

BASIC Reference

At present this reference is in significant flux.

and \$

and \$ are used to type variables. # is a floating point value, \$ is a string. The default type is integer. Variables are not stored internally by name but by reference. This means they are quick to access but means they are always in existence from the start of a program if used in it.

So variables and arrays are as follows:

```
an_integer a_float# a_string$
```

!

! is an indirection operator that does a similar job to DEEK and DOKE, e.g. accesses memory. It can be used either in unary fashion (!47 reads the word at location 47) or binary (a!4 reads the word at the value in address a+4). It can also appear on the left-hand side of an assignment statement. It reads or writes a 16 bit address in the memory map.

```
!a = 42 print !a print a!b a!b=12
```

?

? is an indirection operator that does a similar job to PEEK and POKE, e.g. accesses memory. It is the same as ! except it operates on a byte level.

```
?a = 42 print ?a print a?b a?b=12
```

\$

Hexadecimal constant prefix. \$2A is the same as the decimal constant 42.

```
$2a $fffe
```

' rem

Comment. ' and rem are synonyms. The rest of the line is ignored. The only difference between the two is when listing, ' comments show up in reverse to highlight them. The remainder of the line is still tokenised, so it is advised to use alphanumeric, commas, full stops only. Some comments (e.g. rem && hello) will not tokenise. Note the use of quotes for syntactic consistency.

```
' "my program" rem rem "hello world"
```

*

Binary multiply

4*2

+

Add or string concatenation.

4+2 "hello "+"world !"

-

Subtract

44 - 2

.

Sets the following label to the current assembler address

.mylabel

/ and \

Signed division. An error occurs if the divisor is zero. Backslash is integer division, forward slash returns a floating point value.

22/7

< <= <> = > >=

Comparison binary operators, which return 0 for false and -1 for true. They can be used to either compare two numbers or two strings.

a<42 c\$>="hello"

@

Returns the address of a l-expr, normally this is a variable of some sort, but it can be an array element or even an indirection. (print @!42 prints 42, the address of expression !42, not that it's useful at all)

print @fred, @a(4)

&

Binary and operator. This is a binary operator not a logical, e.g. it is the binary and *not* a logical and so it can return values other than true and false

count & 7

^

Binary exclusive or operator. This is a binary operator not a logical, e.g. it is the binary and *not* a logical and so it can return values other than true and false

`a ^ $0e`

Binary or operator. This is a binary operator not a logical, e.g. it is the binary and *not* a logical and so it can return values other than true and false

`read.value | 4`

`<< >>`

Binary operators which shift an integer left or right a certain number of times logically. Much quicker than multiplication.

`a << 2 32 >> 2`

abs()

Returns the absolute value of the parameter

`abs(-4)`

alloc()

Allocate the given number of bytes of memory and return the address. Can be used for data structures or program memory for the assembler.

`alloc(32)`

asc()

Returns the ASCII value of the first character in the string, or zero if the string is empty.

`asc("*")`

assemble

Initialises an assembler pass. Apart from the simplest bits of code, the assembler is two pass. It has two parameters. The first is the location in memory the assembled code should be stored, the second is the mode. At present there are two mode bits ; bit 0 indicates the pass (0 1st pass, 1 2nd pass) and bit 1 specifies whether the code is listed as it goes. Normally these values will be 0 and 1, as the listing is a bit slow. 6502 mnemonics are typed as is. Two passes will normally be required by wrapping it in a for/next loop

`assemble $6000,1:lda #42:sta count:rts`

assert

Every good programming language should have assert. It verifies contracts and detects error conditions. If the expression following is zero, an error is produced.

```
assert myage = 42
```

bitmap

Turns the bitmap on or off, or clears it. Only one bitmap is used, and it is located at \$10000 in F256 Memory Space. Can be postfixed with ON OFF or CLEAR <colour>

```
bitmap on:bitmap clear $1c
```

char

Draws a possibly scaled or flipped string from the standard font on the bitmap, using the standard syntax. Flipping is done using bits 7 and 6 of the mode (e.g. \$80 and \$40) in the colour option,

```
string "hello" dim 2 colour $03 to 100,100
```

chr\$()

Convert an ASCII integer to a single character string.

```
chr$(42)
```

circle

Draws a circle, using the standard syntax. The vertical height defines the radius of the circle.

```
draw circle here solid to 200,200
```

clear

Clears all variables to zero or empty string, and erases all arrays.

```
clear
```

dim

Dimension number or string arrays with up to two dimensions, with a maximum of 254 elements in each dimension.

```
dim a$(10),a_sine$(10) dim name$(10,2)
```

end

Ends the current program and returns to the command line

```
end
```

event()

Event tracks time. It is normally used to activate object movement or events in a game or other events, and generates true at predictable rates. It takes two parameters ; a variable and an elapsed time.

