SPECTRAVIDEO USERS GROUP OF TASMANIA





SV-318/SV-328



News Letter

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COMPUTER USERS GROUP OF TASMANIA

EROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to 1984, I hope you all had a very happy New Year.

As you will notice we are now producing the News Letter on a word processor and a Frinter. This we hope will improve the quality of our publication. We have had some trouble previously with listings when we typed them from the VDU Screen to a normal typewriter. You will read more about that later.

I wish to give special thanks to Mr Larry Dunning and Mr Steve Lane who have given some major articles for this months News Letter.

Finally Could Members please contact the Outlets where they purchased their Computers from and ask them to drop the Users Group a Line as we would like to keep them up to date with goings on in the group so that they can pass this information on to new purchasers of Spectravideo Computers.

APPOLOGY TO VIDEOACTIV

In the November Issue of our newsletter we published a lefter from Mr M Dodd. In the letter he made comment of the possibility of Videoactiv dropping the SpectraVideo Computer after 1983.

THIS IS COMPLETELY WRONG

We wish to appologise to Videoactiv for printing this and to thank them
for bringing it to our attention.

Videoactiv has promoted the Spectravideo Computer well and we are very pleased that they have no intention of dropping the machine.

THE JP-80 PRINTER

The following is a sample print from the JP-80 printer the User Group is now using for the News Letter.

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OPEN SESAME

by s Larry Dunning, W.A.

One statement not discussed in either the user's manual or quick reference guide is the OPEN statement. This is a serious omission as you cannot save or recall data on tape without using it! The new reference book (as promised by the agents) may solve this, however if you cannot wait read this article.

To store or retrieve data on an external device a file must be opened. There are basically two types of files, sequential access (in which data is stored as a series of strings) and random access (in which each entry is independent of any other). This article will deal with the former.

Each file will require memory for a buffer area in which to send/recieve data. The maximum memory used can be set by using the MAXFILES statement. The format is MAXFILES=n, where "n" is the most number of files used at any one time. Normally this is set to 1 for a cassette system.

To use a file it must first be OPENed. With sequential files there are two types - output (for sending data to the device) & input (for receiving data from the device). The format is OPEN name FOR type AS #n, where name is the file name, type is either INPUT or OUTPUT, and "n" is the buffer number. The name is made from 3 parts - "aaa:bbbbbb.ccc" where aaa is the device name, bbbbbb is the file name and ccc is the extention. Device names and allowable file types I know of are as follows:

NAME	DEVICE	TYPE ALLOWED
KYBD	Keyboard	Input
LPT	Printer	Output
CRT	Screen	Output
1	Disk 1	Input/Output
2	Disk 2	Input/Output
CAS	Cassette	Input/Output

OP

If no device name is listed, CAS is assumed. The filename can be any combination of characters (up to six) provided the first is alphanumeric and "." is not used. For immediate purposes the extention is optional and may be dropped from the name. The buffer number may be any number not more that that specified in the MAXFILES statement.

To send information to the device the PRINT# statement is used. Format is PRINT#n,data,data,....,data, where n is the buffer number & data is the information sent. This can be any variable. Either "," or ";" can be used as seperators for data however it should be born in mind that the image produced on the device will be similar to that on the screen after a normal PRINT statement. Thus a "," will produce a tab and ";" may not be reproduced in the resulting image. A way around this problem is insert ;","; between variables.

To receive information from a device the INPUT# statement is used. The format is INPUT#n,aa,bb,cc,dd... ...zz where n is the buffer used and aa to zz are the variables used to recieve data. The order and type of variables used obeys the same rules as the READ statement. A buffer opened for INPUT cannot be used for OUTPUT. A variation of INPUT# is INPUT\$. The format is xxs=INPUT\$(1,#n) where xx\$ is the recieving string variable, 1 is the length of the incoming data & n is the buffer used.

