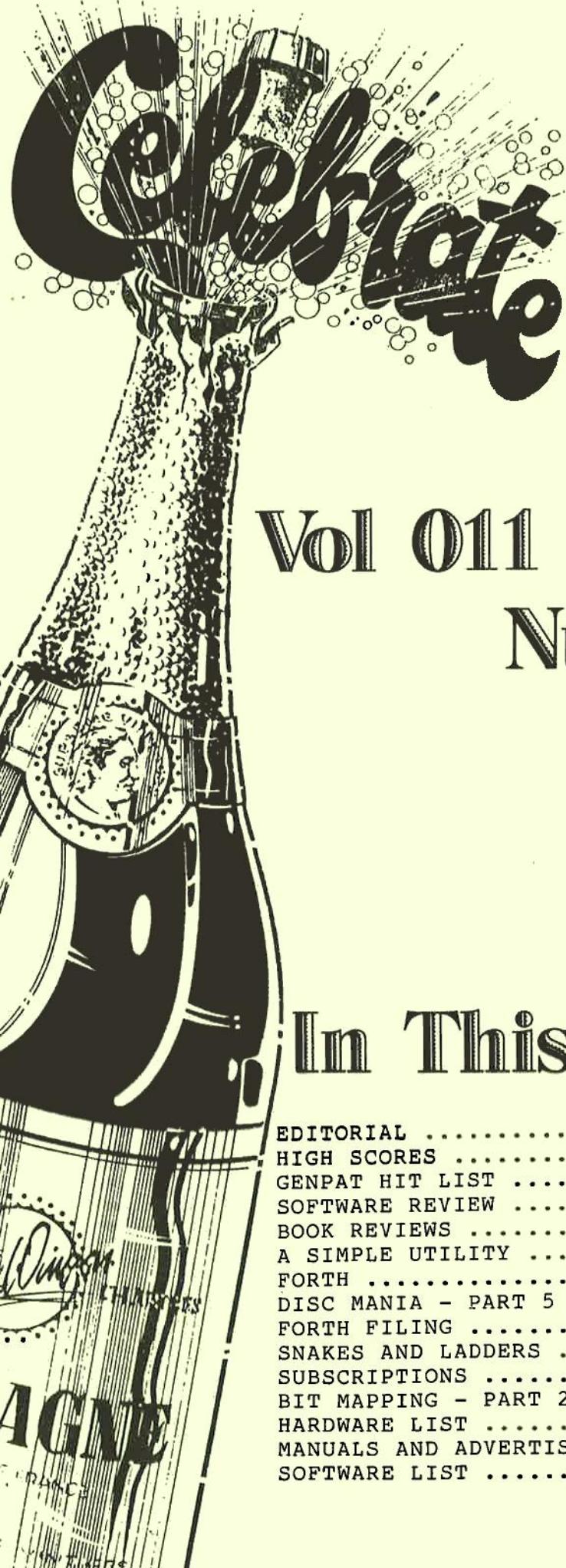


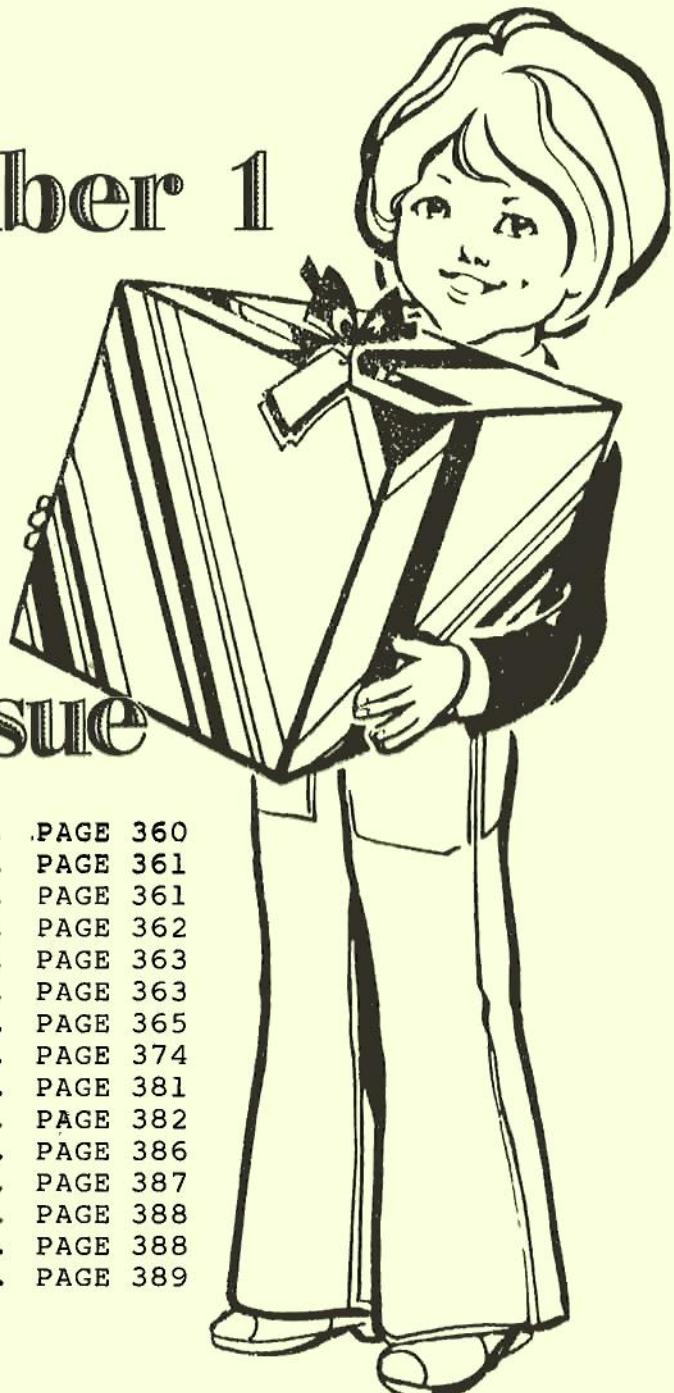
MEMOPAD



SPECIAL 2ND BIRTHDAY EDITION

Vol 011

Number 1



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MEMOPAD

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Edited by Tim Marstian

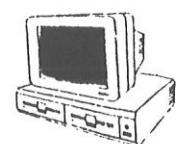
Artwork by Anthony Joe 90

Executive Editor
Keith Hook

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Editorial

EPPS

Hopefully, we have cured all the gremlins and this birthday edition should reach you on time. Believe me, it really hasn't been our fault... Syntax moved offices, local holidays interfered with the printing, and then to top it all the local G.P.O went on a go slow !

Keith is to put on his travelling boots again next week and will be visiting the Middle East and will end his trip by landing in Iran and staying there as the guest of a few influential people who are interested in computing and computers.

M.C.L is now set to attack the market place. Syntaxsoft has formed a new company - Centaur Computer Services Limited - and has taken two new directors, **Marc Butler [ex marketing director of Imagine] and Ken Simmonds [Boss of Kerian U.K.]**. The new company will be attacking the British market place with a view to setting up a nationwide dealer distribution for the M.C.L MK2 computer.

The new computer is not really a new computer. It is the MTX 512 upgraded to 256K of memory. This will sell at less than £100 which should fill a big hole in today's market place - there is only the Spectrum 128 Plus which sells at around £149, and we all know which is the better computer.

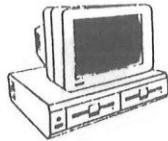
O.K. I can hear you all asking what's happened to the new computer. Well this will go ahead at some time in the near future, but we need to sell the MCL 256K machine because the price is right. I can promise you that when the new system does surface, all of you will be able to upgrade your existing systems to the new configuration. This is a promise that MCL made - they will not forget the loyal users of the original machine.

Geoff's Video Wall has caused quite a stir in the market place and he is, at present, rushing around the country visiting the people who have requested a demonstration. This one development means that MCL's future is secured.

We have now had a sample of the new 3 1/2" disc drive and I can tell you it is brilliant ! Once you have used the silicon disc, you will never want to go back to your old configuration. Syntax are now busy downloading software to the new format and a list will appear in the next Memopad of which titles are available.

Now, what has Keith Hook been up to ? Syntaxsoft had a very good business trip to the PCW Show and met quite a few American software houses. It now looks definite that Syntax will be appointed the major conversion house for the American Agency that handles such companies as Sega. The deal, of course, has built in provisions for the titles to be made available on the MCL machine. Other companies that have agreed, in principle, are Cascade, Elite, US Gold, Hewson Consultants, Design Design and Mikrogen.

