

Numbers with magnitudes less than .01 or greater than 999999 are PRINTed as a decimal fraction in the range 1 to 9.99999, followed by an exponent consisting of the letter E, a sign, and two decimal digits.

```
PRINT 1234567, -.0015
1.23457E+06 -1.5E-03
OK
```

You can also PRINT messages. Try this example:

```
PRINT "THE SUM OF X AND Y IS"; X+Y
THE SUM OF X AND Y IS 8
OK
```

You need the quote marks (" ") around the message to allow XYBASIC to distinguish between message and program. If your console lets you use both upper and lower case alphabetic characters, you can use lower case within quoted strings. If you use lower case letters outside of quoted strings, XYBASIC automatically converts them to upper case.

On most consoles you can beep or ring a bell to audibly prompt the user of your program by PRINTing a quoted <control-G>. <control-G> is the character typed by simultaneously depressing the control (sometimes labelled CNTR or CTRL) and G keys; angle brackets (< >) are used throughout this manual to indicate nonprinting characters. XYBASIC echoes control characters by typing ^ followed by the character.

In Extended XYBASIC you can use LET to assign strings to string variables, and you can use PRINT to print any string, not just quoted strings. A string is PRINTed in the obvious way: each character of the string is simply PRINTed successively. More information about strings is given in Section 4.

In CP/M versions of XYBASIC with sequential disk operations, PRINT is also used to send information to disk data files. More information about this use of PRINT is given in Section 15.

RUN

In the above examples you typed commands in direct mode and XYBASIC executed them immediately. For more complicated examples, though, you will want to enter a sequence of commands, called a program, as a series of numbered lines. Any line preceded by a line number (from 1 to 65535) is not executed, but rather is added to the current program; this is called program (indirect) mode. XYBASIC does not prompt you with OK after you type a program mode line. To execute the current program, starting at the lowest line number present, you just type RUN. For example:

```
10 LET X = 3 * 5
20 LET Y = 5 * 5
30 PRINT X, Y, X * Y
RUN
15          25          375
OK
```

You can also RUN starting from any line in a program, by giving the desired