2. Upper–case letters `'A'` through `'Z'` may exist; if so, they are alphabetically ordered, but not necessarily consecutive (e.g., `'A'` < `'B'`).

3. Lower–case letters `'a'` through `'z'` may exist; if so, they are alphabetically ordered, but not necessarily consecutive (e.g., `'a'` < `'b'`).

The predeclared functions `ord` and `chr` allow the mapping of the character set onto the ordinal numbers of the character set — and vice versa; `ord` and `chr` are called *transfer functions*.

`ord(C)`   is the ordinal number of the character `c` in the underlying ordered character set.

`chr(I)`   is the character value with the ordinal number `I`.

You can see immediately that `ord` and `chr` are inverse functions, i.e.,

`chr(ord(C)) = C`   and   `ord(chr(I)) = I`

Furthermore, the ordering of a given character set is defined by

`C1 < C2`   iff   `ord(C1) < ord(C2)`

This definition can be extended to each of the relational operators: `=, <>, <, <=, >=, >`. If `R` denotes one of these operators, then

`C1 R C2`   iff   `ord(C1) R ord(C2)`

When the argument of the predeclared functions `pred` and `succ` is of type `Char`, the functions can be defined as:

```
pred(C)   =   chr(ord(C)-1)
succ(C)   =   chr(ord(C)+1)
```

Note: The predecessor (successor) of a character is dependent upon the underlying character set. The two properties hold only if the predecessor or successor exists.

2.E.   The Type Real

A value of type `Real` is an element of the implementation–defined subset of real numbers.