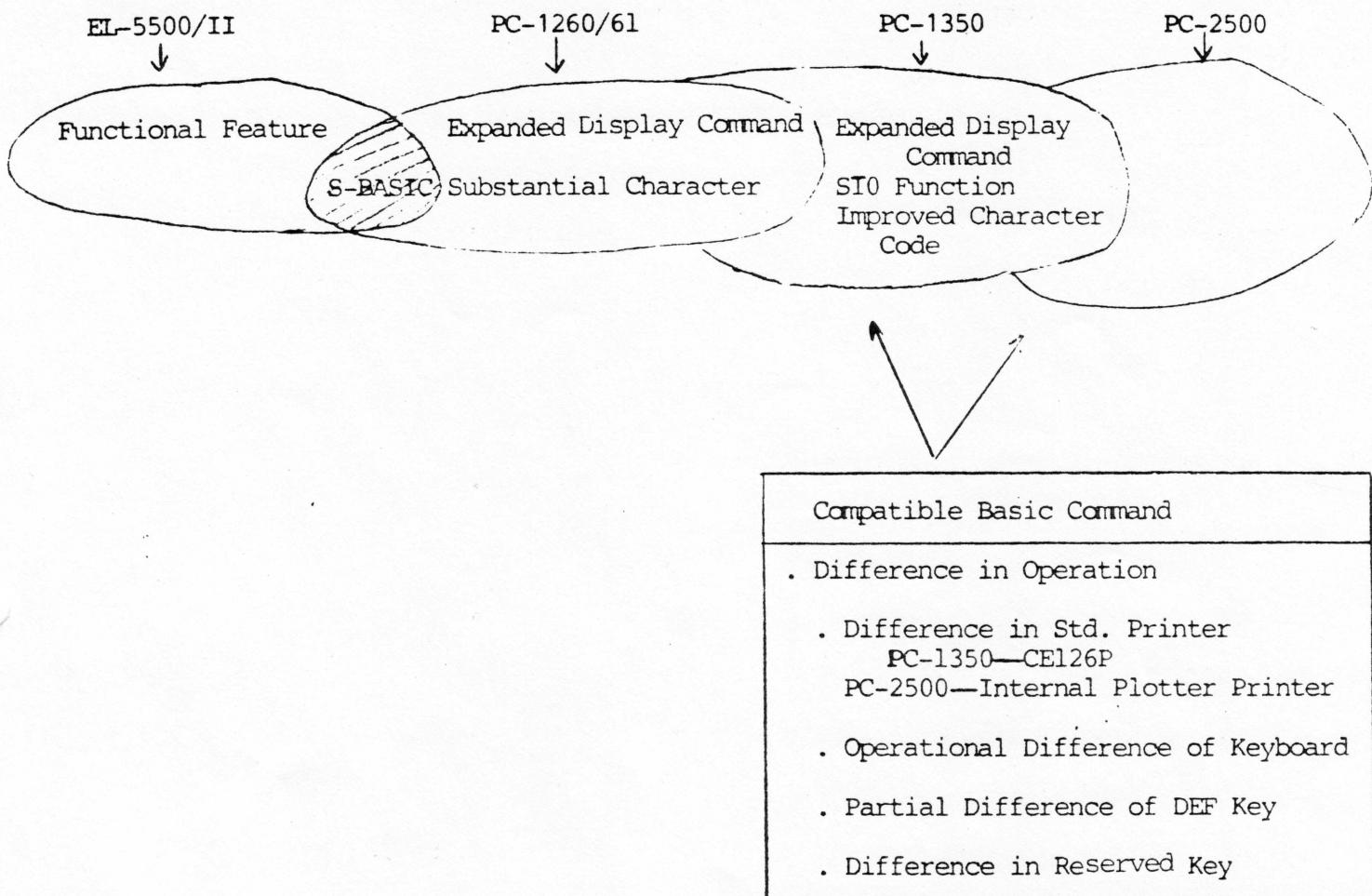


CHARACTERISTICS OF S-BASIC PRODUCTS



No.	Content of Expanded Function	Content of		Example of how to Convert S'-BASIC to S-BASIC (Tape Base)	Manual Operation after loading tape
		S'-BASIC	S-BASIC		
1.	Expansion of line number for Increased RAM content	1~999 (line no. 2 bytes)	1~65279 (line no. 3 bytes )	Converts automatically within seconds after tape input of S-BASIC interpreter ROM.	Not necessary
2.	Exponential Symbol [ASCII Code Support]	E (Ex) Symbol A= E ~ 6	E The Alphabet Symbol E (Ex) A=1E6		
3.	Expansion of variable name  (Ability to use 2 character variable)	Only 1 character variable of fixed memory  (Ex) A=10 B\$="PEN"  Note: AB means A*B	Possibility of adding 2 character variable  (Ex) AB=20 N1\$="DESK"  (Omission of the multiplication * is possible)	100: A=SIN BC ↓ 100: A SIN(B*C)  BC → (B*C)	Necessary
4.	Expansion of Dimension Function	(Ex)DIM A(27) A(1)=A,A(2)=B-- fix. mem.	(Ex)DIM A(27) A(1)*A,A(2)+B fix. mem.  A(N) takes space in fixed memory area regardless of Dimension Function	10: DIM A(30) ↓ 10: A(30)=0 As explained above using DIM statement and substituting A(30)=0 secures the memory  A(N) takes space in flexible memory area by Dimension Function	Necessary

No.	Content of Expanded Function	Content of		Example of how to Convert S'-BASIC to S-BASIC (Tape Base)	Manual Operation After Loading Tape
		S'-BASIC	S-BASIC		
