

**NAME**

antBASIC - A modern version of Tiny BASIC with GPIO functions

**SYNTAX**

**antbasic** [*sourcefile* [arguments]]

**ARGUMENTS**

number-to-A [number-to-B [string-to-@]]

example:

antbasic

activate interactive session

antbasic test.bas

execute *test.bas* and return to the shell

antbasic test.bas 10

invoke program and pass number 10 to variable **A**

antbasic test.bas 10 20

invoke program and pass numbers 10 and 20 to variables **A** and **B**

antbasic test.bas 10 20 'Hello, world!'

invoke and pass numbers to variables and string to **string array @**

**RETURNS**

antBASIC returns an 8bit status code to the shell (default value is zero). You can use the **END** statement to pass a non-zero value to the shell.

example: **END 123** returns 123 as a status code to the shell

**VERSION**

This man page documents antBASIC version **1.0.2**.

**DESCRIPTION**

**antBASIC** is a product of the **BMH (Bare Metal Hacking)** project. It is a modernized version of **Tiny BASIC**, with the addition of I/O manipulation instructions prepared for the **Raspberry Pi**. Although the language specification is minimal, beginners can learn the basics of programming, and a wide range of I/O controls through antBASIC.

**PROGRAM**

A program consists of several lines, and each line always starts with a line number (1-9999). The maximum program size is **2,000 lines** and **30,000 bytes** (you can check the program size with the **FREE** command). Users can enter sentences interactively through the **GNU Readline** input editor. Usually, there will be ten intervals between line numbers so that you can make additions easily later. When there is no more space between lines, you can create a new gap with the **RENUM** command. Multiple statements can be written in a single line, separated by a *colon*.

example:

```
10 FOR I=1 TO 10
20 PRINT "Hello, ";:PRINT "world! ";
30 NEXT
40 END
```

**PROGRAM EXECUTION MODES**

There are three execution modes available.

Normal mode	Stored program is invoked by <b>RUN</b> command in interactive session.
Direct mode	Direct command line execution in interactive session.
Shell mode	Execution from the shell.

**NUMBERS**

Signed 16bit integer (range from -32768 to 32767). Decimal and hexadecimal (*0x* prefix is needed) numbers are distinguished internally.

example: 1234, -1234, 0xABCD, 0xEF

## STRINGS

A string is defined as **Unicode** characters (encoded by **UTF-8**) surrounded by double quotations. Escaped special characters are as follows.

Alarm (BELL)	\a
Backspace	\b
TAB	\t
LF	\n
CR	\r
Escape	\e
Backslash	\\
ASCII code	\x## (## is a two-digit hexadecimal number)

Special array @ holds a string. It must be terminated with *NULL (0)*.

example:

```
@="hello!":@[0]=@[0]-0x20:print @ -> Hello!
@[0]=33:@[1]=7:@[2]=0:print @ -> ! with alarm
```

## VARIABLES

Vaibles A to Z hold integer.

example: A=123:B=A+0x1234

## ARRAYS

Arrays A[] to Z[] hold integers (*index starts from ZERO*). Two-dimensional array form is X[column,row].

example:

```
DIM A[1],B[2,3]:A[0]=1:B[0,0]=0,1,2,3,4,5
A[0] -> 1,B[0,2] -> 2,B[1,0] -> 3,B[1,2] -> 5
```

## OPERATORS

Operator precedence: Unary > Mul/Div/Mod > Add/Sub > Condition > Bitwise

Unary	-xxx, +xxx
Mul/Div/Mod	*, /, %
Add/Sub	+, -
Condition	==, !=, <, <=, >, >=
Bitwise	&,

## STATEMENTS

Statements marked with an *asterisk* \* can be also executed in direct mode.

CLS*	Clear screen
COLOR*	Define color attribute (0 Black   1 Red   2 Green   3 Yellow   4 Blue   5 Magenta   6 Cyan   7 White   +10 Bright). 1st argument is fore-ground color, 2nd argument is back-ground color (optional).  example: COLOR (11, 4) -> bright red text on blue background.
DIM*	Define array <i>size</i> (not the maximum index number): DIM[column,row].  NOTE: There is an array size limitation ( <i>column*row &lt;= 512</i> ).
END*	Terminate program. If a number is given, antBASIC returns the value to the shell.
FOR/NEXT	Iterate statements between FOR and NEXT.  example: S=0:FOR A=1 TO 10:S=S+A:NEXT

NOTE: *increment step is fixed to ONE*

#### GOSUB\*/RETURN

Call subroutine / return to caller.

example: GOSUB 200, GOSUB Y

#### GOTO\*

Jump to specified line number.

example: GOTO 100, GOTO X

#### IF\*

Conditional execution. If the expression immediately after IF is **not zero**, the following statement(s) will be executed.

