

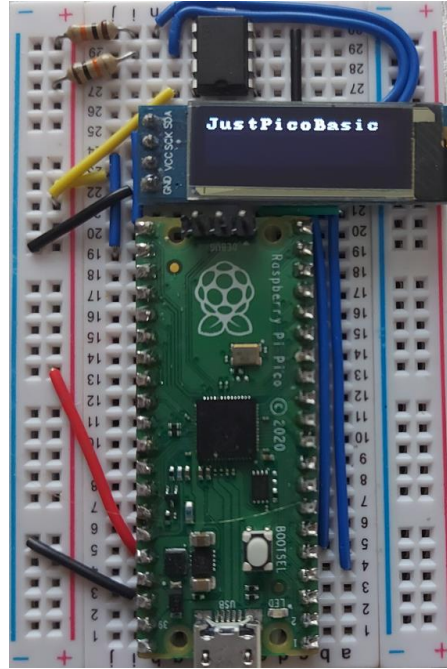
#JustPicoBasic manual

The best way to see how it works is to run a few examples available at:

<https://github.com/bgolab/JustBasic/tree/main/examples>

Wiring

Hardware components: **RPI PICO**, **OLED 0.91" I2C**, **EEPROM 24c64 I2C**, **2x resistors 10kohm**



Getting started

Power the PICO through the USB. Start a terminal emulator e.g. **Putty**, **TeraTerm**. Use the following settings: **9600,8,N,1**. Copy & Paste is supported. Copy the current UF2 file (e.g. **JustBasic-1.0b36.uf2**) to the PICO disk. The PICO will boot. Enter '?' and press ENTER. You will see available SYSTEM & BASIC commands.

```
COM10 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
?
JustPicoBasic v1.0B34
(C) 2021 bg
HW: RP2040

MAX: SRC/LINE:8000/160, HEAP:1000, NAMES/LENGTH:100/8, IF/FOR/WHILE:50/50/50

SYSTEM: ?[info], l[load], s[save], c[code], r[run], n[new], b[bye], t[tech], @n[], t0-t2

BASIC: print, input, inkey, cls, data, read, restore, if, then, else, endif, for, to, step, next, while, endwhile, g
oto, gosub, return, rem, peek, poke, pause, rnd, abs, sin, cos, exp, log, sqr, sgn, hex$, str$, chr$, asc, left$, mi
d$, right$, len, val, int, fix, gettick, dim, pmode, dwrite, awrite, dread, aread, end, ,, :, +, -, and, or, not, *,
/, %, (, ), <, <=, >, >=, =, <>, lplot, ldraw, lcircle, lprint, at, lref, lclos, integer, float, string, sm,
#
```

Enter an example BASIC program:

```
pmode 25,1
for k=1 to 5
    dwrite 25,1 pause 500
```

dwrite 25,0 pause 500

next k
end

Use 'c' to see the code, 'r' to run the code. The built-in LED will blink. The 'n' clears the program memory.

You can use @N (e.g. @0) to delete Nth line or @N <code> (@0 print 1) to insert the line of code.

You can freely format the code – can put many commands in single line, etc. Capital and small letters accepted for keyword (i.e. 'CLS' and 'cls' are the same). Names recognizes small and capital letters (i.e. 'as' is different than 'AS')

Program structure

Program Structure	Description/Comments	Example
<code>code gosub subr1 end subr1: [subr1 code] return</code>	Command 'end' has to follow the last line of the main code. Subroutines have to follow the 'end'.	<code>print "Hi!" gosub callme end callme: print "Hi!" return</code>

System commands

Command	Description/Comments	Example
ESC key	Break the program while Running or prevent from Loading.	
?	Shows info about the VM (ver, available commands)	
c	Show code ('SM LN 0' prevents from displaying line numbers)	
r	Run – run code from SRAM memory	
r <code>	Run - run single line of code NOT stored in memory (ad-hoc)	r for i=1 to 5 print i, ", ", i*i next i end
n	New – clear VM memory and code	
b	Bye: PICO – reboot VM in disk mode, Windows - exist	
l	l - Load program from EEPROM (auto.bas)	
s	s - Save program to EEPROM (auto.bas)	
ee	ee - EEPROM erase – now command disabled	
ed	ed - EEPROM dump – show EEPROM content	
is	I2C scan – show I2C devices on both I2C buses	
t0 t1 t2	Program Flow Tracing: t0 – OFF; t1 - Step Mode; t2 – Cont Mode	T1 T2 - enable particular tracing mode
@N	Pico Editor: @N - delete N-th line	@3 – removes 3rd line of code
@N <code>	Pico Editor: @N <code> - insert <code> before N-th line	@4 CLS – inserts 'CLS' before line 4