5.	Expansion of Input/Output functions of data tape (PRINT # ) (INPUT # )	During execution of PRINT # A, all areas after memory A is printed. (Ex) Print # A ~ Output ↑ fixed memory	If Print # A is executed, designated A only memory is printed. (Ex) Content of variable number A is printed with execution of Print # A * A ~ Output ↑ memory	100: Print # A ↓ 100: Print # A * 300: Input # C ↓ 300: Input # C *  As in the example above, multiplication sign (*) is added after the designated memory.	Necessary
6.	After "FOR ~ NEXT" Loop, the result value is different	EX: 10: For A=to 10 20: Next A 30: Print A  RUN ↴ 10.	EX: 10: For A= to 10 20: Next A 30: Print A  RUN 11.	10: For N=0 to 10 50: Next N 60: If N=10 then 100 ↓ modify 60: If N=11 then 100	Necessary

Related Points About Programming

	PC 1250 Series	PC 1260 Series	PC 1350 Series	PC 2500 Series	Comment
<b>DISPLAY RELATIONS</b>					
<u>Print Command</u>					
1. Continuous display as in PRINT "--";	No	Yes (Ex) 10: Wait 10 20: For A= 65 to 90 30: Print   CHR\$A; 40: Next A  RUN /  ABCDE-----	Same as PC 1260	Same as PC 1260	
2. SPLIT display as in  PRINT 0,0	Possible up to 2 variables (Ex) PRINT A,B	Possible up to 4 variables (Ex) PRINT A,B,C,D	Possible up to 8 variables (Ex) PRINT A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H	Same as PC 1350	
<u>Cursor Command</u>					
Regarding designated method of display :	No	Yes 1 dimensional designation only (Ex) CURSOR X	Yes 1 and 2 dimensional designation is possible (Ex) CURSOR X CURSOR X,Y	Same as PC 1350	Cursor command used in PC 1260 for program tape can be used with PC 1350/PC 2500
<u>Graphic Relations</u>					
CLS/G CURSOR G PRINT/LINE PSET/PRESET POINT	No	Only "CLS"	Yes	Same as PC 1350	

