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August 1988  
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# Computing with the AMSTRAD



Vol. 2 No. 8 August 1988

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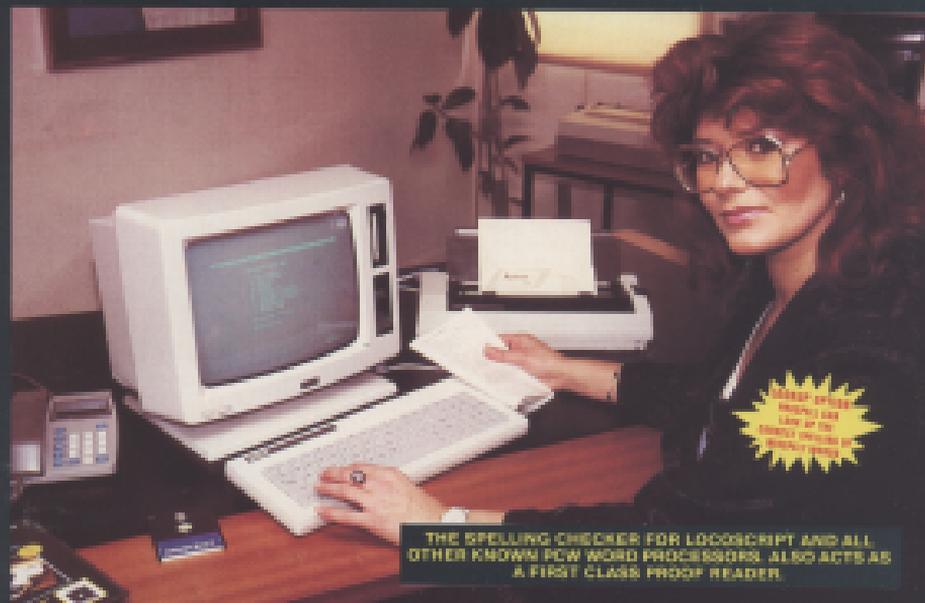
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### STEP 2. LISTEN TO OTHER USERS

The company releases it has represented. The first part of the program is a detailed user manual which is available in the user and Librarian's Choice software reviews. The second part of the program is a detailed user manual which is available in the user and Librarian's Choice software reviews.

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V.A. Green, Green Reviews

### STEP 3. ASK THE EXPERTS, WHO WILL HAVE CAMSOFT'S

Specialized software reviews in their own, and a comprehensive review of the software. The user manual is available in the user and Librarian's Choice software reviews.



### CAMSOFT's A to Z Guide on where to get help:

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BASIC	Camsoft	\$49.95	1985	1.0
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SACROFT'S Adele Kross-Roberts, technical support, and Jim Backworth, training manager, giving a dramatized presentation of Sage business software.

The demonstration was just one of a succession of non-stop business presentations which played daily to packed houses in the 150 seat theatre at the three day Amstrad Computer Show.

## Crackdown on copiers

A CRACKDOWN on sales of tape-to-tape copying devices was ordered by Database Exhibitions during the Amstrad Computer Show.

This followed reports that at least two companies had deliberately ignored a directive from the organisers that the products encouraging piracy should not be sold.

"We told them quite plainly that if they persisted, we would have to ask them to leave the show immediately", said Peter Barnard of Database.

"It was particularly irritating

AMSTRAD computers finally came of age during the fourth national show held in London. For the first time, businessmen and women along with professional users almost outnumbered hobbyists among the 13,000 visitors to the three days event.

Within an hour of the doors opening on Friday, exhibitors reported a statistically heavy demand from serious users, particularly those interested in the two PCW models. And a

significant proportion of this came from overseas visitors - mainly from Europe - eager to take part in the Amstrad experience in England, where it all started.

Many came looking for goods to import to their own countries where demand is currently outstripping supply. As a result there were numerous reports of deals worth in excess of £100,000 being struck over the weekend.

One exhibitor confided to *Computing with the Amstrad*

that an export contract he had signed would result in income of not less than £500,000 during the next 12 months.

"I came hoping for a breakthrough and it couldn't have been better", he said.

Gareth Lister of networking specialists Northern Computers best summed up the show: "I've been at each of the Amstrad Computer Shows and each one has reflected back what has been happening in the market.

"Since the first one, where it was mainly enthusiasts - and a lot of youngsters - the type of people attending has been transformed.

"This latest one exactly mirrored what has been happening of late with its shift to business.

"Not that it means it was full of people in bowler hats wearing ties - although there were a few of those around - but there was a substantial number of what I took to be self-employed people or those with greater business."

Richard White of Quest International was yet another who noticed the swing to the more serious user. "People were looking for products to make their machines more useful, rather than just to entertain them", he said.

Not that the show was exclusively the domain of the business market. Far from it. The number of new games for the CPC range in fact outnumbered those launched at any previous show.

"I took my 10-year-old son along with me and left him to his own devices while I looked for some business software", said game owner Paul Johnson.

"Obviously he was quite happy, because after three hours I had to drag him away from some games or other.

"As far as I am concerned it proved it was a great show, catering for all ages and tastes".

in the light of the fact they had chosen to ignore our previous warning. But you can rest assured we will make certain it doesn't happen again".

Yet at least one of the companies that had slipped through the net claimed it had ignored the instructions from Database because of Amstrad's own attitude to copying.

"How you have the firm that is offering twin tape decks with its hi fi equipment. And what more obvious purpose do they have apart from copying other tapes", asked the inter-exhibitor.



THE news that MML Systems was giving away free PCW512s at the Amstrad Computer Show resulted in a posse of computer journalists heading in their direction.

It turned out the laugh was on them. For the "freebie" was a paper cut-out of the machine that they needed to assemble themselves.

Andrew Clarke, of MML, and Alan Post, the wife of William Post, head of New Star Software, show off the joke offer.

## New award for 8256

AMSTRAD'S money-spinning PCW8256 has gained its second award in just two months, being named top in the consumer durables category at the 1986 Awards for Marketing.

This follows its success at the British Microcomputing Awards when it was judged the Best Home and Small Business Computer of the Year.

Alan Sagar, Amstrad's chairman, who was tipped by

newspaper publisher Eddie Shaw for the Marketing Personality of the Year award, received the Crystal Lighthouse Trophy from Geoffrey John, chairman of Allied Bakeries, at the Dorchester Hotel, London.

The annual awards, organised by The Marketing Society and its co-sponsors Marketing Week, this year attracted over 80 nominations for individuals and organisations.

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# Modem battle rages on

THE battle for the Amstrad modem market is still being waged fiercely despite the fact that the company itself has already nominated Pace Micro Technology to carry its standard.

One leading challenger, Modern House, is claiming that Amstrad has made a major marketing mistake by deciding to lend its name to the Nightingale from Pace.

"As far as I am concerned, Amstrad has not looked around the market sufficiently before making its decision", insists Keith Rose, boss of Modern House.

"I have the greatest respect for Alan Sugar, and that's why I suspect he was not in on this, for there is little doubt he could have got a better deal from us or someone else".

Rose claims that notwithstanding Amstrad's decision to badge the Pace Nightingale, the Modern House Amstrad package will come out on top in the battle for customers. We can't really lose", he told Computing with the Amstrad, "after all our package is not only better but cheaper".

Charger it is, for although the Amstrad/Pace modem is being offered for sale for £29.95, the additional cost of the software and interface from Pace would bring the total package price to more than £150.

In its own case, Modern House is offering a complete package based on its Voyager 2 modem for less than £120.

But does the Modern House come bundle compare favour-



Keith Rose

ably with the well known Nightingale modems and software? According to Keith Rose, there is no doubt.

"It has everything including auto dial and auto answer as standard", he says, "and it compares most favourably with the Pace package".

"If people are in any doubt perhaps they should realise that this is the only Amstrad CPC communications software currently stocked by Boots stores. And they are rapidly making a name for themselves in the games field".

The first headline in what is likely to be a long and bitter battle for the Amstrad modem market was filed at the Amstrad Computer Show.

Modern House offered its Amstrad come package at a special show price of £29.95, while Pace countered with £175.

# An IBM clone for £399?

AMSTRAD is to launch its top secret IBM clone at the PCW Show in London on September 4 with a price tag of £399.

Though this has yet to be confirmed by the company, the news came from a source close to Amstrad itself.

If it proves to be correct, Amstrad will once again confront the market, where it has been confidently predicted the new machine will go on sale for £399.

However the one cloud on Amstrad's horizon, according to Computing with the Amstrad's informant, is that the back room boys are still having problems with the machine's graphics.

"This is the only thing that is holding them back for the moment", said our source. "but you can be certain that with Alan Sugar waving the big stick behind them they are pulling out all stops".

Meanwhile Amstrad is maintaining an official silence on the subject of the IBM-compatible computer.

Considered about it at the Amstrad Computer Show,

Amstrad technical wizard Roland Peavy was non-committal. "The standard reply is you shouldn't believe what you read in the newspapers", he said.

"One of the ways Amstrad stands out from other computer manufacturers is that you will only hear about new machines when they are ready to roll into the shops.

"Within a week of launch, you'll be able to buy one".

If the machine does hit the streets in September it may well be in time to meet the requirements for the priced Open University students course.

The OU recently asked all manufacturers for their comments on its specifications, which include that it should be sufficiently IBM-compatible to run both Lotus 123 and dBase packages. And they are asking for this and a lot more for just £399.

If the £399 price is right it would seem that there's just about only the Amstrad machine that could fit the bill", said one industry analyst.

Meanwhile a leading computer magazine in Germany has reported that the Amstrad IBM clone will be on sale there in September, with a price tag of £300.

## DIGGING FOR CHIPS?

COMPUTERISED annual gardening becomes possible with the new release, Planter's Guide Pack, for the CPC range.

RAI Associates have listed over 1,000 plants and by keying in the conditions found in the garden, a list of suitable ones will be displayed.

The height, colour and best month for steady of years plant is also listed. An accompanying book gives a comprehensive description of each plant, plus a botanical/chemical and common/folklorical index.

# A kiss from Biggles



EXHIBITION organiser Christine Lees was the envy of all the girls at the Amstrad Computer Show when heart-throb actor Neil Dimes planted a kiss on her cheek.

Neil, the star of the movie "Biggles", was there to launch the computer game of the same name on the Microsoft stand.

## Free CPC games

FOR the first time MicroLink is offering free software for the Amstrad CPC range, with 30 new games available for downloading.

Among the titles on offer are Missile Command, Orkell, Town Cycles, Castle of Fear and Digger.

## Compilers for 8256

IBM's new versions of Pro Pascal and Pro Fortran compilers have been launched for the PCWB256.

Prospero Software is making them available through Software Toolshed, the Dunstable-based utility software distributor at £75 each.

Andrew Lomas, marketing manager for Prospero said: "Amateur users can now have a try at programming using some of the best professional software available and at a minimal cost".

Both products are equipped with a number of extensions such as long integers, random-access file handling and single and double precision floating point arithmetic.

The Amstrad versions feature new-style packaging and A5 sized manuals.

## WORDSTAR UPGRADE

AN improved version of Prolet WordStar has been released by MicroPro for the CPC8128, PCWB256 and 8512.

Prolet WordStar Deluxe has all the features of the original program plus SpellStar, for checking spelling, and a facility for creating a personal dictionary. Price: £89.95.



Programmer Matthew Neal explaining the Amstrad to Joel Brumby, Andrew Jones and Luke Grant

## They're the micro beach boys

A SEASIDE cafe overlooking Anglesey, North Wales, is the unusual setting for the newest and probably the smallest computer club.

Retired amusement machine engineer Harry Trew, 62 years young, set up the club with his Amstrad PCWB256, in the beach pavilion and cafe at Llanfihangel, near Gony. "About five years ago I became interested in a computer using it to do the cafe accounts. Now I have retired I thought it a good idea to encourage youngsters and give up to see the cafe as a base for swapping computer ideas and knowledge", said

Harry. The nearest club is at Colwyn Bay, about 15 miles away.

"We have two local experts able to help the youngsters. Some of them are studying A levels and use the machine for their homework".

When Computing with the Amstrad first about the Welsh club we contacted InterAction's Community Computers UK's managing director, Moll Lovell.

She said: "We are more than happy to respond. We will send him two of our handbooks which will answer all his problems about setting up a computer club".

## Focus on fun

UNARMED combat skills are vital factors in the new adventure game for the CPC range released by Acclaim.

The object is The First Axis to defeat the cyborgs in a race for artifacts from different periods of history.

It contains realistic graphics and multi-level challenges. The disc version costs £14.95, the cassette £9.95.

\*\*\*

THE CPC version of Mercenary - Escape from Tang - is to be re-released next month by Newagen. It will cost £9.95.

\*\*\*

GOBLING and "horrible funny spiders" are promised in the new adventure game for the CPC range.

The Knight, from CRL, has the ancient wizard Grandad riding Blimbo into a quest to find a dragon's secret cave.

The game is split in three parts and has over 100 locations. It will cost £7.95.

\*\*\*

FLAME-shooters, grenades and rocket launchers have come into their own in the war game Green Beret from Imagine Software for the CPC range.

Players act as a war machine and have to infiltrate four of the enemy's defense installations.

The game can be played via keyboard or with joystick. The cassette version costs £8.95 and the disc £14.95.

\*\*\*

A COMPUTER game version of the science fiction television series 'V' is the latest offering from Ocean Software for CPC computers.

In the game the visitors plot to destroy the Earth's population from a mother ship commanded by their leader Diana.

The game can be played by joystick or keyboard. The cassette costs £8.95 and the disc £14.95.

## Insure against breakdowns

A UNIQUE personal computer insurance package which for the first time offers breakdown cover is now available to subscribers to Computing with the Amstrad.

Underwritten by the giant Cornhill Insurance group, the scheme also provides protection against theft, accidental loss and damage of savings of up to 50 per cent, making it the cheapest in the country.

While the theft clause only applies to micros that are stolen from lockable buildings, the accidental loss and damage cover is for anywhere in the UK

- even while the computer is in transit.

Organized by Database Publications on behalf of its readers with leading brokers Mason and Mason, the breakdown section covers call out, labour and materials charges for all micros not under warranty.

As with all current policies, different rates apply to urban and metropolitan areas, the latter being judged high risk areas for theft.

Typical examples of annual premiums revealed that cover for a system - micro and peripherals - valued at £200

would be £15, at £500 some £18, and at £1,000 approximately £25.

Businessmen who subscribe to Computing with the Amstrad will also have the opportunity to join a company scheme which provides additional cover.

"The market has been crying out for a policy of this kind - particularly involving breakdown - for parts", says Derek Moxley, head of Database. "We are just pleased that we are able to offer it first to subscribers to Computing with the Amstrad".

For further details see Page 85.

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Both languages come as complete packages of standard Amstrad 5<sup>1/4</sup> disks with full documentation.

### The most complete PASCAL £49.95.

PASCAL/MT+ is a full ISO standard PASCAL, extended to provide a comprehensive professional programming environment for industrial, business and educational applications.

It's faster, more versatile, more portable and easier to use in sophisticated applications demanding segmented development.

The package includes a compiler to generate relocatable object files, a linker to generate executable files from compiler outputs, a run-time support library covering transcendental functions, machine interrupts and other tasks, a disassembler and a symbolic debugger.

As well as standard ISO numerics, PASCAL/MT+ supports BCD and floating point real numbers for arithmetic precision. Special features reduce program size and enhance I/O capabilities. PASCAL/MT+ is the fully implemented PASCAL you can start with, play with and never outgrow.

### Ten times faster with CBASIC £49.95.

CBASIC Compiler is a native code compiler that allows separate modules to be written, tested and combined to create a complete program. And it combines machine code speed with BASIC ease to produce programs that execute eight to ten times faster than the same interpreted programs.

A fully integrated set of device independent graphics statements and functions permits direct output to any graphics peripheral without recompiling.

Extended precision 10-digit decimal arithmetic ensures that fractional parts of pound amounts are exact and ledgers balance to the penny.

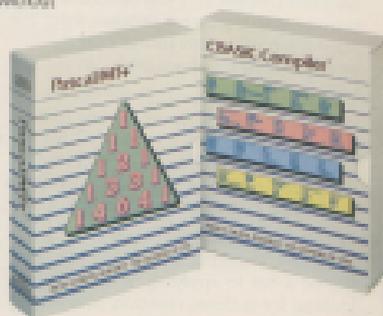
CBASIC Compiler also supports integer arithmetic, so you can use integer variables to increase execution speed.

Multiple line-function capability with multiple parameters provides features found in block-structured languages. Local variables can be declared in an MLR/ML Functions may be declared as external, belonging to an entirely different program module.

### Development Potential.

PASCAL/MT+ and CBASIC Compiler run on the Amstrad CPC 6128, PCW 8256, CPC 664 and CPC 464 with DD-1 disk drive. Use of graphics with CBASIC Compiler is only available on CPC 6128 and PCW 8256.

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**L**ET'S leave behind the lumps we get entangled with last month and move on to a whole new way of programming. But first we'll look at an old, horrible way of programming in the form of Program 1.

```
10 REM Program 1
20 PRINT "Enter monthly income"
30 INPUT monthly
40 IF monthly<200 THEN GOTO 100 ELSE
   GOTO 300
100 REM below tax threshold
110 PRINT "net pay is 'monthly' tax
   paid is 0"
120 GOTO 300
300 REM tax routine
110 tax=monthly*.1
120 net=monthly-tax
130 PRINT "net pay is 'net' tax paid
   is 'tax"
140 GOTO 300
300 END
```

Program 1

By now you should be well aware of my prejudice against GOTOs. They should be avoided at all costs, but in Program 1 they're not too bad as it's fairly easy to see what's happening.

All the program does is ask you how much you earn per month and stores it in the variable monthly. Line 40 then tests monthly to see if it is less than 200, in which case no tax has to be paid. If this is so the program jumps to line 100. Otherwise it goes to line 300.

Suppose that monthly had the value 100. In this case it's true that monthly is less than 200, so the program immediately moves to line 100. This is just a REM hinting at what the next few lines are going to do.

In fact they don't do much. Line 110 just tells you your net pay and the fact that you pay no tax. The next line is more interesting. Its GOTO has the program going to line 300, which is the END that ends the program.

Now (monthly was 300 or over, say 300, the rest of line 40 would fail and the part after the ELSE would be performed. This sends the program to line 300 which is the start of a section of code that works out the tax paid and the net pay.

There's nothing difficult in either

# GOSUB!

## It isn't an instruction to collect your pay in advance, but it makes life easier in other ways

By PETE BIBBY

the coding or the maths. At the end of that, line 340 tells the program to GOTO line 300, the end again.

This last GOTO isn't really necessary, as the program would have come to line 300 anyway. However it's good practice to put it in to keep things tidy and allow easier modification of the program.

Notice the way that the IF of line 40 chooses between two sections of code. Also see how the two bits of code are completely separate. I've highlighted this by using line numbers starting at 100 and 300 for each section.

Only one of these bits of code is performed, the GOTOs being used to leap over the unused lines. Figure 1 shows the program's flow of control diagrammatically.

This idea of having separate sections of a program doing separate things is extremely important, as you'll find when you come to write more complicated, practical programs of your own. We'll see that they make it much easier to write, correct and modify programs.

We can also be fairly confident that they will work. The trouble is the GOTOs are messy and in a long

program they get messier. What we need are subroutines. Program 11 has an example of one of these in use.

Looking at lines 10 to 60 the program seems fairly straightforward. It takes a number from the keyboard and stores it in number. Line 60 obviously prints out the value of number squared and line 60 brings things to a halt. But what is this GOSUB 100 in line 40?

GOSUB tells the micro that it is to go to a section of code beginning at the line specified—in this case 100—and perform that. This code is known as a subroutine. The Amstrad obeys line 40 and goes to the subroutine starting at line 100.

This is just a REM labelling the subroutine. Take my advice, and always use a REM or two to explain what the subroutine does—or at least what you hope it does. It saves a lot of

```
10 REM Program 11
20 PRINT "Give me a number"
30 INPUT number
40 GOSUB 100
50 PRINT "the square of 'number' is "
   square
60 END
100 REM square routine
110 square=number*number
120 RETURN
```

Program 11

time, trouble and torment when you come to correcting or debugging faulty programs.

Once the program has entered the subroutine at line 100 it carries on as normal, going from line to line. In this case it ignores the REM and goes on to calculate the square of number, storing it in square.

The next line contains another new keyword, RETURN. This does two things. First of all it marks the end of the subroutine - note that there's nothing to show the start of a subroutine, hence the use of a REM.

In addition to that it also tells the micro to go back to the line that follows the one that called the subroutine, the line after the original GOSUB.

In this case it was line 40 that sent the program hurtling off to the subroutine starting at line 100, so the RETURN of line 120 sends the program back to line 50.

The micro then carries on as normal, going from line to line. Line 50 just displays the value of square and the next line, 60, ends the program.

If you like you can look on the subroutine as a little program in its own right. In Program II we only had one simple assignment statement before the micro came across the

RETURN that ended the subroutine.

In fact you can have all the normal Basic commands in a subroutine. So you can have loops, IF statements and even subroutines.

More of the latter later, but the point to grasp here is that GOSUB allows us to use a section of code without all the messiness we'd meet if we tried doing it with GOTOs.

A closer look at Program II produces a bit of a puzzle. After all, the END of line 90 brings things to a halt. So how does the program get to use lines 150 to 170 which come after the END?

The answer lies in the fact that the GOSUB that accesses the routine comes before the END. As this sends the program off to the code beginning at line 100 the END is jumped over.

It's rather like the way the GOTOs leap over code in Program I. At the end of the subroutine the program goes back to line 50 and then reaches the END of line 60, this END has to be there. Try leaving it out and see what happens. You get an:

## Inspected RETURN is 120

What's happened is that the program has performed as before, calling the subroutine and then RETURNing to the line after it, and carrying on from there. Only now the END is missing.

The program carries on undaunted and gets on with executing lines 100 and 110. So far so good, but what does the poor Amstrad do with the RETURN of line 120?

Normally when it needs a GOSUB the micro keeps a note of the following line number so it knows where to go back to when it needs a RETURN.

The GOSUBs and RETURNs are neatly paired, except at line 120 where the program now comes across a RETURN without having a matching GOSUB and hence no place to return to. The result is the computer gives up and an error message is issued.

So the rule is tuck your subroutines away at the end of the program after an END. You can look on these subroutines at the end of the program as similar to the appendices of a book.

When the program comes across a GOSUB it refers to the subroutines at the end of the program to find out what to do. After this brief diversion it

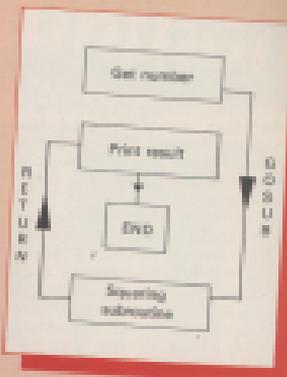


Figure 4. Flow of control for Program II

carries on with the main program. Figure 4 shows the flow of control in Program II.

Program III is a variation of Program I. This time it uses the much superior subroutines rather than the horrible GOTOs.

The first three lines do the same job as before, but line 40 has changed. It now chooses between two subroutines, rather than two sections of code insulated from each other by a series of GOTO-inspired jumps.

The code in these two subroutines is just the same as before, except that now they are tucked away after the END of line 60 and they are both terminated with RETURN.

In this case it makes little or no

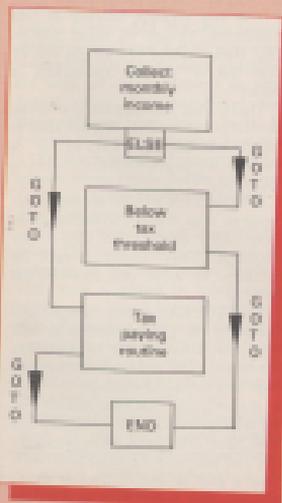


Figure 3. Flow of control for Program I

```

10 REM Program III
20 PRINT "Enter monthly income"
30 INPUT monthly
40 IF monthly<200 THEN GOSUB 100 ELSE
   GOSUB 200
50 END
100 REM below tax threshold
110 PRINT "net pay is 'monthly' tax
   paid is 0"
120 RETURN
200 REM tax routine
210 tax=monthly*.1
220 net=monthly-tax
230 PRINT "net pay is 'net' tax
   paid is " tax
240 RETURN
  
```

Program III

## From Page 17

difference whether we use subroutines or not. The code is practically the same, although I think you'll agree that once you know about subroutines, Program III is easier to follow. As well as making programs simpler subroutines can also save a lot of typing.

Many other programs use the same bits of code over and over again with only minor differences. A games program might calculate the score after every screen, the only difference in the sums being the actual bonus per screen held in, say, the numeric variable bonus.

It's much easier to have just one scoring subroutine and call it with the appropriate value of bonus, rather than copy out all the lines of the scoring routine each time you want to use it.

Subroutines not only simplify programs, they also make it much easier to alter them. Suppose that the tax laws suddenly changed and instead of being taxed at 10 per cent it becomes 20 per cent.

In Program I we have to search through the listing, find the appropriate line and change it. In Program III we can go straight to the tax routine subroutine and modify that in the light of the new rate.