Keith is a great believer in 'Never say die', and I am sure that all of you will agree, he hasn't ! I can remember, just before I took over as Editor, that there was a great despondency within the membership, and we all honestly believed that the major software houses would never recognise the computer but Keith kept on plodding and his philosophy is paying dividends. So, I would like to end this birthday edition by thanking our founder member for his hard work over the past four years in keeping the MTX flag flying. Thank you !



SOFTWARE REVIEW

COBRA

This is a game which has been available quite a long time and hasn't had any sort of recognition. The game itself is an absolute must for any enthusiast of fast moving, obstacle avoiding games.

The object of the game is to control the 'COBRA' around the screen avoiding the rocks, which are scattered on the screen at random, with more rocks being added as the time increases. Also be very careful of the walls which surround you as running into them will have the same effect as running into a rock, instant death. The 'COBRA' itself is rather partial to fruit, which is also scattered randomly at time intervals onto the screen. To gain the valuable points which the fruits possess, just move the 'COBRA' over the fruit.

However beware of the time, because when the clock reaches 300, the game stops and all the fruit that hasn't been eaten turns into rocks making it essential that the fruit is eaten as soon as it appears on the screen. The game will continue when all of the uneaten fruit has changed into rocks, and carry on as before until the clock reaches 500. It will then progress onto the next frame, (as I have been unable to complete level 1, I cannot explain what happens on the next levels).

The graphics on this game are quite good, with the fruit being especially good. The fruit that has to be eaten consists of cherries, strawberries and apples. The sound on this game is reasonable.

The movement of the 'COBRA' is quite good, but beware if you retrace your moves too quickly, (i.e. by moving over your own body) you will lose a life. The game is also joystick compatible.

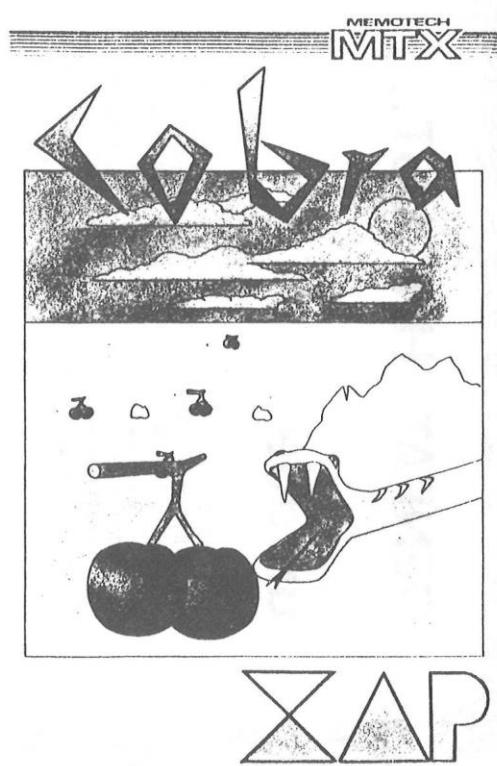
Marks out of Ten

GRAPHICS	= 8	Rubbish
COLOUR	= 8	K-tastic
SOUND	= 7	
CONTROL	= 8	
VALUE	= 8	

Another exciting game from Xaviersine, fun for all the family. *

Members Price
Only £6.02

HURRY!
HURRY! HURRY!





BOOK REVIEWS

The recent revival of interest in CP/M as an operating system which actually works, is well documented and doesn't need half a megabyte of system memory to run a 48K program seems to have produced a rash of books in bookshops and public libraries. They include a good number of the sort which academics loathe, but which attract all the rest of us who cannot resist 200 pages of free software of the kind that doesn't turn up so frequently since 'Creative Computing' went out of business and 'Personal Computer World' and 'Byte' became terribly serious and specialised.

Examples of the CP/M utilities fairly readily available are:

FILTER.COM:

strips control characters from a Wordstar or NewWord File (sometimes known as 'UnWordStar').

SLIST.COM:

displays a file 1 screen line at a time, without control characters

PRINTER.COM:

initialise printer for user-designated fonts

PRINT.COM

adjusts any serial printer to your computer and determine output format and number of copies and as they say, 'many more'!

CP/M AND THE PERSONAL COMPUTER

Thomas A. Dwyer and Margot Critchfield
Micro Books, Addison-Wesley 1983

This takes you very gently through the whole of CP/M from running a commercial program to rewriting the BIOS, with full examples and several free utilities on the way. Expensive, but I got it from the City Library.

CP/M SOLUTIONS

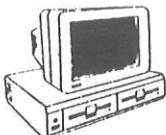
Ken Barbier
Prentice-Hall 1985

This is also a bit pricey at #13.95 for 140 pages, but is a kind of Ultimate Solution to problems with the Intel assembler. The book assumes a basic knowledge of CP/M (it is not a beginner's book) and sets out a form of Structured Programming in 8080 assembly language, using modules set up as separate files, each with the .LIB extension so that they can be tidied up and concatenated into an .ASM file with ED.COM, PIP.COM or your favourite word processor. Everything is very fully explained and full DIY instructions are given. The example programs are useful, too, including two designed to use the otherwise infamous 'ED' and 'PIP LST:' facilities as a simple (and free) word-processor quite adequate for shortish documents without too many formatting problems. The author deserves support for his advice - unusual these days from writers of books on computing - to "if you know a solution, pass it on!"

A Simple Utility

Dear Editor,

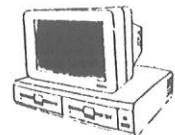
Please feel free to use this simple Utility for inclusion in MEMOPAD if it is of any interest. I do think the inclusion of simple programs for non-disc owners is a worthwhile topic! We can't all run discs....



Number 1

memopad
Memotech Computer User Group

Volume 011



Yours sincerely,

L. Shaw *

```

0 REM ** This program is a very simple
1 REM letterwriting utility, which can
2 REM be built upon or modified to
3 REM give different type faces etc.
4 REM ** Two screen lines are equal to
5 REM one line of print..PRACTICE!
10 CLS : INK 1 : PAPER 15
20 REM ****
30 REM ***** LETTER.TXT *****
40 REM ****
50 CLS : PRINT "Please Do not use commas!"
60 INPUT "Do you want letter quality print ?"      ENTER    Y or N > ";PRIN$": IF PRIN$="Y" THEN GOTO 70
ELSE GOTO 80
70 LPRINT CHR$(15): REM "Letter size"
80 INPUT "Enter Your Reference ";R$
90 INPUT "House Name or Number ";N$: INPUT "Street Name ";S$: INPUT "Town ";T$: INPUT "County ";C$:
INPUT "Postcode ";P$
100 INPUT "Date ";D$
110 LPRINT "Ref:";R$: LPRINT ,,,,,,N$+" "+S$: LPRINT ,,,,,,T$: LPRINT ,,,,,,C$: LPRINT ,,,,,,P$:
LPRINT ,,,,,,D$: CLS
120 REM ****
130 REM ***** INPUT KEYS *****
140 REM ****
150 DIM A$(160): LET A$=INKEY$
160 INPUT A$
170 LPRINT LEFT$(A$,77)
180 GOTO 160
190 STOP

```

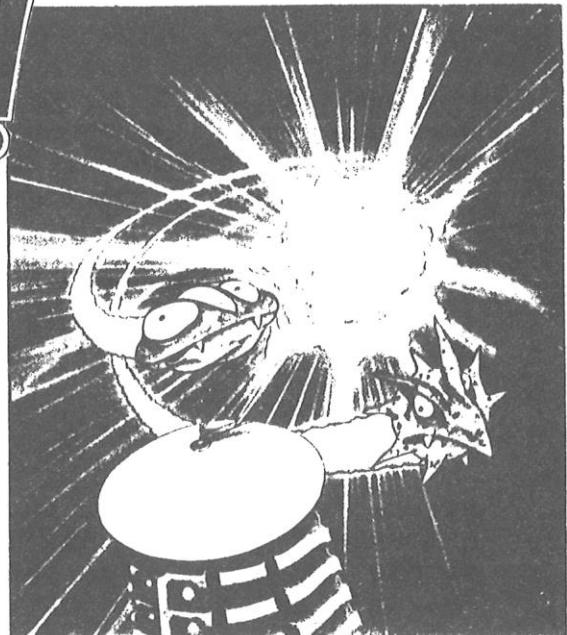


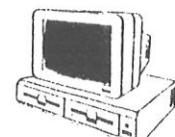
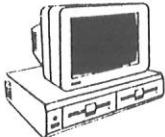
It's a Winner!

