









"L"'s value (96) is read from memory using a PEEK. It is then put into a string as a CHR\$, along with the 12 values to the right of it.

The code will look like this:

```
105
S1$=CHR$(PEEK(L+1))+CHR$(PEEK(L+2))+CHR$(PEEK(L+3))+CHR$(PEEK(L+4))+CHR
$(PEEK(L+5))+CHR$(PEEK(L+6))
106
S1$=S1$+CHR$(PEEK(L+7))+CHR$(PEEK(L+8))+CHR$(PEEK(L+9))+CHR$(PEEK(L+10))
+CHR$(PEEK(L+11))+CHR$(PEEK(L+12))
```

Now, we move on to the next value.

Every 64 values represents 1 row. If we want to go down to the next row, we add 64 to the value we are adding to "L" to get one CHR\$ code. To move over a column we add the number of spaces we want to move. As you can see in the snippet of code above, with each value put into the string, we keep adding 1 number until we get to 12.

In the first row, the first column's value gets a 1 added to it. Then a 2, then a 3, then a 4... and so on.

*In the second row*, first column's value gets a **64** added to it. Then a **65**, then a **66**, then a **67**... and so on.

And then, of course, we add another 64...

*In the third row*, first column's value gets a **128** added to it. Then a **129**, then a **130**, then a **131**... and so on.

...All the way to the last row...

*In the twelfth row*, first column's value gets a **768** added to it. Then a **769**, then a **770**, then a **770**... and so on.

Whew! That was a lot to swallow!

The rest is quite simple.

We just PRINT all of the strings:

```
200 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S1$
201 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S2$
202 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S3$
203 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S4$
204 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S5$
205 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S6$
```

206 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S7\$  
207 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S8\$  
208 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S9\$  
209 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);S0\$  
210 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);SA\$  
211 ?(display icons to position the window in the middle of the screen);SB\$

Alright!

As for the scrolling, here's how it works. The orange border is made of 4 multicolor sprites. They are actually black and orange, but you can't tell because of the black background. They are enlarged. There is enough room (4 pixels when small, but 8 when large) on each sprite to cover one 8\*8 pixel area (the size of a character). When I want to scroll left, I PRINT all the tiles (characters) behind the right border. They are completely covered because of the black on the sprites. Then, I scroll using the scrolling register. Next I set the position of the cursor to 1 tile left of where it was. Finally, I redraw the screen.

This may sound complicated, so I might make a video to explain it better (I talk better than I type if you know what I mean.) 😊

Thank you!!!

More soon!!!