In fact we could change all the code in that subroutine, adding new lines, and the program would still work. We could plug in an entirely new routine as needed, without having to worry about the rest of the program.

In the longer, more practical programs that you'll soon be writing this ability to modify programs by changing the subroutines makes life a lot easier. But before you start on creating an epic listing have a look at Program IV.

It consists of just two subroutines. The first — lines 100 to 130 — simply asks for the user's age and stores it in age. The second — lines 200 to 260 — prints out an appropriate message if the right age is entered.

Notice how the subroutines begin with an explanatory REM and each start on a line number which is a multiple of 100, making them easy to find.

The program itself is deceptively simple, but it does show a couple of

```
10 REM Program IV
20 GOSUB 100 collects age
30 GOSUB 200 displays message
40 END
100 REM collects age
110 PRINT "How old are you?"
120 INPUT age
130 RETURN
200 REM displays message
210 IF age=0 THEN PRINT "Liar"
220 IF age=0 AND age<3 THEN PRINT "to
a heart to read early"
230 IF age=18 THEN PRINT "You can't r
ate"
240 IF age<12 THEN PRINT "Over teen &
lissed?"
250 IF age=18 THEN PRINT "Your life i
s beginning again"
260 RETURN
```

Program IV

things. Look how short the main program is, it's only four lines long and one of those is a REM and another the END.

Really the only two lines doing the work are the two that call the subroutines. Yet in those two lines the whole structure of the program is shown clearly.

Can you see anything odd about lines 20 and 30? They both have a comment after them, but there's no REM. Normally this would cause a syntax error, but here nothing happens. Why not?

Let's look at line 30. First of all the Amstrad comes across the GOSUB 100. This is exactly what it does, working its way through the subroutine until it comes to line 130.

Here the RETURN tells the micro to go back to the statement following the one that called the routine. Hence the program goes straight to line 30. The message "collects age" is ignored completely so there's no syntax error.

It's the same with the next line. The "displays message" is lost because the GOSUB goes sliding — if there's such a word — and the RETURN returning to the next statement. This little trick allows the subroutines to be given a comment that makes the lines read like English. Unfortunately this only works on the CPC464. On the others in the CPC series you need a colon followed by a REM to annotate these lines.

I said earlier that subroutines could be looked on as mini-programs. They

```
10 REM Program V
20 GOSUB 100 collects age
30 GOSUB 200 displays message
40 END
100 REM collects age
110 PRINT "How old are you?"
120 INPUT age
130 RETURN
200 REM displays message
210 IF age=0 THEN GOSUB 300
220 IF age=0 AND age<3 THEN GOSUB 400
230 IF age=18 THEN GOSUB 500
240 IF age<12 THEN GOSUB 600
250 IF age=18 THEN GOSUB 700
260 RETURN
300 PRINT "Liar"
310 RETURN
400 PRINT "You heart to read early"
410 RETURN
500 PRINT "You can't vote"
510 RETURN
600 PRINT "Over teen & lissed?"
610 RETURN
700 PRINT "Your life is beginning ag
ain"
710 RETURN
```

Program V

can have IF statements and loops and all the normal structures. They can even call their own subroutines as Program V, which does the same job as Program IV, demonstrates.

The big change comes in the subroutine formed by lines 300 to 260. Here, instead of a simple PRINT after the IF, another subroutine is called.

These new subroutines are listed from lines 300 to 710. I haven't put in the normal opening REMs as I think the PRINT statements document them fully.

Of course it's a trivial example, but suppose that these subroutines were more useful than just a silly message. They might in fact be routines to work out age-related benefits.

So if you are between 18 and 65 and five years old the subroutine at 400 might contain all sorts of child welfare information and calculations. It might even call other subroutines.

● But none of that need worry. For the moment just grasp that the like big files have little files, so subroutines can call subroutines. Next time we'll have a look at this in greater detail and see how it can help us plan our programs.

# Backgammon

By PAUL GOODINGS

**T**HIS version of the traditional game for the Amstrad CPC series pits you against your mirror.

It is played on a rectangular board which is divided into two halves, the Outer table (left) and inner table (right). The tables are in turn divided horizontally so that each player has half the Outer and half the inner table. Each table contains 12 points between which your 15 pieces move.

The object is to move all your pieces into your inner table (the bottom righthand quarter of the board) and then off the board. Each player in turn throws the two dice and may move two points an equivalent number of points according to the value on the dice.

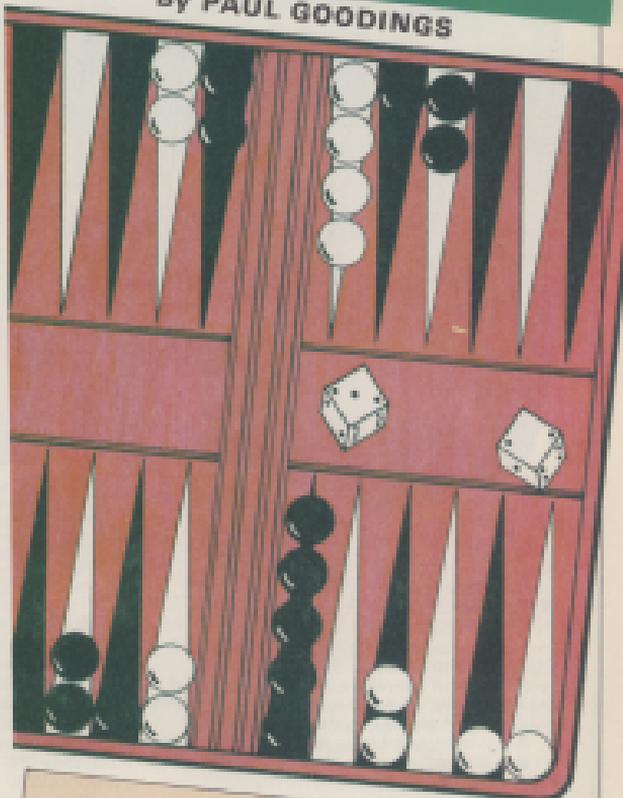
Alternatively a single piece may be moved according to the sum of the values of the dice. You have double moves when a doublet is thrown. The computer will move its pieces in a clockwise direction while you must move anti-clockwise.

Your piece may only land on a point which is either vacant, occupied by up to four of your own pieces or occupied by one of the computer's pieces - this is called a hit. Then the computer's piece goes to the middle of the table and the computer may not move again until the dice permit the movement of the hit piece to a vacant point (or a point occupied by one of your pieces) in your inner table. The computer may then resume play. You may be hit by the mirror in a similar fashion.

Only when all your pieces reach your inner table may you remove them from the board as the dice allow.

If you remove all your pieces from the board first, you are the winner. If the computer is hit or still has a piece in your inner table, you win a Backgammon. If the computer has not begun to remove its pieces from the board you win a Gammon or, if the computer has begun to remove it's pieces, you win a hit.

A game may be saved to tape or disc at any stage and detailed instructions can be called during a game while preserving the pieces' positions.



## MAIN VARIABLES

- col (24,2) Array holding coordinates of each point and number of pieces on each point.
- order (24,2) Array holding priority of each point in relation to the computer's next move.
- hit (1,12) Array holding coordinates of hit pieces.
- own, opp Array holding coordinates of hit pieces.
- hw, hp Numbers of hit pieces.
- point Point currently under examination.
- score, p\_score Scores.
- chance, card, pos Character codes of pieces.
- origin, dest Origin point and destination point of piece moved.

Full listing starts on Page 27

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NAME _____		
ADDRESS _____		
Post to: Modem House, 20 Longbrook Street, Exeter Devon EX4 6AF Tel: 03292 213100		







```

2338 count=UPPER(ascii(UP count))
2339 RETURN ELSE SPOKOUT count
2340 PRINT#9,"a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z"
2341 (2)
2342 FOR y# 1 TO 16:FOR x# 1 TO 3
2343 PRINT#9,chr(y),chr(x)
2344 FOR y# 1 TO 16:FOR x# 1 TO 3
2345 PRINT#9,chr(y),chr(x)
2346 FOR y# 1 TO 16:FOR x# 1 TO 3
2347 PRINT#9,chr(y),chr(x)
2348 CLOSE#9:RETURN
2349 REM *** load game ***
2350 CLS:OPEN I:PRINT"LOAD A GAME FROM
"MAP":LOCATE 5,20:PRINT a$
2351 LOCATE 1,18:FOR S:PRINT"what is
the name of the game?"a$
2352 name=UPPER(ascii(UP name))
2353 THEN name:RETURN ELSE OPEN name
2354 INPUT#9,"a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z"
2355 (2)
2356 FOR y# 1 TO 16:FOR x# 1 TO 2
2357 INPUT#9,chr(y),chr(x)
2358 FOR y# 1 TO 16:FOR x# 1 TO 2
2359 INPUT#9,chr(y),chr(x)
2360 FOR y# 1 TO 16:FOR x# 1 TO 2
2361 INPUT#9,chr(y),chr(x)
2362 CLOSE#9:PRINT#9"*****" THEN
name:END
2363 RETURN
2364 REM ** repeat game **
2365 FOR g# 1 TO 16
2366 IF col(point,1) THEN FOR y# 1 TO
col(point,1):ch$=9:GOTO 2356:NEXT
2367 IF col(point,2) THEN FOR y# 1 TO
col(point,2):ch$=9:GOTO 2356:NEXT
2368 NEXT:FOR x# 1 TO 2
2369 FOR y# 1 TO 16:LOCATE chr(y),11:
chr(x),2:PRINT CHR$(y)CHR$(x)
2370 FOR y# 1 TO 16:LOCATE chr(y),11:
chr(y),2:PRINT CHR$(y)CHR$(x)
2371 RETURN
2372 REM *** read coordinates & print
initial placements ***
2373 RESTORE I:G
2374 FOR g# 1 TO 24
2375 READ col(point,1):READ col(point,
2):READ col(point,3)
2376 FOR y# 1 TO col(point,1):ch$=9:
GOTO 2356:NEXT
2377 FOR y# 1 TO col(point,2):ch$=9:
GOTO 2356:NEXT
2378 NEXT:RETURN
2379 DATA 8,2,17,A,B,24,A,B,21,A,B,20
A,B,23,A,23
2380 DATA 8,A,18,1,2,A,15,A,B,13,A,B,A,
8,A,B,A,5,3
2381 DATA 5,A,18,A,B,8,A,B,7,A,B,12,A,
5,15,A,B,18
2382 DATA 8,2,22,A,B,25,A,B,20,A,B,21

```

```

A,B,24,1,1,17
2383 REM *** draw board ***
2384 BORDER 8:PAPER 8:FOR S:GCL:FOR PAPER
3
2385 LOCATE 28,20:PRINT"Press":LOCATE
28,20:PRINT" to"
2386 LOCATE 1,23:PRINT" No Pieces":
LOCATE 1,23:PRINT"Your Pieces"
2387 LOCATE 28,20:PRINT"Player"
2388 PAPER 2:LOCATE 1,25:PRINT"SPC(1)
(LOCATE 1,15:PRINT"SPC(2)
2389 FOR S:LOCATE 3,2:PRINT"enter 1-16"
LOCATE 24,2:PRINT"enter color":G
1
2390 FOR y# 1 TO 16:LOCATE 1,y:PRINT"
(LOCATE 28,y:PRINT" (LOCATE 27,y
2391 PRINT" ".NEXT:G
2392 FOR y# 1 TO 16:STEP 2:PAPER 8
2393 LOCATE y,8:PRINT chr(17)-y)
2394 LOCATE y,28:PRINT chr(17)-y)
2395 PAPER 2:G:GOTO 2374:FOR y# 1 TO 16
LOCATE y,y:PRINT" *END
2396 y=1:NEXT:G
2397 FOR x# 2 TO 27:STEP 2:PAPER 8
2398 LOCATE x,8:PRINT chr(17)-x)
2399 LOCATE x,28:PRINT chr(17)-x)
2400 PAPER 2:G:GOTO 2374:FOR y# 1 TO 16
LOCATE y,y:PRINT" *END
2401 PAPER 2:G:GOTO 2374:FOR y# 1 TO 16
LOCATE y,y:PRINT" *END
2402 y=1:NEXT
2403 RETURN
2404 REM ***** Introduction ***
2405 MODE 1:PAPER 8:FOR S:G:FOR S
2406 LOCATE 2,1:PRINT STRING$(18,"")
LOCATE 3,20:PRINT STRING$(12,"")
2407 FOR y# 2 TO 24:LOCATE 1,y:PRINT"
(LOCATE 28,y:PRINT" *END
2408 FOR S:LOCATE 3,18:PRINT" * Begin
game *"
2409 FOR S:LOCATE 1,28:PRINT"by Paul
Goodings"
2410 FOR y# 1 TO 28:GOTO 2406:NEXT
2411 REM *** end ***
2412 TITLE:MODE 1:FOR S:LOCATE
14,1:PRINT"Background":FOR S
2413 LOCATE 14,2:PRINT STRING$(18,"")
1:FOR S:LOCATE 17,1:PRINT"MENU"
2414 LOCATE 1,8:PRINT"1. Instructions
"
2415 LOCATE 1,18:PRINT"2. Load game
(enter game from tape."
2416 LOCATE 1,22:PRINT"3. Save game
(enter game on tape."
2417 LOCATE 1,34:PRINT"4. Play Backg
game."

```

2418 FOR S:LOCATE 1,25:PRINT"Game...

# Game of the Month

From Page 23

**2488 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*** Occupied by 1 of my pieces) as then HIT 5 say as I move until I throw a die with a 1 or 5 equal to a POINT in your\*

**2489 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*\*DANGER** tableless or from right of board) which is not out of reach of 1 of your pieces.\*

**2490 LOCATE 1,10,PRINT\*** e.g. if I throw a 2 I may move to POINT 8 if 0% is vacant or table one of your pieces!

**2491 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*** When all your 7 pieces reach your DANGER TABLE they may be removed from the tableless roll-out!

**2492 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*\*at** If you throw a 1 & I have a piece on POINT 1, 10, or 12 & it will be recovered.\*

**2493 LOCATE 1,20,PRINT\*\*at** IF DANGER\*\* THEN 2494 ELSE 250

**2494 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*\*at** If you throw 3 but do not occupy 5 POINT 5, 4, or any POINT to left of 6! you say you score a piece from the POINT you occupy which is nearest to 5 to the POINT 5 (right of 6, e.g. if 6, ENTER 6).

**2495 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*\*** When both dice are thrown have the same values 2000 LE: the three may be played twice e.g. 1 or 2's through 4 pieces say scored 3 POINTS or 3 pieces 4 POINTS etc.\*

**2496 LOCATE 1,10,PRINT\*\*** If you cannot move HIT ENTER.\*

**2497 LOCATE 1,20,PRINT\*\*at** IF 10000+ \*\* THEN 2498 ELSE 250

**2498 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*\*** If you remove all your pieces from the board FIRST you win & score!\*

**2499 LOCATE 1,5,PRINT\*\*at** 10000000000 I printed if I will have piece in your DANGER TABLE or 0 as 0!\*

**2500 LOCATE 1,10,PRINT\*\*at** 1000000000000 I printed if I will have all my pieces on the board.\*

**2501 LOCATE 1,10,PRINT\*\*at** WEN 0% point 11 if I have started to remove my pieces.\*

**2502 FOR 5: LOCATE 1,20,PRINT\*\*100000: MOVE \*00000000\*\* THEN \*0004000: 2503 FOR 1: LOCATE 1,20,PRINT\*\*at: IF 0: MOVE\*\* THEN 2504**

**2504 RETURN**

2505 FOR \*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*



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**Program:** *Harvey Headbanger*  
**Price:** £7.99  
**Supplier:** Phoenix Wellington House, Upper St Martin's Lane, London WC2R 3SL  
**Tel:** 01-7378 8338

THE screen is set right from the very beginning as the Morby Python theme tune plays while the game loads in.

Harvey Headbanger and his real Harshish Highball are two rather unusual characters who swing about the screen like a pair of crazy overweight rockers on teapots.

You take the part of either Harvey or Harshish with either your Amstrad or a friend controlling your opponent.

The screen consists of a 6 by 8 matrix of boxes. As you swing into a new box it

## Headaches can be fun

changes colour. If you completely surround an area of the screen with your colour a number of cocktail glasses appear which you can collect for extra points.

If your opponent is within this area he is instantly popped, leaving you swinging head over heels on a teapot with a big toothy grin on your face. Of course at the same time your opponent is trying to pop you, making it rather a difficult feat to accomplish.

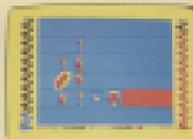
With such large characters dashing about the screen there are bound to be many collisions and this can be used as a weapon against your

opponent.

However it has the unfortunate effect of giving you a blinding headache leaving you dazed and careering randomly about the screen for a while. The cocktails when drunk give you extra immunity against these headaches and enable you to recover quickly.

If you can't find a friend to play against, the Amstrad makes an excellent opponent with five levels of difficulty. The graphics are top class, the characters well animated and the music to accompany the game is quite pleasant.

Harvey Headbanger is great fun to play and although the



basic idea of the game is quite simple it's very addictive, requiring strategy and planning in order to win.

There's not a great deal of originality these days, but this is definitely different. I can thoroughly recommend it.

### Richard Woodhouse

Sound:	4
Graphics:	5
Playability:	5
Value for money:	10
Overall:	5

**Program:** *Sai Combat*  
**Price:** £8.99 (Amstrad), £12.99 (Atari)  
**Supplier:** Microsoft, Maxwell House, 28 Warwick Street, London EC2R 3JF

Sai Combat is the latest program to appear in the ever-growing field of martial arts simulations. Sai Karate is similar to normal Karate, but with the addition of a variety of kicks with which to beat your opponent senseless.

You can choose either a 1 or 2 player game, with joystick or keyboard for control. A total of 18 different jumps, kicks and sweeps with your kick can be executed using combinations of joystick movement

## Whacking good

with or without fire button. The sound effects employed in the game are very realistic - the kick velocities through the air and lands with a satisfying crunch.

As both you and your opponent are armed with lengthy sticks you need to be both quick and clever to get in close enough to execute a karate style kick without being clattered round the head with a boom handle.

The action takes place against various colourful oriental settings. At the bottom of the screen there are

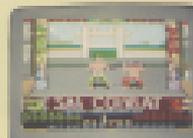
two pictures of a dragon's head.

These are both white at the beginning of the bout, but as you inflict damage upon your opponent his dragon begins to fill with colour. When it is completely coloured he loses a life.

Defeat him three times and you progress to the next level, of which there are eight in all.

Your opponents become increasingly stiffer and hit far harder - I was laid out by a single blow while necking a green tea.

Sai Combat has taken the



large colourful sprites of Yie Ai Kung Fu, and successfully combined them with the superior action of Exploding Fist. Not to say more.

James Kiddell

Sound:	7
Graphics:	8
Playability:	8
Value for money:	9
Overall:	8

**Program:** *Dr Plo and the Mines of Toros*  
**Price:** £7.99 (Amstrad), £14.95 (Atari)  
**Supplier:** Micro Power, Northwood House, North Street, Leeds LS1 2AA

YOUR old adversary the Master has taken over one of the moons of the planet Plo to mine for topazite, a rare mineral used in the building of a Time Instant Replay Unit (TIRU).

He plans to build his own TIRU to aid him in his plans to conquer the universe and he intends using your brain to make it more powerful. Can you, as the Doctor, put an end

## Who to the rescue

to his plans?

Out to stop you are the Controllers, Dalek-like machines that can sense your presence if you get too near.

Movement around the moon is by use of the platform and ladders that abound, but there is also a control lift that provides access to all sections of the complex.

There are two ways to get to this lift - both very dangerous and requiring split second timing.

The game can be saved and

you should be careful when using this facility. You score points by reaching machines with CCS written on them, and you only have the option of saving when you are at one of these machines.

Once you have saved in the computer does a hard reset. This means that if you save the game after having completed a difficult manoeuvre - something I do regularly when I can - you have to retrace the game back to the beginning.

The game itself, while having an excellent concept,



falls short in implementation. The graphics are jerky and sometimes near the standard we have come to expect from arcade adventures recently.

Sound:	1
Graphics:	2
Playability:	3
Value for money:	3
Overall:	4

**Program: Utopia**  
**Price: \$29.95 (ROM)**  
**Supplier: Amos, Via Studio,**  
**Lanham Place, Covington**  
**MSD 147, Tel: 01-888**  
**8553**

UTOPIA is a utility ROM enabling you with around 50 extra Basic commands in the form of RSDs. They can be split up roughly into disc utilities, programming utilities and ROM commands plus a few odds and ends.

The disc utilities include some of the commands found on the CP/M utilities disc, but they're much more convenient on ROM as they are instantly available.

**FORMAT** and **DISCOPY** will be familiar and are for

## Yours to command

formatting and copying discs. I will try **TYPE** and **DUMP** for displaying the contents of a file without actually loading it.

The normal **LOAD** and **SAVE** commands have been enhanced so, for example, it is now no longer necessary to load **HMMEM** before loading a binary file. Any block of memory can be saved as an **ASCII** file which wasn't previously possible.

There is a powerful disc editor which can be used for examining and modifying the contents of a disc. A similar facility does the same for memory.

The programming utilities

include **VARPS** which lists all variables used in a Basic program and **FN5** to list the names of all functions and the lines in which they occur.

**STATUS** displays useful information on a program, such as the start address, end address, length, first free location, memory taken up by the variables and so on.

**MOVE** allows you to move a block of Basic lines in a program. Regularly though, they're not remembered as you could and so with a program with line numbers like 10, 20, 50, 80, 30, 40, 70, 80.

You can remember 3, but Basic gets confused by



**GOTOs** and **GOTOS** as it can't find the lines.

The function keys are conveniently set up with useful functions like **List Mode 2** and **Run**. The definitions can be listed with **Tokans**.

Utopia is an excellent ROM and one which I can thoroughly recommend.

**Richard Weddmore**

**Program: Equinox**  
**Price: \$9.95 (RAMROM),**  
**\$14.95 (disk)**  
**Supplier: Micro Gen, Unit 12,**  
**The Western Centre, West-**  
**ern Road, Buntingford SG12**  
**1996, Tel: 0344 422217**

It's clean up the environment time, and what better to get rid of than all those nuclear containers left lying about.

If you'd prefer to practice first Mike-Geri's Equinox will show you how hard the task will be, even if the precise details may not be realistic.

The containers are dispersed throughout eight levels of an asteroid mine, and the disposal drill under your control has to deliver the radioactive containers to the

## Nuclear challenge

specifically designed chutes.

Nuclear objects may be picked up and dropped to enter the chute in this manageable task, and proper use of these is essential as the chute is constantly harassed and often destroyed by enemy aliens who infest the mines.

Nasty as they may be they show real character - one gets impatiently, while another is obviously a mutant dread driven daff by the radioactive levels.

Your dread has three lives, and the usual lives/energy remaining indicators appear at the top of the display. Also

provided are strange looking machines which transport the dread around the current level or have one level to another.

Unfortunately these odd ideas have to be paid for with a specially obtained credit, costing nothing more than one dread life. The magnetic life is free though, saving three lives energy.

The sprites are swift and smooth, and the design of the mine screens is clear and colourful.

The sound effectively describes the screen activity, and with a good title page, definable keys, a jolly tune and



a genuinely challenging game there shouldn't be any complaints.

This is a well finished product, one of a number of good programs released by Micro-Gen over the past few months. Recommended.

**Phil Hurfin**

<b>Sound:</b>	5
<b>Graphics:</b>	10
<b>Playability:</b>	8
<b>Value for money:</b>	5
<b>Overall:</b>	5

**Program: TurboBasic**  
**Price: \$14.95 (RAMROM),**  
**\$19.95 (disk)**  
**Supplier: Alan's, 180 Alga,**  
**Green Bank, Dunstable**  
**LU6 1AT, Tel: 0582**  
**89421**

**TURBOBASIC** is a Basic compiler which is designed to turn a Basic program into pure 286 machine code. The machine code can then be run directly with a consequent increase in performance.

The package consists of a tape or disc and small manual. On the disc version I used is the compiler itself and two demonstration programs written in Basic.

## Useful compiler

TurboBasic is a 286 machine code program which can be located anywhere in memory. It adds three new RSD commands: **MARK**, **COMPILER** and **RUN**.

Large Basic programs can be compiled directly from disc or tape and the code stored back on disc or tape.

The speed increase varies depending on what the program is doing and the code can be up to 40 times faster than Basic. However all variables and maths must be integer.

My only criticism is that the

manual is rather brief. All the information you require is there and an experienced programmer will have no trouble at all with it.

The compiler does impose certain restrictions and I would like to see more help for the novice programmer.

TurboBasic is far from perfect, but on the whole I prefer it to Ocean's Laser Compiler. It is much more flexible, it's easier to develop programs and it will cope with more Basic programs than Laser. If you're after speed and



haven't the time or knowledge to program in machine code Alan's TurboBasic could be just what you need. It won't solve all your problems and there are programming restrictions, but on the whole I can recommend it.

