds the colors on the screen until you press FCTN 4 to CLEAR or stop the program (SHIFT C on the TI-99/4 console). You will notice when you RUN the program that the screen turns green, and then all the letters in Set 5 (@,A,B,C,D,E,F,G) turn red. Color 1 for the transparent background means that the background for the character will be the screen color. Stop the program by pressing CLEAR. Change line 120 to

The Color Sets

There are 16 color sets. Each color set contains eight character numbers (ASCII codes). The table shows which ASCII character codes are in which color set. You may find it handy to mark off these sets on the "Character Codes" table on the BASIC Reference Card that came with your computer. Just make a mark after every eighth number, then number the sets so you can tell at a glance which character is in which set – and which other characters are in the same set.

Color Sets

Set	Character Codes	Set	Character Codes
1	32 - 39	9	96 - 103
2	40 - 47	10	104 - 111
3	48 - 55	11	112 - 119
4	56 - 63	12	120 - 127
5	64 - 71	13	128 - 135
6	72 - 79	14	136 - 143
7	80 - 87	15	144 - 151
8	· 88 - 95	16	152 - 159

Now try this short program to see how the CALL COLOR statement works:

100 PRINT"HELLO THERE!"

120 CALL COLOR(5,6,1)

The letters turn blue. Go ahead and try different colors for the second number in parentheses.

Now experiment with background color. Add these lines to your program:

130	FOR DELAY=1 TO 100
140	NEXT DELAY
15Ø	CALL COLOR $(6,7,16)$
16Ø	FOR DELAY=1 TO 100
17Ø	NEXT DELAY
18Ø	CALL COLOR $(6, 16, 7)$
190	GOTO 130

Lines 130-140 and 160-170 are delay loops. RUN the program. Line 120 changes the letters in Set 5 to whatever color you specified. Line 150 changes the letters in Set 6 (H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O) to a red (7) foreground and a white (16) background. Each character will look like a red letter on a white square. After the delay loop, line 180 changes the letters in Set 6 to a white foreground and a red background – now white letters on red squares. Line 190 branches to the delay loop in line 130, so the letters in Set 6 blink red on white then white on red.

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A

te

or

```
110 PRINT THIS IS A SAMPLE."
120 CALL COLOR(5,7,1)
130 GOTO 130
```

RUN the program. Lines 100 and 110 just print some words on the screen. By the way, we didn't use a CALL CLEAR statement, so the program will also still be on the screen. The screen turns

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Screen Changes

Notice that as soon as you use a CALL COLOR statement, *all* characters in that set change color – those already on the screen and any that you may later print or draw on the screen. Careful planning is necessary so you know exactly which characters you are defining to be certain colors.

If you would like to change the screen color, use CALL SCREEN(c), where c is a color number from 1 to 16. For example, add line 90 and run your program:

90 CALL SCREEN(12)

Keep in mind that anywhere you have used the color number 1, for transparent, it really means the screen color.

Now try another special effect. Add line 125:

125 CALL COLOR(1,2,8)

This changes all characters in Set 1 to black on cyan (instead of black on transparent). RUN the program. The "space" is Character 32 in Set 1, and all spaces have been turned to cyan. The screen is light yellow from line 90, so you get a border around a cyan rectangle with various colors of letters from the rest of the program.

The default value of all character sets is black on transparent, so the letters on the screen are black on the screen color of yellow. If you would like a complete cyan rectangle with black letters on the cyan background, the character sets would need to be changed to black on cyan. Keep in mind that it does make a difference in your programming whether you print first then define the colors, or define the colors and then print. Plan your program so that the computer will perform the actions in exactly the order you want. Here is another sample program. Type NEW (enter), and then try this program. Watch carefully. CALL HCHAR and CALL VCHAR statements drawing an intricate picture. For this program, make the following changes:

' j

```
105 CALL COLOR(2,1,1)
106 CALL COLOR(1,1,1)
170 CALL COLOR(2,7,1)
175 CALL COLOR(1,2,1)
```

First the characters in Sets 2 and 1 are made invisible by setting both foreground and background to transparent. Next the characters are drawn with CALL HCHAR and CALL VCHAR statements. You won't be able to see this process. Last, line 170 colors the asterisks red, and line 175 colors the exclamation points black so the greeting appears all at once.

When defining your own graphics characters, you may use any character number. If you want to keep the alphabet intact, you will probably use character numbers beyond 95. Group your characters so that all characters of the same color will be in the same set.