DUE TO THE FAST CLEARANCE OF ALL EXISTING STOCKS OF 'HIGHWAY ENCOUNTER', WE HAVE HAD TO STOCK UP ON THIS AMAZING 3D GAME. (SEE REVIEW IN ISSUE 9, VOL 010, PAGE 251).

TO MAKE SURE OF RECEIVING THIS SUPERB GAME, DON'T DELAY AND SEND A CHEQUE OR POSTAL ORDER MADE PAYABLE TO:-

SYNTAXSOFT LIMITED
THE NORTHBIDGE CENTRE
ELM STREET, BURNLEY
LANCASHIRE. BB10 1PD





Forth by Charles Yates Part 1

Forth has always been my favourite language and when my new MTX 512 arrived I was shocked at the price of the established compiler. I decided to write my own as an experiment with the new machine; the results of that experiment are published.

The program features:

Over 150 Forth words.

Fast integer number handling; ideal for games.

Nearly 40K free for programming + 16K accessible for data storage.

Most BASIC graphics commands (sprites etc.) plus extra.

A full screen editor, 'a la BBC'.

A "RAM disc" (see later).

If the volume of code seems daunting fear not; I will supply a copy of the program on a high quality cassette for the price of #3.50. Send your cheques/P.O. to CHARLES YATES

KELDROSEED
SANDWICK
STROMNESS
ORKNEY KW16 3HY

If you are not accustomed to the language I would advise this program as a superb introduction.

To type in the program first create a line of assembly language and fill it with DS 250s until a value past 5A00 has been reached.

i.e. Assem 10 (RETURN)

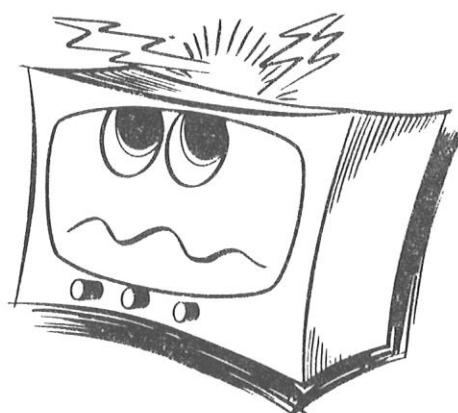
(RETURN)

4007 DS 250 (RETURN)

(ENT/CLS) (RETURN)

T (RETURN)

(RETURN) until >#5A00



Exit the assembler and type in listing 2 followed by

VS 5: GOTO 20 (NB Do Not Run)

and type in the code one line at a time followed by the check sum. The program checks for errors and forces you to retype the last line if one occurs.

Once finished save the program in case of any errors and RUN and type:

BYE

A BK message should occur if it is correct to there. Re-saving the program at this point is essential and it should take less time than the last piece.

The program is now ready to use.



If any error has occurred re-load the program and enter the PANEL.

Using the Program

If you are not accustomed to the language the rest of this article will try to show its main features by comparing with BASIC. I will therefore assume a working knowledge of BASIC.

On running the program type VLIST. The word DUP should appear on the screen. By pressing the space bar a succession of words are displayed.

These words are known as the resident dictionary and from your knowledge of BASIC some of them should be recognisable and others should be easy to have a guess at.

Most commands are concerned with manipulating the data on top of the "Stack".

As an example, . (the fullstop) prints the value on top of the stack on the screen, it is similar to BASICs.

PRINT n (Where n is any number.)

Try: 50.

The number 50 should be displayed on the screen.

1 2 3 . . .

The number should then be re-displayed in reverse order to the way you typed them in (i.e. 3,2,1). From those examples, it is obvious that line numbers do not come into Forth and that everything appears to be the opposite way round to BASIC.

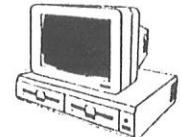
Quite a few commands are concerned with stack manipulation and a few of the main ones are listed below with their effect on the stack;

	BEFORE	AFTER
DUP	n1	n1 n1
SWAP	n1 n2	n2 n1
OVER	n1 n2	n1 n2 n1
ROT	n1 n2 n3	n2 n3 n1
2DUP	n1 n2	n1 n2 n1 n2
MIN	n1 n2	min
MAX	n1 n2	max
>R	n1	TO) Return Stack
R>		FROM)
R@	n1	Copy top of Return Stack

Listed below are a few Basic programs with their Forth equivalents:

```
B PRINT 50
F 50 .
B PRINT 50 + 100
F 100 50 +
B PRINT (100 + 25 - 75)/10
F 100 25 + 75 - 10 /
B POKE 50000, 50
F 50 50000 C!
B PRINT PEEK (50000)
F 50000 C@ .
B DOKE 50000,500      (No MTX Basic equivalent)
F 500 50000 !
```





```

B PRINT DEEK (50000)
F 50000 @ .
B LET A=50
F IF A undefined : 50 VARIABLE A. else 50 A !
B PRINT A
F A @ .
B LET A = A + 1 or LET A = A - 50
F 1 A + ! -50 A + !
B IF A > 50 THEN PRINT "YES" ELSE PRINT "NO"
F A @ 50 > IF ."YES" ELSE ."NO" THEN
B VS 4: FOR I = 0 TO 100: FOR J = 0 TO 100: PLOT I,J: NEXT J,I
F 4 VS 100 0 DO I 100 0 DO DUP I PLOT LOOP DROP LOOP
NB all graphics commands are equivalents;
B: PLOT X,Y ; MVSPR p,n,d; etc
F: X Y PLOT ; P N D MVSPR ETC
B PRINT CHR$(65)
F 65 EMIT
B 100 IF INKEY$<> " " THEN GOTO 100
F BEGIN INKEY 32 = UNTIL

```



There are some 160 commands to play around with so I am not going to be able explain all of them here; however don't be afraid to experiment with them. I will try to explain the most obscure ones in the remainder of this article.

C@R, C!R, !R, @R - These commands are used to pass data to the normally unaccessible 16K and parameters are the same as those of the POKE and PEEK commands illustrated earlier (on the 512 the address must be greater than 32768).

Number handling in this program are strictly 16 bit signed (from -32768 to 32768) or unsigned integers (from 0 to 65535). Hexadecimal numbers are also catered for, most commands prefixed or suffixed with a # deal with them. Integer number handling is limited but far faster than floating point and therefore ideal for writing games.

The colon (:) is used for defining new words whilst the semi-colon (;) ends a definition. Try:
`: TEST 500 0 DO I . LOOP ;`

On typing VLIST the new word (test) will be shown at the end of the list. Now try:
`: SQUARE DUP * ;`

This command shows how to pass parameters into your new command.
e.g. 50 SQUARE

The FORGET command makes the compiler forget all programs after the name specified i.e.
FORGET TEST
gets rid of both TEST and SQUARE and anything else you may have defined after it.

The FIND command places the start address of the program specified onto the stack.

EXECUTE does a call to the address at TOS (similar to USR in Basic).

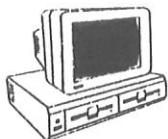
FORMAT tells the computer to jump to the command specified upon running (currently START).

P! and P@ are Forths output and input commands i.e. byte port P! or port P@.

2P! for use with video ram.

BR-OFF and BR-ON turn the break key off and on respectively.

BREAK does nothing by itself but try this
`BR-OFF FIND BREAK #FD52 !`



Disc Mania by Eric Roy Part 5

This utility for the SDX disc will allow you to set / get up to 11 attribute bits per file. At present the SDX only uses one (T1' - Read Only) which is set / reset using the STAT "filename.typ", RO/RW command.

The attribute bits are stored in bit 7 of the filename and type letters that go to make up a valid filename. This can be seen after setting a file to Read Only then displaying the directory, the RO bit (T1') of the file will contain nothing or garbage, this is due to the DIR command failing to strip of bit 7 before printing the filename.

The following listing provides two new USER commands which allow you to set / get the file attributes. The DIR command has also been re-written to strip off the attribute bits before printing, also if bit (T2' - System File) is set then that filename will not be displayed.

The new USER commands are.....

USER DIR <filename optional>

USER SFA,<value>,<"filename"> Sets the attribute bits in the file specified. Value is a number or variable containing the attributes that are to be set.