**Richard Weddmore**

**Program:** *Monopoly*  
**Price:** £9.99 (recommended), £14.99 (boxed)  
**Supplier:** Leisure Games, c/o Virgin Games, 2-4 Hanson Yard, Faversham Road, London NW17 3JQ. Tel: 01-727 8620

**MONOPOLY** from Washington Games is probably one of the most popular board games on the market.

Up to six people can play or the computer can play all six places. Once the players and the pieces have been selected you can then play the normal game or the short version.

The only difference between the two is that in the shorter one a time limit is set -

## Monopoly for one

the winner being the person with the most monopolies at the end of the time period.

Each player starts off with £1,000. If you land on unoccupied property you can buy it, but if you land on occupied property you must pay rent to the owner.

If you own a full set of properties you can buy houses and hotels to increase the value of the rent payable.

The computer acts as the banker and takes care of all transactions as well as rolling the dice and dealing out Chance and Community Chest cards.

The menu allows the player to instruct the computer during the game to mortgage or un mortgage property, list all properties with the owner's number and give players access to their own properties.

The computer can also be told to buy or sell houses and hotels, trade with another player, claim rent from someone who has landed on bought property and throw the dice.

The board displayed on the screen doesn't show the details of the spots, but is just used to move the pieces around.



Monopoly plays well and the fact that one player can play is the obvious advantage, although the computer version does tend to lack some of the atmosphere of the proper board game. **Ian Saunders**

Sound:	3
Graphics:	2
Playability:	2
Value for money:	2
Overall:	2

**Program:** *Heavy on the Magic*  
**Price:** £9.95  
**Supplier:** Galaxy Games, 24 King Street, Dulles, West Midlands B12 8JH

**THE** is the story of Axl the Axl who ever stopped the wizard during a session of wizard battling.

For his sins he was banished to a dank dungeon beneath Colodren's Pike. Armed only with OSE grade 3 Magic, he sets out to find the exit.

**Heavy on the Magic** is an adventure game which incorporates animated graphics, as opposed to an arcade adventure game.

The upper half of the screen

## Animated adventure

shows a pretty picture of Axl and his immediate surroundings and the lower half is divided into three windows.

The first shows spells, inventory or spots. The second is the window in which you enter your commands and receive answers to your queries. The third displays your levels of skill and luck.

The game is accompanied by a well written booklet which, in true adventure tradition, tells you the basic minimum about the game. One of the main challenges of the game is learning how to

play it.

As the game begins Axl stands there, cloak blowing in the breeze, waiting for your first command.

The commands available are entered using a single letter, such as X for examine, followed by the name of the object to be examined.

Axl will then walk to the object, peer down at it and report his findings. Similar commands are available for Pick, Drop, directions and spells.

Learning to use spells correctly is a must if you are to



survive for any length of time in the dungeon.

**Heavy on the Magic** is a game that will keep any adventure happy for a long long time. **Steve Brook**

Sound:	2
Graphics:	3
Playability:	3
Value for money:	3
Overall:	3

**Program:** *Spiky Hazard*  
**Price:** £1.99  
**Supplier:** Fantasy Software, Wellington House, Upper St Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4RL. Tel: 01-579 8788

**ACCORDING** to the latest weather report there will be a severe frost tomorrow. Unless Spiky Hazard the hedgehog can gather sufficient food in the next 24 hours he won't be able to hibernate and will fall foul of the weather.

The aim of the game is simple - guide Hazard through each of the 57 chambers which run under the hedgehog. Each chamber contains an item of food, and Hazard

must consume each's last meal within the 24 hours.

Unfortunately for Hazard he is not the only inhabitant of the hedgehog. The chambers are over run with weasels, snails, worms and sulphur clouds, all of which are fatal to the touch.

The screens are well designed, and although the programmer didn't see overboard with his use of colour they are quite acceptable.

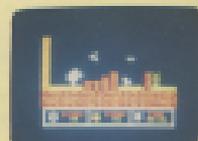
The status line at the bottom of the screen displays the number of lives remaining, number of items collected and

an elapsed time clock. The bad guys are easy to identify as they are always coloured pale blue.

The game can be played using either joystick or keyboard, and the choice of key is user-definable. Response to the keyboard is instant and the animation fluidities.

Successful negotiation of a screen depends on spotting the safe path between the bad guys and split second timing when making your run. The multitude of lives proves invaluable when calculating either of these factors.

## Prickly problems



**Spiky Hazard** is unlikely to top the software charts, but it is still a competent piece of programming. At a price of £1.99 it should sell well.

**Carol Barrow**

Sound:	2
Graphics:	2
Playability:	2
Value for money:	2
Overall:	2

**Program:** 3-D Clock Chess  
**Price:** £19.95  
**Supplier:** CP Software, 15  
Seaport Road, London  
N7 8AP. Tel: 01-272  
2878

**Program:** Colossus 4 Chess  
**Price:** £18.95  
**Supplier:** CDS Software, Silver  
House, Silver Street, Don-  
caster, South Yorkshire  
DN1 7AG. Tel: 0302  
27134

## NOW-CHESS ON THE PCW

3-D CLOCK is an impressive program written specifically for the PCW, and Colossus has earned itself the reputation of being the most powerful home computer chess program around.

The obvious first point of comparison in reviewing these two packages was to pit them directly against each other. Various levels of play were tried, and the results were unequivocal - Colossus won nine games out of the ten played.

Does a performance that does it mean that Colossus must be a better choice than 3-D Clock? Not necessarily.

In the first place screen presentation can be a crucial consideration in computer chess, and here 3-D Clock draws back what it loses in power to Colossus.

It offers superb graphics - in fact as good as that vector-writing linear GL display often left on the screen in computer games.

Secondly 3-D Clock gave its rival a good run for its money in most of the games. Colossus' record against a human former county player - me as a matter of fact, though that was a long time ago - was only slightly better than 3-D Clock. The scores were 5-3 and 3-3 respectively.

What is certain is that both these programs will offer a fair challenge to the majority of club players, without an interminable wait between each computer move.

Both offer all the standard facilities now expected in chess software: full play, listed computer moves, solving mating problems - unfortunately only of the chess variety - reverse board-colouration, save and load games from disc and so on.

Colossus has a wider range

of features but some players may well feel that 3-D Clock has all they will need.

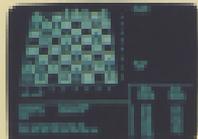
The 3-D Clock display consists of a large board with beautifully drawn shaded pieces and an animated analog chess clock, complete with buttons and involving second hands, all giving an amazing life-like effect.

But it is not just a matter of approximating the computer wizardry that went into its development - it really does recreate a match-play atmosphere.

One of the problems of a 3D board is that it can be difficult to distinguish pieces when they overlap on the display, and I occasionally found myself checking the tops of other free pieces to be certain that I had not made a mistake.

However the problem has been reduced in 3-D Clock by clear outlines and a good board angle.

The screen also shows digital read-outs of elapsed move time and total time, and various pieces of information concerning the program's activity, such as the number of positions it has analysed and the depth of its look-ahead



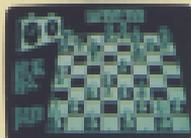
search measured in ply - as in plywood - a move by one side being one ply. It also shows the move it predicts you will make - which you can use as a hint, or an assessment based on pieces and position of how the program thinks you are doing and so forth.

As with all modern chess

programs the level of play is set on a sliding scale by how much thinking time the computer is allowed - in this case between two seconds and about 10 minutes.

During this time it will systematically search deeper and deeper, while displaying the best line it has so far found, and its time is up.

Colossus matches all the screen information given in 3-D Clock, but its display is not of the same standard. The 3D



board is smaller, the pieces are less well drawn and confusing, and overlaps sometimes causes serious problems of piece recognition.

Fortunately the 2D context has been kept, and produces a more readable and playable display.

When it comes to board control, however, Colossus wins hands down. Whereas in 3-D Clock all moves have to be entered in alphanumeric form - e7-e3 and so on - Colossus makes full use of the cursor keys, allowing you to keep an eye on the chess board instead of carefully looking at the keyboard for fear of making a mistake with the coordinates.

Another major plus for Colossus, and no doubt one of the reasons why it plays a stronger game, is that it uses its opponent's time to carry on thinking.

It assumes that its opponent will make the move it has predicted - as with 3-D Clock this can be displayed as a hint - and calculates a

response accordingly.

Of course if the opponent decides to do a different move the extra thinking time has been wasted, but I found in practice that Colossus was predicting nearly 50 per cent of my moves.

Other features not found in 3-D Clock include the ability to single-step backwards or forwards through a game and to disable the computer move and thus provide an electronic chess board for two players - illegal moves and positions are still trapped.

Unlike 3-D Clock, Colossus can disable the openings book (which incidentally is far more extensive than that of 3-D Clock), provide a continuous display of the last seven moves, adjust the mechanism controlling the extent to which the computer will play for a win or a draw and print out a symbolic representation of the current position instead of just a screen dump.

3-D Clock comes with just a folded piece of A5 paper. Colossus with a densely packed 20 page instruction manual.

Now, the author of Colossus has more to explain, but his manual does contain a mixture of redundant information.

In contrast the 3-D Clock instruction sheet is all lean meat and no fat, and crystal clear. Many technical writers would do well to take a leaf out of this book.

If you want to sit looking at a magnificent screen display, get the feeling of playing a real match and have a reasonably good game of chess plans for 3-D Clock.

If you want a stronger game, easier control of the pieces and are not too worried about good 3D graphics Colossus will be a better bet.

Geoffrey Jacobs

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## Adventuring with Gandalf



# There's always a better way to cheat!

**O**NE of the enjoyable things about writing an adventure column is the feedback from those who read it.

This month I have had an improvement to Mike Wong's cheat program and a detailed strategic overview of winning with Lords of Midnight, as well as the usual cheery letters, as well as the usual cheery letters. I like this last type as it usually offers criticism as well as advice.

I quite often do something about this criticism and indeed, this is how Hall of Fame started. Which seems like a good time to say that if you have any improvements to suggest, we not write in and let the know? Remember, this column is for you - I just write it!

You may remember my asking in my review of Lords of Midnight in the March 1988 issue, whether it was possible to capture Uthgarak without losing Xajorkith to the forces of Doordank. John Invern seems to have done so and has sent in a complete summary of how he did it

plus some general tips on playing the game.

This should help those of you who have written in asking for help and should help with the follow up, Doordank's Revenge.

You will of course, have noticed that I have started putting part of a map of an adventure in this column each month. This month we take our second look at Tarnmoorica. If anyone wants me to publish maps or parts of particular adventures please write in.

Therstein Konatzke has written from West Germany with an improvement to Mike Wong's cheat program that also featured in the March 1988 issue. Program 1 is the updated version.

David Brown offers help with Subrunk, Neverending Story and Heroes of Karn. Any reader who would like help with any of these adventures should write to him at 18 Sylvana Close, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB 10 0SH. Don't forget an a/c.

```

28 REM Mike Wong's Cheat program
29 REM Improved by T.Konatzke.
30 REM (c) Computing with the Aestral
40 REM a lot easier to use!
42 TAPE
50 MODE 3:INK 0,0:INK 1,20:INK
3,44:INK 3,340:INK 0
60 PRINT "Reset tape-counter and
insert cassette"
70 PRINT
80 PRINT "Press ESCAPE twice when you
see a (aaa) block I &"
90 PRINT
100 ON BREAK GOTO 370
110 END
120 @=VAL("1"*(4-ABS(POSI(47366))
,21)+ABS(POSI(47366)),")
130 @=VAL("1"*(4-ABS(POSI(47369))
,21)+ABS(POSI(47369)),2)
140 PRINT "Reset tape to 000"
    
```

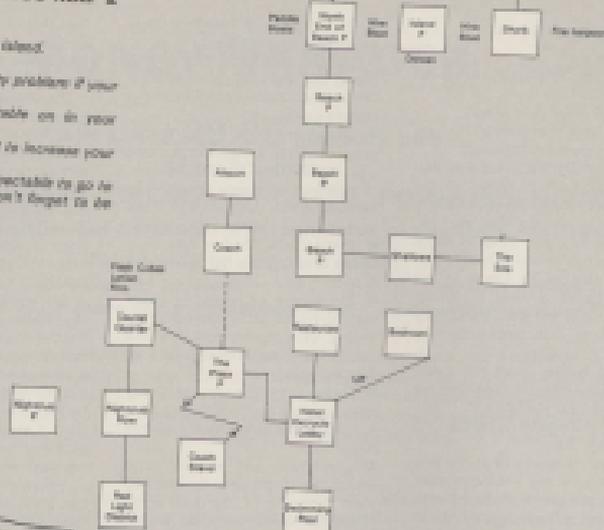
```

150 PRINT/PRINT
160 MEMORY a-c
170 PER 3: L&@ ""
180 CLR: MODE 3: PER 3: PRINT
"Modular"y PER 3: PRINT CHR(1)
190 PER me to a/c
200 @=POSI(3)
210 IF p(1) AND p(1) THEN PER 3:
PRINT CHR(1): GOTO 150
220 IF p(1) THEN PER 3: PRINT "y";
230 NEXT: PRINT CHR(17): PRINT:
PRINT: PRINT: PER 3: PRINT "M&D":y:
PER 3: INPUT q
240 @=VAL(CHR(167)+q),10)
250 IF q(1) THEN PER CLR: GOTO
260 GOTO 150
270 ON BREAK GOTO 290
280 GOTO 120
290 END
    
```

Program 1: The improved cheat program

## TERRORMOLINGS MAP 2

**P** - Take photos.  
 Get Dorian on the island.  
 Swim in the sea.  
 Subscribe is a nasty problem if your  
 bank isn't on sight.  
 Put something suitable on in your  
 Jackson list.  
 Eat in the restaurant to increase your  
 score - a silver pill.  
 Wear something respectable to go to  
 the nightclub and don't forget to be  
 neat.



## HALL OF FAME

**Mordor's Guest** (continued from last month) - Dennis Gaultier.

Use the battery to activate the droid and the Cretan opens to bite the guard at the end of the catcombs in order to get out.

In the arena, pick up the sword and shield and then smother the tiger to escape.

Kill the miniature and then cut it open to find part of Mordor's machine.

After getting the equating, follow the blue directions to the cave to fill it. Turn off your light to get past the octopus. At the bottom of the well, "walk" twice, and the water will rise.

Get the control button - you'll need it in the cylinder. Steal the newspaper to spiderman to get the point.

To get below the cylinder press the control button. The jester will open the door if you give him the points.

To get into the vault enter "parawear". The password to the

invisible barrier will be revealed if you spray the paint.

Do not send back the last part of Mordor's machine until all the treasure has been returned.

You must use the correct sequence in the reactor control room. Do not press the button in the erogenic chamber - or else!

**Return to Eden** (continued from last month) - Richard Hyams.

Clig at the twisted tree to find your roots. Throw the cling vine at the woodpile.

Drop six objects, but not the stone fruit, at the platform. Mend the branch with the glue. (Sounds like...)

You are only allowed to take one object at a time across the branch. Take the stalk first, the cherry is a grenade that will explode if dropped.

Wear the foglows to take the cold leaf and freeze the bag by dropping the leaf.

Play the stalk with the twigs and

the ants will follow you. Take the ants towards the fence and they will trample it down for you.

Wear the cloak and carry the bag. Make a catapult out of the rubber band and wishbone and fire the cherry bomb to make a path through the minefield.

Wait at the beach for an automated machine and then again at the east end of the beach. You can get out at the NW corner of the field, but make sure you have the stone fruit and air seed. Then go north into the river.

The answers to give to Graunch are:

- A: LOVE is the blind god.
- B: RUMOUR is the secret's thief.
- C: TIME is the great healer.
- D: LIFE is the most valuable possession.
- E: FIRE is the dangerous playmate.
- F: COMPUTER is the genius in the box.
- G: MAN gets water the more fast

## From Page 37

it goes on.

**10. NOTHING** is what the rich man wants.

**1. TREES** have cold blood.

If you have the roots you can go into the twisted roots again.

Put the electrical cabling and throw the flask of water at the bodysuited. If you have the piles you can leave via the grating, otherwise you will have to throw the bucket your credit card.

Only gamble six times at the casino. Listen at the fountains. Search the frame park thoroughly for adverts and remember the numbers on them.

In the house insert the credit card into the terminal and drop the coins near the statue.

Rip up the washing powder for a free train ticket.

Get out of the train at the first stop and go to the Habibihome lift. Enter the number from the adverts. Add a zero to two digit numbers. Do not visit the charity or the dentist. To get back to the station use 000.

## Lords of Midnight—J&A's Lives

**The concept:** An attack by 25,000 Free/Pay on Uthgarak from the north using the eastern approach route via Ithron, the Plains of Longrim and Deadheaps.

The main events in chronological order are as follows:

■ Recruitment of Free/Pay Lords as quickly as possible.

■ Holding battles on the Plains of Blood and Dawn to allow recruitment and deployment of more distant Lords.

■ Dispatch of a small force, approximately 3,000, north along the west flank for deception, recruitment of Lords Gloom and Lothern in the northwest, and the protection of Morlin on his quest.

■ Dispatch of Morlin with Harflame to seize the Ice Crown and hide it.

■ Movement of recruited Lords via the Forest of Wipers and the Plains of Longrim towards the rendezvous point just south of Deadheaps.

■ Defence of Conley and Dawn by four Lords and 5,500 men with a progressive withdrawal towards Sajeekit.

■ Combined and simultaneous attack on Uthgarak by 25,000 men made up of the main army (18,000) assembled at Deadheaps and a second army moving east from Gloom (6,100). This takes place on the 22nd day and succeeds in the following eight period (23RD NIGHT).

**Also:** To win the wargame, assuming Morlin and Lazor stay alive, all you have to do is capture Uthgarak. In principle there is no need to defend Majorith or defeat Doomdark's armies in the field.

You should constantly ask yourself if your actions are really necessary to achieve this aim and therefore avoid fighting unnecessary battles.

**Enemy capability:** The computer controls very large forces but they move to a great plan and without coordination. Doomdark's armies tend to attack piecemeal, take little notice of the odds and do not respond to feints or deception. Thus if you avoid the main enemy lines of advance it is possible to attack Uthgarak without first fighting any large battles.

**Soppy:** This is a vital aspect to the game and easily overlooked. Tired armies fight poorly and take heavy casualties. In essence, armies become tired following movement and, in particular, battle. They can be reenergized by rest, that is not moving, visiting settlements (villages, keeps and castles) and – best of all – lakes.

However lakes and settlements can only be used once – although they will replenish a force of any size. When moving a large force over roughly the same route it is essential to plan the allocation of supply resources in minute detail so that all the armies are in a good condition to fight. For instance, an army which arrives early at a rendezvous can regain its strength by resting and leave the lakes untouched for forces that arrive later. (To be continued)

## PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS

Aerita Flowers is having problems getting past the troll in Classic Adventures. She knows he wants some treasure but wants to know which one.

Lots of puns spring to mind here, such as "Egg him on" . . . "Don't be chicken-hearted" . . . "You could end up with egg on your face", and so on.

Throw the eggs to him and if you return to the location where you originally found them, saying "See the top boy" will restore them to your clutter (there we go again).

Simon Hadley is in difficulty with his first adventure, Message from Andromeda. You should **READ THE MESSAGE** and say **YES** when asked if you wish to investigate. Then **WAND THE SHIP** and **EXIT** on to the planet's

surface to begin the adventure.

Hilary Anderson keeps getting killed by the carnivorous willow tree in *Barad of the Rings*. Try **CRY HELP**. K. Pilgram is also stuck in this game at the Micono gate. Drop the pepper.

Timothy Haley has nearly reached the end of *Adventure Quest* but cannot find the Black Tower. From the standing stones go through the marsh to the vampire's house. From the high rooms go out and south through the quicksand and you will find it. The boots will stop you sinking in the quicksand.

Stephen Hopwood is stuck in the goblin's dungeon in *The Hobbit*. Before you try to escape search your surroundings and break a wooden door to get something that will increase your score later. To get out, wait until either Gandalf (the real one)

or Thorin appears. Then **SAY TO GANDALF/THORIN 'OPEN WINDOW'**. Then **SAY TO GANDALF/THORIN 'CARRY ME'**. Then **SAY TO GANDALF 'LEAVE'**, or if it is Thorin, **SAY TO THORIN 'GO WINDOW'**.

Because the game is in real time, you should realize that both of your friends may be dead somewhere and that waiting for them may be pointless. They also sub-consciously, so you may need to keep trying the above commands.

S. Saltmarsh is also tackling his first adventure, *Heroes of Kern*. Kill the lanternlight with the bible to get the money. The frog on the dead man has in *Baron*, one of the heroes, so kiss the frog. To get out of the dungeon give the money to the guard.

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- Reference, e.g. ABC123 for a cheque number or invoice reference.
- A class code, one of up to 50 defined by you to suit your needs e.g. 1-Home, 2-CD, 3-Travel, 4-PC, 5-Home, 6-Mortgage, 82-Bills or 99-Production, 01-New materials, 02-Assembly, 03-Printing, etc.
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٧ - اصبرايمة

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**T**HE classic format for arcade adventures appeared in 1984 when *Ultimate* unveiled *Knightlore* — the first 3D one to appear in Britain.

By now thousands of you must be familiar with the diamond-shaped 3D view created by looking down to the middle of each room from one of the corners.

However there still must be loads of you who have failed to crack the game and, apart from a couple of cheat codes, I have never seen a genuine analysis and fair solution of this original classic.

To play the game you must have a map (see Figure 1), an understanding of how and where the eight different objects are scattered and the ability to anticipate what order they must be placed in the central cauldron.

The map gives one of the eight

# A couple of classics

**ALEATOIRE** advises on *Knightlore*, and poses Ramanujan's problem

possible random scatters, and all you need do to generate the other seven is add 1 to each number and take the result modulo 8 — that is  $0 \rightarrow 1, 1 \rightarrow 2, \dots, 6 \rightarrow 7, 7 \rightarrow 0$ .

The order of objects into the

cauldron always starts somewhere in the cyclic pattern 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 4 2 7 1 6 5 3 and back to 7. As there are 14 objects in all knowing the first two required means you know precisely the order of the remaining 12 that must be collected, and so you can plan your itinerary accordingly.

Of-course moving around is not easy, but further analysis reveals that many of the rooms/areas can be ignored entirely because they are too dangerous, too avoiced or simply a waste of time. Such rooms are marked with an X in Figure 1.

Once all this is appreciated almost anyone who has a little expertise with the joystick and a lot of patience can solve the game. Note that patience is often essential. For example, the

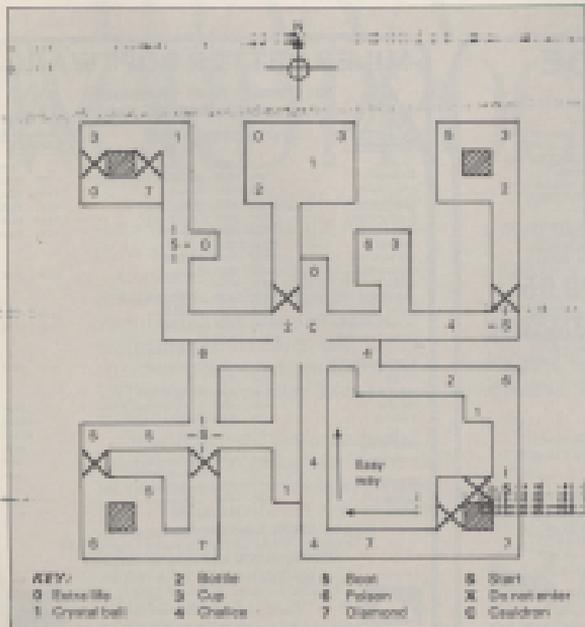


Figure 1: *Knightlore* map

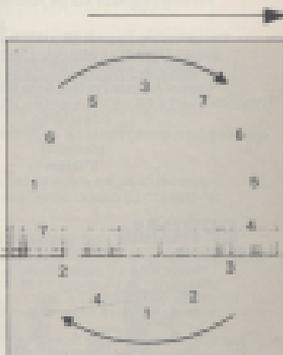


Figure 2: Cyclic order of objects into the cauldron



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# A Z80 assembler and screen editor

Part VIII of  
**COLIN  
FOSTER's**  
exploration  
of CP/M 2.2

**T**HIS month we'll look at **ZSM.COM** — a Z80 assembler for CP/M and **EDIT.COM** — a fairly basic but usable screen editor which you can use to create assembler source files.

Both of these programs are in the public domain and are available through the CP/M Users Group, but as a special service to our readers we are distributing them both together on this month's listings disc.

**ZSM.COM** is a typical CP/M assembler, and much of what follows will be applicable to any other similar program you may have. If you are used to Amstrad editor/assembler programs such as DevPac you'll find **ZSM** a bit different.

For a start you need a separate editor to create the source file on disc which the assembler will use as input instead of using an editor which comes built-in to the assembler — almost all CP/M assemblers and language compilers work in this way.

Figure 1 shows a simple **ZSM** example program as it would be

typed into an editor — this program uses **BDOS** function 9 to print a message string on the screen.

