

# TinyScript specifikáció

## Variables

### Types

- integer
- boolean
- string

### Declaration

type name;

Where type can be integer, boolean or string

*or*

var name;

### Assigning values

Assigning values to variables can be done with the = operator.

name = value;

value can be null, an other variable or an expression

## Supported operators

### Integer

+	Addition
-	Substraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
<	Lesser
<=	Lesser or equal
==	Equal
!=	Not Equal
>	Greater
>=	Greater or equal

### Boolean

+	Or
*	And
!	Not
==	Equal
!=	Not equal

### String

+	Addition
==	Equal
!=	Not equal

# Arrays

## Declaration

`type name[x];`

Where type can be integer, boolean or string.

x represents the number of elements in the array.

or

`type name[] = {value1, value 2, value3};`

Creates a 3 sized array with:

- value1 at index 0
- value2 at index 1
- value3 at index 2

## Assigning values

`name[x] = value;`

Where x is the index of the element in the array.

Indexing of the elements starts from 0.

## Example

`int myArray[10];`

Creates an array with 10 elements.

`myArray[5] = 0;`

Sets the sixth element to 0.

# Loops

## While

The given expression must be a boolean value.  
The while loop runs when the expression is true.

```
while (expression) {  
    statement1;  
    statement2;  
}
```

## For

```
for (initialization; condition; afterthought){  
    statement;  
}
```

Example: Prints the numbers from 1 to 10 with the increment of 1.

```
for (x = 1; x<=10;x++){  
    print(i);  
}
```

## Do While

The given expression must be a boolean value.  
The while loop runs while the expression is true.  
It runs at least one time no matter if the expression is true or not.

```
do{  
    statement;  
}while (expression);
```

# Conditional statement → if - else

The given expression must return a boolean value.

If the expression is true, then the statement is executed.

```
if (expression) {  
    statement;  
}
```

```
if (expression) {  
    statement1;  
}  
else {  
    statement2;  
}
```

## Outputs

print

```
print(string);  
print("BME AUT");
```

Prints a string to the standard output.

## Inputs

read

```
read(myVariable);
```

Reads data from the standard input to the given variable.

The type of the variable determines how it interprets the characters.

# Functions

## Inbuilt functions

### abs

Returns the absolute value of the given number.

```
abs(number);
```

### max

Returns the maximum value of the given numbers.

```
max(number1,number2,number3);
```

### min

Returns the minimum value of the given numbers.

```
min(number1,number2,number3);
```