Remember that there are eight characters per set. If you are using many different colors or need to conserve memory, you will also need to plan the number of characters you can design in each set. For example, if you have a dog that uses nine characters, could you redraw him in eight characters so only one CALL COLOR statement would be needed? Refer to the table to determine which characters are in which set. For example, if you are designing character number 134, it will be in Set 13, which contains characters 128-135. Your CALL COLOR statement will use set number 13. If you are not using the small letters in character codes 97-122 (available on the TI-99/4A console, but not on the TI-99/4), use those numbers to define your graphics characters, then PRINT the characters rather than using HCHAR and VCHAR to draw them on the screen. PRINT TAB(10); "hikn" will be much faster than four separate CALL HCHAR statements to put up characters 104, 105, 107, and 110. By the way, your listing will say "hikn" with the small letters, but when your program is run those letters will be substituted by the graphics characters as you defined them. If you want to use the PRINT method on characters numbered higher than 126, you may use a statement such as PRINT CHR\$ (132)&CHR\$(133)&CHR\$(137).

```
100 CALL CLEAR
110 CALL VCHAR(10,5,42,9)
120 CALL VCHAR(10,10,42,9)
130 CALL HCHAR(14,6,42,4)
140 CALL VCHAR(10,17,42,9)
150 CALL VCHAR(10,24,33,6)
160 CALL VCHAR(18,24,33)
160 CALL COLOR(2,7,1)
180 GOTO 180
```

The computer is quite fast, but you can see that the screen clears, the characters are drawn in black, and then some of the characters turn red. If you prefer to have the asterisks printed in red from the start, the CALL COLOR statement must come before the CALL VCHAR and CALL HCHAR statements. Delete line 170 and add

105 CALL COLOR(2,7,1)

RUN the program and you can see the difference. Invisible Characters

Another thing you can try is to draw your characters invisibly and then make them appear all at once. This is quite effective if you have a lot of

Teeth Wisdom

The following program illustrates the use of color sets in an educational program. "Teeth Wisdom" draws the teeth and their names on the screen in high resolution graphics. After the user knows the names, he or she presses ENTER and the labels clear. The names will be reprinted in a random

order. For a quiz, certain teeth will "blink" and the user must press the correct answer. The order will be random.

The teeth are drawn white on a light red background, and the gums are light red on a transparent background. Although all the teeth are white, they are defined in different color sets so that only certain teeth will blink during the quiz. The central incisors use characters 96-100; the lateral incisors, 104-107; the cuspids, 112-117; the bicuspids, 120-127; and the molars 128-134. The gums use characters from 136 to 157.

Since so many graphics characters are defined, DATA statements rather than individual CALL CHAR statements are used. The DATA in lines 240 to 330 are character definitions. Be careful to type these lines exactly as shown. The round symbols are zeros and not the letter O. When there are two or more commas in a row, it means that a character is defined as a null string. At the end of a data list such as line 250, the "" (double quotes) marks are necessary to indicate a null string, but in a series such as in line 260, the quote marks may be omitted between commas. These null strings correspond to unused character numbers.

22 23 **Program Structure** Lines 24 25 Title. 100 110-170 Clear screen; print title screen. 180-230 Define graphics characters 94 through 157 by **READing the definitions from DATA; blink** 26 asterisks on screen green and white. DATA containing graphics definitions. 240-330 Define color sets 9 through 13 as white on light red 340-360 for teeth. Define color sets for light red on transparent for 370-390 27 graphics surrounding teeth. Clear screen; print instructions; define strings 400-510 as groups of characters for later printing. 28 READ in names of five groups of teeth as N\$ array 520-560 and set the W\$ array elements equal to the N\$ array elements. 29 Prints message to press ENTER and waits for 570 response. Clear screen; print teeth with labels. 580-690 Prints message to press ENTER and waits for 700 30 response. Clear message and clear labels. 710-760 316 770 Prints quiz title. 780-850 Randomly print names of teeth on screen from the W\$ array of five names. A(I) will be the correct corresponding answer. 320 Perform auiz 860-1060

Lines 180-230 let the character number C vary from 94 to 157 and READ in a string then define character C with graphics definition C\$. The CALL COLOR statements blink the asterisks on the title screen while the characters are being defined. Lines 340-390 define the colors for the teeth and gums.

Lines 590-690 PRINT the graphics on the screen, which is faster than using individual CALL HCHAR or CALL VCHAR statements for this many special characters. Within the quotation marks are the lowercase letters – release the ALPHA LOCK key to type these symbols in. Line 610 uses the symbol found on the face of the "C" key and is typed by pressing FCTN and C. Other symbols requiring the FCTN key are in lines 640 and 650.

For The TI-99/4 Console

If you have the TI-99/4 console, you will not be able to type in these lines. You can use the method found in line 600 to print the characters, listing each character number. *Note:* If a program like this has been typed in on the TI-99/4A console, it *will* work correctly on the TI-99/4 console (read it in from cassette or diskette).

000 1000	i enomi quie.	÷
870-880	Randomly choose teeth.	
890-920	Blink teeth blue and white while waiting for response.	330
930-940	If number 1-5 is pressed, show which number was pressed, otherwise return to line 890.	
950-990	If answer is incorrect, sound "uh-oh" and return for another response.	340
	•	350
1000-1030	If answer is correct, play arpeggio.	369
1040	Clears answer chosen.	370
1050-1060	Set A element to zero so that tooth will not be	380
	chosen again; return to next problem.	390
1070-1100		400
1070-1100	branch appropriately.	410
1110 1140		420
1110-1140	If user wants to try again, set W\$ array elements	
	equal to names of teeth, branch to beginning of exercise.	4 3Ø
1150	Stop.	
1160-1190	Subroutine to print "PRESS <enter>" and wait</enter>	440
	for response.	450
1700 1210	Clear screen and END.	460
1200-1210	Clear Screen and END.	47Ø
		489
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	491