Also Amstrad assemblers normally produce executable machine code output either in memory which you run there and then, or as a **DIR** disc file — CP/M assemblers and languages normally do not.

Instead they produce a file on disc containing one of two common types of intermediate object code — either Intel **HEX** (decimal or Digital Research/Microsoft **RELOCatable**, signified by **.HEX** and **.REL** filetypes respectively). **ZSM** produces **.HEX** format files.

**HEX** files are simple to understand, but difficult to explain to someone who is not used to the idea. Basically they contain the same machine code as a **.COM** file, but in a form which is readable instead of being executable — an **Ascll** representation of the binary numbers.

They also contain other information, such as the load address of the code and checksums. We can use the **Type** command to look at a **.HEX** file

on the screen. Figure 2 shows how such a file is made up, and Figure 3 shows the **HEX** output from our example source program.

Microsoft **REL** relocatable intermediate files are a common form of output from more powerful assemblers and most CP/M language compilers — for example, Microsoft's **Macro-80** assembler, **Pascal MV+**, **Fortran-80**, and **DR's** **Amstrad** assembler supplied with **CP/M Plus**.

**REL** is a much more complex form of output than **HEX**, and I won't go into it in any great detail here. Basically **REL** format is designed to allow programs to be written as separate and independent modules, each of which can nevertheless refer to routines and variables in other modules or in existing library files.

The different modules are then put together into one program, and all the external references between modules resolved by a program called a linker. Examples of linkers are **DR's** **Link**, which is supplied with **CP/M Plus**, and Microsoft's **Link-80**.

**HEX** files are designed for transmission along **RS232C** or telephone cables, and for downloading to target hardware under development from another computer — their set **Ascll** format and checksums allow easy error checking when they are received at their destination.

Before we can run such files we must convert them into straight binary **.COM** files — CP/M's equivalent to **AMSDOS** **.BIN** program files. There are two ways of doing this.

Firstly we can use the utility **LOAD.COM** — if we type:

```
load prog
```

then **Load** will read the **OURPROG.HEX** file created by the assembler and will create an **OUR-**

```
1)  Use program for Z80 assembler
2)  Use BDOS function 9 to print message on Console

org    1000

14    org    10
17    org    10
1800   org    0

10    ds, text
10    ds, 2
call    ds
10    ds, 0

text:  ds, 11, "CP/M"
        ds, 11, " is great!"
        ds, 11, "CP/M"
        ds, 10

end
```

Figure 1: Example **ZSM** source program



## From Page 39

what the .PRN file for our example program looks like.

We saw earlier that ZSM always looks for a file name type extension of .ZSM on our source files, so we didn't need to specify this when we ran the assembler.

In fact, like several other CP/M assemblers including ASM and Mac, the filename extension can be used, but to give ZSM extra parameters rather than different filetypes. The exact format is as follows:

#### Our filename.pj

p = the disc drive containing the source file FILENAME.ZSM - A or B for drives A and B respectively, or @ for the default drive.

q = the disc drive where the object code file FILENAME.HEX will be put - A, B, @ as before, or Z if object code is not required.

r = the disc drive where the listing file FILENAME.PRN is to be put - A, B, @, Z as before. P sends the file to the LST: device. X send output to the console and Y sends the listing to the console but prints errors on the LST: device.

So, for example, the command:

#### Our sample.pj

will tell ZSM to assemble the source file OURPROG.ZSM from the disc in drive A, putting the object file OURPROG.HEX also on to A and the listing file OURPROG.PRN on to drive B.

There is also a text file, ZSM.DOC, on this month's disc - this gives detailed information on ZSM's syntax and error messages. Use Type to look at it on the screen - remember you can pause the output with Control +S to give you time to read it - or list it on your printer using Pip. For example, using:

#### Apple list:zsm.doc:zsm

will list the file on your printer, automatically inserting a formfeed every 66 lines - April's article described Pip in more detail.

EDIT.COM is a screen editor - this means that you use the cursor keys to move about the screen and type what you want where you want it, just as if the screen were a piece of paper.

This is a lot more useful than the

DISK:	Source file name:	Object code:	Page No.:	1
DISK	1	Our program for ZSM assembler		
DISK	1	Our ZSM function P to print message in Console		
DISK	-	any	DISK	
DISK	-	12	no	01
DISK	-	12	no	02
DISK	-	12	no	03
DISK	-	12	no	04
DISK	DISK	12	no	05
DISK	DISK	12	no	06
DISK	DISK	12	no	07
DISK	DISK	12	no	08
DISK	DISK	12	no	09
DISK	DISK	12	no	10
DISK	DISK	12	no	11
DISK	DISK	12	no	12
DISK	DISK	12	no	13
DISK	DISK	12	no	14
DISK	DISK	12	no	15
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DISK	DISK	12	no	95
DISK	DISK	12	no	96
DISK	DISK	12	no	97
DISK	DISK	12	no	98
DISK	DISK	12	no	99
DISK	DISK	12	no	100

Figure IV. PRN listing file produced by ZSM from program in Figure I

line editor Amadeo gives us to edit Basic programs. For a start we can type in anything - source code for any assembler or language compiler, letters, shopping lists and so on.

Because different computers all have different hardware controlling their screens and respond to different commands to do things like position the cursor, insert a line and so on, programs such as Edit must be configured specially for each machine so which they will run.

The version of EDIT.COM which we are supplying has already been configured for CP/M 2.2 on Amstrad CPC464/664/6128 computers - it will not work properly under CP/M Plus on a 6128 or 6256/6512.

Before you can run Edit you must use SETUP.COM to configure a disc to set up the keyboard properly when you cold boot.

This procedure was discussed in the article in the March edition of Computing with the Amstrad, but don't panic if you missed that - I've repeated the important bits briefly at the start of the editor document file EDITOR.DOC on the disc.

EDITOR.DOC is a comprehensive user's manual for the Edit program. If you don't have a printer I suggest you find a friend who does.

You can read large files like this by typing them to the screen, but it's quite an effort.

If you can't get at a printer I suggest that you read as much of this as possible, then once you have a basic idea how Edit works refer instead to the other document file on disc, EDSUM.DOC. This provides a longer summary of Edit's commands - useful once you understand what they do.

Edit is not a word processor unfortunately, lack of quality programs of this sort is a great weakness in public domain software - that's a hint for anyone who fancies writing one.

If you already have a CP/M word processor such as NewWord or WordStar you can use it in N - Non-Document - mode to create program source code for any assembler or compiler.

The Ascl files produced by Tascod are also compatible with CP/M, so if that's all you've got you could edit all your source code under Amadeo and enter CP/M to assemble and run the programs.

Next month we'll return to CP/M itself for a closer look at discs, to see how they actually store our programs.



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# One step further

**V**ARIABLE Find is a machine-code program to complement Roland Wadill's Variable Dump published in the February 1988 issue of *Computing with the Amstrad*. Having identified mistyped variable names with *WARDUMP* you can now pinpoint the offending line number using *VFIND*, the *RSC* added by this program.

Type in Program 1 which is the Basic loader for the machine code. Save it before trying to run it because once you have debugged the data statements the Basic will erase itself from memory when it has installed the *RSC*.

The new command can be used with or without *Wardump* in memory and will accept upper or lower case as valid input. To use it put the variable name into a string, such as *AS="VIND"*. It doesn't have to be *AS="VIND"*; it doesn't have to be *AS*, you could use *AS* or just about anything else that takes your fancy. You should omit suffixes such as *%* and *!* from the name otherwise they will be treated as part of the name and produce a nil return.

Then type *VIND(AS)* and a list of line numbers will be printed out. Don't forget the *@* before *AS* as this is vital to the way your Amstrad extracts the variable name from the string.

The search routine has been kept fairly simple for the sake of speed, economy of memory and your fingers. Consequences of this are that the routine does not distinguish between string or numeric variable names and may print out spurious line numbers for one of two reasons.

Firstly, if your variable name also happens to be embedded at the end of a longer name then the line number

containing the longer name will be listed. An example of this would be printing a line number containing *OLDVIND* when what you were really after was *VIND*. Of course the numbers containing *VIND* would also be listed out, so this is not too much of a problem.

Secondly, if your variable name is very short, particularly only one or two characters in length, it is quite likely that other bytes of program data will match the Ascii values of the name. These line numbers will be listed out for no apparent reason.

In practice you are unlikely to be searching for one or two character long variable names, and even if you are *VIND* will produce a shorter list of line numbers among that are correct lines which are easily checked.

Program 2 is a listing of the assembly language source code. Reading machine coders among you should find it helpful to look at the way it works, particularly the method for passing the contents of a string variable over to a machine code program, the search method and the routine for printing out a decimal.

You may know that if you make a call to a machine code routine either by *RSC* or direct *CALL* and if a parameter follows your call — such as *CALL @A000* or *CALL @A000,z* where *z* is a numeric variable — the *IX* register points to the low byte of the last parameter passed and the *A* register contains the number of parameters.

This is easy enough to deal with if a

**COLA MD IS A COLLOVE'S Variable Dumper**  
takes the sting out of error checking

**V**ARIABLE DUMPER is a machine-code program to complement Roland Wadill's Variable Dump published in the February 1988 issue of *Computing with the Amstrad*. Having identified mistyped variable names with *WARDUMP* you can now pinpoint the offending line number using *VFIND*, the *RSC* added by this program.

## Check your variables to spot your mistakes

By IAN SHARPE

From the February issue of *Computing with the Amstrad*

number or numeric variable is being used but what happens if you want to pass a string? Well unfortunately you can't *CALL @A000,VIND* and hope that *VIND* will be available to your routine. You must put *VIND* into a string such as *AS* and then *CALL @A000,@AS*, or in our case *VIND(AS)*.

On arrival at the machine code the *A* register still contains the number of parameters passed, but the *IX* register points to the address of the storage location of the variable *AS*. The *@* before *AS* tells your mind to pass the address of a variable rather than its value.

This address stores the location of the string descriptor block, which in turn points to the address of the contents of the string as well as giving the number of characters it holds. After sorting all that out we're finally in a position to access the string from our machine code program.

Having found the start of the string it is transferred to a store while being converted to upper case if necessary. 128 is added to the value of the last character. The stored variable name now matches the form in which it appears in the Basic program, assuming upper case. As you may have originally used lower case or may have mixed upper and lower case the search routine converts all lower case to upper case before comparison.

The search begins at address *@170* which all Basic programs start. To help you understand how this

**Pinpoint mistyped lines with  
IAN SHARPE'S Variable Find**

works you may like to refresh your memory about the structure of a Basic line with the articles *How Basic Works* in the November and December 1985 issues of *Computing with the Amstrad*.

The logical structure of the program runs like this:

Use the first two bytes of the line to generate the address of the next line. If the bytes are both zero then we've past the end of the program so return, else store new address. Get and store the line number, find the address of the first program byte in

the line and subtract the length of the variable name from the remaining line length.

If the answer is less than or equal to zero then the line is too short so jump to the next line, else make this value a loop counter for the next step. Move along the line comparing the first byte of the variable name with the bytes of program data converted to upper case if required.

If at the end of the line move to the next line. If a match is found then compare any remaining bytes of the variable name with subsequent bytes

of program data. If at any stage a mismatch occurs then carry on to the main search where it was left off, otherwise if a total match was found convert the line number to decimal, print it and continue searching on the next line.

The routine to convert a 16 bit number to decimal and print it out is fairly simple and is just the job for printing out, for example, the score in your latest Ataris Masterpiece. Yarpump and Vind together should save you hours in debugging your Basic programs. Happy hunting. ■

## Program 1

```

100 DATA 47,00,40,41,00,44,00,00
110 DATA 51,AC,FF,70,FE,41,0A,00
120 DATA FE,C0,AF,00,77,0A,00,00
130 DATA 20,00,70,00,C0,FF,00,21
140 DATA 70,41,00,00,FF,70,40,00
150 DATA 11,00,00,00,0A,00,00,00
160 DATA 00,40,00,0A,00,00,00,00
170 DATA FF,00,00,00,00,0A,00,70
180 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,1A,00
190 DATA 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
200 DATA 00,00,1A,00,00,00,0A,00
210 DATA FF,0F,1A,00,0F,00,00,00
220 DATA 70,70,C0,00,70,40,00,00
230 DATA 70,21,AC,FF,00,70,0A,70
240 DATA 44,0A,00,70,C0,0F,00,00
250 DATA 00,C0,FF,FE,00,21,0A,00
260 DATA C0,0F,00,00,00,70,00,00
270 DATA 0A,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
280 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
290 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
300 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
310 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
320 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
330 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
340 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
350 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
360 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
370 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
380 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
390 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
400 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
410 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
420 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
430 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
440 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
450 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
460 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
470 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
480 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
490 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
500 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
510 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
520 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
530 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
540 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
550 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
560 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
570 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
580 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
590 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
600 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
610 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
620 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
630 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
640 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
650 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
660 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
670 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
680 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
690 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
700 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
710 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
720 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
730 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
740 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
750 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
760 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
770 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
780 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
790 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
800 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
810 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
820 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
830 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
840 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
850 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
860 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
870 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
880 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
890 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
900 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
910 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
920 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
930 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
940 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
950 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
960 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
970 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
980 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
990 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00

```

## Program 2

Variable final source code

```

1000 LINE$=""
1100 PRINT "Error Checking messages"
1200 GOTO 1300
1300 PRINT "Get String Contents error"
1400 GOTO 1500
1500 PRINT "parameter passed?"
1600 GOTO 1700
1700 GOTO 1800
1800 GOTO 1900
1900 GOTO 2000
2000 GOTO 2100
2100 GOTO 2200
2200 GOTO 2300
2300 GOTO 2400
2400 GOTO 2500
2500 GOTO 2600
2600 GOTO 2700
2700 GOTO 2800
2800 GOTO 2900
2900 GOTO 3000
3000 GOTO 3100
3100 GOTO 3200
3200 GOTO 3300
3300 GOTO 3400
3400 GOTO 3500
3500 GOTO 3600
3600 GOTO 3700
3700 GOTO 3800
3800 GOTO 3900
3900 GOTO 4000
4000 GOTO 4100
4100 GOTO 4200
4200 GOTO 4300
4300 GOTO 4400
4400 GOTO 4500
4500 GOTO 4600
4600 GOTO 4700
4700 GOTO 4800
4800 GOTO 4900
4900 GOTO 5000
5000 GOTO 5100
5100 GOTO 5200
5200 GOTO 5300
5300 GOTO 5400
5400 GOTO 5500
5500 GOTO 5600
5600 GOTO 5700
5700 GOTO 5800
5800 GOTO 5900
5900 GOTO 6000
6000 GOTO 6100
6100 GOTO 6200
6200 GOTO 6300
6300 GOTO 6400
6400 GOTO 6500
6500 GOTO 6600
6600 GOTO 6700
6700 GOTO 6800
6800 GOTO 6900
6900 GOTO 7000
7000 GOTO 7100
7100 GOTO 7200
7200 GOTO 7300
7300 GOTO 7400
7400 GOTO 7500
7500 GOTO 7600
7600 GOTO 7700
7700 GOTO 7800
7800 GOTO 7900
7900 GOTO 8000
8000 GOTO 8100
8100 GOTO 8200
8200 GOTO 8300
8300 GOTO 8400
8400 GOTO 8500
8500 GOTO 8600
8600 GOTO 8700
8700 GOTO 8800
8800 GOTO 8900
8900 GOTO 9000
9000 GOTO 9100
9100 GOTO 9200
9200 GOTO 9300
9300 GOTO 9400
9400 GOTO 9500
9500 GOTO 9600
9600 GOTO 9700
9700 GOTO 9800
9800 GOTO 9900
9900 GOTO 10000

```

From Page 43

	DP 17,0 JP 1,findnext	compare first char	LD B,sectable LD D,hexdigits LD C,0
END 441p	.nextchar		.findloop1
SET 7,(D-1) add 10 to last	INC D		
**** Search ****	END findloop JP searchloop		LD E,(D-4) LD B,(D+1) LD A,0
LD R,(R7) point of basic LD 11,addr1,R	.findnext check following chars		.findloop2
.searchloop	POP B POP D POP BC		LD A INC R,BC JP C,find INC B JP .findloop2
LD A,16 CALL MBRB	LD A,baseaddr get base length LD B,A        make it a counter		
SET R0        pagecap?	.checkip		.find
LD D,(11+R0)	LD A,(11)		ADD R,BC LD 10,0 INC D INC D INC C INC C JP 1,print JP .findloop
LD E,(D+2)	LD A,(11)	lower case?	
LD B,(D+3)	DP 17		
LD 10,baseaddr,BC	JP C,orig2		
LD E,(D+R0) get line length	BIT 7,A     last char?		
LD B,(D+R0)	JP R0,orig1 R0 5,A JP orig1		
LD A,C			
OR B     if zero then finished			
SET 0	.orig1		
.orig1	.orig1		
POP BC POP D	DP 15     last char is 100		.print
ADD 11,BC     find next line addr	JP C,orig1 R0 5,A		LD A,A LD 11,hexdigits
LD 11,addr1,BC	.orig2		
POP D			
POP R0			
LD BC,A			.skip     skip leading zeros
ADD 11,BC     find start prog data	DP 17		
OR A	JP R0,orig1     abort if misaddr		LD A,(D)
INC R,BC     no. bytes to search	INC D		DP "0"-40
LD A,(baseaddr)	INC D		JP R0,prog
LD C,(A LD B,0	SUB 1,checkip		LD 11,"  "-40
OR A			INC D
INC R,BC     pointer char used?	.check1		END skip
JP C,searchloop			
JP 1,searchloop	LD A,0	if counter=0 then	.prog     print number
LD B,1	DP 0	match found	
LD C,0	JP C,matchfound		LD B,0
LD D,baseaddr	POP BC	no match so resume	LD 11,hexdigits-1
.findloop     search line	POP D	search at point	
	POP D	where left off	.prloop     with leading space
	JP .nextchar		
LD A,(D)			
B CP R1     lower case?	**** Print Line No. ****		LD A,(D)
JP C,loop1	.matchfound		ADD 40     to get ASCII value
R0 5,A     make upper case			CALL MBRB
.loop1	LD R,11,baseaddr		INC D
			END prloop POP BC

```

POP 01
POP 02
IF searchloop carry on

.dectable
DEFB 1000,1000,100,10,1
DEFB ' ' *40 (padding space)

.secdigits
DEFB 0

.numbin
DEFB 1

.lisub
DEFB 2

.lisens
DEFB 3

.inventors
DEFB 40

**** (initialise R0's memory)

.membin
LD R0,flag
LD R1,
CP#R0,
RET 3
LD#R1,1 (set flag)
LD R0,restable
LD R0,workspace
CALL MCON (log of#R0)
RET

.restable
WORD restable:
IF #R0

.restable
DEFB 'R01R',0+400

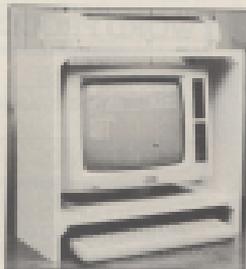
```



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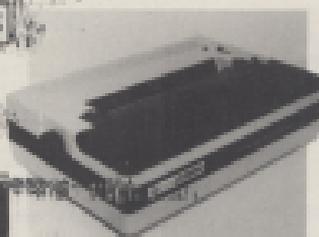
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**I**n the March 1985 Cover-story with the *Amend* I showed how the screen could be dumped to the printer (including a hard copy of both text and graphics to be produced). I must admit it is a bit primitive, so I thought it was about time for an update.

The program presented here will produce a large dump — the width of A4 paper and about half as deep — of a Mode 0 or 1 screen. Each pixel is represented by different shades of gray. The Mode 0 dump is in 16 shades and the Mode 1 dump is in four shades.

Unfortunately all printers are different and there's no standard for control codes, so I can't guarantee that the dump won't work on some printers. We use Epson FX-80s here in the office and these are about as standard as you can get.

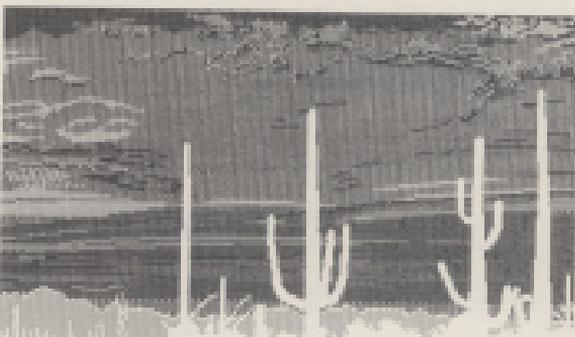
If your printer is Epson compatible there's a good chance of the program working. If it isn't you'll have to substitute different control codes in the assembly listing. Table 1 shows the codes used.

Program 1 is a Basic listing with the machine code stored in data statements. If you run this the code is stored above HOME which is moved down to \$FFFF.

Program 2 is an assembly listing of the code. If you've got an assembler you can assemble it to a different address if there's a memory clash with any other utilities.

To produce a normal dump of the screen CALL \$A000. This is best for graphs and charts, and draws on a white background. Some pictures will

# DOING UP OUR DUMPS



## ROLAND WADDILOVE updates his screen dump utility

look better if drawn on a black background, so CALL \$A000.1 for an inverse dump.

How does the dump work? Well it is actually fairly straightforward.

No doubt you are familiar with Basic's SYMBOL command for defining characters to print to the screen — well we can do the same

with printers.

Whereas SYMBOL requires eight bytes of data and the character defined is eight pixels wide the printer can accept many bytes of data and the character can be the width of the paper.

If the codes 27.76 are sent to the printer it tells it that the following bytes aren't Ascii codes to print, but are bytes of data instead.

It needs to know how many bytes to expect, so if we are going to send a byte of data we send a MOD 256 followed by a(256 to the printer. Then we can send the data which is printed in a similar manner to a user-defined character.

So if a byte of 66 was subsequently sent we wouldn't see a letter A printed, we would see a pattern of data corresponding to the binary 66 instead, 01000001. By the way, it is actually printed vertically.

At the end of the assembly listing you'll see a block of data. These are

Unidirectional printing	27."n".1
1/36 inch paper feed	27."n".2
Bit image mode	27."n".a MOD 256.n.256

Table 1. Printer control codes used

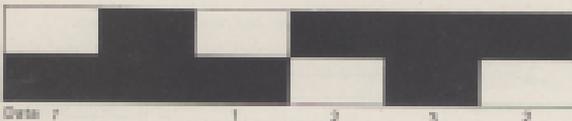


Figure 2. The pattern and data for row 78







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# MicroLink

Your personal passport to the world of communications with

**TELECOM GOLD**

Published in conjunction with British Telecom's TELECOM GOLD

## What it offers the Amstrad user...

### Electronic mail is much cheaper than the post

Sending e-mail messages to other subscribers, whose numbers are rapidly growing, is the cheapest form of communication possible. You can send a message of any length to another mailbox for less than the cost of a first class stamp. And it doesn't cost a penny more to send the same message to 500 different mailboxes. Even a message sent to a mailbox on the other side of the world only costs 30p.

### The biggest bulletin board of them all

The number of bulletin boards is growing rapidly. The only snag is that the vast majority are single user boards - which means lots of other people are also trying to make contact and all too often all you get is the engaged tone. But with the MicroLink bulletin board there is no limit to the number of people using it at the same time, and no limit to the number of categories that can be displayed on the board.

### Give your micro mainframe power

With MicroLink your micro becomes a terminal linked directly to the Telecom Gold mainframe computer, and able to tap its tremendous power and versatility. Right away you'll be able to use giant number-crunching programs that can only run on a mainframe.

### The mailbox that is always open

MicroLink is open 24 hours a day, every day. That means you can access your mailbox whenever you want, and from wherever you are... home, office, airport - even a hotel bathroom or golf club! Please note to know where you are when you send your message.

### We're only a local phone call away

The majority of MicroLink subscribers can connect to our mainframe computer in London by making a local phone call. This is possible because they use British Telecom's PSE system, which has access points all over Britain. A local phone call is all you need, too, for direct access via MicroLink to all the other countries belonging to the international Dialcom system.

### Telemessages - at a third off

The modern equivalent of the telegram is the telemessage. Send it before 10pm and delivery is guaranteed by first post the following day (except Sunday). The service was intended for people phoning their message to the operator, which costs £3.50 for 50 words. But you can now use it via MicroLink, for only £1.25 for up to 200 words! For an extra 50p your message can be delivered in an attractive greetings card.

### Go teleshopping on your micro

With MicroLink you can study the British Rail timetable - and then buy your ticket in advance. You can book theatre tickets. And even order a couple of flowers. It's all part of the tele-shopping revolution!

### Send and receive telex messages

With MicroLink you can run your micro into a telex machine, and can send and receive telex messages of any length. You will be able to communicate directly to 95,000 telex subscribers in the UK, 14 million worldwide - and even with shops all over the tele telex network. Business people can now send and receive telexes after office hours, from home or when travelling.

### What does it all cost?

Considering all the services you have at your disposal, MicroLink is remarkably inexpensive. You pay a once-only registration fee of £5, and then a standing charge of just £2 a month. On-line rates are 3.5p a minute (between 7pm and 8am) or 1.1p a minute during office hours. There is an additional 2.5p a minute PSE charge if you are calling from outside the 01 London call area. Charges for telex, telegrams and storage of files are given on the next page.