A buffer OPENed for input cannot be OPENed for output, or vice versa. to circumvent this problem the CLOSE statement is used. The format is CLOSE n,o,p,...z where n to z are the buffers to be closed. If no arguments are used, all buffers are closed. Once a buffer is closed, it may be reopened using some other format.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

by : R.J. Moore, Vic.

Dear Sir,

Could you help me. I require the S.V. equivalent to

RANDOMIZE N

& X=Z+N(INT(RND#8+1))

or N=INT(RND#10)+1

Thirdly RND>.1

Also could you give me an explanation of TIME and a routine for the application of the joystick ports.

Yours faithfully R.J. Moore.

Well R.J., I hope the following is of some use to you. Instead of using RANDOMIZE try X=RND(-TIME)

The RND function relies on an expression in brackets.

RND (exp)

< Ø seed newsequence

= Ø return previous random number

> Ø return new random number.

For example to randomize a number between 0 and 99 try the following: X=INT(RND(1) #100)

Joystick ports are assigned as follows:

STICK(Ø) & STRIG(Ø) = CURSOR CONTROL AND SPACE BAR

STICK(1) & STRIG(1) = JOYSTICK PORT 1

STICK(2) & STRIG(2) = JOYSTICK PORT 2

Try this short program:

18 IF STICK(8)-8 GOTO 48

2Ø PRINT STICK(Ø)

3Ø GDTO 1Ø

4Ø IF STRIG(Ø)=Ø GOTO 7Ø

5Ø BEEP

69 GOTO 18

78 PRINT "NILL"

9Ø GOTO 1Ø

9Ø END

Joystick directions are as follows:

8 1 2

111

7-0-3

111

6 5 4

All the above information is also in the Personal Computer Guick Reference Guide. If you did not receive this book with your computer you should contact the shop you bought your computer from.

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CPIM COLOR CHANGE

by : P. Deckert, TAS.

pl

I use CP/M on my 40 character screen, and it took very little time for me to get sick of WHITE characters on a BLUE background so I decided to do something about it.

The color of the screen is set by sending a number to the Video Chip the high byte is the foreground color and the low byte is the background color. To explain if you sent 81 to the Video Chip you get a Character 8 on a background 1 to translate 8 = red & I = black, So to get a reasonable GREEN screen you would send a CI to the Video Chip. C in HEX = 12 in Decimal.

Following this you then send an 87 to tell the Video Chip to switch to the selected colors.

The port to send this to is number 81. So to the simple program.

MVI A,C1 OUT 81 MVI A,87 OUT 81 RET

Use DDT and the A100 command to create the simple program and then SAVE 1 GREEN.COM or what ever color you decide to use. Thus when you type GREEN your display turns to green.

Just change the C1 to any color combination you want, see table below:

1 = BLACK

2 = MEDIUM GREEN

3 = LIGHT GREEN

4 = DARK BLUE

5 = LIGHT BLUE

6 - DARK RED

7 = CYAN

8 = MEDIUM RED

9 = LIGHT RED

A = DARK YELLOW

B = LIGHT YELLOW

C = DARK GREEN

D = MAGENTA

E = GRAY

. F = WHITE

So for example to get CYAN Characters on a DARK GREEN Background you would put 70 in the program.

For those HACKERS who know what they are doing you can SYSGEN CP/M from the disk save it as SAVE 40 CPM.COM and then DDT it back into Memory. Then using the A command you can enter the above program directly into the BIOS at location 247A, but don't add the RET. Then type G100 and put the modified CP/M back. The Screen will then change color when the disk is Cold Booted.

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3D PLOTS REVISITED

Well folks we goofed it. In the NOVEMBER issue of the News Letter We published a program to draw 3D Graphics on the screen and save them on disk.

Well the program we recieved worked but was a bit rough. Also at that time we still had to type the News Letter by hand. So one of our members decided to "FIX" the program a bit while he was typing it onto the master News Letter Page.