500

514

520

53Ø

54Ø

55Ø

560

57Ø

58Ø

57Ø

600

610

Teeth Wisdom

```
TEETH FOR TI
100 REM
110 CALL CLEAR
**"
13Ø PRINT TAB(4); "*"; TAB(22); "*"
140 PRINT TAB(4);"* TEETH
                           WISDOM
     ± **
150 PRINT TAB(4); "*"; TAB(22); "*"
160 PRINT TAB(4); "*****************
   *********
170 PRINT :::
180 FOR C=94 TO 157
190 CALL COLOR(2,13,1)
200 READ C$
210 CALL CHAR(C,C$)
```

In the quiz, lines 900 and 910 blink the particular teeth while the computer waits for a response. A random number (I) is chosen, and the corresponding color set is I+8 for the CALL COLOR statements.

```
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```

20 CALL COLOR(2,16,1)

- 30 NEXT C
- 40 DATA 0000001F1010101,000000FF
- 50 DATA 00000F1F3F7F7F7F,000083C7C 7E7EFEF,0000E0F0F8FCFEFE,FFFFFF
- 60 DATA 70F8FCFCFEFEFEFF,FEF8C,0E1 F3F3F7F7F7FFF,7F1FØ3,,,,000000 00000000F8,010101010101,FCFEFFFFF EFCF83
- 270 DATA 0000000000000001F,3F7FFFF7 F3F1FØC,80808080808,,,0F1F1F1F1 F1FØE,EØF8F8F8F8F8F8F,Ø71F1F1F1F1F9F
- 280 DATA FØF8F8F8F8F8F87,1F3F3F3F3F3F3F 1F,FØF8F8F8F8F8F8F,ØF1F1F1F1F1F0F ,F8FCFCFCFCFCF8,7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
- 290 DATA EØFØFØFØFØFØE,Ø7ØFØFØFØFØF Ø7,FEFFFFFFFFFFFFF,Ø3Ø3Ø3Ø3Ø3Ø3Ø3Ø CØ8,""
- 300 DATA FFFFFCF0E0C08,FFFF7E181,FF FF3FØFØ7Ø3Ø1,FFFEFEFCFCF8F8F8,F F7F7F3F3F1F1F1F,FØFØFØFØFØFØFØFØF
- 310 DATA ØFØFØFØFØFØFØFØF,EØEØEØEØC ØCØ8Ø8,Ø7Ø7Ø7Ø7Ø3Ø3Ø101,ØØØØØØØ 000071FFF,0000031FFFFFFFF,00FFFF FFFFFFFFFFFF
- 320 DATA 0000C0F8FFFFFFFF,000000000
- 620 PRINT " ";CHR\$(150);"phcdcjs";C HR\$(151) 630 PRINT " ";CHR\$(152);"qrieeektu"; CHR\$(153);"CUSPIDS" 64Ø PRINT " ";CHR\$(154);"×yeeeeez{"; CHR\$(155);"BICUSPIDS" 650 PRINT " ";CHR\$(156);":{,}e";CHR\$ (136)&CHR\$(137)&CHR\$(138);"e(,)" :CHR\$(127)&CHR\$(157) 660 PRINT " e";A\$;CHR\$(139);" {3 SPACES}";CHR\$(140);B\$;"e";"MO LARS" 670 PRINT " e";A\$;CHR\$(141);" {3 SPACES}";CHR\$(142);B\$;"e" 68Ø PRINT " ";D\$;CHR\$(143);" {3 SPACES}";CHR\$(144);D\$ 690 PRINT " eee(5 SPACES}eee"::: 700 GOSUB 1160 710 CALL HCHAR(23,16,32,13) 720 CALL HCHAR(10,10,32,18) 730 CALL HCHAR(12,13,32,18) 740 CALL HCHAR(14,15,32,7) 750 CALL HCHAR(15,15,32,9) 760 CALL HCHAR(17,15,32,6) 770 PRINT TAB(8); "NAME THE TEETH":: 780 FOR C=1 TO 5 790 RANDOMIZE
- 800 I=INT(5*RND+1)
- 810 IF W\$(I)="" THEN 800
- 820 PRINT TAB(9);C;W\$(I)

