

# 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)	Convert ASCII to string
cos(n)	Cosine of n, n ls in degrees.
deek(a)	Read word value at a
event(v,r)	event takes an integer variable and a fire rate (r) in 1/100s, and uses the integer variable to return -1 at that rate. See samples.
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 (numbers or strings)
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 (numbers or strings)
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.

<code>sin(n)</code>	Sine of n, n is in degrees.
<code>sqr(n)</code>	Square root of n
<code>str\$(n)</code>	Convert n to a string
<code>tan(n)</code>	Tangent of n, n is in degrees.
<code>time()</code>	Return time since power on in 100 <sup>th</sup> of a seconds.
<code>val(s\$)</code>	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" and can be typed in as ' this is a comment
assert <expr>	Error generated if <expr> is zero. Used for checking parameters and/or enforcing contracts.
call <name>()	Call named procedure
cat	Show contents of current directory
clear	Clear out stack, strings, reset all variables.
data <const>,....	DATA statement. For syntactic consistency, strings must be enclosed in quote marks e.g. data "John Smith".
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 <u>not</u> 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.

list [<from>][,][<to>] list <procedure>()	List program to display by line number or procedure name.
load "file"[,<address>]	Load file to BASIC space or given address.
local <var>,<var>	Local variables, use after PROC, restored at ENDPROC variables can be simple strings or numbers <i>only</i> .
new	Erase Program
poke <addr>,<data>	Write byte to address
print <stuff>	Print strings and numbers, standard format - , is used for tab ; to separate elements.
proc <name>()..endproc	Delimits procedures
read <var>,...	Read variables from data statements. Types must match those in data statements.
repeat .. until <expr>	Execute code until <expr> is true
restore	Restore data pointer to program start
return	Return from subroutine called with gosub.
run	Run Program
save "file"[,<adr>,<sz>]	Save BASIC program or memory from <adr> length <sz>
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