Attribute bits / Value for SFA

F (F1')	32768
I (F2')	16384
L (F3')	8192
E (F4')	4096
N (F5')	2048
A (F6')	1024
M (F7')	512
E (F8')	256
T (T1')	128 - Read Only
Y (T2')	64 - System File
P (T3')	32 - Reserved

If you wish to set bits F2' and T1' then the command would be USER SFA,16384+128, "filename.typ". A value of 0 (zero) will reset all the attribute bits.

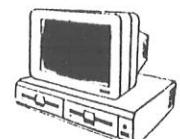
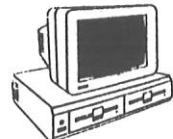
The four bits (F1' - F4') are available for use and could be set up as a security code for a file, or signal some other event. Bits (F5' - F8') are reserved for future use by CP/M but can be used if required. Bit (T1') is the bit set / reset by the STAT command. Bit (T2') if set will prevent the new DIR command from displaying the filename, the STAT command will display it regardless of the state of bit (T2'). Bit (T3') is always 0 after a file has been written to.

USER GFA, <"filename.typ"> On return from this command the basic variable GFA will be set to.....

GFA = 0 if file has no attributes

GFA = 1 if the file does not exist else GFA will be set to the value of the attribute bits.

Passing values back from assembly to basic variables is not supported by the MTX, however the GFA command does this by simulating the rom's LET command. The section of code at GFAOK does this, a brief explanation follows.....



On entry HL contains the attribute values for GFA, this is then put in BC. The call to #0DD0 converts the value in BC to ascii terminating with a #FF byte. On return from #0DD0 DE is pointing to the start of the ascii data, HL is loaded with the address of the buffer and the ascii + #FF bytes are moved into this buffer. DE is then loaded with start of the variable name and equal token (#D4) and a call to the rom LET routine (#29DA) will create the GFA variable.

The source code written on the Edasm macro assembler is well documented and the various subroutines used should not need explaining. If you don't have Edasm then the best way of entering the code is to use the panels Display>F618 command and then enter the hex data bytes directly into memory. When finished enter WRITE "SGATT.HEX",63000,424 to save object code to disc.

If you used Edasm to enter the source, use the LOAD directive to load object code to #B000 then WRITE "SGATT.HEX",45056,424.

Enter READ "SGATT.HX",63000 : LET A = USR(63000) to reload code and initialise. ★

001E

```

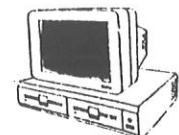
: ****
: ---SET / GET FILE ATTRIBUTES---
:
:       MEMOTECH SDX 250K DISC
:
:       by Eric Roy Jan. 1986
: ****
:
:       ORG      0F618H      : = 63000
:       LOAD     0B000H      : = 45056
:
: Equates
: -----
:
:       PAGE    EQU      0FAD2H
:       OCAB    EQU      0OCABH
:       29DA    EQU      029DAH
:       F5B0    EQU      0F5BOH
:       D8E8    EQU      0D8E8H
:       E680    EQU      0E680H
:       E8C0    EQU      0E8COH
:       EBE1    EQU      0EBE1H
:       2F5B    EQU      02F5BH
:       2F2F    EQU      02F2FH
:       0011    EQU      011H
:       0012    EQU      012H
:       001A    EQU      01AH
:       001E    EQU      01EH
:
: Vector SDX USER command to NEWCOM
: -----
: USER commands jump to #F5B3, the first 3 byte
: instruction LD A,(PAGE) is changed to JP NEWCOM
:
: LET x = USR(63000) from basic to init.
:
: VECSDX
:       LD      HL, NEWCOM
:       LD      (0F5B4H), HL
:       LD      A, 0C3H
:       LD      (0F5B3H), A
:       RET
:               ; To basic

```



F618 2124F6
 F61B 22B4F5
 F61E 3EC3
 F620 32B3F5
 F623 C9

; To basic



```

; Entry point for new SDX commands
;-----


NEWCOM
F624 ED53AEF7 LD (SNAME),DE ; Save position in basic
F628 1A LD A,(DE) ; of USER name
F629 FE53 CP "S" ; Test first letter and
F62B CAD1F6 JP Z,SFACOM ; jump to command if match.
F62E FE47 CP "G"
F630 CA17F7 JP Z,GFACOM
F633 FE44 CP "D"
F635 CA4BF6 JP Z,DIRCOM

; Here if invalid name
;-----


NAMERR
F638 ED5BAEF7 LD DE,(SNAME) ; DE -> start of name
F63C 3AD2FA LD A,(PAGE) ; A = current page / rom
F63F C3B6F5 JP 0F5B6H ; Jump into SDX user

; Test syntax of user name
;-----


UNAME
F642 46 LD B,(HL) ; B = length
UN1
F643 23 INC HL
F644 13 INC DE
F645 1A LD A,(DE) ; Get letter from basic line
F646 BE CP (HL) ; Match ?
F647 C0 RET NZ ; No
F648 10F9 DJNZ UN1
F64A C9 RET

; Entry point for new DIR command
;-----


; The only differance in this DIR command is
; that a test is made of the System bit 7.
; If it is set (1) then the filename is not
; displayed.
;-----

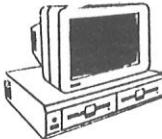

DIRCOM
F64B 21A7F7 LD HL,DIRN
F64E CD42F6 CALL UNAME ; Check syntax
F651 C238F6 JP NZ,NAMERR ; Failed

F654 DD21E8D8 LD IX,FCBS ; IX -> FCB channel 5
F658 13 INC DE
F659 1A LD A,(DE)
F65A FEFF CP OFFH
F65C 2009 JR NZ,DIRFN ; Filename after DIR

; Here if DIR <RET> ( no filename )
;-----


F65E E5 PUSH HL ; Sets up filename in FCB as
F65F CDE1EB CALL DISCROM ; ????????.??? so that all
F662 5B2F DW AMBFILE ; filenames in directory will
F664 E1 POP HL ; be found.
F665 1803 JR DIRFN1

```



```

; Here if DIR "filename"

DIRFN      CALL    GETUF          ; Get filename from basic line
F667 CD92F7  DIRFN1   DEC     DE
F66A 1B      PUSH    DE
F66B D5      LD      DE,DMA
F66C 1180E6   LD      C,SETDMA
F66F 0E1A   CALL    BDOS          ; DMA at #E680
F671 CDBOFS   JR      Z,NOFILE

; Search directory for filenames
; On return A = #FF if no names
; found, else A = 0,1,2 or 3
; = position in DMA.

F674 11E8D8   LD      DE,FCBS
F677 0E11      LD      C,SEARCHF
F679 CDBOFS   CALL    BDOS
F67C FFFF      CP      OFFH
F67E 2846      JR      Z,NOFILE

DIRFN2      CALL    FADR          ; HL -> filename
F680 CDAFF6   PUSH    HL
F683 E5      LD      BC,09
F684 010900   ADD     HL,BC          ; HL -> System (T1") byte
F687 09      BIT     7,(HL)        ; System bit set ?
F688 CB7E      POP     HL
F68A E1      JR      NZ,DIRFN3      ; Yes don't display this filename
F68B 2014

; Print filename
F68D 0608      LD      B,08
F68F CDBCFC6   CALL    DISPLAY
F692 3E2E      LD      A,"."
F694 CDABOC   CALL    PRINTX
F697 0603      LD      B,03          ; Print file type
F699 CDBCFC6   CALL    DISPLAY
F69C 3E20      LD      A," "
F69E CDABOC   CALL    PRINTX

DIRFN3      LD      C,SEARCHN      ; Search directory for
F6A1 0E12      CALL    BDOS          ; next filename.
F6A3 CDBOFS   CP      OFFH          ; On return A = #FF if end
F6A6 FFFF      JR      NZ,DIRFN2      ; of directory reached.

; Print CR LF
; Position in basic
; Return to basic

CRLF       RST     010H
F6AA D7      DB      02DH,OOAH
F6AB 2DOA   POP     DE
F6AD D1      RET
F6AE C9

; Find filename in DMA.

; Up to 4 directory entries are in the DMA
; each 32 bytes long. Filename starts at
; directory +1

; Entry      A = 0,1,2 or 3
; Exit       HL -> start of filename

FADR       LD      HL,DMA+1      ; HL -> first filename
F6AF 2181E6   LD      DE,020H      ; DE = length of directory entry
F6B2 112000   AND    A
F6B5 A7      RET
F6B6 C8      Z                  ; If 0 then HL correct