```
830 A(I)=C
   Ø7ØF8FF,Ø1Ø7ØF1F3F3F7FFF,8ØEØFØ
                                        84Ø W$(I)=""
   F8FCFCFEFF,010103030307070F,8080C0
                                        850 NEXT C
   CØCØEØEØF
330 DATA ØFØF1F1F1F3F3F3F,FØFØF8F8F
   8FCFCFC, 3F7F7F7F7F7F7F7F7F7F, FCFE
   FEFEFEFEFEFE
34Ø FOR C=9 TO 13
350 CALL COLOR(C, 16, 10)
360 NEXT C
370 CALL COLOR(14,10,1)
380 CALL COLOR(15,10,1)
390 CALL COLOR(16,10,1)
400 CALL CLEAR
410 CALL COLOR(2,2,1)
420 PRINT "YOU WILL SEE A DIAGRAM O
   F "
                                         99Ø 60TO 89Ø
430 PRINT : "THE TEETH WITH THE NAME
   S"
440 PRINT : "OF THE TEETH."
450 A$=CHR$(128)&CHR$(129)
460 B$=CHR$(130)&CHR$(131)
470 PRINT :: "WHEN YOU KNOW THE NAME
                                         1050 A(I)=0
    S, "
                                         1060 NEXT C
480 PRINT : "PRESS <ENTER>."
49Ø D$=CHR$(132)&CHR$(133)&CHR$(134)
500 PRINT :: "THE LABELS WILL CLEAR
    AND"
510 PRINT : YOU WILL BE GIVEN A QUI
    Z."::::
                                         1130 NEXT C
520 FOR C=1 TO 5
530 READ N$(C)
                                         1150 STOP
54Ø W$(C)=N$(C)
550 NEXT C
                                         1170 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
560 DATA CENTRAL INCISORS,LATERAL I
    NCISORS, CUSPIDS, BICUSPIDS, MOLAR
                                         1190 RETURN
    S
570 GOSUB 1160
                                         1210 END
58Ø CALL CLEAR
590 PRINT TAB(8); "^_CENTRAL INCISOR
    S"
600 PRINT TAB(5); CHR$(145)&CHR$(146
    )&CHR$(147)&CHR$(148)&CHR$(149)
61Ø PRINT TAB(4);CHR$(150);"e`abe";C
    HR$(151);"__LATERAL INCISORS"
```

```
860 FOR C=1 TO 5
  87Ø I=INT(5*RND+1)
  880 IF A(I)=0 THEN 870
  890 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
  900 CALL COLOR(I+8,6,10)
  910 CALL COLOR(I+8,16,10)
  920 IF S<1 THEN 890
  930 IF (K<49)+(K>53)THEN 890
  940 CALL HCHAR(18+K-48,11,62)
  950 IF K-48=A(I)THEN 1000
  960 CALL SOUND(150,330,0)
  970 CALL SOUND(150,262,0)
  980 CALL VCHAR(19,11,32,5)
  1000 CALL SOUND(150,262,0)
  1010 CALL SOUND(150,330,0)
1020 CALL SOUND(150,392,0)
  1030 CALL SOUND(200,523,0)
  1040 CALL VCHAR(19,11,32,5)
  1070 PRINT :: "TRY AGAIN? (Y/N)"
  1080 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
  1090 IF K=78 THEN 1200
  1100 IF K<>89 THEN 1080
  1110 FOR C=1 TO 5
  1120 W$(C) = N$(C)
  1140 GOTO 580
  1160 PRINT TAB(14); "PRESS <ENTER>"
```

118Ø IF K<>13 THEN 1170 1200 CALL CLEAR

TI Mailing List

This program can be used for developing small mailing lists, for families or for organizations. There are ten options, including printing a single label or an entire alphabetized mailing list. For the TI-99/4A.

Have you ever kept a file of addresses on index cards, hoping to organize them someday in an orderly fashion? It sounds simple, but in practice you know how difficult it is to organize and update a paper-based filing system. "TI Mailing List" offers you an easy method of creating, maintaining, and utilizing a mailing list file.

Without any programming experience you can keep an up-to-date, well-organized file. The program will prompt you step-by-step through the entry of names, addresses, and phone numbers. Then, with a few simple keystrokes, you can update your file, print lists in two different modes, or save your file on a storage device. It's that easy. TI Mailing List is designed specifically as a family mailing list, but is flexible enough to accommodate a number of applications. The program will store last names, first names, children's names, addresses, and phone numbers. The program is written in a Canadian format, that is, Province and Postal Code. However, the format can be easily adjusted to the American system as you type in the program.

you are taken to the Main Index. Here you will discover ten options:

- **1** View Names List
- **2** Search For a Name
- 3 Add Names
- 4 Change Names
- 5 Delete Names
- 6 Alphabetize List
- 7 Save Data File
- 8 Load Data File
- 9 Print Labels/List
- **10** Finish Session

Of course, to create a mail list you would first choose option 3 (Add Names). The other options will enable you to update, maintain, and utilize an existing file. The program will guide you stepby-step through the procedure for each option. There are many helpful features, such as the Search, Change, and Delete. You can also enter names and addresses in any order, and then, by choosing the Alphabetize option, have the computer sort them for you.

Program Environment

The program is set up for 45 entries. After 45 entries you will be given the message *DATA FILE IS FULL*. This feature will prevent your program from crashing with a MEMORY FULL error message. If you have more than 45 addresses to enter, you may easily divide your list into two or more files – för example: (A - L) and (M - Z).

When you RUN the program, the initial title screen appears. The next display permits you to initialize the printer. Be sure to enter the proper name and spelling of the device you're using, because an improper name will cause the program to break when you attempt to address the device later in the program.

The Data File

The program is written to both save and load data files for either cassette or disk storage. When you choose either the Save or Load option, you will be given any further step-by-step instructions.

Print Options

The program offers you two print options – one for mailing labels, and the other for the mailing list.

The Print Labels option will print the first name, followed by the last name, and then the address on lines two and three. For example:

John Doe 1234 Street Address City Province Postal Code

The Print Mailing List option will print the last name first, followed by the first name and children's names, with the address on line two, and the phone number on line three. For example: Doe, John Mary Joe/Sally 1234 Street Address City Province Postal Code (p)-444/4456

Ten Options

Once the computer "environment" is established, 242 **COMPUTE!** July 1983

Line spacing between addresses is flexible via a minor program change. If you wish to alter the

line spacing, program lines 497 (labels) and 517 (list) may be adjusted by either increasing or decreasing the number of colons (:) at the end of each line. Each colon represents one line space. For example:

#497 PRINT #2:TAB(5);NA\$(I);" ";LN\$(I):TAB(5); AD\$(I):TAB(5);CP\$(I);" ";PC\$(I):::: (Add or delete colons here.)

In the Print Labels option, you may wish to print two labels per line instead of one. If so, you should adjust the line listing as follows:

```
(Chg) #487 FOR I = 1 to N STEP 2
(Chg) #497 PRINT #2:TAB(5);NA$(I);" ";LN$(I);
TAB(45);NA$(I+1);" ";LN$(I+1):TAB(5);
AD$(I);TAB(45);AD$(I+1)
(Add) #498 PRINT #2:TAB(5);CP$(I);" ";PC$(I);
TAB(45);CP$(I + 1);" ";PC$(I + 1)::::
```

The Search option permits the printing of a single mailing label. After finding the name you are seeking, the display asks if you would like a mailing label printed. If yes, the program branches to the print routine and then returns to the search option.

RKIN6" 23 REM{3 SPACES} **MAIL LIST MENU** 25 CALL CLEAR 27 PRINT "{8 SPACES}MAIN INDEX":::: 29 PRINT "PRESS(3 SPACES)TO"::: VIEW NAMES LIST":" **31 PRINT "** 2 = SEARCH FOR A NAME":" 3 ADD NAMES":" = CHANGE NAMES" 4 33 PRINT DELETE NAMES":" 5 == ALPHABETIZE LIST";" AVE DATA FILE":" = LOAD DATA 8 FILE* = PRINT LABELS/LIST" 35 PRINT " :" 1Ø = FINISH SESSION":::: 37 INPUT P 39 IF P>10 THEN 37 41 IF P<1 THEN 37 **43 CALL CLEAR** 45 ON P GOSUB 51,77,113,185,289,335, 427,445,475,525 47 GOTO 25 49 REM(4 SPACES) ##VIEW NAMES LIST## 51 T=Ø 53 FOR I=1 TO N 55 T=T+1 57 PRINT NA\$(I), LN\$(I): CH\$(I): AD\$(I) :CP\$(I):PC\$(I):"(P)-";TP\$(I)::: 59 IF T<2 THEN 69

```
61 PRINT " *PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE*
```

TI Mailing List Program Structure

Line Nos.

- **1-21** REMs and computer environment.
- 23-47 Main loop, main index.
- **49-73** Subroutine to view names.
- **75 109** Subroutine to search for a name.
- 111-181 Subroutine to add names.
- **183 285** Subroutine to change data.
- 287-331 Subroutine to delete names.
- **333 423** Subroutine to alphabetize list.
- 425 441 Subroutine to save data.
- 443-471 Subroutine to load data.
- 473-521 Subroutine to print.
- 523-533 Subroutine to finish session.

TI Mailing List

- 1 REM(4 SPACES)99/4A MAIL LIST (5 SPACES)
- 5 REM(3 SPACES) # # COMPUTER ENVIRONMEN T##
- 7 DIM LN\$(45),NA\$(45),CH\$(45),AD\$(45)),CP\$(45),PC\$(45),TP\$(45)
- 9 CALL CLEAR
- 11 PRINT " *****{3 SPACES}99/4A MAILING 107 GOTO 97 LIST(3 SPACES) #":::::::::::
- ":" *""R"", ENTER FOR MAIN INDEX*" 63 INPUT X\$ 65 IF X\$="R" THEN 73 67 T=Ø 69 NEXT I 71 INPUT "{7 SPACES}*END OF FILE* (9 SPACES) * PRESS ENTER TO CONTINU E#":X\$ 73 RETURN 75 REM{4 SPACES}**SEARCH NAMES** 77 INPUT "LAST NAME? ":Y\$ 79 FOR I=1 TO N 81 IF LN\$(I)<>Y\$ THEN 103 83 PRINT ::: IS THE PERSON: ":: " ;NA\$(I):" ";LN\$(I):: 85 INPUT " (Y/N)?":X\$ 87 IF X\$="N" THEN 103 89 PRINT :::NA\$(I), LN\$(I):CH\$(I):AD\$ (I):CP\$(I):PC\$(I):"(P)-";TP\$(I):: 91 INPUT "{3 SPACES}DO YOU WISH TO P RINT(6 SPACES)A MAILING LABEL? (Y/N)":Z\$ 93 IF Z\$<>"Y" THEN 97 **75 60SUB 475** (Y/N)" 97 INPUT "SEARCH MORE NAMES? :X\$ 99 IF X\$="Y" THEN 77 1Ø1 GOTO 1Ø9 103 NEXT I 105 PRINT ::: THE ";Y\$:" YOU ARE SEARCHING FOR":" IS NOT IN THIS FILE.":::

13 INPUT "{4 SPACES}PRESS ENTER TO B EGIN":X\$

15 CALL CLEAR

17 PRINT "(5 SPACES)WHAT IS THE NAME OF":"{4 SPACES}YOUR PRINTING DEV ICE?"::" (EXAMPLE: RS232.BA=4800) *::::::::::::

19 INPUT P\$

21 G\$="{7 SPACES}PLEASE WAIT... {7 SPACES}WHILE THE PRINTER IS WO 125 PRINT : #FIRST NAME(S):