# How much it costs to use MicroLink

**Initial registration fee:** £5.

**Standing charge:** £1 per calendar month or part.

**Connect charge:** 15p per minute or part - cheap rate; 11p per minute or part - standard rate.

Applicable for duration of connection to the Service Minimum charge: 1 minute.

Charges rate is from 9pm to 6am, Monday to Friday, of any locality, and Sunday and public holidays (Standard rate is from 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday, including public holidays).

**Filing charge:** 25p per unit of 2,000 characters per month.

Applicable for storage of information, such as text, short messages and faxes. The number of units used is average calculated by reference to a daily sample.

### Informational Databases: Various charges.

Any charges that may be applicable are shown to you before you obtain access to the database.

**MicroLink FMS service:** 25p per minute or part (2000 baud); 3p per minute or part (2000/75 baud).

On-top-up charges outside the UK London only.

**Telnet registration:** £10.

**Outgoing rates:** 15p per 100 characters (UK); 11p per 100 (Europe); 35p per 100 (US, America); £1.25 per 100 (Rest of world); £2.75 per 400 (Ship at sea).

Capital messages sent on the night service are subject to a 75 per cent discount.

**Incoming rates:** 50p for each correctly addressed letter delivered to your mailbox. Obtaining a mailbox reference from the number listed is further charge of 50p.

It is not possible to obtain a new address a mailbox reference. If a letter is received without a mailbox reference the sender will be advised of non-delivery and asked to provide a mailbox address.

Each user entitled to use and using the facility will incur a charge of 6 storage units a month. Further storage charges could be incurred depending on the amount of letter storage used and the use made of short code and message file facilities.

### Telemessages: £1.25 for up to 500 words.

Telemessages can be sent with an unlimited postage card for 45p extra.

### Postalposting No charge.

If you use a BT Mailbox you can be posted automatically whenever a message is waiting in your mailbox.

### International Mail: For the first 2,000

characters - 35p to Germany and Denmark; 50p to USA, Australia, Canada, Singapore, Hong Kong and Israel. For additional 2,000 characters - 15p 15p.

These charges relate to the transmission of information by the Telex service to other Telex services outside the UK and the use of Air Mail. Multiple copies addressed to the same system feature only one transmission charge.

**Billing and Payment:** All charges quoted are exclusive of VAT. Currently, all bills are rendered monthly.

## Software over the telephone

MicroLink is setting up a central store of software programs which you'll be able to download directly into your system. The range will include games, utilities, educational and business programs, and will cover all the most popular areas of interest.

## Talk to the world - by satellite

MicroLink is part of the International Telexnet network. In the USA, Australia and a growing number of other countries there are many thousands of users with electronic mailboxes just like yours. You can contact them just as easily as you can write in Britain - the only difference is that the messages leave your keyboard going straight around the world via satellite.

## What you need to access MicroLink

You must have three things in order to use MicroLink: a computer (it can be any make of micro, hand held device or even an electronic message transmitter provided it has communications facilities), a modem (it can be a simple Hayes type using 1200/75 baud, or a more sophisticated one operating at 9600/300 or 1200/1200 baud), and appropriate communications software.

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**TELECOM GOLD**

## Application Form

0704

☐ We hereby apply to join MicroLink.

☐ I/We I authorize my cheque for £40 payable to Database Publications as registration fee to MicroLink.

☐ I/We I/We wish to use Telex. I authorize you to charge an additional £10 to my initial bill for activation.

☐ I declare that I am over 18 years of age.

☐ I confirm that I have the best qualifications for the line being to form a copy of which are available on request.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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Database Publications

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Harlow Essex

SS17 6JQ BRY

Name

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Company

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Postcode

Communications of Service

Please indicate month of commencement

Allow 10 days for activation of mailbox  Yes  No

### Payment

Initial Database Publications also the supplier of all the services to you, the connection and

billing thereof will be handled by Telecom Gold agents for Database Publications Ltd

Date of first payment to be on 10th of month following commencement

Please complete billing instructions form A, B or C below

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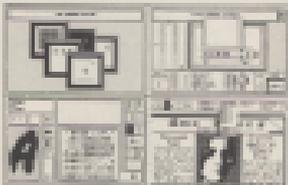
The object of this introduction is AMX Pagemaker — a revolutionary software program that will produce newspapers, posters, leaflets, notices and hand-outs — in fact anything where text and graphics are required, in an extraordinary professional standard.

It's a complete graphics design system and word processor rolled into one. It has real time graphics with live continuous scrolling up and down an A4 page and uses Mode 2, the highest graphics resolution on the Amstrad CPC computers.

### READ ALL ABOUT IT

You can type directly onto the screen, with any of the 15 typefaces supplied or design your own, alternatively, you can load in any ASCII form-a-word processor file. Your programs such as Fontwork, Fontmaster, Master, or Fontset, with fully automatic on-screen text formatting during editing.

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# The program that's making front page news.

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Let's leave the last word to the press. "Pagemaker" is phenomenal...it enabled us to create anything where text and graphics are involved — notices, posters, leaflets, hand-outs, newsletters. Packages like this have been the product of the 20-odd years of our life, this product is worth every penny of £49.95.

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## From Page 57

5:0008 through which the Basic interpreter gains access to the firmware routines. Then we can direct all the calls through our own switching routine to bring the extra banks of RAM in and out at the right times.

This deals with all the text and graphics routines, but it can make life difficult for many of the other commands that don't want to use the screen at all. You'll find that many of them won't work until IWRITEM has been switched out again using CALL closure which is described later.

For example:

```
IWRITE,1,3 LOCATE 1,3: PRINT "a"
CALL closure WHILE IWRITE "" END
```

will work perfectly, whereas:

```
IWRITE,1,3 LOCATE 1,3: PRINT "a"
WHILE IWRITE "" END: CALL closure
```

will cause the computer to hang.

In fact calling any RSX while IWRITEM is in operation is likely to crash the system. Even calling the IWRITEM command itself, such as to change a window destination, will not work unless the CALL to closure is made first. The line:

```
IWRITE,1,3 LOCATE 1,3: PRINT "a"
LOCATE 4,3: PRINT "a":CALL closure
```

will work, but:

```
IWRITE,1,3: LOCATE 1,3: PRINT "a"
IWRITE,2,3: LOCATE 4,3: PRINT "a"
CALL closure
```

will not, without a:

CALL closure

before the second RSX command.

The fifth and last command in the PULLM set is CLOSURE, the one we've just met briefly and which restores normal printing and reverts LOW JUMP back to its proper value. Unfortunately when IWRITEM is

called it will also interfere with the RSX mechanisms and that means that CLOSURE cannot be an RSX.

Instead CLOSURE has to be a simple CALL, but to make life easier the address to call is picked up in the variable closure - note no ! - when the program is set up. If you forget and run the program and lose your variables it is still there as HIMEM+1 - unless of course you have also moved HIMEM.

To see PULLM in action, once you have PULL,MC, B1M and PULLMRSX.BAS safely on disc reset the computer and run PULLMRSX. That will set up all the routines and it can then be deleted - but don't use NEW or you will lose the value in closure.

Type in Program 11 and save it. Don't use PULL, but GOTO 10 to prevent the value of closure from being reset. Now PULLM will show off its tricks, including a piece of simple but impressive animation. ■

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# Reaching the heights with RSXs

**T**HIS short machine code routine adds two new commands to your Amstrad's Basic using resident system extensions (RSXs). The new commands provide double height characters like those found on the BBC Micro.

Type in Program 1 and run it. After you've corrected any typing errors the Basic loader will be saved as `bigcharacters` along with copy of the machine code `bigchars.bin`. The two new commands are:

```
ITOP
IBOT
```

These should be followed by a string constant which is not an empty string otherwise an error will occur. For example, to print the top half of

```
10 REM Big characters
20 REM By Gavin Young
30 REM (c) Copyright with the Amstrad
40 SYMBOL, AFTER SCHEME081 20000
50 address=24000
60 FOR i=0+0 TO 200 STEP 10:GOTO do
70 do:chch
80 count=0:FOR a=1 TO 100:GOTO STEP 1
90 a=a*90/175+40:PRINT a;2;
100 count=count+1:IF count=100 THEN
110 PRINT address+count
120 IF count=chch THEN PRINT "Over to
130 You";:GOTO do
140 PRINT "Top";:NEXT i
150 GOTO 60:GOTO 1
160 REM "bigchars.bin"=24000+bigchars.
170 i, 2, 24000, address+24000
180 CALL 24000+200
190 DATA 01,00,01,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
200 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
210 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
220 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
230 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
240 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
250 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
260 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
270 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
280 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
290 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
300 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
```

Program 1

**KEVIN YOUNG**  
introduces two  
new commands to  
provide double  
height characters

the word Amstrad in double height you would type:

```
##"Amstrad"
ITOP,##
```

To ensure that the screen display is not corrupted ITOP must be followed by a PRINT or LOCATE statement. This is so that when IBOT is used it will appear on the next line. The following example shows the idea:

```
##"Amstrad"
ITOP,##;PRINT;IBOT,##
```

These double height characters can be printed in any mode. To use ITOP and IBOT in your own programs you must include a

SYMBOL, AFTER 10

statement at the beginning of the program, before any statements which change the value of HIMEM.

To see these commands in action once you've run Program 1 and hence have the machine code in memory type in Program 2 and run it.

If you just want to load the machine code in simply type:

```
##CODE 20000
LOAD "bigchars.bin",24000
CALL 24000
```

Also if you create any user-defined characters make sure that you don't use characters 248 or 249, as they are used by the utility. ■

```
10 REM Big characters demonstration
20 REM By Gavin Young
30 REM (c) Copyright with the Amstrad
40 IBOT"Copyright With The Amstrad"
50 MODE 1
60 FOR i=0+0 TO 10
70 PRINT TAB(0);FOR z=ITOP,Height:PRINT
80
90 FOR j=IBOT,Width
100 NEXT j
110 FOR i=1
120 GOTO 100
```

Program 2

**Some of the features of the new Mini Office II**

**With the word processor you can...**

- Select text automatically or embedded comments
- Embed records from databases
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- Create tables, lists, tables and more
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- Insert tables and captions globally or automatically
- Change typing speed in words per minute
- Set character set and color, plus bold and character count

**With the database you can...**

- Sort records by name/initials
- Sort records by name/initials
- Perform all arithmetic functions
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- Search for multiple records
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- Perform mathematical operations with only one reference cell
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- Change pen width or line style
- Change pen color or line style
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- Change pen color or line style
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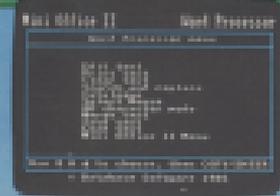
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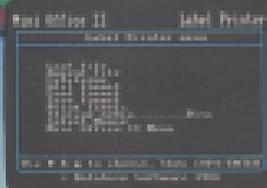
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C88



**T**HE first program we're going to look at this month lets us print out a string. We specify the string by giving its length and the memory location it starts at.

Program 1 shows one way to approach it. As you can see from the first few instructions we use HL to point to the string and B to hold its length. We then print out the string itself with a call to subroutine print and then RETurn.

```

00000000 2          DB 00000

00000004          .CharOut=0004
00000008          .length=1

0000000C 0F          LD B,length
00000010 11 00       LD HL,CharOut
00000014 0F 00       CALL print
00000018 0F          RET
0000001C          .print
00000020 11 A,HL     LD A,(HL)
00000024 5A 00       CALL CharOut
00000028 1C 00       DEC HL
0000002C 0F 0F      DBC print
00000030 0F          RET
00000034          .string
00000038 0F 00       DB "message"
0000003C 0F 01       DB 01
00000040 0F 00       DB 00
00000044          DB

```

Program 1

*print* consists of a DJNZ loop since we want to print out individual letters

# To print your string first measure up its length, then find where it started from

## Part XVII of MIKE BIBBY's guide to machine code

B times, or rather the number of times stored in B.

The body of the loop loads A with the character pointed to by HL with LD A,(HL). HL is then incremented with CALL CharOut then INCREASES HL to point to the next letter in the string.

The DJNZ loop - Do Jump If Not Zero - repeats this for the number of times stored in B, keeping count by decreasing B each time round the loop. Finally we decrease B to zero, so the branch isn't taken and we stop

out of the loop to the subroutine's RET.

The last part of the program, labelled *string*, is simply where I store the data for the string I want printing out.

DEFS directs the assembler to put the Ascii values of the string that follows into memory byte by byte. So the DEFS message at &8011 will put the Ascii for m into location &8011, the Ascii for e at location &8012 and so on.

DEFS puts the number that follows into the next memory location. Notice that I've used H to put the Ascii for carriage return (13) and backspace (10) into memory directly after the string.

This is to ensure that the cursor moves down to a new line after printing my message. As you'll see if you check, the value of length is set to include these two bytes in the string being printed out.

You might find that your assembler has its own versions of these assembler directives, as DEFS and DEFB are known. Whatever they call them however the effect is still the same.

Actually *print* gives us a general purpose routine for printing out a string. All we have to do is call it with the length of the string in B and with HL pointing to the start of the string itself.

The routine uses the BA and HL registers, but leaves the others untouched. We'll encounter it again later, but before that let's introduce another couple of registers.

The two registers I want you to



## From Page 69

most are the IX and IY registers, two 16 bit register pairs which behave very much like the HL pair.

In fact a good general rule is that if you can do it with the HL register pair you can do it with IX and IY. We tend to use them to point at memory locations, in much the same way as we do with HL.

So just as you can LD HL,1234 so you can LD IX,&1234 and LD IY, &1234. Similarly as you can INC HL so you can INC IX and INC IY.

The difference comes when we use IX to point to something. Remember when we used HL to point to a memory location we used HL in brackets to signify this, as in LD HL,A, which copied the value in A into the location pointed at by HL.

With IX and IY, though, when you're pointing at memory like this not only do you put the register in brackets, but also an offset at displacement number. For instance:

```
LD IX,&7FFF
LD IX+1,A
```

would copy the value of A into memory location &7FFF (&7FFF+1). Similarly:

```
LD IX,&7FFF
LD IX-3,A
```

would copy A into &7FFF (&7FFF-3). What's inside the brackets still points at memory, it's just that you have to do a sum to get at it - contents of register plus offset.

So how do you point directly at the location stored in IX or IY? It couldn't be simpler - just use an offset of zero as in:

```
LD IX+0,A
and
LD A, IY+0;
```

When we use our zero offset to point at memory like this IX and IY act just as HL. In fact we can use IX+01 and IY+01 to replace (HL).

Take a look at Program 11. This stores the value &FF in the first four bytes of Haver's workspace. It shouldn't give you too much difficulty working it out.

Now try Program 12. Here instead of pointing to memory with HL as in:

```
LD (HL),
```

Addr...	000 0000
0000:	.workspace+67FF
0000:00 FF	LD A,&FF
0000:01 FF FF	LD IX,workspace
0000:02 FF	LD (IX),A
0000:03	INC IX
0000:04 FF	LD (IX),A
0000:05	INC IX
0000:06 FF	LD (IX),A
0000:07	INC IX
0000:08 FF	LD (IX),A
0000:09	RET
0000:	END

Program 11

I've used IX with:

```
LD (IX+0)
```

Then to step through memory I've replaced:

```
INC HL
```

with:

```
INC IX
```

The results of the two programs are identical.

Program 14 also accomplishes the same thing, except that instead of increasing IX to point to successive bytes of memory we simply use the same load instruction, but with different offsets:

```
LD (IX+0),A
```

loads the accumulator into &7FFF. Then:

```
LD (IX+1),A
```

Addr...	000 0000
0000:	.workspace+67FF
0000:00 FF	LD A,&FF
0000:01 FF FF	LD IX,workspace
0000:02 FF 00	LD (IX+0),A
0000:03 00	INC IX
0000:04 FF 00	LD (IX+0),A
0000:05 00	INC IX
0000:06 FF 00	LD (IX+0),A
0000:07 00	INC IX
0000:08 FF 00	LD (IX+0),A
0000:09	RET
0000:	END

Program 12

Addr...	000 0000
0000:	.workspace+67FF
0000:00 FF	LD A,&FF
0000:01 FF FF	LD IX,workspace
0000:02 FF 00	LD (IX+0),A
0000:03 FF 01	LD (IX+1),A
0000:04 FF 02	LD (IX+2),A
0000:05 FF 03	LD (IX+3),A
0000:06	RET
0000:	END

Program 13

loads it into &7FFF and so on. If you look carefully at the code generated by the assembler you'll readily see from the pattern how the opcodes for the different displacements are formed.

Notice that while Program 11 wastes least memory, Program 14 scores over Program 11 in this respect. Another advantage of Program 14 is that at its end the register you're using the pointing with - IX - hasn't been altered.

However I want you to do some alterations now. Both Programs 11 and 14 used the IX register. I want you to adapt them so that they use the IY register.

If you look at Program 14 you'll see that it too is adapted. This time we've altered Program 1 so that it uses the IX register to point to the letter of the string we're printing out at the moment. To do this we've replaced:

```
LD (HL),ring
```

with:

```
LD (IX),ring
```

Then in the loop point:

```
LD A, (HL)
```

becomes:

```
LD A, (IX+0)
```

and:

```
INC HL
```

changes to:

```
INC IX
```

Perhaps the most common mistake people make is to forget that when you're pointing to memory with IX and IY you need to specify a

displacement, even if it's only zero.

This displacement is what makes these register pairs useful. Take a look at Program VI. This is virtually identical to Program V, except that we use:

```
LD A, IX+3)
```

instead of:

```
LD A, IX+0)
```

However we still:

```
LD IX, string
```

This means that the first time through the loop we don't start by loading the A register with the contents of location string-2, but with those of location string-3.

In other words we don't start at the first letter of the string but at the fourth. If you do the same you'll see that this works out to be the second of its message.

You should also note that I've allowed for starting further into the string by changing the value of length - my loop variable - to six instead of nine. The net result is that it prints out the tail part of message, which is safe.

Once you've worked out what's happening by altering Program VI so that it uses the IX register instead of IX, and also so it prints out age

Pass... 2	000 00000
0000:	.CharOut=0000A
0001:	.length=9
0002:06 07	LD B,length
0003:00 31 15 00	LD IX,string
0004:00 00 00	CALL print
0005:07	RET
0006:	.print
0007:00 70 00	LD A,(IX+0)
0008:00 5A 00	CALL CharOut
0009:00 33	INC IX
0010:00 F6	DEC print
0011:07	RET
0012:	.string
0013:	DB "message"
0014:00	DB 0
0015:00	DB 0
0016:	END

Program V

Pass... 1	000 00000
0000:	.CharOut=0000A
0001:	.length=9
0002:06 06	LD B,length
0003:00 31 15 00	LD IX,string
0004:00 00 00	CALL print
0005:07	RET
0006:	.print
0007:00 70 00	LD A,(IX+0)
0008:00 5A 00	CALL CharOut
0009:00 33	INC IX
0010:00 F6	DEC print
0011:07	RET
0012:	.string
0013:	DB "message"
0014:00	DB 0
0015:00	DB 0
0016:	END

Program VI

instead of age.

I can remember my first encounter with these LD (IX + d) type instructions - d being the displacement. I kept looking for ways to vary d, such as an INC d instruction, but no such instruction exists. Believe me I've looked. Bear in mind though you can always INC IX.

There is another point about d - it's a relative displacement. That is, if d is in the range 0 to 127 (&FF) the displacement is simply added on to the IX or IY register.

However numbers in the range 128 (&80) to 255 (&FF) are decoded as negative numbers in the range -128 to -1 before being added to the address in the register. In this case you'll be pointing to addresses before the location IX or IY point to in memory.

We've met this kind of coding for negative numbers before, where a displacement was given after a JR.

It's known as two's complement arithmetic and is simply a convention based on the fact that if you add &FF to a number the result is that number minus one. This works if you remember that adding one to &FF takes us round the clock to zero again, so the sum:

$$\text{number} + \&FF$$

gives us:

$$\text{number} - 1 + 1 + \&FF$$

which boils down to:

$$\text{number} - 1 + 0$$

leaving us with:

$$\text{number} - 1$$

That is, since  $1 + \&FF = 0$  as far as a byte is concerned adding &FF to a number is equivalent to adding minus one, so we can represent -1 as &FF.

The same reasoning works for &FE as -2 and so on. We have to call a halt somewhere, so when we get to -128 (&80) - halfway through a byte - we stop, otherwise we'd have no numbers left to represent positive numbers. This all adds up to the fact that:

$$\text{LD A,(IX+\&FF)}$$

will load the A register with the contents of the address one byte before that given in IX since &FF is equivalent to minus one.

Program VII illustrates this idea, again labels the location of E in the string ABCDEF0H. At the start of the

Pass... 3	000 00000
0000:	.CharOut=0000A
0001:	.length=9
0002:00 21 0F 00	LD IX,ageint
0003:00 70 00	LD A,(IX+\&FF)
0004:00 5A 00	CALL CharOut
0005:07	RET
0006:	DB "AGE"
0007:	.ageint
0008:	DB "0H"
0009:	END

Program VII

program we load IX with the value of ageint. When we:

$$\text{LD A,(IX+\&FF)}$$

the A register is loaded with the contents of the byte before ageint - that is, the Ascii for D. This should explain the output of the program to you. Try altering it so that it prints out the A.

That's all for now. Next month we'll continue with our look at the IX and IY registers, and also see how the stack can be used to print our messages.



# When it makes good sense to GOTO

I MUST started to use the program *Alan Skipper* in your *June issue*.

I had noticed that all your programmers, even Roland Waddell's good chess files, use *RAWs* to good effect — except for one thing.

When they use a *GOTO* or a *GOSUB* command they nearly always send it to a *RAW*. In my opinion this is rubbish.

Why send it to a *RAW* or *RAMs* when they will simply be ignored, taking up precious time?

This is a good tip for fellow programmers — *RAWs* can sit in a program without being executed, thus taking up space at 80 bits, with the *Assemblers* making very little space as well. **Duncan Forrest, Warley, West Midlands.**

■ Where speed isn't critical it makes good sense to *GOTO* or *GOSUB* a *RAM* statement.

If you come across a *GOSUB* *0000* in a program it's easy to list *0000* and get a description of what the sub-routine is actually doing.

The time taken to execute a *RAM* statement is very small and usually not noticeable.

## Down in the dumps

In your February 1985 issue, you published a program by P.L. Waddell's, Variable Dump.

I tried to run this, using the standard listing, with *MY Waddell's RAW Assembler* from the July 1985 issue.

I found that *RAW* does not recognise the lines:

```
DATA 'OK',01,10,0
DATA 'WADD', 'P'+400
LET @RAW=+1
```

Can you say if my use of the assembler is likely to be wrong or if I am wrong, and if *Waddell* changed his rules?

I am, incidentally, using the cassette version of *RAW* as supplied by you. — **P. Mabin, Colne, Lancs.**

■ Variable Dump was written

using *Amor's* assembler and not *RAW*. *RAW* is fine for entering short assembly language programs, but is very slow.

Due to lack of time Roland used *Amor* instead which is much quicker.

All assemblers are different, with their own syntax. Programs written using one type of assembler cannot be entered into another without some sort of conversion — usually minor.

For instance:

```
DATA 'OK',01,10,0
```

using *Amor* converted to *RAM* would be:

```
DATA 'OK'
DATA 01
DATA 10
DATA 0
```

As you can see *RAW* is a bit long winded.

```
LET array = 01
```

is a bit more tricky. You'll have to delete from the listing and put at the start:

```
array=address
```

where address is the address of the next byte +1 following 100.

```
LET array = 011
```

## Raw assembler

I MUST thank Roland Waddell for his prompt reply to my letter concerning *Raw* assembler.

Thanks to the very simple example he included in his letter I now can only have the *RAW* of it, but have also approximately used it to run *Mike White's* *Business* in his tutorial articles.

What I don't know before was the importance of the following points — it took a while before the second and

fourth of them filtered through the fog.

Firstly reserve space for the machine code before loading *Raw*. Second using *Load 'RAW'*, and not *Run 'RAW'*.

Thirdly prefix each statement with *DATA*, and finally use upper case letters — except for *And's*. — **Maxine Knight, Winchester, Hants.**

## Patience rewarded

MICHAEL Lane from *June Postbag* can take heart — I have just discovered that *Amor* do reply to queries.

I got a letter the other day, dated May 13, which started with "Thank you for your letter of 13th January 1985".

I just takes patience. I now feel Howard's paging a series of letters at irregular intervals in reply to my letter up enquiries.

I like reading Roland Waddell's articles, but his statement in his article on  *Pascal* in the *June* says that "Basil" is just a Mickey Mouse for the *RAW* is a blatant rubbish.

It makes one doubt the rest of the article, especially when he has to try so hard to show that *Pascal* is better.

He manages to make paging *DEFINT* A-Z at the beginning of a program — which many people do automatically — appear difficult by saying "Turning Basil to use an integer".

Apparently you need to set a variety of compiler options and toggle error checking before you can do it.