Would you believe it it does not work!!!!. We appologise to any member who had trouble with the program. We make ammends in this edition with the working version and also wish to thank Mr S Lane for his 3D plot program which is even better than the original.

```
1Ø DEFSNG A-Z
2Ø DEF FNG(X)=(X-1) #SIN(X#12)
3Ø INPUT "Do you want t save this Screen :"; SF$
4Ø IFLEFT*(SF*,1)="y" THEN SF=-1 : GOSUB 32Ø : GOTO 7Ø
5Ø INPUT "Do you want to Load a Screen :";LF$
60 IF LEFT#(LF#,1)="y" 60TO 290
70 .
SØ SCREEN 1
9Ø H=256 : V=192 : ET=1 : VS=H/1Ø
100 X1=H/2 : X2=X1*X1 : Y1=V/2 : Y2=V/4
110 FOR X=0 TO X1 STEP ST
12Ø X4=X*X
13Ø M=-Y
14Ø A=SQR(X2-X4)
15Ø FOR I =- A TO A STEP VS
160 R=SQR(X4+I#I)/X1
17Ø F=FNG(R)
18Ø Y=1/5+F#Y2
19Ø IF Y<=M GOTO 24Ø
200 M=Y
21Ø Y=Y1-Y
22Ø PSET (X1-X, Y)
23Ø PSET (X1+X, Y)
24Ø NEXT I,X
25Ø IF SF THEN SAVE "1:" FT#,S
26Ø BEEP
27Ø IF INKEY -- " GOTO 27Ø
28Ø GOTO 35Ø
29Ø GOSUB 32Ø
300 LOAD "1: "+FT$
31Ø GOTO 26Ø
32Ø PRINT
33Ø INPUT "FILENAME :"|FT#
34Ø RETURN
35Ø END
```

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3D PLOT VERSION Z by : S. Lane, VIC.

```
11 '
              3D PLOTTING
12 '
              by Steve Lane
13 '
14 .
       delete the rem from the line
15 .
       with the function you wish
16 .
       to plot. (lines 100 to 150)
5Ø '
9Ø DEFSNG A-Z
LØØ REM DEF FNA(A)=(SIN(X/3) #2) ~3+(SIN(Y/3) #2) ~3
110 REM DEF FNA(A)=1/(COS(X/2)*CDS(Y/2)+1.1)
120 REM DEF FNA(A)=1/(COS(X)#SIN(Y)+1.1)
130 REM DEF FNA(A)=1.5/(CDS(X) #SIN(Y/2)+1.1)
140 DEF FNA(A)=1.5/(COS(X)*SIN(Y/3)+1.1)
150 REM DEF FNA(A)=1/(SIN(X) #SIN(X) #SIN(Y) +1.1)
155 ON ERROR GOTO400
160 SCREENI
17Ø ST=16:YS=1ØØ:MP=6
18Ø FORY=.25T08STEP.25
190 X=0: PSET(ST#(Y+X),YS-((Y-X+2+FNA(A))#MP))
200 FORX=0TO8STEP.25
21Ø LINE-(ST*(Y+X), YS-((Y-X+2+FNA(A))*MP))
22Ø NEXTX, Y
23Ø FORX=ØTO8STEP.25
24Ø Y=Ø: PSET(ST*(Y+X),YS-(Y-X+2+FNA(A))*MP),C
25Ø FORY-ØTO8STEP.25
260 LINE-(ST*(Y+X), Y5-(Y-X+2+FNA(A))*MP),C
27Ø C=15
28Ø NEXTY, X
29Ø IF INKEY = "THEN 29Ø
300 END
400 SCREENE: CLS:LIST-150
```