If that variable is zero, then this function doesn't return true until after that many tenths of seconds has elapsed. If it is non-zero, it tracks repeated events, so if you have event(evt1,70) this will return true every second – the clock operates at the timer rate, 70Hz.

Note that if a game pauses the event times will continue, so if you use it to have an event every 20 seconds, this will work – but if you pause the game, then it will think the game time has elapsed. One way out is to zero the event variables when leaving pause – this will cause it to fire after another 20 seconds.

If the event variable is set to -1 it will never fire, so this can be used to create one shots by setting it to -1 in the conditional part of the line

```
if event(event_move,10) then move()
```

false

Returns the constant zero.

```
false
```

for to/downto step next

Loop which repeats code a fixed number of times, which must be executed at least once. The step is 1 for to and -1 for downto. The final letter on next is removed.

```
for i = 1 to 10 step 2:print i:next i
```

frac()

Return the fractional part of a number

```
print frac(3.14159)
```

gfx

Sends three parameter command directly to the graphics subsystem. Often the last two parameters are coordinates (not always). It is not advised to use this for general use as programs would be somewhat unreadable.

```
gfx 22,130,100
```

gosub

Call a routine at a given line number. This is provided for compatibility only. Do not use it except for typeins of old listings or I will hunt you down and torture you.

gosub 1000

goto

Transfer execution to given line number. See GOSUB ; same comment.

goto 666:rem "will happen if you use goto. you don't need it"

if then else endif

If has two forms. The first is classic BASIC, e.g. if <condition> then <do something>

if name="benny" then my_iq = 70

The second form is more complex. It allows multi line conditional execution, with an optional else clause. This is why there is a death threat attached to GOTO. This is better. Note the endif is mandatory, you cannot use a single line if then else.

if age < 18 print "child" else print "adult" endif

image

Draws a possibly scaled or flipped sprite image on the bitmap, using the standard syntax. Flipping is done using bits 7 and 6 of the mode (e.g. \$80 and \$40) in the colour option,

image 4 dim 3 colour 0,\$80 to 100,100

input

Inputs a string or an number which can be edited using backspace and ends with return. The string cannot go beyond one line. Very limited. Deliberately.

input a\$

int()

Returns the integer part of a number

print int(3.14159)

isval()

This is a support for val and takes the same parameter, a string This deals with the problem with val() that it errors if you give it a non-numeric value. This checks to see if the string is a valid number and returns -1 if so, 0 if it is not.

isval("42") isval("i like chips in gravy")

left\$()

Returns several characters from a string counting from the left

left\$(a\$,4)

len()

Returns the length of the string as an integer

```
len("hello, world")
```

let

Assignment statement. The LET is optional. You can also use @a where a is a reference ; so ptr = @a ; @ptr = 42 is the same in practice as a = 42.

```
let a = 42  a$="hello" a#=22.7
```

line

Draws a line, using the standard syntax

```
draw line 100,100 colour $e0 to 200,200
```

list

Lists the program.

```
list      list 1000  list 100,200 list ,400
```

local

Defines the list of variables (no arrays allowed) as local to the current procedure. The locals are initialised to an empty string or zero depending on their type. They can also be followed by an assignment statement, but only once per local (whereas unassigned locals can be a long list)

```
local test$,count
```

mid\$()

Returns a subsegment of a string, given the start position (first character is 1) and the length, so mid\$("abcdef",3,2) returns "cd".

```
mid$("hello",2,3)  mid$("another word",2,99)
```

%

Binary modulus operator. The second value must be non-zero.

```
42 % 5
```

new

Erases the current program

```
new
```

not()