```



```

F6B7 47           LD      B,A
                  FADR1
F6B8 19           ADD    HL,DE      ; Calc. addr. for HL
F6B9 10FD         DJNZ   FADR1
F6BB C9           RET

; Display filename.type on screen
; -----
; Bit 7 stripped off so that file type letters
; are displayed correctly.
;
; DISPLAY
F6BC 7E           LD      A,(HL)     ; Get letter
F6BD E67F         AND    07FH       ; Strip off bit 7
F6BF CDABOC       CALL   PRINTX    ; Print it
F6C2 23           INC    HL
F6C3 10F7         DJNZ   DISPLAY
F6C5 C9           RET

; Here if no filename match or not found.
;
; -----
; NOFILE
F6C6 D7           RST   010H
F6C7 874E6F20
F6CB 46696C65
F6CF 18D9         JR    CRLF

; Entry point for new SFA,<value>,<"filename"> command
;
; SFACOM
F6D1 21AAF7       LD      HL,SFAN
F6D4 CD42F6         CALL  UNAME
F6D7 C238F6         JP    NZ,NAMERR
;
F6DA 13           INC   DE
F6DB F7           RST   030H      ; Get value
F6DC C2BEF7         JP    NZ,UNDEF ; Error if none
;
F6DF ED43B0F7       LD    (ATTR),BC    ; Save value
F6E3 DD21E8D8       LD    IX,FCBS
F6E7 CD92F7         CALL  GETUF     ; Get filename into FCB
F6EA 1B           DEC   DE
F6EB D5           PUSH  DE
F6EC 2AB0F7         LD    HL,(ATTR)  ; HL = attribute value
F6EF 11E8D8         LD    DE,FCBS
F6F2 CDFAF6         CALL  SFA      ; Set file attributes
F6F5 D1           POP   DE      ; Error if not able to
F6F6 CABEF7         JP    Z,UNDEF ; set file attributes
F6F9 C9           RET

; Set file attributes to filename in FCB
;
; -----
; SFA
F6FA D5           PUSH  DE
F6FB 13           INC   DE
F6FC 0E0B         LD    C,11      ; C = length of filename
;
F6FE AF           SFAL  XOR   A       ; Clear carry & A

```



F6FF 29	ADD	HL, HL	; MS bit to carry
F700 CE00	ADC	A, 0	; A = 0 or 1
F702 0F	RRCA		; LS bit A into MS bit
F703 47	LD	B, A	; B = #00 or #80
F704 EB	EX	DE, HL	; HL -> char. in FCB
F705 7E	LD	A, (HL)	; Get char.
F706 E67F	AND	07FH	; Isolate all but attr. bit
F708 B0	OR	B	; Set attribute bit
F709 77	LD	(HL), A	; Store back in FCB
F70A EB	EX	DE, HL	; DE -> FCB HL = attr.bits
F70B 13	INC	DE	; Point to next
F70C OD	DEC	C	; Dec filename counter
F70D 20EF	JR	NZ, SFAL	; Set next
F70F D1	POP	DE	; DE -> FCB
F710 OE1E	LD	C, SETFAT	; Call BDOS to set attr.
F712 CDB0FS	CALL	BDOS	
F715 3C	INC	A	; If A = 0 then error
F716 C9	RET		
; Entry point for new GFA,<"filename"> command.			

; GFACOM			
F717 21AAF7	LD	HL, SFAN	
F71A CD42F6	CALL	UNAME	
F71D C238F6	JP	NZ, NAMERR	
F720 13	INC	DE	
F721 DD21E8D8	LD	IX, FCB5	
F725 CD92F7	CALL	GETUF	
F728 1B	DEC	DE	
F729 D5	PUSH	DE	
F72A 11E8D8	LD	DE, FCB5	
F72D CD4DF7	CALL	GFA	; Get file attributes
F730 2003	JR	NZ, GFAOK	
F732 210100	LD	HL, 0001	; Error set GFA to 1
GFAOK			
F735 E5	PUSH	HL	
F736 C1	POP	BC	; BC = attr. value
F737 CDD00D	CALL	OODDOH	; Convert to ASCII
F73A 21B6F7	LD	HL, GFABUF	
GFA1			
F73D 1A	LD	A, (DE)	; Move ASCII bytes into buffer
F73E 77	LD	(HL), A	
F73F 13	INC	DE	
F740 23	INC	HL	
F741 FFFF	CP	OFFH	
F743 20F8	JR	NZ, GFA1	
F745 11B2F7	LD	DE, GFavar	; DE -> GFA variable
F748 CDDA29	CALL	ROMLET	; Rom LET routine
F74B D1	POP	DE	
F74C C9	RET		
; Get file attributes from filename in FCB			

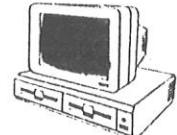
; GFA			



```

F74D 2AB1E4      LD     HL, (OE4B1H)    ; HL -> DMA (stored here)
F750 E5          PUSH   HL
F751 D5          PUSH   DE                ; DE -> FCB
F752 OE1A         LD     C, SETDMA
F754 11C0EB       LD     DE, DIRBUF
F757 CDB0F5       CALL   BDOS              ; Set DMA
F75A D1          POP    DE
F75B OE11         LD     C, SEARCHF
F75D CDB0F5       CALL   BDOS              ; Search for filename
F760 3C          INC    A
F761 F5          PUSH   AF                ; Save error flag (if any)
F762 2822         JR    Z, GFAOUT        ; Exit A = 0 = error
F764 3D          DEC    A
F765 87          ADD    A,A
F766 87          ADD    A,A
F767 87          ADD    A,A
F768 87          ADD    A,A
F769 87          ADD    A,A
F76A 5F          LD     E,A
F76B 1600         LD     D, 00              ; DE = A * 32
F76D 21C0EB       LD     HL, DIRBUF        ; HL -> directory buffer
F770 19          ADD    HL, DE              ; DE -> directory entry
F771 23          INC    HL
F772 EB          EX    DE, HL              ; DE -> start of filename
;
F773 210000       LD     HL, 0000          ; Zero attr. bit map
F776 060B         LD     B, 00BH          ; B = length filename.type
;
GFA2             LD     A, (DE)           ; Get letter
F778 1A          AND    0BOH             ; Isolate attr. bit
F779 E680         RLCA
F77B 07          OR    L
F77C B5          LD    L, A
F77D 6F          ADD    HL, HL
F77E 29          INC    DE
F77F 13          DJNZ   GFA2            ; Get next
F780 10F6
;
F782 29          ADD    HL, HL
F783 29          ADD    HL, HL
F784 29          ADD    HL, HL
F785 29          ADD    HL, HL          ; Left justify bit map to give
                                         ; correct attribute value
;
GFAOUT            POP    AF
F786 F1          POP    DE
F787 D1          PUSH   AF
F788 F5          PUSH   HL
F789 E5          PUSH   C, SETDMA
F78A OE1A         LD     BDOS             ; Reset DMA
F78C CDB0F5       CALL
F78F E1          POP    HL
F790 F1          POP    AF
F791 C9          RET
;
; Get filename and place in FCB
-----
; Subroutine to get filename from basic and put
; in FCB.
;
GETUF             LD     A, (PAGE)

```



```

F795 F5      PUSH   AF          ; Save calling page / rom
F796 3E30    LD      A,030H
F798 32D2FA  LD      (PAGE),A
F79B D300    OUT    (00),A      ; Switch in disc rom
F79D CD2F2F  CALL   UFILEN    ; Get filename into FCB
F7A0 F1      POP    AF
F7A1 32D2FA  LD      (PAGE),A
F7A4 D300    OUT    (00),A      ; Return to calling page / rom
F7A6 C9      RET

```

; Valid names, variables, buffers

```

;-----  

F7A7 024952  DIRN   DB      02,"IR"  

F7AA 0346412C SFAN   DB      03,"FA,"  

              SNAME  DS      02  

              ATTR   DS      02  

F7B2 474641D4 GFAVAR DB      "GFA",0D4H    ; GFA=  

              GFABUF DS      08      ; ASCII attr. value + #FF  

;-----  

F7BE EF      UNDEF  RST    028H  

F7BF 26      UNDEF  DB      38      ; Undefined error

```

END

Workarea - 5DC9 to 6115

ORG end - F7C0

LOAD end - B1A8

Forth Filing

Forth operating systems do not usually make indexed access of source files at all straight forward; some disc systems number saved blocks, but most tape based systems merely leave one fiddling endlessly with the tape counter and handwritten notes.