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```
a Game Program
BLITZ
by : T. Cruise, TAS.
                  BLITZ
10 .
20 .
           BY TONY CRUISE
                               (7018)
30 .
40
5Ø DEFINT A-Z
60 CLICK OFF
7Ø A1=RND(-TIME)
80 COLOR 15,1,1:CLS:CLEAR 1000:DIM LW#(3),RW#(3),X(5),Y(5):HI=2000
90 FOR A=1 TO 32: READ B: Es=Es+CHR$(B): NEXT
199 FOR A=1 TO 3:FOR A1=1 TO 16:READ B:LW#(A)=LW#(A)+CHR#(B):NEXT
110 FOR A1=1 TO 16:READ B:RW$(A)-RW$(A)+CHR$(B):NEXT:NEXT
129 FOR A=1 TO 24:READ B:B$=B$+CHR$(B):NEXT
13Ø FOR A=1 TO 24:READ B:S$=$$+CHR$(B):NEXT
14Ø FOR A=1 TO 8: READ B: S1$=S1$+CHR$(B): NEXT
150 SCREEN 1, Z:SPRITE#(0) = S$:SPRITE#(1) = S1$:SPRITE$(2) = E$:SPRITE$(3) = B$
160 FOR A=1 TO 3:SPRITE#(A+3)=LW#(A):SPRITE#(A+6)=RW#(A):NEXT
170 CLS:FOR B=1 TO 50:PSET(INT(RND(1)*255)+1,INT(RND(1)*192)+1):NEXT:A#=INKEY#
18Ø LINE (Ø, 188) - (256, 192) , 12, BF
19Ø GG#Ø:SC=Ø
200 PUT SPRITE 1, (128,180), 5,0: PUT SPRITE 2, (144,160), 5,1
21Ø PUT SPRITE 3, (128,3Ø),15,4:PUT SPRITE 4, (136,3Ø),9,2:PUT SPRITE 5, (152,3Ø),1
5,7
220 LOCATE 100, 100: PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY": LOCATE 100,60: PRINT"HIGH SCORE="HI
23Ø PUT SPRITE6, (100,130), 15,5:PUT SPRITE 7, (100,130), 9,2:PUT SPRITE 8, (124,130)
 , 15,8
24Ø IF INKEY#="" THEN 24Ø ELSE CLS:SC=#:W-1
25Ø RESTORE 84Ø:FOR A=1 TO 5:READ X(A),Y(A):NEXT
260 LINE(100,100)-(160,108),1,BF
27Ø IF GG=1THEN35Ø
28Ø GG=1
29Ø LINE(100,100)-(160,108),1,BF
360 FOR B=1 TO 50:PSET(INT(RND(1) #255)+1, INT(RND(1) #172)+1),14#RND(1)+1:NEXT:A*=
INKEYS.
31Ø LINE (Ø,188)-(256,192),12,BF
320 CIRCLE (40, 20), 50, 4: PAINT (40, 20), 4
33Ø CIRCLE (200,50),10,12:PAINT(200,50),12:LINE (180,49)-(220,51),8,BF
34Ø CIRCLE (13Ø, 9Ø), 5, 11: PAINT (13Ø, 9Ø), 11
350 FOR A=1 TO 5:PUT SPRITE A#3, (X(A), Y(A)), 15, 4:PUT SPRITE A#3+1, (X(A)+8, Y(A)),
 9.2
 360 PUT SPRITE A#3+2, (X(A)+24, Y(A)), 15,7; NEXT; E-6; T-0; B-0; B1-0; P=128; PUT SPRITE
 1, (P, 180), 5,0: PUT SPRITE Z, (P+16, 180), 5,1
 37Ø IF T=1 THEN 400
 38Ø E=E-1:IF E=Ø THEN 85Ø
 398 X=X(E):Y=Y(E):T=1
 400 X=X+(5+4) %(2-INT(RND(1) %4)): 1F X(5 THEN X=255 ELSE IF X)255 THEN X=5
 41g Y=Y+(5+W): IF Y)17g THEN GOSUB 87g
 42@ PUT SPRITE E#3.(X,Y),15,5:PUT SPRITE E#3+1,(X+8,Y),9,2:PUT SPRITE E#3+2,(X+2
 4, 41, 15,8
 43Ø IF B=1 THEN Y1=Y1+6+W:IF Y1>175 THEN 92Ø ELSE PUT SPRITE 18,4X1,Y1>,10,3
 440 IF B1=1 THEN YZ=YZ+6+W:IF YZ>175 THEN 940 ELSE PUT SPRITE 19, (XZ,YZ), 10,3
 45Ø A=STICK(Ø)+STICK(1):IF A=3 THEN P=P+8:IF P>Z4Ø THEN P=Z4Ø
```

460 IF A=7 THEN F=P-8: IF P(10 THEN P=10

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```
47Ø PUT SPRITE 1, (P, 19Ø), 5, Ø: PUT SPRITE 2, (P+16, 18Ø), 5, 1
48Ø IFSTRIG(Ø)+STRIG(1)=-1THENA#=* *ELSE57Ø
490 LINE (P+12,180)-(P+12,100):DEEP:PLAY*04L20M10000S12N40*
500 IF Y<100 THEN 520
5:0 IF P+12>X+4 AND P+12<X+28 THEN SC=SC+20:SOUND6,8:SOUND7,1:PLAY*L901S15V15M10
