

_VWEAPON Templates of Doom by Pete Antoniak

OUR STORY CONTINUES

Of course,
somewhere in the box below between rows 11 and 14. This is tricky. After
you chart your way through the figures in the box below, leave your mark
on the Answer Menu. Your start time was
(Remember ALT-A, ALT-B and ALT-H.)

```
***** *** *** *** *** ***  
A 6 7 7 7 7  
B 6 5 5 5 5  
***** *** *** *** *** ***
```

, our villain too, has his favorite weapon. It is

0.00 and par is

0.00 minutes.

```
*****  
7 7 7 7 9.1 9.1 7 7 7 7 7 7  
5 5 5 5 2.9 2.9 5 5 5 5 5 5  
*****
```

```
***** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
  7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.5 6.4 6.3 6.2 6.1 6
  5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9 6
***** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **^
```

Sheet1

-5 If the program crashes here, restart by retrieving your score card.

CANNON
/XGansincor~

{GOTO}\b~{LEFT}{LEFT}-5~/EE~{ESC}{ESC}{ESC}{ESC}/Xlqtst<0~/FCCFEeeeeeee~{DOWN}
{/ File;CopyFile}eeeeeee~{DOWN}

Sheet1

BAT	BROADSWORD	AX	SPEAR
/XGansincor~	/XGanscor~	/XGansincor~	/XGansincor~

/FR_vweapon~
_VWEAPON~
_VWEAPON~

Sheet1

BRASS KNUCKLES
/XGansincor~

FRAGMENTATION BOMB
/XGansincor~

\i

prep1-8

_p1-8

_1-8

_3&7

_4

_1-8-2

_52

1-8-2

_8

_9

_11

Those numbers really are the answer, there is nothing hidden.

Try graphing the numbers.

prep9

prep11

_p11

_p10

_5

/XR

/GRGQ{HOME}{GOTO}B12~/XR

{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}~{RIGHT}{RIGHT}~.{END}{RIGHT}~{RIGHT}~{DOWN}.{END}{RIGHT}~{RIGHT}

{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}~{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}

/XR/XQ

{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{RIGHT}~{RIGHT}{RIGHT}~.{END}{RIGHT}~{RIGHT}~{DOWN}.{END}{RIGHT}~{RIGHT}

/XG\aa~/XQ

/GX{RIGHT}b12..AL12~{RIGHT}~b13..AL13~DQ{GOTO}a17~/Cmsg4~~{?}/XG\aa~

/GT~Q/{DOWN 6}{P}~{DOWN 2}{P}~{P}.{END}{P}{RIGHT}{PP}~{P}{RIGHT}{PP}~{P}{DOWN}.{END}{P}{RIGHT}{PP}~{RIGHT}

/GGLQ/{DOWN 5}{P}~{DOWN 2}{P}~{P}.{END}{RIGHT}{P}~{DOWN}{P}~{DOWN}{P}.{END}{RIGHT}{P}~{DOWN 5}{P}~Q{ES

{R 3}~{P}~{D 11}{P}~{END}{R}{D}{P}~{D 2}{P}~{RETURN}

/BCbc21..bc24~bb7~{RETURN}

/ECbc21..bc24~bb7~{RETURN}

/GCRGQQ{HOME}{GOTO}B12~{RETURN}

/GRGTLQQ{HOME}{GOTO}B12~/XR

/GGLQ/{DOWN 5}{P}~{DOWN 2}{P}~{P}.{END}{RIGHT}{P}~{DOWN}{P}~{DOWN}{P}.{END}{RIGHT}{P}~Q{DOWN 7}{P}~Q{

}

h3l

h3v

h3t

h3w

h3v2

h3ql

h3qq

h3sp

h3q2l

h3q2q

h3l22

Sheet1

HELP LEVEL THREE INSTRUCTIONS (Press Alt-P to print)

Lesson: This lesson covers graphs. The answer to the problem can be found by plotting the numbers using a line graph. Before you can see a graph, however, you must first tell it where to find the numbers to be plotted. To tell it where to find the numbers, press /G and select A. It will ask for the "A" data set range. Place the cursor in cell B12 and paint out the area to cell AL12. Press return and you will be back to the graph menu. Make B13..AL13 the "B" data set range. Then select "View" to see the answer. To return to the spreadsheet press Esc 3 times.

To read more about graphs:

PRESS THE HOME KEY TO RETURN

Press F1, Select Hlp Indx; 1-2-3 Cmds; Graphs, Read everything listed.

To read how to solve the problem using HAL, move right.

Press F1, Select: Graph: X-range; Graph Range; A-F Range, Read, then Press ESC.

Press F1, Select Menus, Press Return 54 times, Read the screen. Press Esc.

Or read pages 5.3.1-7 in the manual.

Press F1, Read screens 86 through 100.

Press F1, F5, 75, Return. Read to Screen 82. Press Esc to return.

Press F1, Select: Menu Topics; Graph.

Press F1, Select: Topics, Command Set, Graph Menu and read through the sublistings.

Press F1, Select Menu Commands, /Graphs and read everything.

Press F1, Select: /Graph and read through the sublistings.

HAL

If you place the cursor anywhere in the rows of numbers and type "\graph this" you will get 6 sets of bar graphs because HAL defaults to assigning data ranges to each column in the location. A better way to start would be to type "\graph rows 12 to 13". The resulting graph might look like the correct answer if you stepped back. However, to make it easier to see, you must change it into a line graph vs the bar graph that HAL defaults to. You will have to use the standard Lotus commands for this. "/GTLV"

PRESS THE HOME KEY TO RETURN

Graph Type, Line. Select Series Values and make the 1st Series B12..AL12. Make the 2nd Series B13..AL13. Select View to see the Graph. Press any key to return to the Graph Menu and Quit to get back to the spreadsheet.

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If you are using Lotus 1-2-3 Release 3, press Esc and then hold down the Alt key and pres S.

{GOTO}BD1~/FS~{RIGHT}~