**chr**

*Function of getting string with symbol featuring specified ASCII-code.*

**Syntax:**

str = **chr**(*c*)*;*

**Arguments:**

*c* – ASCII-code of symbol. Integer.

**Description:**

*сhr(с)* – function returns a string with symbol featuring ASCII-code equal to *c*.

Table of ASCII-codes, codes in hexadecimal form.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **.0** | **.1** | **.2** | **.3** | **.4** | **.5** | **.6** | **.7** | **.8** | **.9** | **.A** | **.B** | **.C** | **.D** | **.E** | **.F** |
| **0.** | NUL | SOH | STX | ETX | EOT | ENQ | ACK | BEL | BS | TAB | LF | VT | FF | CR | SO | SI |
| **1.** | DLE | DC1 | DC2 | DC3 | DC4 | NAK | SYN | ETB | CAN | EM | SUB | ESC | FS | GS | RS | US |
| **2.** |  | ! | " | # | $ | % | & | ' | ( | ) | \* | + | , | - | . | / |
| **3.** | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | : | ; | < | = | > | ? |
| **4.** | @ | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| **5.** | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | [ | \ | ] | ^ | \_ |
| **6.** | ` | a | b | C | d | e | f | g | H | i | j | k | l | m | n | o |
| **7.** | p | q | r | s | t | u | v | w | X | Y | z | { | | | } | ~ | DEL |

Explanation of some control symbols:

* **NUL**, 00 – Null.
* **SOH**, 01 – Start Of Heading
* **STX**, 02 – Start of Text.
* **ETX**, 03 – End of Text.
* **BS**, 08 – Backspace. Deletes a previous symbol.
* **TAB**, 09 – Tab.
* **LF**, 0A – Line Feed, string advance. Either this symbol or CR, or both (CR, and then LF) are put at the end of each string of the text file depending on the operational system. In many program languages it is denoted with \n, and in case of displaying text, it brings about the string advance.
* **VT**, 0B – Vertical Tab.
* **FF**, 0C – Form Feed.
* **CR**, 0D – Carriage Return. In many program languages this symbol designated with \r can be used to return to the beginning of a string without any string advance. In some operational systems the same symbol designated Ctrl-M is put at the end of each string of the text file ahead of LF.
* **SO**, 0E – Shift Out, change tape colour (it was used for two-colour tapes; the colour was usually changed to red). Later, it denoted the beginning of use of a national coding.
* **ESC**, 1B – Escape. The symbols following it have some other meanings different from that defined in ASCII.
* **FS**, 1C – File Separator.
* **GS**, 1D – Group Separator.
* **RS**, 1E – Record Separator.
* **DEL**, 7F – Delete, delete the last symbol.

**Result:**

*str* – string comprising a symbol with ASCII-code equal to *c*.

**Example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | str = **chr**(115); |

As a result, variable *str* will comprise string “s”.