Let Basil be the not include the almost mandatory very badly written *Basic* program which so many authors seem to think is necessary to show that *Pascal* is better.

What is so wrong with *Pascal* that people feel they cannot just describe it and

then it is used, but always then to denigrate other languages? Roland Waddell even rates a review in *Lisp* and *Fort* as well.

Incidentally the *AI-Soft* version of *C* seems to be a lot faster than their  *Pascal Counting* from 0 to 1,000,000 takes only 2.8 seconds — about 12 times faster than *Pascal's* 1 second for 30,000. — **J. Howard Wright, Cleeve-on-wedmore.**

## Paging . puzzles

I AM a computer programmer and have been the proud owner of a *5120* since they were released. I am forever puzzled by the paging system used by the computer.

I understand that many *RAMs* may be mapped on to the top area of *RAM* — *0000* to *FFFF* hex — and that each one is given a unique number to identify it.

Calling the appropriate machine with this number enables or disables the required *RAM*, as is clearly explained in the *404* *Hardware* manual.

When I get stuck I have the system use its *RAM* of page *0000*, this is mapped in the same way as *RAM* with an individual number and, if so, what are the relevant numbers to map these blocks in and out of memory?

I would like to be able to use this memory to hold machine code (which can be switched in and out as necessary).

Also what is the amount of memory that the *RAW* (*Y*) needs for its own use, excluding the *2k* buffer it needs when loading — in other words the difference between the lower and upper cable addresses when initializing *RAW* *Y*?

In exchange for this info-

## From Page 73

motion I would like to detail a method of creating invisible lines in Basic code.

The first stage is to type in the code you want to make available on to the rest of an existing, but short, line - for example:

```
10 TAB:: print"hello"
```

The code is added over three columns, then two spaces before the code. Only one command per line is possible.

By joining memory from 300 onwards a pattern of three zeros is loaded in, and when passed the first two zeros are forced over the screen. This has the effect of causing a hole and of line marker for the Basic interpreter.

On doing the test after the column will not be printed but will execute. To remove the line either edit the line - which will destroy it altogether - or repeat the zero with ones - Howard G. Soper, Redbus, Cleveland.

■ The CPC4128 has four banks of RAM, each 128 bytes. These are numbered -1 to -4 and are mapped into the address space between \$4000 and \$7FFF.

To select a bank load the A register with the bank number and call \$B058. Save the A register and flags. When you've finished restore the original RAM state by restoring A and calling \$B058 again.

The routines below show

```

*****
1. CPC4128 Screen Save
*****

000 04000
*****

:save
LD B,-1      select bank
CALL $B058  switch in
PUSH AF     save flags
LD HL,$4000 copy screen
LD B,2      to bank RAM
LD C,2
LD HL,$2000
LD B,
POP AF      get flags

```

## Computing Postbag

# with the AMSTRAD

WE welcome letters from readers - about your experiences using the Amstrad, about tips you would like to pass on to other users... and about what you would like to see in future issues.

The address to write to is:

**Postbag Editor**  
**Computing with the Amstrad**  
**Europe House**  
**68 Chester Road**  
**Haslemere**  
**Wokingham RG7 2NY**

how a screen may be stored in a bank of RAM and recalled at any time. In fact even Control + Shift + Escape will not destroy it.

## Recipe for trees

I HAVE tried out your various attempts to construct binary trees using Basic. Here is my own using DR Logo.

Just load Logo, type in the two procedures listed, then type:

```
tree 1
```

with n between 20 and 60 for best results. A quite realistic symmetrical tree will be drawn in random colours.

The procedure `tree1` is recursive - it calls itself - and is far more elegant than anything Basic can manage. Change any of the angles or the scale factor - .75 - to

produce different trees. - A.M. Scott, Grangemouth, Northglains.

```

to tree (size)
  if
  to
  to
  setp: i = random 3
  go
  to go
  tree (size)
end

```

```

to (tree) (size)
  if (size) 1 (2) (setp)
  go (size)
  tree (size) + 0.75
  go (3)
  tree (size) + 0.75
  go (5)
  go (size)
end

```

## Screen dump

I HAVE recently got an Amstrad CPC464 and a thermal printer.

I've read about the screen dump commands, which copy on to paper whatever is open the screen. In the May edition of *Computing with the Amstrad*, my only problem is that I've a more or less randomly searched through the manual to find such a command.

The screen dump commands in the magazine are only for the PCW models. Could you publish a screen dump command, as this would

save me many a sleepless night? - B. Leslie, Wolverhampton, West Midlands.

■ You'll find a simple screen dump for Epson compatible printers in the March 1985 issue of *Computing with the Amstrad*.

There is also multi-core, full size screen dump in this issue.

## Cycle on show

A GOOD way to see the effect of the repeating cycle of the pseudo random generator can be illustrated as follows:

```

MODE 1:MODE TIME:PLU1
RND*48,320-480:END

```

To fill the whole screen in Mode 3 of the \$40 = 300 - or 128000 - pixels have to be plotted. But because the random generator delivers much less numbers than this total the plotting will come progressively to an end I think. (Sms, 18 Apr.)

All of a sudden the sparkling excitement as if a blank page occurred. In fact the computer is displaying every pixel already plotted before.

The sequence repeats itself faster in the loop the instruction `RANDCOM2:RND` and the plotting will go on until finally it covers the whole screen.

```

MODE 3:MODE TIME:RANDOM2:
TIME:PLU1
RND*48,320-480:END

```

Now the plotting will continue and the screen will get filled. I had not enough patience for doing this event. - Patrick De Groot, Oppers, Belgium.

## Quint cursor

I HAVE using my Amstrad CPC464 - as peripheral is attached - I noticed strange things happening in my cursor when a certain combination of keys are pressed:

Clear the screen.  
 Press Shift and cursor up key.  
 Press Shift and cursor up key.  
 Press cursor up key.  
 Press cursor up key.  
 Press cursor down key.

Press cursor down key  
Press Shift and cursor down  
Press cursor down key  
Press Shift and cursor down  
key.

This sequence of operations causes two parameters' cursor blabs - and if you clear the screen or change mode - and the two normal cursor blabs which can be moved about the screen. Could you tell me what is happening? - **Kevin Young, Southton, Surrey.**

■ We're not sure what is wrong with your Amstrad, it certainly isn't normal behaviour. Has anyone else come across this problem?

## Colour fills

Having read Roland Westwood's interesting article on machine code graphics, I typed in the programs, and after the usual hassle with typing errors I had the satisfaction of seeing them work.

Were are a couple of suggestions from so widely respected.

In the article designer - October 1985 - I found it quite tedious to fill an area with a single colour. I therefore altered line 880 and added a few lines as shown below.

The P key is used as a toggle to set or reset the fill facility. When it is set all the areas are filled.

With the fill set I only need to hold down a cursor key to fill a new or return with the current colour.

```

880 IF (char#CHR(88)) ON
  (L1)+ THEN GOTO 880a
880a ....
780 IF (char#P#) GOTO 780
780 IF (L1)= THEN (L1)=0
ELSE (L1)=1
791 LOCATE (L1),R1:PRINT (L1)
#(L1)
881 PRINT " (CHR(88))"
(CHR(88))
882 PRINT " (CHR(88))"
(CHR(88))

```

After typing and assembling the pre-processor game I really barked at the prospect of

typing all that data into the basic editor.

I therefore wrote the usual utility before that does the job perfectly. The data is written in basic program format to the disc, where I have called it *fill*.

fill can then be loaded, assembled as necessary and merged with the rest of the basic program - **Ray Peterson, Rowland's Castle, Hants.**

```

10 REM fill
20 REM assembled to basic 4
30 REM by Ray Peterson
40 INPUT "first address 'out' "
50 INPUT "last address 'end' "
60 GOTO (70)*"fill"*(end),1
70 "fill"
80 GOTO 100
90 FOR end TO 62
100 PRINT #L,"DATA "
110 GOTO 120
120 FOR i=1 TO 11
130 GOTO (130)
140 IF (L) THEN PRINT #L,"
"
150 PRINT #L,(end-i)
160 GOTO 170
170 GOTO 180
180 NEXT
190 PRINT #L,"(end)total
200 GOTO 10
210 GOTO 120
220 GOTO 130
230 GOTO 140
240 END

```

## More on Raw

I AMVE unsuccessfully been trying to use Roland's Raw assembler utility. I realise this

All programs printed in this magazine are exact reproductions of listings taken from running programs which have been thoroughly tested.

However, on the rare occasions when mistakes occur corrections are published as a matter of urgency. Should you encounter error messages when you type in a pro-

gram, I am not using it correctly, but exactly how it is used?

I have tried loading it into memory, trying in the examples shown in the article and then running it.

This produces pass 1 and pass 2 with most but not all the typed information shown in assembler format.

However it does stop with the DPRINT message Typing ASCII as instructed in the article results in fresh line numbers complete with the word DATA plus the original data line entered in, for example:

```
70 DATA DATA Jope
```

and no amount of typing can end the program, let alone work it.

I want to use Roland's program shown from the March 1985 issue of Computing with the Amstrad and have tried typing in the disassembly of the machine code as recommended in the May 1985 Postbag, but have failed abjectly.

Finally can Raw be used to assemble a program already written in Basic? - **Frank Northway, Rayleigh, Essex.**

■ Using Raw is actually quite easy once you get the hang of it. Here is a step by step guide.

First reserve some memory for the machine code with

```
MEMORY 1000
```

and load Raw. Now enter:

```
10 DATA 10 1000
```

This tells the assembler where to store the code. Next enter the program in data statements like:

```
20 DATA 10 4,7
30 DATA CALL, 1000
40 DATA 80
```

programs, they will almost certainly be the result of your own typing mistakes.

Unfortunately we can no longer answer personal programming queries concerning these mistakes. Of course letters about suggested errors will be investigated without delay, but any replies found necessary will only appear in the next page.

and type:

```
END
```

The machine code can be run with:

```
CALL 1000
```

You should hear a beep if all goes well.

In answer to your last question Raw can't assemble Basic programs.

## Bug defeated

I SEEM to remember reading somewhere that there is a bug in the CPC464 disc drive which prevents the use of the merge command, and I must say that each time I try to use it I get an EOF MET error.

Is there any way Amstrad can be persuaded to carry out a merge, and thus make possible a submerge library? - **M R. Stand, Caversham, Reading.**

■ It's quite easy to get round the Merge bug. Simply save any programs or routines you want to merge in Ascl form using:

```
SAVE "FILE".A
```

This saves the program in memory in Ascl form with the same PROG.

## Vardump

I AMVE found Vardump from the February 1985 issue very useful, but now that I have added a DDI to my 464 I find that it will not run.

I have tried altering the memory location in line 80 to no effect. Can you recommend any alteration that will enable it to run on disc drive? - **C.A. Watts, East Ham, London.**

■ Vardump was written for a CPC464 with disc drive, so the disc unit isn't the problem. There must be some other reason why it is stopped working.

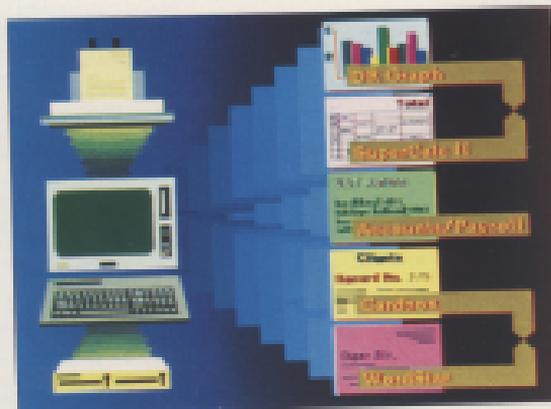
Have you added several ROMs? These can grab a fair chunk of memory. Also SYMBOL AFTER 0 will prevent it from working.

The solution is to use an assembler and assemble the code lower down in the memory, say at 8000.

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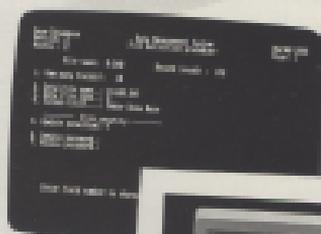
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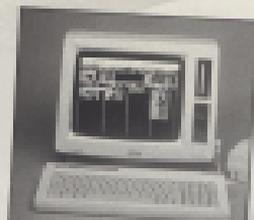
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# Desk top publishing boom forecast

AMSTRAD is set to double sales of its computers come the 1990s by riding the next boom predicted for the industry - desk top publishing. The forecast comes from Nick Pearson, managing director of Advanced Memory Systems, the company that has just released its best selling Pagemaker package for the CPC range.

"Desk top publishing is the next stage in the computer revolution after word processing", he told *Computing with the Amstrad*. "A major report emanating from the United States has stated that it will double the sales of personal computers in the next decade. And with Amstrad being a market leader already, there is little doubt that this is the least the company will achieve".

The AMX Pagemaker for the Amstrad combines a typesetter, graphics and word processor on two discs for £49.95. It lends itself to letters, posters, price lists, news sheets, in fact anything with graphics and text that needs to be created on A4 size paper.

"We have already seen enormous interest in this product", said Pearson, "but fascinating and useful as it is this is only the start. Desk top publishing is about to transform the computer business itself as more and more advances take place".

Pearson predicts that DTP publishing will have a dramatic impact because it will make a significant contribution to cost cutting for businesses around the world. "If you can imagine not having to pay huge printing bills, then you will appreciate what I mean", he said.

"Just think of the money involved in all those glossy annual reports that are produced for companies. Well within a relatively short time, desk top publishing will have become so



Nick Pearson (left) MD of Advanced Memory Systems, discusses the European market with the boarder publisher of the Amstrad Show.

advanced that the creative office manager or secretary will be able to produce them - on their own".

Nor will the impact stop there. "It would be possible for every street to have its own newspaper because of desk top publishing packages. Even Eddie Shah with his love of new technology couldn't possibly conceive all the exciting breakthroughs that are just around the corner".

The PCWB256 version of AMX Pagemaker will be out in the autumn.

in general computer hardware sales, with a boom in demand for software. As a result, only 50 branches will stock both hardware and software. Major localities will be carried out in-store to provide modern displays with greater impact.

In these shops software will take the lion's share of display space - seven metres - with hardware taking up the remaining four metres. The other 200 computer branches will now only sell software, with displays taking up between two and three metres.

Rowland stressed that the new moves do not mean that the original computer shops are to be closed or made smaller.

## Gestation..

*The long awaited software package for the CPC6128 will now be available in a matter of weeks, according to an Amstrad official. Cliff Lawson revealed this during a question and answer session at the Amstrad Computer Show.*

*But what was the reason for the delay?*

*"Someone had a baby", he disclosed.*

## Sales switch

SALES of the Amstrad PCWB256 have brought about major changes in many computer departments at WH Smith stores.

John Rowland, merchandise controller, says in the company's group newspaper: "The sales of machines like the Amstrad PCWB256 means that the demand for software is growing. The major market is in software and it is here we can do an excellent job". He predicts a decline

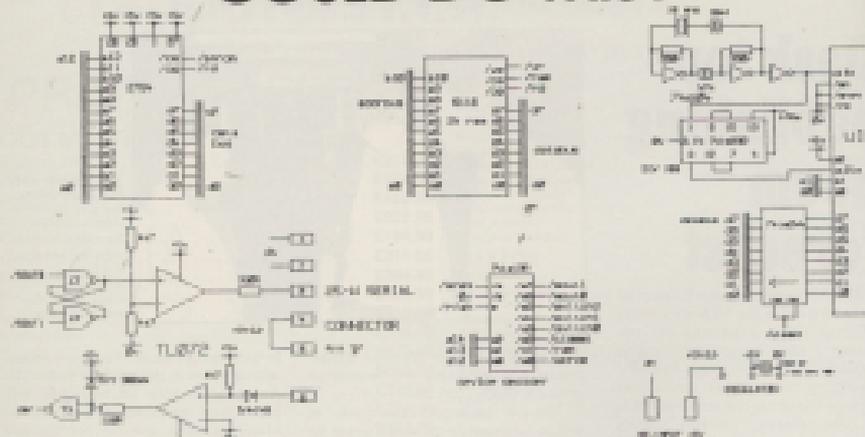
## Bolt-on disc drive

A BREAKTHROUGH for the PCWB256 which will boost its sales worldwide has arrived in the form of a bolt-on 5 1/4in disc drive from Timatic Systems. Priced at £209, it is being offered as the first viable alternative for large volume users of Amstrad's 3in discs for the PCW.

Launched by Timatic Systems at the Amstrad Computer Show, it has already attracted considerable attention from overseas. A company official said Sean Rowlock - the giant stores group handling sales of the PCW in the States - and several European distributors are currently evaluating the new addition.

News of the disc drive was greeted with considerable interest by market

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### From Page 3

analysts. "This could be very good news indeed for Amstrad", a spokesman for leading stockbrokers told *Computing with the Amstrad*, "for to date the only real area of concern about the PCW8256 has been its reliance on 5 1/4 discs.

"It is no secret that many people believed that this would limit its impact on the vital United States market. Now that this new drive has appeared on the scene all that should change. It will be most interesting to see what happens now".

Meanwhile CPC8128 owners will also be able to buy their machine's own version of Timatic's 5 1/4-in. drive. At £240 it is more expensive than the PCW8256 model because of the added complexity of the interface involved.

Both-as 5 1/4-in. disc drives are reported to be in the pipeline for the other Amstrad computers, with every likelihood they will appear before Christmas.

"We feel that our add-on will provide yet another first class reason to invest in an Amstrad micro", said a Timatic spokesman.

## AMS telex arrives

AN interface which effectively transforms Amstrad computers into telex terminals has been launched by networking specialists Northern Computers. Unveiled at the Amstrad Computer Show, it offers a host of features which can only be found on machines costing more than double its price tag of £1,195.

Non-do users need any experience of telex machines to operate it. Using their micro as a word processor, the message can then be transmitted automatically over a dedicated telex line.

Designed to be linked with Northern Computers' Amstrad network, it is aimed at the top end of the commercial market—companies that send or receive more than 10 telex communications a day.

However Gareth Litter of Northern Computers was at pains to point out that Amstex is not a replacement for



Gareth Litter of Northern Computers

a reader or electronic mail. "The price alone takes it out of that market", he says.

"But it is a real alternative to a telex machine particularly for companies with an Amstrad network, for it means that anyone on the system can use his Amstrad to send or receive telex messages".

## Upgrade kit

AN upgrade kit to convert a PCW8256 to the full specification of the 8012 model has appeared on the market for £789.99. It is produced by Citadel Products who say that it can be fitted in under 30 minutes by "any one capable of replacing a fuse.

The kit adds a second 5 1/4-in. disc drive of 1M6 capacity and copies the RAM disc to 32K.

"We have had a fantastic amount of interest in this product since we introduced it for the first time at the Amstrad Computer Show", says Vic Carter of Citadel.

## Called to the bar

A LEADING business software house is aiming to increase its grip on the local trade with a bar stock control package for the PCW machines.

Quest International has launched the new product in the wake of its

success with Cash Trader, the accounts program which has already sold in excess of 1,000 units, the majority going to licensed premises.

The latest offering—released at the Amstrad Computer Show—enables the user to set up stock descriptions, case sizes, yields, cost and selling prices.

Bar Stock Control allows for rapid entry of purchases and closing stock, providing printouts for each item sold at selling price, cost price, profit percentage and the value of stock in hand.

It also records returns, allowances for credit, spillages and overheads so that gross and net profit can be determined. Price: £39.95.

Also new from Quest is Job Coster, designed for self-employed tradesmen and small contractors to keep accurate records of day-to-day transactions. This too carries a £39.95 price tag.

## Lifespan of PCW 8256

AMSTRAD is likely to carry on manufacturing the PCW8256 for at least two years. That was disclosed by Roland Perry, the company's technical boss, when questioned by a user at the Amstrad Computer Show.

"I think you have got to look at the investment put into the machine, not just in design but in marketing", he said. "I would be surprised if any distinct product like the PCW8256 had a life of less than two to three years".

Asked which of the two PCW models were the most popular, Perry revealed they were selling in almost identical quantities. The Amstrad toffs, while commenting on Amstrad's new spelling checker for the PCW word processor, leaked the news that the company has one of its own in the pipeline.

"There is a general intention of having an official spelling checker which you may see later on this summer", he told the audience in the Amstrad Theatre.

A question about the availability of all Amstrad's computers elicited this answer: "In general all our machines are in full production".

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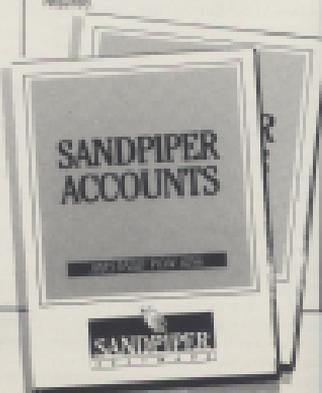
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**WHEN** I've finished writing my column, I always read it through one more time to check that its contents are entirely factual, and as much bias or prejudice as possible has been removed.

Consequently, what may appear as personal comments rather than indicators of good practice or industry standards is frequently altered, even at this late stage.

I'm telling you this since this month's comments regarding the Data Protection Act could not be qualified in this way. If they seem strong to some of the readers it is because our high-ups have well and truly dropped us in it. Contrary to appearances, what follows is still factual.

Let me ask two simple questions:

- What has the Amstrad 464 in common with a multi-million pound bank installation?
- Why can the information on a 664 require more security than the telephone at GCHQ in Cheltenham?

Before assuming you know the answers, I suggest you read on. I also assure you that the following is not a spoof, since no matter how ludicrous parts of it may appear, the situation described is absolutely genuine. Furthermore the actions described are now demanded in law.

The majority of us must have been irritated by the unsolicited mail which cluttered our doormats. Most of this increase in tree-felling is due to unscrupulous firms making enough money to run their expensive silicon toys by selling mailing lists to all and sundry. If you sign for a subscription, apply for a credit card, join many a society or even request a brochure you currently stand a better than even chance of having your name and address widely distributed.

All that is needed is for a tape to be produced on one computer, and once sufficient money has changed hands it is then used on a second belonging to a totally separate organisation.

If you suspect that your details may be leased to some third party, try the following little dodge. Make a slight change to your name or address, such as converting Rogers to Rodgers or 131 Leebank Road to 131A Leebank Road. Should you see this repeated on a series of envelopes

# Your Amstrad and the Data Protection Act

from a variety of sources, it does not need a Nobel laureate to deduce that someone has issued your name to the subsequent senders. Providing you remember who received the original version, you know where to write your stiff letter.

A second, if less frequent irritation, is discovering that somewhere, deep within a computer's electronic heart, erroneous or misleading information has been stored. There is nothing malicious about this, but people do occasionally make unintentional typing errors.

The computing professionals

**By JO STORK**

naturally became concerned when these and similar worries became a political football. They welcomed a set of controls, and had no objection whatsoever to them being backed by the full might of the law.

Unfortunately once the lobbyists had had their say, the disorganised data processing industry was left high and dry. They now have to cope with a law about which the kindest thing that can be said is it has made everyone aware that in 1985 individuals have less rights than governments.

Armchair users may need to register under this law, the Data Protection Act (DPA) which came into force on May 11 last. However before I stand accused of making a party political statement, I stress that most of these lobbyists were civil servants, Ministers or Opposition Front Benchers insisting that the national office would crumble if the computers within their departmental compass were to come under the

provision of such an Act. Consequently, once they had:

- wove their spells on the EEC directives;
- managed the most complicated series of compromises since Salt 1 in order to bamboozle freedom of information activists into thinking they had scored a few tactical points;
- snatched the whole sheering match in legislation;
- ensured the exemption of state-run computers on the grounds that there must be an unrestricted interchange of data between the state's organs, and so on, there was precious little left that the computer professionals could recognise as their original proposals.

If you think I am being unduly harsh on a Bill which leaves government computers exempt from this Act while making our tiddly systems liable, then I assure you I have been extremely restrained. I have immense sympathy with the intention of the DPA, but only wish that the one we are stuck with was not such a lemon.

However, enough of the background, let us have a look at how this hog of a Bill actually affects us.

In essence the DPA states that if any personal records are kept on a non-exempt computer that computer must be registered and its operators carry out the requirements laid down. The main problem is that the wording of these requirements, particularly the word 'personal', was quite knowingly made incredibly vague.

Whereas it was originally anticipated as being material of a potentially sensitive nature, such as

## From Page 7

medical, criminal or personal finance records, it rapidly became obvious to the law-makers that there was a very real danger of these being so many exceptions, little data would actually remain protected.

Were this to happen the full wrath of Brussels would be felt in Whitehall, and so to protect themselves our national leaders decided that even an organisation such as a publisher's team using an Amstrad to keep track of membership payments and its own running costs must register under the DPA.

This could easily result in more than a million computers in this country needing registration. Only if your Amstrad is solely used for games can you be certain it does not need registration. The essence of the Act is such that a teacher working from home and using his micro to keep track of pupils' marks must technically register.

Naturally enough, most individuals – and many organisations with infinitely more critical data held on their files – are working on the assumption that with so few inspectors they can ignore the DPA on the grounds that they are never likely to be chased. I am not prepared to recommend you to do likewise.

