C64 BASIC Tute - Episode 6

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GOTO

10 print "hello" 20 goto 10

GOSUB

 $10~\rm print$ "before subroutine" $20~\rm gosub~100~30~print$ "after subroutine" $40~\rm end~100~print$ "during subroutine" $110~\rm return$

FOR

10 for i=1 to 10 20 print i,"hello" 30 next

• next i is optional in C64 BASIC It will figure it out

STEP

10 for i=1 to 10 step 2 20 print i, "hello" 30 next

\mathbf{IF}

10 b=3 20 if b>=3 then print "3 or more"

There is no ELSE, only THEN



THEN

THEN will read all statements until the end of the line

GOTO

In a couple of weird quirks of the language, THEN is optional if the next statement is GOTO.

But GOTO is optional if you use THEN.

These lines are all the same: if a>10 then go to 100 if a>10 then 100 if a>10 go to 100

Perhaps these were done to help offset the 80 character line limit. In code, this can be shortened to:

10ifa>10tH100 (t shift-h is the abbreviation for then)

Relational Operators

- $= {\rm equal} > {\rm greater~than} < {\rm less~than} > = {\rm greater~than~or~equal} < = {\rm less~than}$ or equal <> not equal
 - text and numbers can use these operators

Logical Operators

AND NOT OR

XOR is possible, but requires POKEing your data into memory and using the WAIT statement

Logical Operator Context

A=64 OR 32 : print A output: 96 A=64 AND 64 : print A output: 64 A=64 AND 128 : print A output: 0

• to use Logical Operators in IF statements, each condition must be repeated in full

10 A=50 20 if A>=30 OR a<=100 then print "A is any number" 30 if A>=30 AND a<=100 then print "A is between 30 and 100"

Binary

Binary truth tables

ON

ON uses an index that starts at 1.

 $10~{\rm for}~i{=}1~{\rm to}~3~20~{\rm on}~i~{\rm gosub}~100,\!200,\!300~30~{\rm next}~35~{\rm end}~100~{\rm print}~i,"gosub~100"$ 110 return 200 print i,"gosub 200" 210 return 300 print i,"gosub300"310 return