The BASIC language

Command	Description/Comments	Example
SM <entity> 1 0	System Mode command for system entities configuration. Entity: ESC (default=ON) – ON / OFF ESC key check (OFF to boost performance) LN (default=ON) – ON / OFF line numbering for 'c' command OLED (default=OFF) – turn ON OLED hw (NOTE: OLED auto-detection is supported now)	SM ESC 0 SM LN 0 SM OLED 1
REM	Comment	REM MyFunc
CLS	Clear Screen	CLS

VARIABLES & EXPRESSIONS

Suffix-based (suffix #, \$, OR no suffix to declare variable type) varname and array syntax

-variable name: up to 8chars letter&digits starting w/ a letter (digits, '#', '\$', '_', ': ' accepted)

-expr(arithmetic expression): combination of INT/FLOAT and ops/brackets(+, -, *, /, %, (,)) and INT/FLOAT vars;

-sexpr(string expression): combination of string, string functions (with suffix \$) and string vars (with suffix \$) and '+' op

-variable type differentiation through the suffix (no suffix – integer, '#' suffix – float, '\$' suffix – string)

-array index counts from 0 (for: DIM a(3) available array elements are referred by a(0), a(1), a(2))

-string arrays must have 2-dimensions e.g. DIM a\$(2,5) – 2 strings, maximum length of a string is 5 characters; string arrays are always referred through single index a\$(0), a\$(1) for DIM a\$(2,5) array

Command	Description/Comments	Example
var=expr	INT var, name=expr, 1 st -reference creates var(value=0);	sy=2*abs(-15) + a*20
var#=expr	FLOAT var (# suffix), name#=expr, 1 st -reference creates var w/ value=0	w#=2*a#+abs(-1.0)
var\$=sexpr	STR var (\$ suffix), name\$=sexpr	v\$=a\$+left\$(str\$(13),1)
DIM var(s1[,s2]), var#(s1[,s2]), var\$(s1,s2)	INT/FLOAT/STRING array, 1/2-dimensions; multi-array declaration (array names separated by comma)	DIM a(3), b#(4,4), c\$(4,5)
var(expr[,expr])=expr	INT: name(item)=expr	a(0)=3
var#(expr[,exp])=expr	FLOAT: name#(item)=expr	b#(0)=2.5
var\$(expr)=sexpr	STRING: name\$(item)=sexpr	c\$(2)="abc"

Suffixless varname and array syntax

-variable needs to be declared (if not declared integer type is assumed), multi-declaration in single command supported

-initialization during the declaration phase is not supported yet

-array index counts from 0 (for: DIM a(3) available array elements are referred by a(0), a(1), a(2))

-string arrays must have 2-dimensions e.g. string a(2,5) – 2 strings, maximum length of a string is 5 characters; string arrays are always referred through single index a(0), a(1) for string a(2,5) array

Command	Description/Comments	Example
integer vname, vname2(s1[,s2]),...	Declare integer var or 1/2-dimensional array; value=0 set	integer a, b(8,2) b(0,0)=1
float vname, vname2(s1[,s2]),...	Declare float var or 1/2-dimensional array; value=0 set	float c, b(0,0)=1.0
string vname, vname2(s1,s2),...	Declare string var or 1/2-dimensional array; value=null set	string b(2,4) a(1)="no"

PROGRAM FLOW CONTROL

-cond: logical expression e.g. a>5 and b<10

-lexpr(logical expression): combination of conditional and logical operators

Command	Description/Comments	Example
FOR v=expr TO expr [STEP expr] [code] NEXT var	if STEP[default=1] is negative var decreases; INT/FLOAT supported; nesting supported	FOR i = 5 TO 1 STEP -1 NEXT i END
WHILE lexpr [code] ENDWHILE	INT/FLOAT supported; nesting supported; cond: AND/OR/NOT supported;	a=0 while a<5 print a a=a+1 endwhile end
IF lexpr THEN [code] [ELSE] [code] ENDIF	INT/FLOAT supported; nesting supported AND/OR/NOT) supported;	if a>1 and b#>3.4 then print "ok" else print "bad" endif
label: GOTO label	Label name starts with a letter, terminated by colon; up to 8 letter & digits(plus ' _ ');	k=1 again: print k k=k+1 if k<5 then goto again: endif
GOSUB label	Label must be located after END	gosub task0 end
label: RETURN	label: [code] RETURN	task0: print "done" return
END	Last instruction. GOSUB labels follows END	

INPUT, OUTPUT, DATA

Command	Description/Comments	Example
PRINT expr[, sexpr], [;]	Prints expr, sexpr separated by ' ; ' ' ; ' to skip NEW LINE	PRINT "6/3=", 6/3 (with NEW LINE) PRINT 1; (w/o NEW LINE because of ' ; ')
INPUT var,...	Assign int/float/str values to (array) var	INPUT a(2), d#, n\$ print a(2), d#, n\$
DATA expr, sexpr;	INT/FLOAT/STR supported	DATA 1.5, 2*a
READ a, b#, d\$	Assign DATA specified input to vars	READ v, v#, v(), v#();
RESTORE	Reset data pointer	

BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS

Command	Description/Comments	Example
LEFT\$(sexpr, expr)	Left part of the string	k\$=LEFT\$("abc", 2) + "123" i=12
RIGHT\$(sexpr, expr)	Right part of the string	

MID\$(sexpr,expr,expr)	Middle of the string	i\$=MID\$(STR\$(i),2,3) PRINT i\$
HEX\$(expr)	Hex\$(expr to hex string)	PRINT HEX\$(NOT(0x0F))
STR\$(expr)	Str\$(expr to string)	
CHR\$(expr)	Chr\$(expr%256 to ascii e.g. 65 to 'A')	a=65 d\$=chr\$(a)
LEN(sexpr)	LEN(string length)	PRINT LEN("1234")->4
VAL(sexpr)	Val(string to value)	PRINT VAL("-1234")+1->-1233
ASC(sexpr)	ASC(ascii code of the 1 st char of the string)	PRINT ASC("AB")->65
SIN(expr)	Sine	PRINT "SIN:", SIN(3.14/6)
COS(expr)	Cosine	PRINT "COS:", COS(3.14/6)
SQR(expr)	Square root	PRINT "SQRT:", SQR(5)
EXP(expr)	Exponential	PRINT "EXP:", EXP(1)
LOG(expr)	Logarithm	PRINT "LOG:", LOG(2.71)
SGN(expr)	Sign	PRINT "SGN:", SGN(-5)
ABS(expr)	Absolute	PRINT "ABS:", ABS(-5)
RND(max)	Hw-based rnd generator + von Neuman whitenizer	PRINT "RND: ", RND(1000)
GETTICK()	Tick number	a=gettick()
PAUSE msec	Delay (blocking) in msec	PAUSE 2*500
INKEY()	Pressed key, OR 0; non-blocking (no-waiting)	
INT(expr)	QBASIC like	a=INT(1.1) b=INT(-1.1) PRINT a, ", ", b (1,-2)
FIX(expr)		c=FIX(1.9) d=FIX(-1.9) PRINT c, ", ", d (1,-1)
AND(expr,expr)		PRINT AND(0x3,0xF)
OR(expr,expr)		PRINT OR(0x3,0xF)
NOT(expr)		PRINT HEX\$(NOT(0x0F))

PICO HARDWARE SUPPORT

Command	Description/Comments	Example
POKE addr, value	Memory write; hex supported	REM SYSTICK (ST) STCSR=0xe000e010 STRVR=0xe000e014 STCVR=0xe000e018 poke STCSR,0 poke STRVR,0x1e847 poke STCSR,5 for k=1 to 50 print and(peek(STCVR), 0x0FFFFFFF) pause 1000 next k
PEEK(addr)	Memory read; hex supported	
PMODE pin, mode	mode: 0-IN, 1-OUT, 2-PULLUP, 3-PULLDOWN, 10-ADC, 15-PWM, 20-TEMP-SENSOR	
AREAD(pin)	Read analog pin; pins=26-29 – analog pin; pin=100 – temperature virtual pin	pmode 26, 10 voltage=aread(26) pmode 100, 20 temp= aread(100)
AWRITE pin, cycles	PWM duty=cycles/65535 cycle: 0-65535)	pmode 22, 15 awrite 22, 16000
DREAD(pin)	Read digital pin	REM Explorer buttons: a, b, x, y a=12 b=13 x=14 y=15 pmode y, 0 pmode y, 2 for k=1 to 2 step 0 pause 50 print dread(y) next k
DWRITE pin, value	Write digital pin	pmode 25, 1 dwrite 25,1 pause 3000 dwrite 25,0

GRAPHIC LCD/OLED SUPPORT (currently: OLED0.91 support)

Command	Description/Comments	Example
SM OLED 1	Enable OLED support	NOTE: As of 1.0b31 OLED auto-detection is supported
LPOINT X, Y	Draw point at X, Y	for x=0 to 127 lpoint x,fix(15+15*sin(6.28*x/128)) next x lref
LDRAW X0, Y0, X1, Y1	Draw line from X0, Y0 to X1, Y1	ldraw 10, 10, 20,20 lref
LCIRCLE x, y, r	Draw circle at x, y, r	lcircle 15, 15, 10
LPRINT expr, sexpr [AT x,y]	Print expr, sexpr separated by ','	lprint "2+2=", 2+2 AT 10,10

	<i>[AT x, y] (default 0,0)</i>	<i>lref</i>
<i>LCLS</i>	<i>Clear Screen</i>	<i>lcls</i>
<i>LREF</i>	<i>Refresh LCD (copy mem to LCD)</i>	<i>lref</i>