Since this is a patently ludicrous situation I now dream of being granted three wishes, and using one of them like this: "After asking a suitable number of queries of the departments concerned as to whether registration is required, every single micro in Britain would register, thus bringing several of HMG's exempt computers to a grinding halt with an acute case of data congestion".

Fortunately this law will have little effect on most organisations' working practices, but even though you should now have little trouble in answering my two original questions, I wish to take a little more of your time in order to outline what rights individuals have under this law and what further rights you should offer individuals if you have registered.

The letter will also ensure that Amstrad-based organisations can operate within the spirit of the DPA's

intent as originally envisaged by my profession.

The essential points to follow are:

- A responsible member of the organisation must be the registered Data Protection Officer.
- Anyone who believes there is information about them held on the Amstrad can ask for printed copies of data referring to themselves or their next of kin.
- Anyone can demand that false information about them be changed.
- Data on the Amstrad must only be accessed by a very few nominated persons.
- No data held on the Amstrad can be passed to other organisations unless the second organisation is one to which the first is affiliated, or to the organisation's auditors. Also the individuals' identities must be re-

moved and they must be notified about the data transfer.

- Data transfer may be voided in many cases.
- Data held on the Amstrad must be treated as highly confidential and recipients of information must sign for its receipt.

This dry list of points should keep you within the law as well as keeping the most obstreperous individuals off your back. In fact most organisations will continue as if nothing had happened, despite HMG having a new power to play with.

I leave you with this thought. The organisation adhering to the above will in fact be granting more rights than are absolutely required by the DPA. It should enable some flexibility should a Freedom of Information Act ever come into effect.

# Mini Office II database in action

**LAST month, after a brief introduction comparing Mini Office II with other all-in-ones systems, I described the creation of the Database structure and the entry of the records themselves.**

Now we'll look at the facilities provided for manipulating the records once they are on file by looking at a cricket club's cashbook.

The first of these requirements is

to be able to list these records, either in whole or in part. The record we created is represented in Figure 1.

In order to have a sensible number of records to work with I have created 10 records on a file called CRICKET. These are listed below. Since we are assuming the treasurer will only need to sort or select the records by the fields marked with a \*, I requested a listing which showed only these fields

Sort	Select	Field	Length
*		Date	3 characters
	*	Transaction type	8 characters
	*	Name	18 characters
	*	Purpose	20 characters
		Quantity	3 characters
		Unit price	3 characters
		Amount received	0 characters +
		Quantity	3 characters
		Unit price	3 characters
		Amount paid	0 characters +
*	*	Reference	4 characters
		Notes	20 characters
		Total	94 characters

Figure 1. Record structure

fields plus the date.

A point to remember when printing is that in calculating whether the record, or the portion of it that is required, will be folded on to two or more lines, you should allocate a couple of spaces between each field. If in doubt as to what the eventual listing will look like, you should select Hardware Options from the main database menu followed by toggling Output to the Screen.

Once satisfied with the design, you should toggle back to your printer type.

Assuming you enter these or similar records on to the file the following examples of sorting and selecting will match the explanations below. However first I will discuss the marking of records. The aim of this feature is to split the file that is held in memory into two, where Group 1 is those records which are marked - in other words identified by a \* in the top right of the screen when they are presented by the Edit Record option - and Group 2 is the unmarked records.

Selecting records for marking can be done either directly from the Edit Record option by pressing M or with the Search Data option.

Records which have been marked may be separately saved on to a new file by using the Save Marked Records option or separately printed with Print Marked Records. The former permits the construction of a series of subfiles, each with identical structures but representing different situations. An example of this would be to search for all records which had:

**Field 2 Transaction Type = MEMFEE**

and save the records which "passed" this on to a separate file called MEMBERS.

After selecting Clearing All Members, in other words restoring the CRICKET to its state before the

11/05/84	MEMFEE	E. DURRICE	CRICKET 8478	1100
12/05/84	MEMFEE	WATERS S. J.	GROUND MAINT.	5000
01/06/84	MEMFEE	WATERS S. J.	GROUND MAINT.	5000
04/05/84	MEMFEE	GREGORY S.P.	PLAYING MEMBER	0000
04/05/84	MEMFEE	LEWIS S.B.	PLAYING MEMBER	0000
04/05/84	MEMFEE	BARROW S.B.	PLAYING MEMBER	0000
03/04/84	MEMFEE	PETERS S. S.M.	PLAYING MEMBER	0000
03/04/84	MEMFEE	LAWRENCE S.C.	RETIRED MEMBER	0000
03/05/84	TEAS	140 01 / 000 01	vs ABLESTROP	0000
14/05/84	TEAS	140 01	vs THROLEBURY	0000

Figure 8: Records in the CRICKET

marking of records of Transaction Type = MEMFEE, a search could be made for all records which had:

**Field 2 Transaction Type = TEAS**

This raw set of marked records could then be saved on to get a third file called TEAS. Figure 9 shows the result.

Searching or selection is not limited to just a single field, since any number of criteria may be chosen, for example:

**Field 2 Transaction Type = MEMFEE**  
and

**Field 3 Reference = CASH**

would select those records which represent the money received for membership fees in cash rather than by cheque.

The final point to note when using the search facilities is that Mini Office is case specific. This means that if you had input some records using MEMFEE, others using Memfee and some using memfee, then a request to search on Field 2 using MEMFEE

would only mark the first group. You would not have selected all the membership fee records.

This is a clear proof of the requirement to make a note of the valid entries which may be made in any search field, as mentioned last month.

Two basic types of calculation may be carried out. The easiest to understand is the production of totals. Using the marked records we selected representing the 'Tea Money', this would be carried out by selecting Calculate from the main database menu to enter the calculator, followed by Total Marked Records.

Once the correct field to total has been selected, in this case Unit Price, this would produce the total amount of money the club received for the tea it provided.

The other enables the database to be used in a "What If?" type of operation. If the tea records were selected or marked, one could calculate what the revenue would have been had the price been 50p higher. This would be done by adding:

Date	Transaction Type	Unit Price	Amount Received	Rate	Name	Notes	Purpose	Quantity
03/05/84	TEAS	00.00	140.00	140 01 / 000 01	vs ABLESTROP			20
14/05/84	TEAS	00.00	140.00	140 01	vs THROLEBURY			12

Figure 9: Results of searching for TEAS

**From Page 3****Field 3 - Amount Received by 15**

and then requesting the total as before.

Such calculations are performed by selecting Calculation from the database main menu, followed by Alter Marked Records, Selecting Field 9, Selecting '+', .15 followed by Totalling as already described.

The last pair of commands regarding marked records can be particularly useful. The first, Toggle All Markers, is used to remove the markers from the currently marked records while simultaneously placing markers on all those records which previously had none - the selected state of all the records is reversed.

This is particularly useful when you wish to exclude some records on the file from future treatment. Assuming

we wish to total all payments received with the exception of those made for tea, this would be carried out as follows.

Once again we would search through the file for:

**Field 2 Transaction Type = TEAS**

If we then Toggle Markers, every record except for those which the search found would be marked. We could then do our calculation or saving as required.

The second command prints the records we have marked. This is done by selecting Print Marked Records from the main database menu. The tea records shown were printed off in this way.

As explained last month, with our record size of 94 characters we are restricted to 199 records as our CRICKET file. The same is true of

TEAS, MEMBERS or any other we may wish to create. With a creative use of the Save Marked Records option one can easily overcome this limitation.

The main file will always start off as CRICKET, but this can then be split so that a separate file represents all the postings made in a single month. The 199 postings limit should not be a problem even at the height of the season. These files could be named CRICKET01 through to CRICKET12 for January through to December respectively.

As for subfiles such as MEMBERS, providing the separate classifications stored do not represent a significant percentage of the total number of records held, once again 199 records should be sufficient.

Next month we will look at the Database again, but with the specific application of producing mailing lists.

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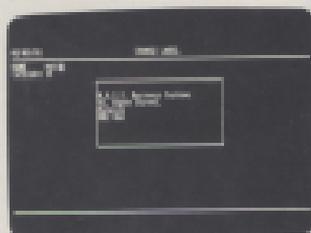
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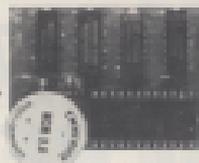
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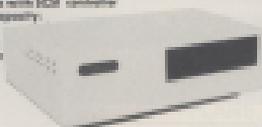
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# THE ELECTRIC STUDIO

**PLANNERCALC**, which is a spreadsheet written originally for micros such as the Radio Shack Model II and the Superbrain, dates from early 1982. Although it never became one of the giants of business software it held its own, being adequate for many applications, and was an obvious candidate for a PCW resurrection.

Like all spreadsheets PlannerCalc works with a grid of cells (boxes), each identified by a column and row number, and with the screen acting as a window on to the worksheet. When values have been entered into the cells calculations can be carried out to give totals, averages, maxima, minima and so on.

In addition to the usual arithmetic and logical operators, and basic functions such as AVERAGE, SUM OF, MAX and MIN, PlannerCalc has NPV (Net Present Value), CUMulative total, and the more unusual GREATER OF, LESSER OF, and GROW BY (automatic implementation).

Conditional statements — IF ... THEN ... ELSE — are also available. It is not well endowed for scientific and statistical calculations, having only LN (Natural log) and EXPonent, but its main market is the small businessman, not the mathematical modeller.

Setting up a worksheet means

# PlannerCalc

**GABRIEL JACOBS** looks at a spreadsheet that, while long in the tooth, can be considered a good starter pack for the small businessman. And at an attractive price, too.

creating a template of comments entered by row — in PlannerCalc called lines — or columns. A typical series of line commands might look something like:

```
LINE 1 SALES = 90,000,70,000,20,00
I,PR7
LINE 2 DISCOUNT = IF LINE 1 >= 500
THEN LINE 1 .10
LINE 3 NETPROF = SALES - DISCOUNT
```

Lines 2 and 3 tell the program to calculate a discount of 10 per cent on each item of data in Line 1 — each item being a value in a column — if it is greater than or equal to £500, or else to ignore the item at the original figure. A printout will then show each sale, the discount it has attracted and the amount to be invoiced.

The same mode of calculation can

be carried out on columns rather than rows and can become very complex with multiple conditions, discontinuous logic, incremented growth and the like.

All this may seem daunting to an inexperienced user, and it has to be said that to give of its best PlannerCalc does expect some understanding of programming procedures.

However that is true of most spreadsheets which offer facilities over and above the most basic ones, and in any case the commands soon become familiar territory.

This is especially true of PlannerCalc because for the most part it uses an English-like syntax. Commands such as COPY COLUMN 8 TO COLUMN 15, SUM OF LINE 1 THRU LINE 3 or DECIMALS ARE 3 can be understood even by complete beginners.

Columns and rows can be identified in commands by names you give them (called Labels) rather than numbers, and this also helps to make formulae comprehensible. The system does have its disadvantages however. For instance, care has to be taken to change all appropriate formulae if a column or row is relabelled — the formula PROFIT = INCOME - EXPENSES will not be calculated if you have relabelled EXPENSES to read COSTS.

Designing a hard copy printout of all or part of an electronic worksheet is never an easy task, and PlannerCalc can offer just as much of a challenge in this area as other spreadsheets, particularly if you want the hard copy to differ significantly from the screen display.

However the program handles simple formats as easily as many of

## PLANNERCALC SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum number of rows.	512.
Maximum characters per row.	80.
Maximum number of columns.	128.
Column widths.	3 to 30 characters.
Maximum number of heading lines.	10.
Maximum heading width.	80 characters.
Maximum line and column labels.	12 characters.
Maximum number of decimals.	28.
Significant digit range.	2 to 10.
Standard editing/format facilities.	
Standardised functions plus NPV, GREATER OF, LESSER OF, GROW BY.	
Restricted set of statistical/math functions.	
Absolute and relative referencing.	
Vertical and horizontal split-screen windowing.	
Interrupts (see windows).	
Real-time data input.	
Choice of matrix model or worksheet printouts.	

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet titled "PlannerCalc" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Format, Help) and a toolbar. The spreadsheet content is as follows:

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1.0 NET INCOME	100000	110000	120000	130000	140000
1.0 REVENUE	60000	70000	80000	90000	100000
1.0 EXPENSES					
1.1 DEPRECIATION					
1.2 INTEREST					
1.3 TAXES					
1.4 OTHER					
1.5 TOTAL					
1.6 NET INCOME	30000	40000	50000	60000	70000

At the bottom of the window, it says "Drive to B:".

Example  
PlannerCalc  
screen

its younger competitors, while still allowing unending blank lines and so on. You can also choose between worksheet format, which is basically an extended screen dump, or report format.

One of the advantages of electronic spreadsheets is that they allow the user to make plans and predictions, and to ask What If?, either directly in the best packages, by using combinations of conditional statements in a worksheet, or by getting projected or hypothetical values into a temporary copy of it.

PlannerCalc is far from being in the top league in this respect. It does however have an interactive run-time planner not found on even some of its latest rivals.

The facility enables models to be set up with cells programmed to prompt the user for an input before a calculation takes place, something which could be invaluable in a consultancy business, say, where on-the-spot workings may have to be made.

There is an option to defer

calculation, which is useful if you have a lot of data to input and don't want to wait for a complete recalculation at each entry. Horizontal or vertical split-screen windowing allows two distant parts of a worksheet to be scrolled independently on the same screen.

Another feature is relative column referencing for calculations which take into account values in columns other than the current one—a bonus in such things as cash flow analysis.

In some ways however PlannerCalc shows its age. For example, it will only replicate in one dimension—a whole column or a whole row, cells will not accept text and there is no facility for protecting individual cells or parts of worksheets by locking them.

Much worse is that formulas are always taken to apply to an entire row or column, so that single cells cannot perform independent calculations as they can in nearly all modern spreadsheets.

In practice this means that with PlannerCalc some applications have

to be designed to fit the spreadsheet instead of the other way round—a case of the tail wagging the dog.

The seriousness of such deficiencies will of course depend on individual requirements, and they have to be set against PlannerCalc's clear user-interface which includes a context-sensitive Help facility, its comprehensive documentation and above all its comparatively low cost of £39.

Another boon is that it is upwardly compatible with its big brother MasterPlanner, priced £59.95. This has many extra features, including multiple windowing, an overspill-to-disk facility for large worksheets, mathematical modelling functions and, for an extra £29.95, a library of customised applications.

With the possibility of such expansion PlannerCalc has to be considered a good starter pack, and if you never need to upgrade you'll probably have had value for money.

If you do outgrow PlannerCalc both the data you have entered and the development skills you have acquired will be portable. This is a significant consideration in choosing a package. ■

**Some applications have to be designed to fit the spreadsheet instead of the other way around**

Product: PlannerCalc — Complete  
Distributor: Rowan Ltd, 35 Bels  
Water Road, Boreham, Braintree,  
 Essex, Essex CM9 1A 8DL.  
 Price: £39

## 256K SILICON DISC



capacity is a massive 40K, more than the PCW 8012 Ram Disc. It automatically logs on at drive 0 of drive C in two disc systems and does not require extra power supply.

- The 256K Silicon Disc is designed to be used with at least one normal disc drive attached, which finds the directory on 20 files leaving 256K for storage, over 70K more than the normal disc.
- Data and programs can be exchanged between the Silicon Disc and a normal disc, application programs can then work on the data at vastly increased speed especially on systems with only one normal disc.
- Software is contained in an expansion ROM and there are two environments in which the Silicon Disc can be used, BASIC under AMSDOS where all the normal AMSDOS commands are fully supported (LOAD, SAVE, MERGE, GAT etc) and within CP/M 2.2 CP/M+ where commercial programs are designed to run on multi disc systems.

**£99.95** including VAT (MS4 and 6126)

## 64K and 256K MEMORY EXPANSIONS



- The memory expansions increase the Amstrad 464's internal memory to just a total of 128K or 320K. The 621s memory is increased to 128K. It is compatible with all DK'Tronics peripherals including the 256K Silicon Disc.
- It is supplied with bank switching ROM software (MS4 software on cassette 6126 on disc).

• The software adds some BASIC commands which makes it possible to use the second 64K (or 32K or 48K or 16K in the case of 256K) for storage of screens, windows, graphics and basic arrays. The ability means that you can write much larger basic programs and sophisticated programs that use pull-down menus with ease.

• With an expansion fitted to the 464 it then has the same memory configuration as the CPC 6128. It will then run CP/M+ with its massive 51K TPA area, opening up an even larger software base to 464 users. When using either of the expansions with CP/M 2.2 on the 464 and 6126 computer the TPA is increased to 61K.

• The RAM is increased by means of bank switching using a single MD port. Memory is actually switched in and out of the 64K/320 address space in 16K sub blocks (as are the ROMs). The port determines which particular combinations of the original four 16K sub blocks and any new sub blocks from the expansion RAM will occupy the 64K address space at any time. All of this switching is done automatically by the software supplied.

• The contents of the expansion RAM are retained if the computer is powered off if the RAM is used for machine code the contents will remain even if the computer crashes.

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- Complex pictures can be easily edited at pixel level using a scratch pad which is magnified to the full screen.
- There is picture storage and retrieval, and a pen calibration utility and there is also an Amstrad compatible pen nib.
- There is a cassette version for the 464 and a ROM version for the 664 and 6128.

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- It uses the popular SPOC256 speech chip and has an almost infinite vocabulary.
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- The coding of the words is completely user transparent and the computer can carry on its normal running of a program whilst the chip is talking. The speech output from the SPO 256 is mono and directed to both speakers.
- There is a cassette version for the 464 and a ROM version for both the 664 and 6128.

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... (text continues) ...

# Not hostile, but do treat with respect...

**GABRIEL JACOBS**  
 reviews the Sage Database

**DATA management systems generally involve a trade-off — the greater the range of facilities, the more rigid and unfriendly the rules for structuring the data.**

From this point of view the Sage Database is a middle of the road package, not as hostile as full-blown relational databases, but more powerful and therefore less forgiving than simple electronic card index systems.

With the Sage package the most demanding operation is that of setting up a new file, since this involves a degree of planning at odds with the way most people's minds work.

The user has to declare in advance the number of fields per record, their lengths and types, output width, left or right justification, decimal precision, conversion to upper case and so on. Apart from the purely cosmetic operation of altering screen display coordinates, changing a field parameter in an existing file involves restructuring the entire database.

On the other hand, with a measure of forethought and almost certainly some frustrating trial and error it is possible to set up precisely tailored data-entry and report-generation procedures.

Files and individual fields can be permanently or temporarily protected with a release of locks, passwords

and unforced keystrokes, and there is total flexibility in field selection for report purposes. There is also a wide range of field types, including compacted and uncompactd numeric and date fields, time fields and fields on which various kinds of calculation can be carried out, with column totals and basic statistical analyses thrown in for good measure.

Data entry in selected fields can be restricted to numeric or textual ranges, such as allowing only numbers between 1 and 60, or only YES or NO. Forced entry can be specified, obliging the operator to enter information before moving to the next field.

The built-in text editor and mailshot utility are surprisingly powerful. In fact the set of page

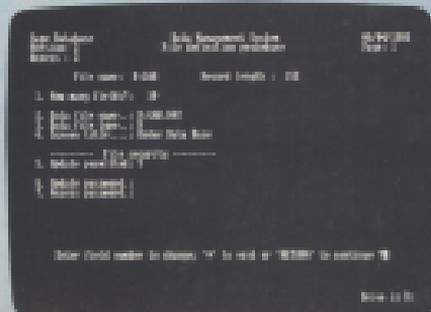
layout commands doesn't fall far short of that of many dedicated packages, and the range of options includes such things as run time keyboard input and viewing a merged letter on screen before printing. Labels can be printed using the special utility provided, though unfortunately it limits you to a three-across format.

Of course the provision of a wide range of merge-print features inevitably adds to the complexity of using the program. So again, despite Sage's praiseworthy attempt to sugar the pill, inexperienced users will probably have to learn through bitter experience.

However for those who find creating a new file or producing personalised letters a daunting prospect, interrogating a database and manipulating the information it contains is about as gentle an exercise as it could be.

In what Sage calls the Enquiry Processor, the normal computer-style database query language has been replaced by a welcome English-like syntax. This has been achieved by a judicious choice of system words and by adding a sprinkling of disposables — these are words which may be included for the sake of intelligibility but which the program will ignore. The following command, for example, would be syntactically valid:

Please list all employees with a surname of Jones and a salary



## From Page 19

greater than 8,000 showing me the age and the department. Thank you.

Using field numbers instead of names, symbols instead of words and discarding diacritics, this could be reduced to:

1=employees with I="Jones" and  
2=8000 show 2 3

The Enquiry Processor is also used for sorting records, either relatively slowly if in-string searches or searches with relational operators have to be carried out, or rapidly if a key field consisting of only a compacted record number has been included in the initial file definition.

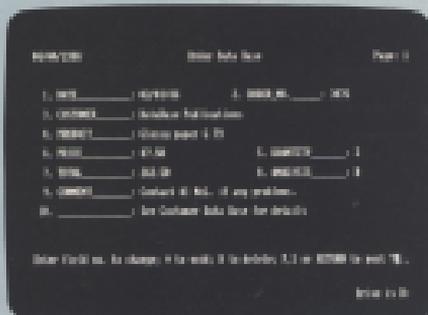
Such indexed fields are a common feature of databases, and even some of the simpler ones allow a number of fields to be indexed. Surprisingly the Sage Database allows only one—the key field—which could prove something of a nuisance if your records are mostly textual, such as in a bibliography, or if you constantly require numeric sorts. Furthermore search criteria are restricted to two fields at a time and the program will only sort into ascending order.

Again however these limitations have to be set against the plain English implementations of the search and sort commands. In many circumstances speed and range may be secondary considerations when it comes to being able to give a clear instruction such as:

Sort printers by category with price greater than 20 or weight less than 8 showing total number of job.

Much of Sage's reputation for quality Amstrad applications software has been built on the fact that their products have been well implemented on the PCW and designed as far as possible to run on the entry-level system. I was therefore surprised to find that the database has not been configured with the care we have come to expect.

For instance, the Delete key does not work properly in the Enquiry Processor—Alt + H has to be used instead—and the program is not completely bomb-proof. On one



Typical data entry screen

occasion, I managed to crash back to CP/M, leaving permanently corrupted some data by trying to write to a disc previously used for PCW LoadScript

files. Worse, on a single-drive PCW or CPC6128, the user must make alarmingly frequent changes between system and data discs. Sage admin-

## SAGE DATABASE CHECKLIST

### Basic Features

No. of files open	1
File size limit	None
Max. records per file	Disc capacity
Max. record length	Unknown
Max. fields per record	1,024 characters
Field types	255
	Text, Integer, Single-precision, Extended-precision, Date, Key, Date-stamp, Time-stamp, Blank, Reading
Max. field length	255 characters
Record addition/deletion	Yes. Can be locked.
Record update/edit	Yes. Cannot be disabled.
Record duplication	No
Calculations	Yes
File security	Comprehensive

### Searching and sorting

No. of search/sort fields	2
No. of criteria	20
Logical operators AND/OR/NOT/AND/OR modifiers	All 4
Wild Cards	All 4
In-string search	Yes
Ascending sort	Yes, with = and < 2
Descending sort	Yes
Case-insensitivity	No

### Hardware

Select fields	Yes
Change field order	No
Re-position fields	No
Merge-print	Full facilities
Text editor	Yes
Labels	Three-screen-only

fully recommends that the program should be run on a twin drive machine, but surely better use could have been made of, for example, the PCW's RAM disc.

The documentation is of a high standard, with an excellent tutorial to get you started.

However errors in the instructions for making a working program disc are hardly likely to inspire first-time users with confidence and some of the descriptions of the more advanced functions, contained only in appendices, are equally likely to baffle them.

Yet despite these criticisms – most of which are ultimately relatively minor – the Sage Database is worthy of serious consideration if you have a twin drive machine, and have not yet invested in a data storage and retrieval system. At about £70 it is not an outstanding bargain, but it

does offer significantly more than many of its rivals in the same price bracket.

Lastly, the program comes with

the Sage hotline help facility and its general goodwill – virtues not always to be relied upon with some of the rest-of-the-rail competition. ■



Field definition screen

## PCW 8256

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Continuing with our excerpts from John Hughes' highly successful book *Mastering the Amstrad PCW 8256-8512* we take a look at choosing and using applications programs.

IN the days of computing's stone age back in the 1960's using a computer meant, almost inevitably, writing your own programs for it.

If you couldn't do that you either had to pay someone rather a lot of money to write a special program just for you, or you learned to program for yourself. And if you had neither the money to pay nor the patience to learn you forgot about the computer and made do with pen and paper instead.

Custom-designed programs are still being created, though as programmers now are paid rather more than they were 30 years ago — even allowing for inflation — buying one will set you back quite a lot of money.

All the same, for certain highly specialised purposes like landing a rocket on the moon or handling an airline's world-wide ticket reservation system, research institutes and big companies have no choice but to pay the price.

For most normal commercial and domestic tasks however there are now available an enormous number of ready-made programs for different types of computer. These which are designed to do something for the user — rather than help him write programs or organise his disc-files — are called applications programs and it is with these that I am now concerned.