Related Points About Programming

	PC 1250 Series	PC 1260 Series	PC 1350	PC 2500	Comment
Memory Relations	RAM Card Relation MEM "B" MEM "C" MEM \$	No	No	Yes	Yes
SIO Relations	Console Open/Open \$/Close Input#1/Print#1 L Print/L List Save/Load	No	No	Yes	Yes
Character	Area which can be designated by CHR\$  If the above area is designated Error Occurs	Limitation &01~&1F &61~&FF  Error Occurs	Limitation &01~&1F &7B~&F4 &F9~&FA &FD~&FF	No Limitation All blocks can be designated	Same as PC 1350  Because of the SIO support, PC 1350/2500 can access all blocks (& 00 ~ 2FF) with CHR\$.
Symbol of Functions	Key For Symbols $\sqcup$ , $\sqcap$	Yes	Yes	Not possible to key in $\sqcup$ , $\sqcap$ ,	$\sqcup$ , $\sqcap$ Symbols can be displayed on PC 2500 when loaded from program tape of PC 1250/1260/1350
	Types of IN-KEY\$	A~Z, Space 0~9, • +, -, *, , =	Same as PC 1250	Same as PC 1250 including ( ), :, ;, a~z !, ", #, \$, %, &, ', <, >, ?, @, [ , ], ,	All characters on the PC 2500 can be keyed in with IN-KEY\$.
				BS, CLS, ENTER, INS, DEL, $\uparrow$ , $\downarrow$ , $\leftarrow$ , $\rightarrow$ , SHIFT + $\rightarrow$ , SHIFT + $\leftarrow$ , SHIFT + CLS	

Related Points About Programming

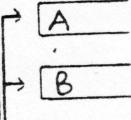
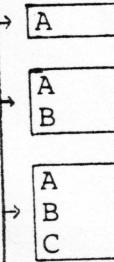
	PC 1350 Series	PC 1260 Series	PC 1350	PC 2500	Comment
Reserved Types	Same Key as DEF	Same as PC 1250	Same as PC 1250	0~9 Key of T/W	
Reserved Area	48B	Same as PC 1250	144 B	79 B	
STD Support Printer	CE-125 or CE-126P	Same as PC 1250	CE-126P	Internal 114mm Plotter Printer	
			With an SIO Port, CE-515P can be used	With an SIO Port, CE-515P can be used	*

- \* . When the graphic software of PC-2500 is used in the PC-1350 + CE-515P system:
  - > After loading PC-2500 software in PC-1350, the SIO OPEN, CLOSE command is needed.
- . When the graphic software of PC-1350 + CE-515P system is used in the PC-2500 + CE-515P system:
  - > Load the PC-2500 software alone.
- . When the graphic software of PC-1350 + CE-515P system is used in the PC-2500 system:
  - > When using 114mm wide paper
    - After loading the PC 1350 software on PC 2500, then delete the SIO OPEN, CLOSE command.
  - > When using cut sheet paper
    - Change software depending on the paper width.

Related Points About Programming

	PC-1250 Series	PC 1260 Series	PC 1350	PC-2500	Comment
MERGE	When more than one program is MERGED in the machine  (If there are programs with the same line number!)	With RUN command, the 1st program is executed regardless of the MERGE program	With RUN command, the last merged program is executed	Same as PC-1260	Same as PC-1260  In normal cases, execution of MERGED program is done by DEF key
DEF FUNCTION	Types of keys that can be used as a program start definable key	A,S,D,F,G H,J,K,L,= Z,X,C,V,B N,M,SPC  Total=18 keys	Same as PC-1250	Same as PC-1250	Same as PC 1250 except for "=" key  Total=17 keys
DISPLAY RELATION	Type of "BUSY" display	No  (Ex) 10: PRINT "SHARP" 20: For A= 0 to 100 Next A 30: END  RUN SHARP  ENT  No display	Display (Ex) 10: PRINT "SHARP" 20: For A= 0 to 100 Next A 30: END  RUN SHARP  ENT  ↑ No display	Same as PC-1260	Same as PC-1260

Related Points About Programming

	PC-1250 Series	PC-1260 Series	PC-1350	PC-2500	Comment
Execution of PRINT statement depends on whether the scroll display is on or not.	No Scroll display (Ex) 10: WAIT 64 20: For A= 65 to 90 30: PRINT CHR\$ A 40: Next A  RUN ↓  displays at same position	Same as PC-1250  10: WAIT 64 20: For A= 65 to 90 30: PRINT CHR\$ A 40: Next A	Scroll display (Ex) 5: CLS 10: WAIT 64 20: For A= 65 to 90 30: PRINT CHR\$ A 40: Next A  RUN 	Same as PC-1350  Position of display moves in order.	

