aster 64 is a utility for the Commodore 64 that analyzes the use of variables in a BASIC program while it runs. It tells you how often each variable in the program is accessed. By defining your most often used variables first, BASIC does not have to search as far for them, thus speeding up your program. For some programs, this speed increase can be considerable.

Faster 64 is a machine language program. Since it is slow and inconvenient to use a BASIC program to POKE in a machine language program, we have created a special ML listing of Faster 64. To enter Faster 64, refer to the Flankspeed instructions on page 94. Once entered and SAVEd you need only enter 'LOAD "FASTER 64",8,1' (tape users, 'LOAD "FASTER 64",1,1') when you wish to load the program. To initialize it, you also have to type 'SYS 49152'. This should be done after you first LOAD it or after you press RUN STOP/RESTORE.

After you key in the enclosed program, Faster 64, you should save it before you run it. Once you have saved it, LOAD it and type SYS 49152, and you should see the message "Faster 64 working."

## **USING FASTER 64**

Load Faster 64 and initialize it. When you see the message "Faster 64 working," enter the following line:

Q=0:A=0:A(1)=A(2)+A(3):Z\$="FRED" <RETURN>

The following should appear:

A() 3 ,Q 1, A 1,Z\$ 1

This means the array A was referenced 3 times and the variables Q, A, and Z\$ were each referenced 1 time. The variables referenced the most are listed first.

Key in this short program to test Faster 64 some more:

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82

10 DIM A(20)

20 FOR Y=1 TO 20

30 A(Y)=A(Y)+1

40 NEXT

RUN it. You should get the message:

Y 41, A() 40

This means that the array A() was referenced 40 times, and the variable Y 41 times. Notice that a FOR-NEXT loop only references its index once. This is because the FOR-NEXT loop stores the address of its index variable. It does not have to keep looking it up. It will, however, look up the index in every loop if you enter 'NEXT Y' instead of just 'NEXT.'

You should be aware that the variable TI will not work with Faster 64; it causes a syntax error.

To use Faster 64 on one of your programs, load Faster 64 and initialize it. Note that you might have to enter "NEW" after you load Faster 64, to prevent the "out of memory" error. This is a bug in the Commodore BASIC ROM. Now load your program. Run your program all the way through. After your program is finished, its variables will be listed in numerical order. Suppose that you run your program, and you get the following display from Faster 64:

X 2131, Z 511, P() 200, F()154, X\$ 100, D 2

To initialize the variables in the correct order, you would enter a line at the beginning of your program like this:

1 DIM P(100), F(100) 2 X=0:Z=0:X\$="":D=0

This puts your variables in the most efficient order. Notice that the arrays are on a separate line.

You should look out for certain exceptions. For example, suppose you find out that the variable A\$ is referenced 4000 times. It might not be best to define it first, if it is not at a place in your program where speed is important. For example, suppose A\$ appears in this line:

1000 GET A\$:IFA\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN1000

You can see that A\$ is in a loop waiting for a return. Since it is used in a wait loop, you can define A\$ last because speed is not important—defining it first would just slow down the search for more critical variables.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 106

AHOY! 39

•1

.21

C

G

.2

.3

.3

RI

-41

.4

SI

. 51

T

• 5

L

.61

R

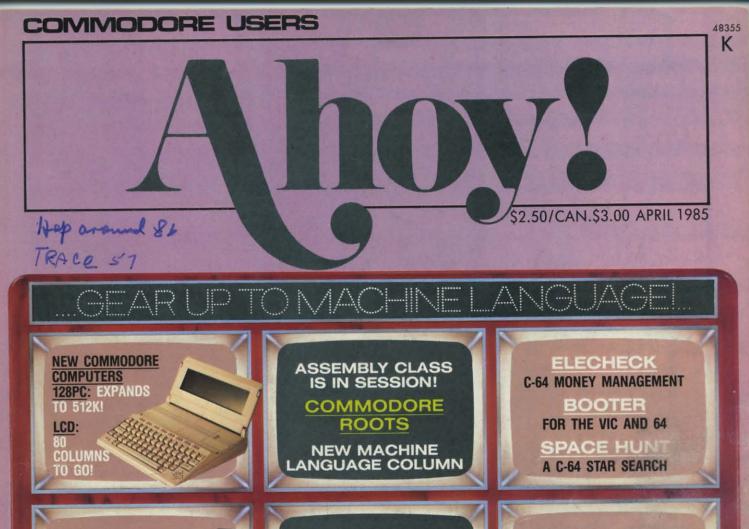
.6

.71

.11

01

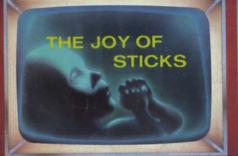
.11



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