Unary operator returning the logical not of its parameter, e.g. 0 if non-zero -1 otherwise.

```
print not(42)
```

plot

Plot a point in the current colour using the standard syntax

```
plot to 100,200
```

print

Prints to the current output device, either strings or numbers (which are preceded by a space). Print a ' goes to the next line. Print a , goes to the next tab stop. A return is printed unless the command ends in ; or , .

```
print 42,"hello""world"
```

proc endproc

Simple procedures. These should be used rather than gosub. Or else. The empty brackets are mandatory even if there aren't any parameters (the aim is to use value parameters).

```
printmessage("hello",42)
....
proc printmessage(msg$,n)
    print msg$+"world x "+str$(n)
endproc
```

rnd() random()

Generates random numbers. This has two forms, which is still many fewer than Odo. Rnd() behaves like Microsoft Basic, Negative numbers set the seed, 0 repeats the last value, and positive numbers return an integer $0 \leq n < 1$. Random(n) returns a number from 0 to n-1

```
rnd(1) random(6)
```

read / data

Reads from DATA statements the types must match. For syntactic consistency, string data must be in quote marks

```
read a$,b data "hello world" data 59
```


rect

Draws a rectangle, using the standard syntax

```
draw rect 100,100 colour $ff to 200,200
```

restore

Resets the data pointer to the start of the program

```
restore
```

repeat until

Conditional loop, which is tested at the bottom.

```
repeat  
    drink_a_pint()  
until alcohol_in_blood > 100
```

return

Return from GOSUB call. You can make up your own death threats.

```
return
```

right\$()

Returns several characters from a string counting from the right

```
right$(a$,4)
```

run

Runs the current program after clearing variables as for CLEAR.

```
run
```

sgn()

Returns the sign of an number, which is -1 0 or 1 depending on the value.

```
sgn(42)
```

spc()

Return a string consisting of a given number of spaces

```
a$ = spc(32)
```

sprite

Manipulate a hardware sprite using the standard modifiers. Also supported are `sprite image <n>` which turns a sprite on and selects image <n> to be used for it, and `sprite off`, which turns a sprite off. Sprite data is stored at \$30000 onwards, beginning with a 512 byte index. Sprites cannot be scaled and flipped as the hardware does not permit it.

`sprite 4 image 2 to 50,200`

sprites

Enables and Disables all sprites. When turned on, all the sprite records are cleared to zero.

`sprites on`

stop

Stops program with an error

`stop`

timer()

Returns the current value of the 70Hz Frame timer, which will wrap round in a couple of days.

`print timer()`

val()

Converts a number to a string. There must be some number there e.g. `"-42xxx"` works and returns `42` but `"xxx"` returns an error. To make it useable use the function `isval()` which checks to see if it is valid.

`val("42") val("413.22")`

str\$()

Converts a string to a number, in signed decimal form.

`str$(42) str$(412.16)`

true

Returns the constant -1

`true`

while wend

Conditional loop with test at the top

```
while wife_very_cross
    buy_flowers()
    grovel()
wend
```

Graphics Modifiers and Actions

Following drawing commands PLOT, LINE, RECT, CIRCLE, SPRITE, CHAR and IMAGE there are actions and modifiers which either change or cause the command to be done (e.g. draw the line, draw the string etc.). Changes persist, so if you set COLOUR 3 or SOLID it will apply to all subsequent draws until you change it.

Not all things work or make sense for all commands ; you can't change the dimensions of a line, or the colour of a hardware sprite.

These are as follows

Keyword	Purpose
TO 100,100	Draws the object from the current point to the new point, or at the new point.
[FROM] 10,10	Sets the current point, but doesn't draw. So you have RECT 10,10 TO 100,100. Note that PLOT requires TO to do something, which is a little odd but consistent. The FROM is optional, but must be used where a number precedes the coordinates (e.g. you can't do COLOUR 5 100,200
HERE	Same as TO but done at the current point
BY 4,5	Same as TO but offset from the current point by 4 horizontal, 5 vertical
SOLID	Causes shapes to be filled in
OUTLINE	Causes shapes to be drawn in outline
DIM 3	Sets the size of scalable objects (CHAR, IMAGE) from 1 to 8.
COLOUR 4 COLOR 5	Synonyms due to American mis-spelling, sets the current drawing colour from LUT 0, which is set up as RRRGGGBB.