Basic Reference

Binary Operators

Precedence	Operator	Notes
4	*	
	/	Forward slash is floating point divide. 22/7 is 3.142857
	\	Backward slash is integer divide, 22/7 is 3
	%	Modulus of integer division ignoring signs
	>>	Logical shifts up to 32 places, inserting zeros at the appropriate ends.
	<<	
3	+	
	-	
2	<	Compares as numbers or strings. If either is floating point it is compared as such, and the match is not exactly equal, but about 1 part in 100,000. Returns -1 for true, 0 for false.
	<=	
	>	
	>=	
	<>	
	=	
1	&	Binary operators on integers, but can be used as logical operators. Equivalent to and, or and exclusive or.
	|	
	^	

Unary Operators (General)

Operator	Notes
alloc(n)	Allocate n bytes of 65C02 memory, return adress
asc(s$)	Return ASCII value of first character or zero for empty string
atan(n)	Arctangent of n in degrees
chr$(n)	Covnert ASCII to string
cos(n)	Cosine of n, n Is in degrees.
deek(a)	Read word value at a
~~event(v,r)~~	
exp(n)	e to the power n
inkey$()	Return the key stroke if one is in the keyboard buffer, otherwise returns a n empty string.
int(n)	Whole part of the float value n. Integers are unchanged.
isval(s$)	Converts string to number, returns -1 if okay, 0 if fails.
key(n)	Return the state of the given key. The key is the USB HID key scan code.
left$(a$,n)	Left most n characters of a$
len(a$)	Return length of string in characters.
log(n)	Natural Logarithm (e.g. ln2) of n.
~~max(a,b)~~	Return the largest of a and b
mid$(a$,f[,s])	Characters from a$ starting at f (1 indexed), s characters, s is optional and defaults to the rest of the line.
~~min(a,b)~~	Return the smaller of a and b
peek(a)	Read byte value at a
rand(n)	Random integer 0 < x < n (e.g. 0 to n-1)
right$(a$,n)	Rightmost n characters of a$
rnd(n)	Random number 0 < x < 1, ignores n.
sin(n)	Sine of n, n Is in degrees.

sqr(n)	Square root of n
str$(n)	Convert n to a string
tan(n)	Tangent of n, n Is in degrees.
time()	Return time since power on in 100^{th} of a seconds.
val(s$)	Convert string to number. Error if bad number.

BASIC Commands (General)

Command	Notes
‘ <string>	Comment. This is a string for syntactic consistency. The tokeniser will process a line that doesn’t have speech marks as this is not common. REM this is a comment is now ‘ “this is a comment”
assert <expr>	Error generated if <expr> is zero
call <name>()	Call procedure
clear	Clear out stack, strings, reset all variables.
dim <array>(n,[m]), ...	Dimension a one or two dimension string or number array, up to 255 elements in each dimension (e.g. 0-254)
do … exit … loop	General loop you can break out of at any point.
doke <addr>,<data>	Write word to address
end	End Program
for <var> = <start> to/downto <end> … next	For loop. Note this is non standard,Limitations are : the index must be an integer. Step can only be 1 (to) or -1 (downto). Next does not specify an index and cannot be used to terminate loops using the ‘wrong’ index.
gosub <expr>	Call subroutine at line number. For porting only. See goto.
goto <expr>	Transfer execution to line number. For porting only. Use in general coding is a capital offence. If I write RENUMBER it will not support these.
if <expr> then ….	Standard BASIC if, executes command or line number. (IF .. GOTO doesn’t work, use IF .. THEN nn)
if <expr>: .. else .. endif	Extended multiline if, without THEN. The else clause is optional.
input <stuff>	Input has an identical syntax and behaviour to Print except that variables are entered via the keyboard rather than printed on the screen.
let <var> = <expr>	Assignment statement. The LET is optional.
new	Erase Program
poke <addr>,<data>	Write byte to address
print <stuff>	Print strings and numbers, standard format - , is used for tab ; to seperate elements.

proc <name>()..endproc	Delimits procedures
repeat .. until <expr>	Execute code until <expr> is true
return	Return from subroutine called with gosub.
run	Run Program
stop	Halt program with error
sys <address>	Call 65C02 machine code at given address. Passes contents of variables A,X,Y in those registers.
while <expr> .. wend	Repeat code while expression is true