example: IF A>=0x61 @[0]=A-0x20:@[1]=0:PRINT @

#### IN\*

Read bit status. Argument is **BMH-style GPIO number (1-14)**.

returns: 0 or 1

example: IN (B) -> 0|1

#### INPUT\*

Input data from user and stores it in a variable or string array @.

example: in the case of number) INPUT A, string) INPUT @

#### LOCATE\*

Locate cursor position (left-upper corner is [0,0]). 1st argument is horizontal position, and 2nd argument is vertical position.

example: LOCATE (X, Y)

#### OUT\*

Set bit output as zero or one. First argument is a BMH-style GPIO number (1-14) and second argument is a bit Level (0 GND|1 Vdd).

example: OUT (B, L)

#### OUTHZ\*

Set bit output as zero or high-impedance (HiZ). First argument is a BMH-style number (1-14), second argument is a bit Level (0 GND|1 Vdd), and third argument is a mode of internal Pull-up resistor (0 None|1 Pull-up).

example: OUTHZ (B, L, P)

#### PRINT\*

Print data.

integer: immediate value, variable, array

hexadecimal format (2 or 4-digit): HEX2(*number*), HEX4(*number*)

string: @

separator: semicolon = no spacing, comma = do tabulation

example: PRINT "H"; "I"; "!" -> HI!

#### REM

Insert a remark. *Comment must be added as a STRING.*

example: REM, REM "This is a comment string"

#### RND

Returns random number (range from 0 to 32767).

example: RND ()

#### MSLEEP\*

Suspend execution for *milli*-seconds.

example: MSLEEP (1000) -> 1sec wait

#### USLEEP\*

Suspend execution for *micro*-seconds.

example: USLEEP (1000) -> 1msec wait

### DIRECT MODE COMMANDS

#### CLEAR

Clear containers (variables and arrays).

#### CLS

Clear screen.

#### DELETE

Delete program lines.

example: single line) DELETE 100, multiple lines) DELETE 210, 290

DUMP	Dump containers. example: DUMP (all), DUMP V (variables), DUMP A (arrays), DUMP S (string), DUMP L (program lines), DUMP B (bytecodes)
EDIT	Edit a program line using GNU Readline input editor. example: EDIT 100
END	Quit antBASIC.
FILES	List files. example: current working directory) FILES, specified directory) FILES " <i>path-name</i> "
FREE	Display memory usage.
HELP	Display help information.
LIST	List all or part of program. example: all) LIST, single line) LIST 100, multiple lines) LIST 210, 330
LOAD	Load a source file into memory. example: LOAD "example/hello.bas"
MERGE	Merge an additional file into memory. example: MERGE "mylib/addon.bas"
NEW	Clear program.
PRINT	Same as PRINT statement..
RENUM	Renumber program lines. example: default [start 100, step 10]) RENUM, define start) RENUM 1000, specify start and step) RENUM 5000,5
RUN	Start-up program. <i>CONTROL-C</i> aborts the program.
SAVE	Save program as a text file. example: SAVE "myprogram.bas"

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE

### ANT\_MICROWAIT

There are two types of wait functions, **MSLEEP()** and **USLEEP()**, in antBASIC. The former is a delay in *seconds*, while the latter is in *micro-seconds*. By default, both functions use the *usleep system call* internally, but a delay in the order of micro-seconds can lead to time variability.

If more precise control in micro-seconds is required, set the **ANT\_MICROWAIT** environment variable. Then the **USLEEP()** function does not use the *usleep system call* but uses a simple loop for the number of times specified by **ANT\_MICROWAIT**.

**antcalib** is a utility for estimating the number of loops required for a microsecond delay. The first argument specifies the number of loops, and the second argument specifies the number of loop calls.

```
$ ./antcalib 220 10000000
Loopcount = 220
Number of loops = 10000000

Elapsed time --> 10 sec 9327 usec
Mean time --> 1.000933 usec/loop
```

On a *Raspberry pi 400*, the loop count is around 220. Once the loop count is determined, add the export command to the *~/.bashrc*.

```
export ANT_MICROWAIT=220
```

**REQUIRED LIBRARY**

Default Makefile will build an antBASIC binary linked with the **GNU Readline library**. This binary allows the user to do editing lines before sending them to antBASIC.

**HOME PAGE & SOURCE REPOSITORY**

<https://baremetalhack.com>

<https://github.com/baremetalhack/antBASIC>

**FEEDBACKS**

I'm looking forward to your comments and improvement reports.

[antbasic@baremetalhack.com](mailto:antbasic@baremetalhack.com)

**AUTHOR**

Doctor BMH

Wataru Nishida, *M.D., Ph.D.*

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