The following two words allow blocks of Forth to be saved and then retrieved under filenames used as in most other high-level languages. The words SAVET and LOADT are not redefined, so that you can still use them to retrieve blocks without headers:

```

0  ( FILENAMES )
1 : FPUT ( --- )
2  O BLOCK 64 ERASE ." Filename: " PAD 10 EXPECT CR
3  PAD O BLOCK 10 CMOVE UPDATE FLUSH SAVET ;
4
5 : FGET ( --- )
6  PAD 10 ERASE ." Filename: " PAD 10 EXPECT CR
7  BEGIN
8    PAD LOADT FLUSH O BLOCK DUP ." Found: "
9    10 TYPE CR 10 SWAP -TEXT
10 WHILE REPEAT ;

```

There are a number of published definitions of [-TEXT]; the easiest is possibly:

```

: -TEXT ( addr1,ct,addr2 ---f )
  SWAP 1
    DO 2DUP C@ SWAP 1+ SWAP
    IF LEAVE
    ELSE 1+ SWAP 1+ SWAP
  THEN
  LOOP
  C@ SWAP C@ - ;

```

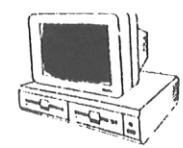




Number 1

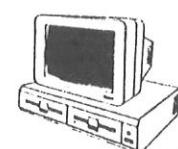
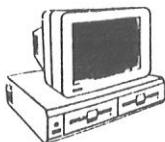
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Volume 011



Snakes and Ladders

```
1 RAND -9
5 GOSUB 7000
10 VS 4: COLOUR 4,7: COLOUR 2,15: COLOUR 3,1: COLOUR 0,11: COLOUR 1,1: CLS
20 CTLSPR 0,1: CTLSPR 1,1: CTLSPR 2,10: CTLSPR 5,10: CTLSPR 6,1
25 SBUF 10
26 GOSUB 5000
30 ANGLE 0: PLOT 76,18: DRAW 169
40 FOR T=1 TO 3: PHI PI/2: DRAW 170: NEXT T
50 GOSUB 9000
51 GOSUB 9500
52 LET J(4)=1
55 LET Y=1
56 FOR T=1 TO 5
60 LET X=10: LET C=0
70 CSR X,Y: PRINT CHR$(130): CSR X+1,Y: PRINT CHR$(130): CSR X,Y+1: PRINT CHR$(130): CSR X+1,Y+1
: PRINT CHR$(130)
80 LET X=X+4: LET C=C+1
90 IF C=5 THEN GOTO 100
91 IF C=10 THEN GOTO 110
92 IF C=15 THEN GOTO 120
93 IF C=20 THEN GOTO 125
99 GOTO 70
100 COLOUR 1,11: LET X=12: GOTO 70
110 LET Y=Y+2: LET X=10: GOTO 70
120 COLOUR 1,1: LET X=12: GOTO 70
125 LET Y=Y+2
130 NEXT T
140 COLOUR 0,11: COLOUR 1,12
150 CSR 11,15: PRINT CHR$(134): CSR 11,16: PRINT CHR$(131): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 12,16: PRINT CHR$(13
2): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 12,17: PRINT CHR$(133)
160 CSR 12,18: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 12,19: PRINT CHR$(131): CSR 13,19: PRINT CHR$(13
2): CSR 13,20: PRINT CHR$(131): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 14,20: PRINT CHR$(132)
170 COLOUR 1,4: CSR 17,13: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 17,12: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 17,11: P
RINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 17,10: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 17,9
175 PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 17,8: PRINT CHR$(136)
180 COLOUR 0,11: COLOUR 1,12: CSR 17,5: PRINT CHR$(134): CSR 17,6: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,1:
CSR 17,7: PRINT CHR$(131): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 18,7: PRINT CHR$(137)
185 CSR 19,7: PRINT CHR$(132): CSR 19,8: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 19,9: PRINT CHR$(133):
CSR 19,10: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 19,11: PRINT CHR$(131)
190 COLOUR 0,1: CSR 20,11: PRINT CHR$(132): CSR 20,12: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 20,13:
PRINT CHR$(133): CSR 20,14: PRINT CHR$(133)
195 COLOUR 0,1: CSR 20,15: PRINT CHR$(131): CSR 21,15: PRINT CHR$(137): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 22,15:
PRINT CHR$(138): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 22,14: PRINT CHR$(139)
200 CSR 23,14: PRINT CHR$(137): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 24,14: PRINT CHR$(132): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 24,15:
PRINT CHR$(131): CSR 25,15: PRINT CHR$(137): COLOUR 0,11
205 CSR 26,15: PRINT CHR$(132)
210 COLOUR 0,1: COLOUR 1,6: CSR 28,15: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 28,14: PRINT CHR$(136):
CSR 28,13: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 28,12
211 PRINT CHR$(136)
215 CSR 28,11: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 28,10: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 28,9: PRINT CHR$(13
6): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 28,8: PRINT CHR$(136)
220 COLOUR 0,11: CSR 19,19: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 19,18: PRINT CHR$(135): CSR 19,17:
PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 19,16: PRINT CHR$(136)
225 CSR 19,15: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 19,14: PRINT CHR$(136)
230 COLOUR 0,11: COLOUR 1,7: CSR 16,1: PRINT CHR$(134): CSR 16,2: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,1: C
SR 16,3: PRINT CHR$(131): CSR 17,3: PRINT CHR$(137)
240 COLOUR 0,11: CSR 18,3: PRINT CHR$(132): CSR 18,4: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 18,5: PRI
NT CHR$(131): CSR 19,5: PRINT CHR$(137)
245 COLOUR 0,11: CSR 20,5: PRINT CHR$(132): COLOUR 1,3: CSR 11,8: PRINT CHR$(134): COLOUR 0,1: C
SR 11,9: PRINT CHR$(131)
```



```

250 COLOUR 0,11: CSR 12,9: PRINT CHR$(137): CSR 13,9: PRINT CHR$(137): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 14,9: PRI
NT CHR$(132): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 14,10: PRINT CHR$(133)
255 COLOUR 0,11: CSR 14,11: PRINT CHR$(133): CSR 14,12: PRINT CHR$(135)
256 COLOUR 0,1
260 COLOUR 1,9: CSR 23,2: PRINT CHR$(134): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 23,3: PRINT CHR$(131): COLOUR 0,1: C
SR 24,3: PRINT CHR$(137): CSR 25,3: PRINT CHR$(132)
265 CSR 25,4: PRINT CHR$(133): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 25,5: PRINT CHR$(131): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 26,5: PRI
NT CHR$(132)
270 COLOUR 1,13: CSR 10,13: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 10,12: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 10,11:
PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 10,10: PRINT CHR$(136)
275 CSR 10,9: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 10,8: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 10,7: PRINT CHR$(136)
: COLOUR 0,1: CSR 10,6: PRINT CHR$(136)
280 COLOUR 0,11: COLOUR 1,12: CSR 12,2: PRINT CHR$(134): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 12,3: PRINT CHR$(131):
CSR 13,3: PRINT CHR$(137): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 14,3: PRINT CHR$(132)
285 CSR 14,4: PRINT CHR$(135)
290 COLOUR 0,1: COLOUR 1,6: CSR 23,5: PRINT CHR$(134): CSR 23,6: PRINT CHR$(131): COLOUR 0,11: C
SR 24,6: PRINT CHR$(132): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 24,7: PRINT CHR$(131)
295 CSR 25,7: PRINT CHR$(137): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 26,7: PRINT CHR$(132): CSR 26,8: PRINT CHR$(133)
: COLOUR 0,1: CSR 26,9: PRINT CHR$(135)
300 COLOUR 1,4: CSR 15,17: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 15,16: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 15,15:
PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 15,14: PRINT CHR$(136)
305 COLOUR 1,2: CSR 22,6: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 22,7: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 22,8: PRI
NT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 22,9: PRINT CHR$(136)
306 COLOUR 0,1: CSR 22,5: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 22,4: PRINT CHR$(136)
310 COLOUR 0,1: CSR 22,10: PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,11: CSR 22,11: PRINT CHR$(136): CSR 22,12:
PRINT CHR$(136): COLOUR 0,1: CSR 22,13: PRINT CHR$(136)
320 COLOUR 0,15: COLOUR 1,1: CSR 1,2: PRINT "PLAYER"
330 SPRITE 1,7,88,30,0,0,C(1)
331 SPRITE 2,7,88,30,0,0,C(2)
332 SPRITE 3,7,88,30,0,0,C(3)
333 SPRITE 4,7,88,30,0,0,C(4)
500 REM CONTROL LOOP
510 FOR M=1 TO N
512 COLOUR 1,C(M): IF C(M)=15 THEN COLOUR 1,1
515 LET J(M)=L(M)
520 CSR 1,4: PRINT "": CSR 1,4: PRINT N$(M)
530 GOSUB 5500
540 GOSUB 1000
550 NEXT M
560 GOSUB 6000
570 GOTO 500
999 GOTO 999
1000 FOR T=1 TO X
1001 IF L(M)+X>=100 THEN GOTO 2000
1003 IF J(M)/10=INT(J(M)/10) THEN GOTO 1300
1005 FOR Z=1 TO 16
1020 SOUND 3,S(M),15
1026 IF D(M)=0 THEN ADJSPR 0,M,11: PAUSE 20
1027 IF D(M)=4 THEN ADJSPR 0,M,18: PAUSE 20
1030 MVSFR 1,M,D(M): SOUND 3,0,0
1031 IF D(M)=4 THEN ADJSPR 0,M,19: PAUSE 20
1032 IF D(M)=0 THEN ADJSPR 0,M,12: PAUSE 20
1035 NEXT Z
1037 LET J(M)=J(M)+1
1040 GOTO 1400
1300 ADJSPR 0,M,9
1310 FOR F=1 TO 16: SOUND 3,S(M),15: MVSFR 1,N,6: PAUSE 50: SOUND 3,0,0: NEXT F
1330 ADJSPR 0,M,7
1340 IF D(M)=0 THEN LET D(M)=4: LET J(M)=1: GOTO 1400
1250 IF D(M)=4 THEN LET D(M)=0: LET J(M)=1: GOTO 1400
1400 NEXT T
1410 LET L(M)=L(M)+X
1420 IF B(L(M))>0 THEN GOSUB 3000
1430 IF B(L(M))<0 THEN GOSUB 4000
1440 ADJSPR 0,M,7
1500 RETURN

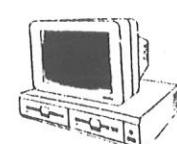
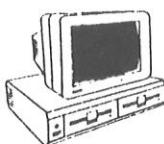
```

```

2000 IF L(M)+X=100 THEN GOTO 2200
2005 LET A=0
2010 FOR T=1 TO X
2020 LET A=A+1
2030 FOR Z=1 TO 16
2040 SOUND 3,S(M),15
2055 ADJSPR 0,M,10: PAUSE 30
2060 SOUND 3,0,0: MVSFR 1,M,D(M)
2070 ADJSPR 0,M,19: PAUSE 30
2080 NEXT Z
2090 IF L(M)+A=100 THEN GOTO 2120
2100 NEXT T
2120 LET L(M)=100
2125 LET D(M)=0
2130 FOR T=99 TO (100-(X-A)) STEP -1
2140 FOR Z=1 TO 16

