

```

RUN
STRING, COUNT? HOUSEBOAT,5
HOUSEBOAT ROTATED LEFT 5 PLACES IS BOATHOUSE

```

```

STRING, COUNT? abcdef,4
abcdef ROTATED LEFT 4 PLACES IS efabcd

```

```

STRING, COUNT? ^C
BREAK AT LINE 20
OK

```

INSTR

The purpose of INSTR is to provide a convenient and powerful way of finding occurrences of one string within another. INSTR (A\$, B\$) returns the least integer n such that the substring of A\$ which starts at the nth character matches B\$. If no substring of A\$ matches B\$, INSTR returns 0. For example:

```

PRINT INSTR ("DOG", "G");
3
OK
PRINT INSTR ("DOG", "C");
0
OK

```

In the first example INSTR returns 3, since "G" is the third character of "DOG". In the second example INSTR returns 0, since the character "C" does not occur in "DOG".

A common use of INSTR is to break up long strings into simpler component parts. The next example uses INSTR to find spaces in a sentence and break the sentence into separate words.

```

NEW
OK
10 DIM S$ (50)
20 INPUT "Sentence" A$           'GET THE SENTENCE
30 I = INSTR (A$, " ")           'FIND THE NEXT SPACE
40 N = N + 1                     'BUMP WORD COUNT
50 IF I = 0 THEN 90              'DONE IF NO MORE SPACES
60 S$ (N) = LEFT$ (A$, I-1)      'SAVE CURRENT WORD
70 A$ = MID$ (A$, I+1)           'LET SENTENCE BE REMAINDER
80 GOTO 30
90 S$ (N) = A$                   'LAST WORD IS REMAINDER
100 FOR I = 1 TO N               'PRINT THE WORDS
110 PRINT S$ (I)
120 NEXT I

```