C':T=0:PUT SPRITE E*3, (1,209):PUT SPRITE E*3+1, (1,209):PUT SPRITE E*3+2, (1,209):
GOTO 56Ø
520 IF Y1<100 THEN 540
530 IF P+12>X1-Z AND P+12<X1+16 THEN SC=SC+5:B=0:PUT SPRITE 18, (1, 209):GOTO 560
54Ø IF Y2<1ØØ THEN 56Ø
55Ø IF P+12>X2-2 AND P+12<X2+16 THEN SC=SC+5:B1-Ø:PUT SPRITE 19, (1, 209)
560 LINE (P+12, 188) - (P+12, 180), 1
570 IF T=1 THEN 600
580 E=E-1: IF E=Ø THEN 850
598 X=X(E):Y=Y(E):T=1
600 X=X+(5=W) *(Z-INT(RND(1) *3)+1): IF X(5 THEN X=255 ELSE IF X>255 THEN X=4
610 Y=Y+(5+W): IF Y>170 THEN GOSUB 970
620 PUT SPRITE E#3, (X,Y), 15,6:PUT SPRITE E#3+1, (X+8,Y), 9, 2:PUT SPRITE E#3+2, (X+2
4, Y1, 15, 9
63Ø IF B=Ø AND RND(1)+W/1Ø>.85 THEN X1=X:Y1=Y:B=1:PUT SPRITE 18, (X1, Y1), 1Ø, 3
64Ø IF BI=Ø AND RND(1)+W/1Ø).85 THEN X2=X:Y2=Y:B1=1:PUT SPRITE 19, (X2, Y2), 1Ø,3
650 A=STICK(0)+STICK(1):IF A=3 THEN P=P+B:IF P>240 THEN P=240
660 IF A=7 THEN P=P-8: IF P<10 THEN P=10
670 PUT SPRITE 1, (P, 180), 5, 0: PUT SPRITE 2, (P+16, 180), 5, 1
68Ø IF INKEY#<>" " THEN AS=INKEY#: GOTO 37Ø
690 LINE (P+12,180)-(P+12,100):PLAY*L20M1000S12N40*
700 IF Y(100 THEN 720
718 IF P+12>X+4 AND P+12<X+24 THEN SC-SC+28:T=8:PUT SPRITE E#3,(1,289):PUT SPRIT
E E#3+1, (1, 209): PUT SPRITE E#3+2, (1, 209)
72Ø IF Y1<100 THEN 740
73Ø IF P+12>X1-2 AND P+12<X1+16 THEN SC=SC+5:B=Ø:PUT SPRITE 18,(1,209):GOTO 760
74Ø IF Y2<1ØØ THEN 76Ø
750 IF P+12>XZ-Z AND P+12<XZ+16 THEN SC-SC+5:81=0:PUT SPRITE 19, (1,209)
760 LINE (P+12,180)-(P+12,100),1:GOTO 370
770 DATA 3,15,63,127,127,127,255,227,227,227,99,99,127,43,7,0,192,240,252,254,25
4, 254, 255, 199, 199, 199, 198, 198, 254, 252, 224, Ø
780 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,14,31,28,24,16,16,16,16,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,112,246,56,24,8
,8,8,8
798 DATA 248,112,56,248,124,62,255,38,7,8,8,8,8,8,8,15,14,28,31,62,124,255,128
,224,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
800 DATA 0.0,0,0,0,0,0,7,30,255,62,124,248,56,112,240,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,224,120,255,
124,62,31,29,14,15
819 DATA 66,66,38,27,15,7,3,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,66,66,100,216,240,224,192,128
820 DATA 0,0,12,15,31,63,127,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,24,60,40,255,255,255,231,129
830 DATA 0,0,48,240,248,252,254,255
840 DATA 20,20,130,35,200,5,80,50,170,65
85Ø BEEP:PLAY*L403A#":PLAY"05B#":PLAY"07C#":PLAY'A#"
S60 W=W+1:LOCATE 100,100:PRINT"BONUS "50+(W-1):SC-SC+50+(W-1):FOR A=1 TO 1000:NE
XT:00TO 250
 278 IF X>P-4 AND X(P+24 THEN 898
 28Ø Y=5:RETURN
 898 LOCATE 100,100:PRINT"GAME OVER":LOCATE 100,120:PRINT"SCORE-"SC
 900 IF SCHI THEN BEEP: BEEP: HI=SC
 910 FOR A=1 TO 2000:NEXT: A==INKEY#: GOTO 170
 928 IF X1)P-4 AND X14F+24 THEN 898
 93Ø B=Ø:PUT SPRITE 18, (1, 207):GOTO 440
 948 IF X2>P-4 AND X2<P+24 THEN 890
```

