

X = TEST (Y, 0)

ROTATE (formula1, formula2)

LSHIFT (formula1, formula2)

RSHIFT (formula1, formula2)

Right rotates, left shifts or right shifts the integer value of formula1 the number of binary places specified by formula2.

Examples: X = ROTATE (Y, 5)

X = LSHIFT (X, 3)

X = RSHIFT (X, 5)

BCD (formula)

BIN (formula)

BCD converts the given formula from binary to BCD representation, and BIN converts from BCD to binary representation. An FC error occurs if the argument is outside the domain of the function.

Examples: X = BCD (100)

X = BIN (#64)

LSBYTE (formula)

MSBYTE (formula)

[formula1] JOIN [formula2]

LSBYTE and MSBYTE return the least or most significant 8 bits of the 16-bit integer value of the formula. JOIN concatenates two 8-bit values into a 16-bit value.

Examples: X = LSBYTE (30050)

X = MSBYTE (30050)

X = #F JOIN I

GET

Returns ASCII value (with parity bit reset) of any character typed; returns 0 if no character typed.

Example: IF GET = 89 THEN PRINT "YES"

IN (formula)

SENSE (formula1, formula2)

IN returns the value on the input port specified by formula. SENSE returns the value of bit number formula2 on the input port formula1.

Examples: X = IN (10)

X = SENSE (10, 7)

PEEK (formula)

Returns the value in the memory location specified by formula.

Example: X = PEEK (48)

IOBYTE

Returns the value of the system I/O byte.

Example: X = IOBYTE

SPC (formula)

TAB (formula)

SPC prints formula spaces. TAB spaces to the column specified by formula. Each may only be used in PRINT commands.

Example: PRINT TAB (10); "THIS STARTS IN COLUMN 10"

PRINT SPC (10)