```





```

2150 SOUND 3,S(M),15
2160 ADJSFR 0,M,11: PAUSE 30
2170 MVSFR 1,M,D(M): SOUND 3,0,0
2175 SOUND 3,0,0
2180 ADJSFR 0,M,12: PAUSE 30
2181 NEXT Z
2185 NEXT T
2186 ADJSFR 0,M,7
2190 LET L(M)=100-(X-A)
2191 LET D(M)=4
2192 IF B(L(M))<0 THEN GOSUB 4000
2193 IF B(L(M))>0 THEN GOSUB 3000
2195 GOTO 1500
2200 FOR T=L(M) TO 99
2210 FOR Z=1 TO 16
2220 SOUND 3,S(M),15
2230 ADJSFR 0,M,18: PAUSE 30
2240 MVSFR 1,M,D(M): SOUND 3,0,0
2250 ADJSFR 0,M,19: PAUSE 30
2260 NEXT Z
2280 NEXT T
2500 FOR T=0 TO 6: CSR 0,T: PRINT "      ": NEXT T
2503 COLOUR 1,C(M): IF C(M)=15 THEN COLOUR 1,1
2505 CSR 1,1: IF MK=3 THEN PRINT "WELL      ": PRINT " DONE   ": PRINT " ";N$(M): 0010 2550
2510 CSR 1,1: PRINT "I WIN "
2550 FOR T=1 TO 30: ADJSFR 0,M,7: PAUSE 100: ADJSFR 0,M,9: SOUND 3,S(M),15
2555 PAUSE 20: SOUND 3,0,0: PAUSE 10: SOUND 3,S(M),15: PAUSE 20: SOUND 3,0,0: ADJSFR 0,M,9: PAUSE 100: NEXT T
2556 CTLSPR 0,1: CTLSPR 1,1: CTLSPR 2,10: CTLSPR 5,10: CTLSPR 6,1
2560 CLS : CSR 8,12: PRINT "ANOTHER GAME Y/N"
2570 IF INKEY$<>"Y" AND INKEY$<>"N" THEN GOTO 2570
2580 LET A#=INKEY#
2590 IF A#"Y" THEN GOTO 1
2600 NEW
3000 FOR T=L(M)+1 TO 100
3005 LET A=T
3010 IF B(T)=B(L(M)) THEN GOTO 3035
3020 NEXT T
3030 GOTO 3120
3035 ADJSFR 0,M,9
3040 FOR F=INT(L(M)/10)+1 TO INT(A/10)
3041 FOR Z=1 TO 16
3045 SOUND 1,600-(F#50),15
3050 MVSFR 1,M,6
3060 PAUSE 50
3065 SOUND 1,0,0
3066 NEXT Z
3070 NEXT F
3075 LET J(M)=A/10-INT(A/10): LET J(M)=J(M)*10
3080 IF INT((A-L(M))/10)=(A-L(M))/10 THEN GOTO 3100
3090 IF D(M)=4 THEN LET D(M)=0: GOTO 3100
3095 IF D(M)=0 THEN LET D(M)=4
3100 LET L(M)=A
3110 ADJSFR 0,M,7
3120 RETURN
4000 FOR T=L(M)-1 TO 1 STEP -1
4010 LET A=T
4015 CSR 5,19
4020 IF B(T)=B(L(M)) THEN GOTO 4100
4030 NEXT T
4040 GOTO 4220
4100 ADJSFR 0,M,10
4105 LET Y=1
4110 FOR F=INT(L(M)/10) TO INT((A/10)+1) STEP -1
4112 LET Y=Y+1
4115 FOR Z=1 TO 16

```

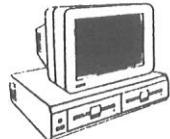


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4120 SOUND 1,(300+(Y#50)),15
4130 MVSFR 1,M,1
4140 PAUSE 30
4145 SOUND 1,0,0
4150 NEXT Z
4155 NEXT F
4160 LET J(M)=A/10-INT(A/10): LET J(M)=J(M)*10
4170 LET L(M)=A
4180 IF L(M)<=10 THEN LET D(M)=0
4190 IF L(M)<=20 AND L(M)>=11 THEN LET D(M)=4
4191 IF L(M)<=30 AND L(M)>=21 THEN LET D(M)=0
4192 IF L(M)<=40 AND L(M)>=31 THEN LET D(M)=4
4193 IF L(M)<=50 AND L(M)>=41 THEN LET D(M)=0
4194 IF L(M)<=60 AND L(M)>=51 THEN LET D(M)=4
4195 IF L(M)<=70 AND L(M)>=61 THEN LET D(M)=0
4196 IF L(M)<=80 AND L(M)>=71 THEN LET D(M)=4
4197 IF L(M)<=90 AND L(M)>=81 THEN LET D(M)=0
4198 IF L(M)>=91 THEN LET D(M)=4
4200 FOR T=1 TO 10