950 Rt=0:PUT SPRITE 19, (1,209):GUTO 440

1000 END

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THE 'CIRCLE' PROGRAM by : S. Lane, VIC.

The following program called CIRCLE shows hires capabilities and short commings.

10 ' CIRCLE 28 ' ====== 40 1 By S. Lane. 50 ' 60 DEFSNG A-Z 7Ø SCREEN 1 80 X=0 98 Y=8 100 Z=3.14159/2 118 A=128 120 B=96 138 C=80 140 D=.5 150 E=1E-12 160 FOR X=E TO Z STEP .02 170 Y=Y+1 180 IF Y>15 THEN Y=0 190 CIRCLE (A, B), C, Y, , , TAN(X)/D 21@ CIRCLE (A,B),C,15*RND(8),,,RND(7)/RND(4) 220 PLAY CHR\$ (97+7*RND (5)) 23Ø GOTO 21Ø 24Ø END

WARNING!! Printer Owners

Beware !! If you do not watch the sequence in which you turn on your computer and its peripherals you could end up like me.

One Sunday afternoon I was happily programming when I decided to list my new creation on my new printer. So I turned on the printer and !!BANG!!, no more computer. There must have been a power spike or similar that blew some vital part on my 328 into oblivion. It had to be returned to Videoactiv for repair.

From now on I turn my computer on in a strict sequence.

- 1: PRINTER
- 2: VIDEO MONITOR
- 3: EXPANDER
- 4: COMPUTER

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THE " IPL" COMMAND by : Ye Ed, TAS.

The IFL command is used with the SPECTRAVIDEO BASIC Disk and is used to give a command to the Basic when a Disk is initially booted.

To use, create a normal Basic Master Disk as shown in the manual and do the following.

Save a program on the Disk eg. SPECTRON then use the IPL command to tell the Basic to run the program every time the disk is booted.

EG:

SAVE "1: SPECTRON"

IPL "RUN"+CHR\$(34)+"SPECTRON"

Or if you just want a DIRECTORY of your disk when you first boot it try :

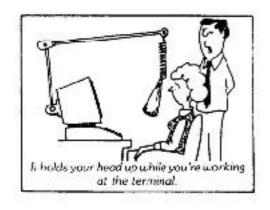
IPL "FILES"

Any valid Basic command can be used in the IPL command as long as it is surrounded by Guotes (").