```
109 RETURN
 111 REM{4 SPACES} ##ADD NAMES##
     {5 SPACES}
 113 A=N+1
115 FOR I=A TO 45
117 CALL CLEAR
 119 PRINT ::::"ENTER DATA: ";"#";I;"
       (MAX:45)":::
 121 PRINT " #LAST NAME:"
123 INPUT LN$(I)
```

127 INPUT NA\$(I) 231 INPUT " (Y/N)":Z\$ 129 PRINT :" #CHILDREN:":" 233 CALL CLEAR {3 SPACES}NOTE--DO NOT USE COMMA 235 IF Z\$<>"N" THEN 185 S!" 237 RETURN 131 INPUT CH\$(I)237 RETURN133 PRINT :" *STREET ADDRESS:"239 NEXT C135 INPUT AD\$(I)241 RETURN137 PRINT :" *CITY/PROVINCE:":"243 REM{3 SPACES}**CHANGE LOOPS**137 PRINT :" *CITY/PROVINCE:":"245 PRINT "LAST NAME WAS:"::LN\$(R) 245 PRINT "LAST NAME WAS: "::LN\$(R):: (3 SPACES)NOTE--DO NOT USE COMMA :R\$ S!" 247 INPUT LN\$(R) 139 INPUT CP\$(I) 249 RETURN 141 PRINT :" #POSTAL CODE:" 251 PRINT "FIRST NAME(S) WERE: ":: NA\$ 143 INPUT PC\$(I) (R):::R\$ (R):::R\$ 253 INPUT NA\$(R) 145 PRINT :" *PHONE:" 147 INPUT TP\$(I) 255 RETURN 149 V≖I 257 PRINT "CHILDREN WERE: ":: CH\$(R):: 151 REM(3 SPACES) ##VERIFY ENTRIES## :R\$ 153 CALL CLEAR 257 INPUT CH\$(R) 155 PRINT "ENTRY";"#";V::: 155 PRINT "ENTRY";"#";V::: 261 RETURN 157 PRINT "YOU ENTERED:"::" ";LN\$(V 263 PRINT ' 263 PRINT "ADDRESS WAS:"::AD\$(R):::R >;", ";NA\$(V):" ";CH\$(V):" ";A \$ D\$(V):" ":CP\$(V) 265 INPUT AD\$(R) 267 RETURN 159 PRINT " ";PC\$(V):" PHONE: ";TP 269 PRINT "CITY/PROVINCE WAS: ":: CP\$(\$(V):::::: R):::R\$ 161 INPUT "CHANGE ANYTHING? (Y/N)": 271 INPUT CP\$(R) Χ\$ 273 RETURN 163 IF X\$<>"Y" THEN 171 275 PRINT "POSTAL CODE WAS: ":: PC\$(R) 165 C=N+1 :::R\$ 167 CALL CLEAR 277 INPUT PC\$(R) 169 GOSUB 201 279 RETURN

•

```
171 INPUT "ADD MORE NAMES? (Y/N)":X
    $
173 N=N+1
175 IF X$="N" THEN 181 285 RETURN
177 NEXT I
179 INPUT "{4 SPACES}*DATA FILE IS F 289 INPUT "LAST NAME? ":X$
ULL*{6 SPACES}*PRESS ENTER TO CO 291 FOR I=1 TO N
    NTINUE*":X$
181 RETURN
183 REM(4 SPACES)##CHANGE DATA##
185 PRINT " LAST NAME OF THE PERSON
    {3 SPACES}WHOSE DATA IS TO BE CH
    ANGED: "::::
187 INPUT C$
189 CALL CLEAR
191 FOR C=1 TO N+1
193 IF LN$(C)=C$ THEN 195 ELSE 239 309 CH$(D)=CH$(D+1)
195 PRINT "IS THE PERSON:":" ";NA$( 311 AD$(D)=AD$(D+1)

