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The Game

Like many computer games, 'Minefield' is played upon a board or grid. The object of the game is to cross the minefield from square 0,0 to square 9,9 without stepping on a mine. The mines themselves are invisible to the player and the only clue as to their whereabouts is given just before each move, when you are informed of how many mines there are immediately around you.

To make the game a little more difficult there are a number of rocks scattered randomly about the minefield. Unlike the mines, these rocks can be seen and the player is not permitted to enter these squares and must move around them in order to continue.

Should you take more than 20 moves whilst crossing the minefield you will be told that the batteries in your mine detector have become exhausted and that all subsequent moves must be made blindly, i.e. no

more warnings of the mines around you will be given.

When you reach square 9,9 or have been blown up, you can if you wish, see a printout of the board showing your route and the positions of the mines. Your path through the minefield is marked so that if you get into difficulties you can backtrack into some safe squares, but be warned, your number of goes is totalling up all of the time. If you have stepped on a mine, your last position will be marked with a 'B'.

If you decide to play another game, a new minefield is produced with the mines and rocks in different positions.

Getting Down to Basics

The program takes up between 5-6 kilobytes of memory when the array and all variables have been set up. By removing the instructions and leaving the bare minimum, the program can be made to run in 2-3 kilobytes.

Only one array, A(11,11), is used and this stores the board information. The array is dimensioned larger than the minefield to allow for attempted moves off the board. The positions of the rocks and the mines are entirely random except that squares (0,0) and (9,9) are always kept clear.

To make the game easier or more difficult, the number of rocks or mines may be altered by changing the FOR — NEXT loops associated with that particular routine.

The program should run on most machines which support BASIC with a few minor changes. For the CBM 'PET 2001', the randomize statement should be omitted, 'RND' changed to 'RND(1)' and 'LEFT(A£,1)' changed to 'LEFT£(A£,1)' etc.

Care should be taken to ensure correct punctuation in the routine that prints out the board. Other than that the program is fairly straightforward.....