Alter your user definable keys to something disk based :

IPL "KEY1"+CHR\$(34)+" files"+chr\$(13)





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BASIC RESERVED WORDS

by : S. Lane, VIC.

Basic reserved words are stored in memory in tokenised form.
That means that instead of PRINT being stored in memory 91H is stored instead. This saves memory and makes programs execute faster.
These numbers are converted back to normal text when you LIST a program.

So to get a view of the RESERVED words all we have to do is poke these numbers into memory in such a way that basic thinks it is a program and then LIST it out.

The result is copied below and makes interesting reading. There seem to still be commands that have not been mentioned in manuals. For Example: DIAL , MDM , PAD.

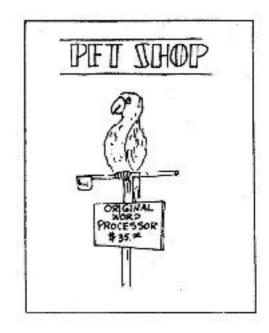
128 8Ø 129 81 END 13Ø 82 FOR	WORD UT
128 8Ø 129 81 END 13Ø 82 FOR	
128 80 127 01 2110	
	UI
131 83 NEA! 132 04 2000	
134 86 DIM 135 87 READ 136 88 LET	
137 89 GOTO 138 8A RUN 139 8B IF	1020201
140 SC RESTORE 141 GD CCCCD	URN
143 8F REM 144 90 STOP 145 91 PRI	
146 92 CLEAR 147 93 LIST 148 94 NEW	
149 95 ON 15Ø 96 WAIT 151 97 DEF	
152 98 POKE 153 99 CONT 154 9A CSA	
155 98 CLOAD 156 9C OUT 157 9D LPR	INT
158 9E LLIST 159 9F CLS 160 A0 WID	
161 A1 ELSE 162 AZ TRON 163 A3 TRO	
164 A4 SWAP 165 A5 ERASE 166 A6 ERR	
167 A7 RESUME 168 A8 DELETE 169 A9 AUT	
170 AA RENUM 171 AB DEFSTR 172 AC DEF	INT
173 AD DEFSNG 174 AE DEFDBL 175 AF LIN	
176 BØ OPEN 177 B1 FIELD 178 B2 GET	
179 B3 PUT 180 B4 CLOSE 181 B5 LOA	
182 B6 MERGE 183 B7 FILES 184 B8 LSE	
185 BP RSET 186 BA SAVE 187 BB LFT	ILES
188 BC CIRCLE 189 BD COLOR 190 BE DRA	
191 BF PAINT 192 CØ BEEP 193 C1 PLA	
194 CZ PSET 195 C3 PRESET 196 C4 SOL	UND
197 C5 SCREEN 198 C6 VPOKE 199 C7 KEY	
200 CB CLICK 201 C9 SWITCH 202 CA NAX	
203 CB NON 204 CC MOTOR 205 CD BLC	DAD
206 CE BSAVE 207 CF MDM 208 DØ DI	AL
209 D1 DSKO¢ 210 D2 SET 211 D3 NAM	
212 D4 KILL 213 D5 IPL 214 D6 CO	PY
215 D7 CMD 216 D8 LOCATE 217 D9 TO	
218 DA THEN 219 DB TAB(220 DC ST	EP
221 DD USR 222 DE FN 223 DF SP	C(
224 EØ NOT 225 E1 ERL 226 E2 ER	R
227 E3 STRING* 228 E4 USING 229 E5 IN	STR
236 E6 · 231 E7 VARPTR 232 E8 CS	RLIN
233 E9 ATTRS 234 EA DSKIS 235 EB OF	F
	RITE

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239	EF	TIME	240	FØ	>	241	F1	=
242			243	F3	•	244	F4	_
245			246	F6	1	247	F7	^
		AND	249	F9	OR	25Ø	FA	XOR
7000	7-1272	EQV	252	FC	IMP	253	FD	MOD
254	FE	1						

All 255 (FFH) Tokens are followed by a second byte which is interpreted as follows:

125	TOKEN		-	TOKEN		323	TOKEN	
	HEX	KEYWORD	DEC	HEX	KEYWORD	DEC	HEX	KEYWORD
128	88		129	81	LEFT#	130	82	RIGHT#
131	83	MID#	132	84	SGN	133	85	INT
134	86	ABS	135	87	SOR	136	88	RND
137	89	SIN	138	BA	LOG	139	88	EXP
140	2300	cos	141	9D	TAN	142	SE	ATN
143		FRE	144	99	INP	145	91	POS
146	3773	LEN	147	93	STRS	148	94	VAL .
149	1-000100	ASC	150	96	CHRS	151	97	PEEK
152		VPEEK	153	99	SPACES	154	94	OCT\$
155		HEX#	156	90	LPOS	157	9D	BINS
158		CINT	159		CSNG	169	AØ	CDBL
161	AI	FIX	162		STICK	163	A.3	STRIG
164		PDL	165		PAD	166	A6	DSKF
167		FPOS	168	1250000	CVI	169	A9	CVS
178		CVD	171	100000	EOF	172	AD	LOC
173		LOF	174		MKI*	175	BØ	MKS#
176		MKD#		100000	707777000			



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LIBRARY NEWS

Following is the latest list of programs for the User Group Library. Some new programs for the User Group this month are worth looking into. Firstly SKYBASE is fun and has excellent graphics. DISASSEMBLER is similar to the Disassembler published in last months News Letter, so if you are not up to typing it in this one is well worth it as it's output is tailored for the SPECTRAVIBEO display. Finally CRUNCH is a program for you Disk Owners, it takes a BASIC program and removes REMS, Spaces and Concatenates all possible lines. IE:

5 PRINT "HELLO"

Becomes:

5 PRINT"HELLO": G=G+1

NEWSLETTER PROGRAMS

The Library will now offer the following service to Members.

If members send the Library a Blank Cassette and a 30c Stamp the library will send any program that has been listed in the News Letters. ADDER, BLITZ E.T.C. This will we hope help any members that still have trouble with programs.

SEND TO:

S.V. LIBRARY, P.D. Box 191, South Launceston, TAS. 7250.

SKYBASE: The Program Author: 7. Cruise

Shoot two waves of INVADERS and then dock with your MOTHERSHIP.

With this added fire power attack the ENEMY BASE.

Wearing through the shield and hitting the GENERATORS will destroy the BASE.

Use the Keyboard Joystick or any ATARI compatable Joystick in port l. Extra Ship is delivered at every 10,000 points up to a maximum of four ships.

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CURRENT LIBRARY LIST

CASSETE SOFTWA	RE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	
PAC: MAN		CHOMP, CHOMP	\$10	
ELIZA		ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	\$ 7	
RESCUE		GRAPHIC GAME	\$1∅	
SKYBASE		GRAPHIC GAME	*10	
DISASSEMBLER		Basic Disassembler	\$ 2	
DISK SOFTWARE		DESCRIPTION	PRICE	
MFT.COM		MASS FILE TRANSFER FOR SINGLE DISK SYSTEMS	\$1.50	(PD)
XDIR.COM		EXTENDED DIRECTORY PLUS FILE SIZES	\$1.50	(PD)
ZCPR. ASM		BETTER CCP FOR CP/M DISK FULL OF INFO	\$1.50	(PD)
ADVENTURE.COM		128K ADVENTURE	\$1.50	(PD)
UNERA.COM		RECOVER ERASED FILES CP/M	\$10	
DISK.COM		ALLOWS ACCESS TO DISK DIRECTORY FOR ALTERATIONS	\$10	
CRUNCH. BAS	\$10	PACKS SPECTRAVIDEO BASIC PROGRAMS		

(PD) = PUBLIC DONAIN SOFTWARE

ADD \$3 IF NO BLANK CASSETTE SENT WITH ORDER

ADD \$6 IF NO BLANK DISK SENT WITH ORDER