      197 INPUT " (Y/N)?":X$
      315 Pre/D)=00*(D+1)

      199 IF X$="V" THEN FOR ______

199 IF X$="Y" THEN 201 ELSE 239 317 TP$(D)=TP$(D+1)
201 PRINT ::::::PRESS(3 SPACES)TO 319 NEXT D
    CHANGE"::
203 PRINT " 1 = LAST NAME": " 2
    = FIRST NAME(S)":" 3 = CHILD
    REN": 4 = STREET ADDRESS"
205 R=C
207 R$=" *ENTER THE NEW DATA:"
207 R$**" *ENTER THE NEW DATA:"
209 PRINT " 5 = CITY/PROVINCE":"
     6 = POSTAL CODE":" 7 = PHO
    NE":" 8 = NO CHANGE":::::::
211 INPUT P
213 CALL CLEAR
```

```
281 PRINT "PHONE NUMBER WAS: ":: TP$(R
                        ):::R$
           283 INPUT TP$(R)
                  287 REM(4 SPACES)##DELETE NAMES##
                 293 IF LN$(I)<>X$ THEN 325
                   295 PRINT :::"IS THE PERSON:":" ":N
                       A$(I):" ";LN$(I)::
                   297 INPUT " (Y/N)?":Y$
                   299 IF Y$<>"Y" THEN 325
                   3Ø1 A=I
                   303 FOR D=A TO N
3Ø5 LN$(D)=LN$(D+1)
3Ø7 NA$(D)=NA$(D+1)
                   321 N=N-1
                   323 6010 327
                   325 NEXT I
                   327 INPUT "MORE DELETIONS? (Y/N)":X$
                   329 IF X$="Y" THEN 289
                   331 RETURN
                   333 REM(3 SPACES) ##ALPHABETIZE LIST#
                       *{3 SPACES}
                   335 PRINT "(7 SPACES)PLEASE WAIT..."
                       :::" THE LIST IS BEING ARRANGED"
                        .........
                   337 B=1
                   339 B=2#B
                    341 IF B<=N THEN 339
                    343 B=INT(B/2)
                   345 IF B=Ø THEN 369
                   347 FOR Y=1 TO N-B
                   348 X=Y
                    349 I=X+B
                   351 IF LN$(X) = LN$(I) THEN 363
                   353 IF LN$(X) < LN$(I) THEN 365
                   355 GOSUB 381
                   357 X=X-B
                    359 IF X>Ø THEN 349
```

215 IF P<1 THEN 211 217 IF P>8 THEN 211 219 IF P=8 THEN 229

- 221 ON P GOSUB 245,251,257,263,269,2 75,281
- 223 PRINT :: "MORE CHANGES FOR: ": " :NA\$(R):" ":LN\$(R)::
- 225 INPUT " (Y/N)?":Y\$
- 227 IF Y\$<>"N" THEN 201
- 229 PRINT ::: CHANGE DATA FOR OTHER NAMES?":::

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```
361 GOTO 365
363 609UB 373
365 NEXT Y
367 GOTO 343
369 RETURN
371 REM(3 SPACES) ##ORDER FIRST NAMES
    **{3 SPACES}
373 IF NA$ (X) <NA$ (I) THEN 377
375 GOSUB 381
377 RETURN
379 REM(3 SPACES) ##CHANGE ORDER##
381 N$=LN$(X)
383 LN$(X) = LN$(I)
385 LN$(I)=N$
387 N$=NA$(X)
389 NA$(X) = NA$(I)
391 NA$(I)=N$
393 N$=CH$(X)
395 CH$(X)=CH$(I)
397 CH$(I)=N$
399 N$=AD$(X)
401 \quad AD \leq (X) = AD \leq (T)
403 AD$(I)=N$
405 N$=CP'$ (X)
407 CP$(X) = CP$(I)
409 CP$(I)=N$
411 N = PC = (X)
413 PC$(X) = PC$(I)
415 PC$(I) = N$
417 N$=TP$(X)
419 TP$(X) = TP$(I)
```

```
477 INPUT P
479 IF P<1 THEN 477
481 IF P>2 THEN 477
485 IF P<>1 THEN 505.
487 FOR I=1 TO N
489 GOSUB 495
491 NEXT I
493 RETURN
495 OPEN #2:P$
497 PRINT #2:TAB(5);NA$(I);" ";LN$(I
    >:TAB(5);AD$(I):TAB(5);CP$(I);"
     ";PC$(I)::::
499 CLOSE #2
501 RETURN
503 REM(4 SPACES) ##PRINT MAIL LIST##
505 FOR I=1 TO N
507 GOSUB 513
509 NEXT I
511 RETURN
513 OPEN #2:P$
515 PRINT #2:TAB(5);LN$(I);", ";NA$(
    I; "(6 SPACES)"; CH \leq (I): TAB(5); AD
    $(I);"{3 SPACES}";CP$(I);" ";PC$(I)
517 PRINT #2:TAB(60);"(P)-";TP$(I)::
519 CLOSE #2
521 RETURN
523 REM(3 SPACES) ##FINISH SESSION##
    {5 SPACES}
525 INPUT "{7 SPACES}DO YOU WISH TO
```