However before looking at individual programs it is worth while taking a general look at such programs in order to see what features are most useful and what should be avoided.

First, it has been estimated that there are over 8,000 commercial programs available for CP/M computers. It is fair to point out that most of them — like the majority of books, paintings and whatever else you care to name — are not very good.

Often this is either because they were written a long time ago and have not been properly updated, so that they fail to make full use of the power of modern computers, or because they were designed for a totally different market from the one in which they are now being offered.

For example, accounting programs from the USA may ask you questions

# Pick the best applications programs

about State taxes and Federal taxes which have no relevance in the UK. Even if they avoid this sort of trap they may make it impossible to print money amounts with a pound sign (£) in front of them. Since most computer software comes from the United States this sort of problem is more common than you might expect.

Another area that needs care is that of user friendliness, or ease of use as it is called. The theory is straightforward enough: a user friendly program is one which you can use without needing to remember a string of different commands — perhaps it uses menus, like LogoScript — and which tries to stop you making destructive errors by double-checking that you really mean to do what you have said.

These goals are admirable in themselves, and programs which take no account of them are often awkward to use — the lack of friendliness of some of the older CP/M utilities is a frequent source of complaint.

At the same time some programs are so friendly that they positively get in the way of your work by presenting you with menus after menus, even after you have become quite familiar enough with the program to be able to get along without that help.

In these terms LogoScript offers the sort of compromise which you may find satisfactory — help is available for when you need it, but you can usually avoid it when you don't. Most good software follows the same principles.

Good applications programs almost always involve you in buying a special system for doing whatever task they set out to perform. Because they were designed for general use

and not for your own specific purpose you will need to adapt your present practice to fit the new system.

Many small businesses, particularly sole proprietorships, struggle along without any particular system for the various chores which arise so.

In such organisations doing the payroll may involve nothing more complicated than sitting down with the appropriate tax tables and record cards, and keeping accounts sometimes degenerates into a squallid system of putting receipts and cheque stubs into a drawer for the accountant to puzzle over sometimes in the future.

More organised concerns will have provided themselves with one or the other of the various excellent manual payroll and accounts systems. It is with these that an accounts or payroll program should be compared. You must therefore be sure that the system which you buy is one that meets your own particular needs, or is easily adaptable to them.

The lesson here is flexibility. An accounts system which insists on a full set of books being kept may well be very rigorous and accurate, but it may be more than you need. Perfectly good accounts for typical small business purposes can be maintained with a simple spreadsheet program.

The other problem is the converse of this — it is common for users to start off with a program which is too limiting for their long-term needs, and to find out too late that converting to what they should have had all along would be a slow and expensive business.

The only advice which will always apply is to look very carefully at a

program before you buy it. If this is not possible you may have to rely on reviews in the various business and computing magazines.

At all events it is a sad fact that not all the people who sell programs will be of much help to you. This is partly because they will be largely unaware of your particular problems, and partly because most companies are geared up to the selling of hardware rather than software. The proverbial pinch of salt can be a great help in choosing applications programs.

Until quite recently applications programs assumed that when you wanted to do accounts you would load an accounts program into your computer, when you wanted to write a letter you would use a word processing program and so on.

Gradually this concept has begun to change, so that it is now possible to buy applications programs which will do more than one task.

Imagine writing a quotation for work which you are going to undertake, for example. The majority of the task would count as simple word processing, but in addition you might need to carry out some simple calculations — adding up the cost of several individual operations, perhaps.

Instead of having to stop word processing, load a program to carry out calculations, write down the answers on a piece of paper, reload the word processor and copy the figures off the paper and into the document, some programs now permit you either to carry out word processing in the middle of, for example, a spreadsheet, or to do simple arithmetic in the middle of a word processing job.

The ultimate in this sort of mixed operation is sometimes referred to as menu desk computing, because it allows you to handle several different sorts of operations simultaneously, just as you can have papers relating to several different jobs on your desk at the same time.

In general, software for this kind of operation tends to be expensive, is sometimes not very user friendly, and no doubt many users fail to make full use of its facilities.

However there is no denying that

an ability to do more than one thing in a particular applications program, or at least to import the results of a calculation directly into a word processor without writing things down on a scratch-pad, can be a great time-saver.

Most spreadsheet and database programs have the ability to output text as well as the normal results of their calculations, and this can be a most worthwhile facility.

When changing over from a

manual to a computerised system there will inevitably be occasions when things don't work as they should. There are some real horror stories about big companies which computerised their payroll accounting and only then found faults with their new system, which meant that no one could be paid on time.

The golden rule, particularly where money is concerned, is — never abandon a manual system in favour of a computerised one without a period of running both at the same time.

This may seem wasteful, but the advantages are two-fold: if something goes wrong with the new system — and because it is new and unfamiliar, no one will know what to do if that happens — the old system is still there to fall back on, and if you get different results from the two systems

you will know that there is something seriously wrong with either the one or the other.

There is a distressing human tendency to believe what the computer tells us, even if closer scrutiny would show it to be manifestly absurd — to chain your accounts payroll to a system which may be making errors without any way of double checking the result, is extremely dangerous.

Trying to explain to an employee that he has been underpaid this week because of a computer error — which is usually shorthand for operator error — is bad enough, but an error of just a few per cent on a budget forecast, caused perhaps by carelessness in entering formulas on a spreadsheet, could mean the difference between success and receivership. Be warned.

Incidentally it is all too possible when you are converting from a manual to a computerised system that you will be too easily satisfied with what you have and thus make no further progress. This has happened in so many businesses that the bizarre combination of high-tech equipment and old-fashioned methods has become a modern commonplace.

The classic arms equivalent is the true story of how men were detailed to hold the horses in artillery companies which had been mechanised for decades because nobody understood the consequences of the rate that changes in technology should mean changes in technique as well. Yuff said!

Buying a program is a little like buying a car — usually it works perfectly well at first, but sooner or later you may have problems with it.

The reasons for this are pretty much the same for both cars and programs, and have to do with the fact that both are highly complex products used in the main by non-specialists. Of course a program should never actually wear out in the same way as the parts of a car, but otherwise the analogy is a fair one.

Unexplained errors in the operation of a program are called bugs, and it is safe to assume that nearly every program has them, just as

## From Page 23

nearby every book has imprints in it. Generally speaking these bags are pretty harmless, and in most commercial programs they are unlikely to cause you any real inconvenience but you will assuredly meet them from time to time.

Several of the better producers of commercial software offer schemes for maintaining their programs, perhaps in conjunction with telephone advice – often rather dramatically called a hotline service.

In some cases these services are provided free for all registered purchasers of the program, thus helping to freeze out users of illegitimate copies. Sometimes there is a small annual charge to pay.

Either way, the provision of proper after-sales service, or software support, is something which you should investigate when choosing programs – particularly those, like payroll, which may cause embarrassment if there is a substantial delay in running them.

A final problem of computerised systems, and one which is becoming increasingly significant, is that of the security of the system.

It is sometimes assumed that the security implications of computers are not basically any different from those of normal manual practice. This is emphatically untrue.

From the standpoint of small business use, the biggest source of difficulty is the floppy disc. Unlike documents on paper, which take time to copy, the entire contents of a floppy disc, amounting perhaps to several hundred pages, can be copied in a matter of seconds and leave no trace of the copying having taken place.

Various attempts have been made to improve security, and you should at least have an eye towards these when considering the purchase of new software. The classical solution is passwords, combinations of letters and numbers without which it is impossible to gain access to confidential files.

Some sophisticated systems allow different levels of security, with different passwords for each level, so that a user may be able to see some records on a disc but not others – for

example, it may be possible for payroll personnel to amend pay records of staff, but not to gain access to personal information of a confidential nature.

Passwords generally provide excellent security if they are properly used. However, as their value depends upon their secrecy, they can be rendered useless by people writing them down to save forgetting them, or choosing easily-guessed words such as their own names or the names of their nearest and dearest in passwords.

Password generator programs are available which will suggest secure and easy-to-remember combinations to avoid these problems.

Even if all due care is taken with choosing and using passwords any user with a moderate level of experience of computing will probably be able to get at confidential information stored on a floppy disc.

Short of using various encryption techniques to scramble data – and these are available – the best advice in any organisation bigger than a one-man-band is to enforce strict security standards when handling floppy discs, to keep them locked away when not in use and to restrict the number of staff who are permitted to handle them.

Payroll and accounts programs are particularly vulnerable to ingenious and dishonest tampering, and the very nature of the computer makes it less likely that an offender will be detected. There is now a fairly substantial literature about computer fraud, one of the effects of which has inevitably been to popularise it. Don't assume that it won't happen to you.

Modern computing equipment is extremely reliable, and breakdowns are few and far between. However they do happen from time to time. The most vulnerable items are those which have a high proportion of mechanical parts, such as printers and disc drives.

Short of providing actual physical back-ups for these – and a second disc-drive is certainly a very useful thing to have – it is worth considering that programs which give you the option of redirecting printer output to the screen can be a blessing if something does go wrong with a printer.

Obviously a word processor with-

out a printer is practically useless – except in terms of preparing texts which can be printed out later – but many payroll and accounts programs can still be usefully run without a printer if the results are simply backed up on to a disc for printing later.

In this circumstance there is a CP/M Utility program which may prove useful. This is the PUT.COM program, which is used as follows. Enter the instruction:

### PUT PRINTER OUTPUT TO FILE Filename.Floppy

and everything that would have gone to the printer will instead be directed to a disc file with the filename and type specified.

To revert to normal output, enter:

### PUT PRINTER OUTPUT TO PRINTER

The PUT command has a number of forms beyond the two given here – full details of the others are given in the user manual. However the two forms listed are those which are likely to be found most generally useful.

When the printer is again operative you can transfer the contents of the file which you produced with the PUT command on to the printer using our old friend PIP, thus:

### PIP LST <filename.Floppy>

LST is CP/M shorthand for the LISTing device, namely the printer.

To sum up, then: in choosing application programs please which should be borne in mind include being certain that the system will meet your own needs, that adequate support from the manufacturer is available in case you have problems and that the system is suitably secure for your own circumstances.

In starting with a new system it is essential not to abandon the previous manual system immediately, but to run both side by side for a while. In this way errors caused by lack of familiarity with the new system will be trapped, and difficulties caused by hardware or software failure will be eliminated.

Equipment failure can be guarded against to some extent by redirecting the output from the printer to disc files. ■

# Tandata's Tm 512, as smart as they come

WITH the Tandata Tm 512 you get a pretty smart modem for your money. At a single keystroke it will dial a number, auto-detect the local rate of the answering modem, send a log-on/ID string with appropriate delays, carriage returns and so on, and automatically re-dial if the number is engaged.

Its battery-backed ram will store up to eight telephone numbers and auto log-on instructions, together with all previously set comma parameters, so at power-up everything is as you left it.

It will also answer your phone, send a carrier signal and hook up to the modem originating the call, whether you happen to be around or not.

The Tm 512 is housed in a slimline black case. At the back are power and telephone cables, a TTL 8-way DIN socket, an RS232C D socket, and a standard PST (800 series) telephone socket for passing on the line to a handset. At the front are an On/Off button and five LEDs - Power, Line Seize, Carrier Detect, Transmit and Receive.

Band rates handled in both Dial and Answer modes are 300/300 full duplex, 1200/750 full duplex, and 1200/1200 half duplex.

Valid instructions to the built-in software include a wide range of control codes covering most contingencies. For instance, the modem can be programmed to wait for a secondary dialling tone before continuing with the rest of the number, to stop dialling until an underline character (ASCII 96) is sent from the keyboard, to tone-dial or pulse-dial, to wait a pre-set time before answering the phone, to accept new cursor movement sequences, and so forth.

With its own power supply, the Tm

Product: Tandata Tm 512  
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## By GABRIEL JACOBS

512 will hook up to any micro fitted with a standard serial port, and will therefore connect straight into the Amstrad 510 interface. All you require is a straight one-to-one modem cable, which should be wired as suggested in the Amstrad 510 manual, though you can leave out Pin 22 because the software in the modem itself takes care of ringing tone detection.

The Tm 512 will also work with any suitable control software and any Amstrad model but PCW owners who do not want to access Viewdata files can stick with their free copy of MAAL232.

There's little point in spending money on a clever comma package if you buy the Tm 512 and are only interested in teletype communications such as transferring files, sending and receiving electronic mail, or accessing remote non-Prestel type databases such as MicroLink and Bulletin boards.

The Tm 512 requires only that the software running on the terminal

can provide a screen display, file transfer facilities, and the ability to control the RS232C port - more or less the limits of MAAL232. But if you want Prestel you'll have to invest in some extra software.

Tandata themselves produce machine-specific comma packages which include viewdata facilities, but unfortunately the Amstrad range has not yet appeared on their list. I say unfortunately not only because it makes sense to buy a ready-configured viewdata package, but also because the documentation for these dedicated programs seems very good.

In contrast, the standard Tm 512 manual which Amstrad owners have to rely on is atrocious - all the necessary (and some unnecessary) technical information is there, but it is poorly organised and in places almost incomprehensible.

At the time of writing there have been six issues of the manual, and each has been an improvement on its predecessor. But a huge leap would be required to bring the instructions to a level where a first-time modem



**From Page 26**

user could make sense of them.

Hence the panel light on using MAIL332, aimed at passing on the benefits of hours of study, and more hours of trial and error, to PCW owners who have already bought the Tm 512. Those who have not may like to keep the information in reserve in case they ever do.

Having powered up, and loaded a communications program such as MAIL332 into the PCW, you have to send a couple of stars to the modem so that it knows how the SIO interface has been set up. The software in the modem then offers a choice of Directory (on-line) or Program (off-line) modes (it can take ages just to work that out!).

The Directory mode screen presents the eight stored telephone numbers ready for auto-dialling, but it is also possible to dial unstored numbers, either manually or by addressing the modem directly from the keyboard.

Program mode invokes Store 5, which serves two purposes. It controls the phone number stores, and holds information concerned with auto-answering.

Again, any of the auto-answer facilities can be implemented manually, and a wide range of options is available, from Chat mode with or without auto line feed, to forcing another modem originating a call to transmit on the high channel (that is, at 1200 rather than 75 Baud).

Once everything is set up correctly it's plain sailing. In Directory mode you press the appropriate Store number.

The modem takes the line (indicated on an LED), a 'Dialling' message appears on the screen, and the modem's internal speaker echoes the usual pulse-dial signals.

When a valid carrier signal is detected the Carrier LED lights up, and the speaker switches itself off. If anything goes wrong, such as a

## In use with Mail 332

In theory the Tm 512 should accept a wide range of SIO configurations. In practice it prefers 1200 baud transmit and receive, 7 data bits, even or odd parity, and 1 stop bit. None of this will actually affect the analogue signal at the telephone interface, so it might as well be set that way as any other.

The Directory mode screen is supposed to display log-on strings and comments as well as the stored number. With MAIL332 only the number is shown - but the rest of the information is there, and is sent upon by the modem.

In Program mode it should, in theory, be possible to program any of the number stores by calling Store 5, but this does not work perfectly on the PCW. A vertical bar (ASCII decimal 134) is required to delimit the phone number from any other string.

This character, when produced on the PCW keyboard by Extra + full stop, sends a raw-line code to the software in the modem, which terminates the instruction

before you've begun.

However it is possible to program numbers directly (using what is known as V25bis commands) without invoking the Store 5 option in Directory mode, in which case there is no problem.

Initiate the string with Ctrl+R, enter the phone number and log-on instructions (commands such as delays or carriage returns can now be preceded as they should be with a vertical bar), and terminate with Ctrl+C.

For auto-answering, the best setting with MAIL332 is X, Y or H (respectively for 300/300, 1200/75 or half duplex), plus parity setting, plus D (for carriage return implying line feed), plus F (for zero buffer option, disabling the 256 byte buffer in the modem).

It is also worth setting the time-out period to two minutes. So for V21 300/300 answering, with even parity expected, the commands would be:

```
Ctrl + B PRNS;XESC Ctrl + O  
Ctrl + B LITZ Ctrl + C
```

number being unobtainable, an appropriate message appears on the screen.

Answering the phone is even easier, since you need to do nothing at all if the auto-answer store has been properly configured (see the panel).

Or you can answer on voice, then send a carrier to the originator of the call when you're both ready.

**CONCLUSIONS:** In terms of the local market, the Tm 512 is middle-of-the-range, but unless your requirements are very special - such as 1200/1200 full duplex, very high baud rates, or Hayes compatibility - it will provide everything you're likely to need.

You can find modems which do as much as the Tm 512 which are slightly cheaper, and modems for around the same price (E255). A Hayes compatible version has just been released at E275. With Tandata, however, you know you're buying from a respected firm with a reputation for after-sales service to uphold - and that's got to be worth something. ■

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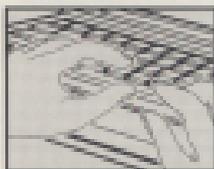
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## Unfair to dealers

**FRANK** with great clarity your sweeping condemnation of dealers in your reply to the letter from Margaret Seale is your forte here.

Although I can sympathise with the view that many high Street dealers will not give demonstrations of packages, it is extremely annoying to be told that all dealers are like this.

I want for a small independent retailer and we pride ourselves on giving a good service to our customers, but in many cases customers tend to sit themselves down when looking for a package.

To one extent I have a customer come into our shop looking for a sales control program. He was shown one package and bought it in the full knowledge that it was not a full stock control program.

Yet two days later he phoned to complain that it was not a full stock control and that he was unable to hold 10,000 stock items for 500 customers on one disc in the second drive.

To have pre-installed versions of all packages for all machines ready and waiting for demonstration and to know every aspect of every program on every application would be totally impossible.

While I have little sympathy with dealers who wilfully refuse to give demonstrations, at times it can be very difficult for the fickle Middlesex salesman and can leave a busy shop short of one member of staff when they can least afford it.

So please have some understanding of what is involved and have some patience with your local dealer. It can be as difficult for him to sell you a program as it is for you to buy one.

On to this issue and off-handed comment I had regarding your magazine as one of the best available as well as, your editorial has



been unbiased and fair.

However, I am wonder if you have a full grasp of the industry in general when these kind of comments are made.

Dealers often spend many hours of their own time learning about new products and packages and to be listed in the book in such a manner does little to help our enthusiasm — **Phillip Davis, Hull.**

**PS:** The views expressed above are my own and not necessarily those held by my employer.

■ You are right to kick me back. Please accept my apologies. My remark "Dealers are not all they should be" was far too generalised. My own beloved local dealer gently pointed this out to me too, and I agreed I ought to have written "Some dealers..." or "Certain dealers..."

On the other hand, it has to be recognised that the PCW has caused a new kind of problem. It is being marketed in vast numbers, yet from the start was aimed at new users, who obviously need maximum support and advice.

In particular they do not want to make expensive mistakes, and one way of avoiding them is to see a product in action before making a decision.

Software for the PCW may appear cheap to those of us who for years have been used to IBM PC prices, and certain dealers simply cannot be bothered, perhaps understandably, constantly to provide demos when profit margins

are low.

But I stick by my view — and from what you say, I think you will agree — that from the point of view of the consumer, the more pressure that is put on such dealers to come to terms with the new market, the better the service we can expect in the future.

**Gabriel Jacobs**

## Cardbox labels

**GABRIEL** Jacobs can't have spent very much time using Cardbox before he wrote his review in the June issue of Business Computing with the Amstrad.

He said in the review that Cardbox can't print labels on a roll. This is simply wrong, and I'll explain how my Cardbox is managing it very happily.

Having set up a database you create an alternative format for labels for the information in the database and set up the print format of that new format to fit with the type of label roll you're using.

My labels are 1 1/2 in wide and just gap before the next label, and so there's one tiny overlap with a line pitch of six lines per inch. Thus the print format on my **MAILING.FMT** file are as follows:

Page size = 8. Next page = Four lines. Top margin = 1. Left margin = 12. Entries per page = 1. Blank lines between pages = 1.

The only other thing that

needs to be done is then write a CPW file you use the PAPER utility to set the printer up to print on label roll. In the case of the label size I am using the command reader is: PAPER P.S. p. 1, a, p, m.

This utility is all explained in the manual (CPWM section, page 90-91).

The same overall effect can be achieved more easily by creating a .SLB file which will set the PAPER utility settings and then take you into Cardbox. After it's called **CARDBOX.SLB** and reads as follows:

PAPER P.S. p. 1, a, p, m  
**SETUP'S HELP.WP**  
**CARDBOX**

Thus its print labels will do it, load up CPW and then type in **SUBMIT CARDLX** and fit into Cardbox with the printer already set to print labels for you.

Cardbox may have its weaknesses in its inability to set up its own addresses, but printing labels isn't a weakness! And no, I don't work for Canon. — **Steve Walton, Basingstoke, Wilt.**

\*\*\*

**THE** article by Gabriel Jacobs on **CARDBOX** in the June Business Computing with the Amstrad was fairly accurate and Mr Jacobs had obviously done his homework.

There was however one error which involves a major feature of the product, generating perspective cards to roll so it clearly this point, I'm worried about those who do not read.

The second last paragraph on page 37 reads "Finally, although fields can be incorporated into standard letters for mailshots, the program will not generate labels on a roll as the printer — something which further limits its business market".

To set the record straight, the program will generate labels on a roll as the printer simply by making a selection of those records for which one wants labels, setting an alternative format for labels and sending them to print, the whole operation taking a

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master of records.

Further, Cavalier will print an infinite number of formats such as lists, or any section of the original format required by the user. — **Greg Wilkinson, Sales Manager, Easton Software.**

## Database v spreadsheet

I *read with interest Jo Sim's article in the May issue of Business Computing with the AMSTRAD about spreadsheets and databases.*

The impression that I was left with after reading the article was that the Combase database and the Combase spreadsheet were, if not of comparable quality, at least in the same league.

I find this a long way from my experience — the Superscript sheet is miles ahead of anything the database system can even begin to think about, let alone accomplish.

For business users or casual home users a more complete survey of packages is required, not just a review of the ones that happen to land on your desk at a given time.

You have made an attempt to define the attributes of a self-respecting database system, perhaps you should try grading the brand leaders into ascending (or the Amstrad along the lines that Digital Research and Sanyo are already doing).

For instance, where is the *Active File* version of *Database v 20* for the Amstrad?

Another thought, establish some benchmarks for software features and the degree to which they satisfied, rather along the lines of *PCW Hardware Benchmarks*. They are not foolproof, but they do give some idea of performance.

Keep up the good work though and please have a good go at the suppliers of manuals. Again referring to the comparison of Superscript with Combase, why Combase should be allowed to get away with such a user-hostile set of duplicated sheets is unclear to

such a simple feature and not get hauled over the coals for it? — **J.A. Cornish, Buxley.**

■ I apologise for implying that Superscript II is on a par with Combase. I tried to say that in my opinion Superscript II is the finest spreadsheet I know of for the Amstrad and that I find databases are generally far more useful than spreadsheets.

Superscript II is without equal in any commercial environment, whereas Combase, which is very good indeed, does face some stiff opposition.

This difference is that it is more application-specific, since its very sophisticated limits its more complex tasks. I fear I did not differentiate clearly between my savings and Combase.

Secondly, you suggest a variety of application packages. This sounds fine in theory but worthwhile tool tests require 4 to 12 hours depending on the features offered. Were I doing this now, full-time and also prepared to forgo all of life's pleasures, I might make a decent job of such a survey.

A dry table of features would not only be worthless, but could be misleading. Handbooks, user newsletters plus a whole raft of systems design features such as audit trails are ultimately more important than whether the maximum record size is 8192 or 16.

Turning to the brand leading packages, the suppliers face two problems. Just because Amstrads are so successful in the UK, do not forget their real impact worldwide is still minimal, albeit growing fast.

Most of these systems come from America, where until the start of this year Amstrads were unknown. Only when Amstrads became a major worldwide export product will the suppliers consider conversions other than CPM copies on 5 1/4 inch discs.

The second problem is that many of these packages do not make practical sense when only 128k of file space is

available. Many finance systems need a couple of 386k discs just to hold the programs.

The arrival of the PCW512 and its adequate storage, plus the rapidly rising sales curves, may still not be enough to make the Americans show an interest because if the IBM PC clone is genuinely compatible, they will be in the Amstrad market anyway.

Like the survey, benchmarks also sound an attractive proposition, and I will try to come up with some. However this is not as easy as it may appear.

The problem is to produce a test which not only stresses the software but can also be performed by all packages of that type.

In the case of a ledger posting system standard data would be required, and masses of it.

I have still not solved how

to produce such data when product A needs six input fields in sequence A and product B requires eight in sequence Y.

Even assuming this were possible, would it be meaningful if during a batch run system A updates only five tabs while system B updates eight? I am not robbing the idea, far from it, but the more I think about the task, the more I feel the practical difficulties will prove insurmountable.

As far as handbooks are concerned, I honestly believed I was not only giving their creators a hard time but also becoming a bone on the subject. Nevertheless I shall be devoting part of a future column to this matter.

I trust that this reply clarifies any misconceptions I may have created, as well as outlining my views on the topic you raised.

**Jo Stark**

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