CG Code	PC-1250 Series	PC-1260 Series	PC-1350	PC-2500	Comment
& 27	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insert Mark (Printout is space in CE 126P and 125)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
& 5B					can be printed using &FC in the case of PC-1260/1350/2500
& 5C			 CE-126P (Printout is mark)		
& 5D					can be printed using &FB in the case of PC-1260/1350/2500
& 60		Space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

CG - Expansion Points

					For Use as SIO Control Code
& 01 &1F	—	—	0	←	
& 7B 7C 7D 7E 7F			{ } ~ SPACE	↖ ↖ ↖ ↖	
F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 FA			♦ ♥ ♦ ♣ CE 126P Printout is space	↖ ↖ ↖ ↖ ↖	
FB FC	—	π	← ←	↖ ↖	
FD FE FF			} Space	↖	

(Data Material 1)

This material shows basic program compatibility in tape base except the PC-1500 series. Especially, S-BASIC is upper-compatible with S'-BASIC, with expandability of the basic function and the speed up of the CMT I/F compatibility in  $S' \rightarrow S$  direction. S-BASIC to S'-BASIC is not possible in tape base.

Also, display part and printer support function for S-BASIC is enhanced in the pocket computer series. This major difference is shown on the 2nd page "characteristic of S-BASIC product".

(Data Material 2)

- When using software tape of S'BASIC products with S-BASIC products, some parts of the soft tape should be modified manually as explained in the attached.
- (1), (2) is performed automatically by the computer. (3) through (6) is performed manually. The reason for this is as explained below:

(3) - S-BASIC uses 2 character variables (ex. AB, A1)

On the other hand, S'-BASIC uses \* (ex. A\*B). Therefore, the statement AB can not be used with S'BASIC if the \* sign is omitted.

(4) - In S'-BASIC, memory space for A(N) is taken in the fixed memory area; A-Z, regardless of "DIM" statement.

On the other hand, in S-BASIC, memory space A(N) is taken in the flexible memory area (user area), which is out of fixed memory area; A-Z.

DIM A (30)---- Reserve dimensional variable in users area.

A (30)=0---- Reserve in fixed memory area through users area.

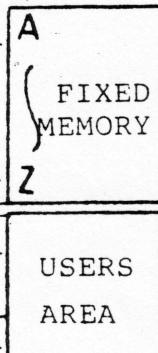
~ o ~ o ~

S-BASIC

DLMA(30); A(30)=0

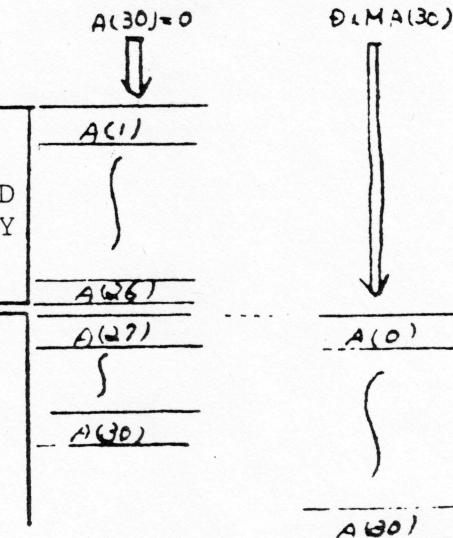
SAME

A(1)
{
A(26)
A(27)
{
A(30)



S-BASIC

A(30)=0



- (5) Input/output function of data tape has been adjusted to accommodate the PC-1500 series.

With S-BASIC, input # and print # can be performed in individual variables.

- (6) The last values for counter variables used in the FOR~NEXT statement has been matched for PC-1500 series in S-BASIC.

(Data Material 3)

Expanded BASIC system command is explained here. Expanded command  
for better I/O device function is also explained here.

(Data Material 4)

This shows the difference in display part CG of the computer's main unit. In PC-1350 and PC-2500, conventional symbols such as  $\sqrt{ }$ ,  $\pi$  is supported in conjunction with SIO.