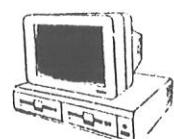
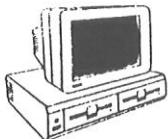
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4205 FOR Z=13 TO 17: ADJSPPR 0,M,Z: SOUND 0,100,15: PAUSE 20: SOUND 0,0,0: PAUSE 50: NEXT Z
4206 NEXT T
4210 ADJSPPR 0,M,7
4220 RETURN
5000 REM PLAYERS
5001 COLOUR 0,15: COLOUR 1,1: CLS : CSR 2,14: PRINT "ENTER NUMBER OF PLAYERS": CSR 9,16: PRINT "(3 MAX.)": INPUT N
5002 IF N>3 OR N<0 THEN GOTO 5000
5005 DIM N\$(3,8)
5009 CLS : CSR 8,4: PRINT "(8 LETTERS MAX.)"
5010 FOR T=1 TO N: SOUND 1,0,0: CSR 8,14: PRINT "NAME OF PLAYER ";T: INPUT N\$(T): SOUND 1,30,15
: CSR 0,15: PRINT "": PAUSE 50: NEXT T
5012 SOUND 1,0,0
5020 CLS : RETURN
5500 COLOUR 1,1: CSR 1,6: PRINT "PRESS ": PRINT " ANY KEY": PRINT " TO": PRINT " THROW": PRINT DICE"
5510 LET A\$=INKEY\$
5520 IF A\$="" THEN GOTO 5510
5530 FOR T=6 TO 10: CSR 0,T: PRINT "": NEXT T
5540 FOR T=1 TO 80: LET X=INT(RND*6+1): SPRITE 5,X,165,8,0,0,1: NEXT T
5550 CSR 1,6: PRINT "ANOTHER": PRINT " THROW?": PRINT " (Y/N)"
5560 LET A\$=INKEY\$
5570 IF A\$<>"Y" AND A\$<>"N" THEN GOTO 5560
5580 IF A\$="Y" THEN GOTO 5600
5590 GOTO 5610
5600 FOR T=1 TO 80: LET X=INT(RND*6+1): SPRITE 5,X,165,8,0,0,1: NEXT T
5610 FOR T=6 TO 8: CSR 0,T: PRINT "": NEXT T
5620 RETURN
6000 COLOUR 1,C(4): CSR 1,4: PRINT "": CSR 1,4: PRINT " MTX"
6010 LET M=4
6015 LET J(M)=L(M)
6020 PAUSE 1000
6050 FOR T=1 TO 80: LET X=INT(RND*6+1): SPRITE 5,X,165,8,0,0,1: NEXT T
6070 IF L(M)+X>100 THEN LET Y=100-L(M)
6071 IF L(M)+X<=100 THEN GOTO 6074
6072 IF L(M)+X>100 AND B(100-(X-Y))<0 THEN GOTO 6090
6074 IF L(M)+X=100 THEN GOTO 6100
6075 IF B(L(M)+X)>0 THEN GOTO 6100
6076 IF L(M)+X>70 AND B(L(M)+X)>=0 THEN GOTO 6100
6077 IF B(L(M)+X)<0 THEN GOTO 6090
6078 FOR T=1 TO 6: IF B(L(M)+T)>0 THEN GOTO 6090
6079 NEXT T
6080 FOR T=1 TO 6: IF B(L(M)+T)<0 THEN GOTO 6100
6081 NEXT T
6085 IF X>=5 THEN GOTO 6100
6090 PAUSE 2000: FOR I=1 TO 80: LET X=INT(RND*6+1): SPRITE 5,X,165,8,0,0,1: NEXT I
6100 GOSUB 1000
6120 RETURN
7000 VS 4: COLOUR 0,14: COLOUR 4,15: COLOUR 2,14: COLOUR 3,1: COLOUR 1,1: CLS
7001 CTLSPR 0,3: CTLSPR 1,1: CTLSPR 2,15: CTLSPR 3,15: CTLSPR 5,15: CTLSPR 6,3
7009 GENPAT 1,140,0,0,153,255,102,0,0,0
7010 FOR T=0 TO 31: CSR T,5: PRINT CHR\$(140): CSR T,9: PRINT CHR\$(140): NEXT T
7030 COLOUR 1,12: CSR 7,7: PRINT "SNAKES": COLOUR 1,1: CSR 14,7: PRINT "AND": COLOUR 1,4: CSR 18,7: PRINT "LADDERS"
7040 COLOUR 1,6: CSR 2,18: PRINT "WRITTEN BY MIKE MAJOR, (C)1994"
7499 PAUSE 6000
7500 RETURN
9000 GENPAT 1,120,255,255,255,255,255,255
9010 GENPAT 3,7,56,56,16,124,84,124,40,108
9020 GENPAT 3,8,56,56,16,124,84,124,68,198
9030 GENPAT 3,9,56,186,146,254,16,124,198,0
9040 GENPAT 1,131,14,14,14,14,14,7,3,1
9050 GENPAT 1,132,0,0,0,0,0,248,252,254
9060 GENPAT 1,133,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,14
9070 GENPAT 1,134,0,0,0,4,4,4,14,14
9080 GENPAT 1,135,14,14,4,0,0,0,0,0





```

9090 GENPAT 1,136,66,66,66,66,126,66,66,66
9100 GENPAT 1,137,0,0,0,0,0,255,255,255
9110 GENPAT 1,138,7,7,7,7,7,254,254,248
9120 GENPAT 1,139,0,0,0,0,0,3,7,7
9130 GENPAT 3,1,255,255,255,239,255,255,255,255
9140 GENPAT 3,2,255,191,255,255,255,255,253,255
9150 GENPAT 3,3,255,191,255,255,247,255,253,255
9160 GENPAT 3,4,255,219,255,255,255,219,255,255
9170 GENPAT 3,5,255,219,255,255,239,255,219,255
9180 GENPAT 3,6,255,219,255,255,219,255,219,255
9190 DIM C(4): LET C(1)=12: LET C(2)=15: LET C(3)=4: LET C(4)=5
9200 DIM L(4)
9210 FOR T=1 TO 4: LET L(T)=1: NEXT T
9220 DIM D(4)
9230 FOR T=1 TO 4: LET D(T)=0: NEXT T
9240 DIM S(4)
9250 LET S(1)=1: LET S(2)=2: LET S(3)=0: LET S(4)=4
9260 DIM J(4)
9270 GENPAT 3,10,0,56,126,24,127,75,93,29
9280 GENPAT 3,11,28,20,16,24,24,24,8,12
9290 GENPAT 3,12,28,20,16,24,24,26,26,16
9300 GENPAT 3,13,0,0,0,8,0,1,157,255
9310 GENPAT 3,14,0,32,0,8,0,1,157,255
9320 GENPAT 3,15,0,0,0,1,0,1,157,255
9330 GENPAT 3,16,4,0,0,8,0,1,157,255
9340 GENPAT 3,17,0,8,1,0,0,1,157,255
9350 GENPAT 3,18,56,40,8,24,24,24,15,48
9360 GENPAT 3,19,56,40,8,24,24,88,36,8
9370 GENPAT 3,20,56,40,8,24,24,24,15,48
9380 GENPAT 3,21,56,40,8,24,24,88,36,8
9390 LET Y=0
9400 GENPAT 1,140,0,0,153,255,102,0,0,0
9410 RETURN
9500 DIM B(106)
9510 FOR T=1 TO 100: READ B(T): NEXT T
9520 DATA 0,0,-1,0,3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,2,0,0,-1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,-3,5,0,0,0,6,0,3,4,2,0,1,
0,0,-2,0,0,0,0,0,0,-5,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,-2,0,0,4,0,0,0,0
9530 DATA 0,5,0,-4,0,-5,-6,0,-3,0,0,1,0,0,-7,0,0,0,6,0,0,0,0,0,-4,0,0,-6,0,-7,0
9999 RETURN
10000 SAVE "SNAKES AND LADDERS"
10010 POKE 64862,13
10020 RUN

```



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Bit Mapping - Part 2

Last month I showed you how to configure Black Beauty into a bit-mapped mode, and how to go about writing a machine code program that would allow easy transfer of data to the screen. There is a much simpler method of doing this, but I deliberately showed you the hard way so that you would know how the VDP operates and, of course, the same routine could be used on the MSX or Einstein machines, or, for that matter, any machine that uses the Texas VDP chip.

The following routine is in the MTX ROM. You use exactly the same parameters as set up in last months program:

```
3 = CSR x,y  
4 = PAPER n  
6 = INK n
```

However, instead of having to write the routine yourself, just **CALL £00BC..**. That's all there is to it ! There is no need to re-configure VRAM, just use the Basic command **VS 4** as the first line in your program and let rom take care of it for you. While I'm on the plane, I'll try to think up some more goodies ...★

```
10 VS 4 : CLS  
ASSEM 20  
;ROUTINE TO PRINT "THIS IS A TEST"  
;  
LD HL,BUFFER  
LD B,19  
LOOP: LD A,(HL)  
CALL £00BC  
INC HL  
DJNZ LOOP  
STOP: JR STOP  
BUFFER:DB 6,1,3,0,0,'THIS IS A TEST'
```

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