- $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{x}^{\prime} \quad \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{+} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{x}^{\prime} = \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{+} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{x}$
- 421 TP\$(I)=N\$
- 423 RETURN
- 425 REM(3 SPACES) ##SAVE DATA FILE## (5 SPACES)
- 427 GOSUB 467
- 429 OPEN #1:L\$, INTERNAL, OUTPUT, FIXED 150
- 431 PRINT #1:N
- 433 FOR I=1 TO N
- 435 PRINT #1:LN\$(I),NA\$(I),CH\$(I),AD \$(I),CP\$(I),PC\$(I),TP\$(I)
- 437 NEXT I
- 439 CLOSE #1
- 441 RETURN
- 443 REM(4 SPACES) **LOAD DATA FILE** (6 SPACES)
- 445 GOSUB 467
- 447 OPEN #1:L\$, INTERNAL, INPUT , FIXED 150
- 449 INPUT #1:N
- 451 FOR I=1 TO N
- 453 INPUT #1:LN\$(I),NA\$(I),CH\$(I),AD \$(I),CP\$(I),PC\$(I),TP\$(I)
- 455 NEXT I
- 457 CLOSE #1
- 459 CALL CLEAR
- 461 PRINT " ";L\$::* THIS FILE HAS" ;N;"ENTRIES."::* #45 ENTRIES IS MAXIMUM#"::::::::
- 463 INPUT " *PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE *":X*
- 465 RETURN
- 467 PRINT "{5 SPACES}WHAT IS THE NAM E OF":"{4 SPACES}YOUR STORAGE DE

- {10 SPACES}TERMINATE THIS SESSION
 ?(5 SPACES}(Y/N)":X\$
- 527 CALL CLEAR
- 529 IF X\$<>"Y" THEN 25
- 531 PRINT "{6 SPACES}HAVE A NICE DAY . !"::::::::::

```
533 STOP
```





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::" 1(5 SPACES}MAILING LABELS":	City/State/Zip
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NEWS&PRODUCTS

Game Cartridges For TI, VIC And Atari

Romox has adapted some of its Atari games into cartridges for the TI-99/4A and VIC-20 computers. The games include Ant Eater, Princess and the Frog, and *Typo*. In addition, the company has released a new space adventure game for the Atari – Attack at EP-CYG-4.

Romox, Inc. 501 Vandell Way Campbell, CA 95008 (408)374-7200

The forms are available in 40-sheet pads for \$1.95 each. Screen graphic design sheet for the TI.

Graphic Design Aids For TI

TENEX Computer Marketing Systems has designed two forms to assist the TI-99/4A programmer in graphic design.

The Screen Graphic design sheet is divided into 24 rows of 32 columns, allowing simple layout of text and characters. Another scale divides the sheet into 192 rows of 256 characters, assisting with the definition of sprite coordinates. The Character Definition form displays a four-character by four-character matrix that can be used to design anything up to the largest sprite. The form also contains a pixel to hex code conversion chart, and space for program statements.



Character definition graphics form for

The cartridges for the TI do not make use of the Texas Instruments GROM, so they are limited to 8K of memory. The VIC cartridges can make use of up to 32K. The suggested price for each game is \$44.95.

37.

• *Ant Eater* is a two-player survival game. The players control the ants, which must risk battle with the anteater to gather food and return it to their colony.

• *Typo* is an educational spelling and typing drill combined with a space maze. The drill consists of random letters, words and phrases, or the user can enter and be tested on his or her own list.

• In The Princess and the Frog, a two-player game, the object is to cross a field of jousting knights, navigate the castle moat, kiss the princess, and be transformed from frog to prince – all within the space of 60 seconds.





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• Attack at EP-CYG-4 puts you in command of a flying saucer assigned to attack the cities on the planet below. The planet has 20 areas to navigate and three levels of difficulty.

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High-Speed Disk System For 64

Apple Word Processor

cgrs Microtech has developed a high-speed floppy disk system for the Commodore 64. The PEDISK II is available in single or dual drive versions and can accommodate 3-inch, 5¹/₄-inch, or 8-inch disk drives.

The system includes a controller circuit assembly, cable, and standard disk drives. It features IBM-CP/M compatibility and the ability to transfer data to computer memory at 250,000 bits per second.

Each PEDISK is supplied with the PDOS operating system, which includes a full set of utilities and BASIC commands. The C540-1, a single drive $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch system, retails for \$595.

Write Away, a word processor for the Apple IIe, can be used for home or office work and makes use of the features of any printer. A mailmerge/form letter feature and data base utilities are included with the program.

The program, which sells for \$175, is compatible with most popular 80-column cards. Midwest Software Associates P.O. Box 301 St. Louis, MO 63074 (800)835-2264 ext. 467

TI-99/4A Directory

A wealth of information on and about the TI-99/4A computer is provided in Micronova's Home Computer Directory for the 99/4A. The 52-page directory includes information on new TI

equipment, TI hotlines and contacts, clubs and user groups, third-party software listings, technical information, and online data bases.

The directory is available for \$4.95.

Micronova *P.O.* Box 1058 Northampton, MA 01061

Timex/Sinclair Selections

D. Lipinski Software has introduced a group of programs for the 16K Timex/Sinclair computers. All programs are selfexpanding to fit any memory configuration and are available on cassette for \$10.

• *Tutor* is a quiz-making program that enables you to tailor tests for each student. • *List* is a data entry and retrieval program for up to four categories of information.

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