

Unless you recalibrate DELAY with the TIME command, XYBASIC assumes your machine to be a standard 2 MHz 8080 with 500 ns memory and no wait states. If your machine is nonstandard, DELAY will not work correctly until you use TIME to calibrate it!

The following program gets the current time from the user and then PRINTs the time at intervals of roughly five seconds. Of course the overhead of executing other XYBASIC instructions makes the time between successive executions of the line 20 PRINT command slightly longer than five seconds; the DELAY in line 70 could naturally be modified to compensate for the overhead.

```

NEW
OK
10 INPUT "TIME" H, M, S
20 PRINT H; ":"; M; ":"; S
30 S = S + 5
40 IF S >= 60 THEN GOSUB 100
50 IF M >= 60 THEN GOSUB 200
60 IF H >= 24 THEN H = H - 24
70 DELAY 0, 5
80 GOTO 20
100 S = S - 60 : M = M + 1 : RETURN
200 M = M - 60 : H = H + 1 : RETURN
RUN
TIME? 7,15,45
7 : 15 : 45
7 : 15 : 50
7 : 15 : 55
7 : 16 : 0
7 : 16 : 5
^C
BREAK AT LINE 70
OK

```

TIME

The TIME statement calibrates the DELAY command for systems which run at different speeds than a standard 8080 with a 2 MHz clock and 500 ns memories; this includes systems using the Z-80, 8085, and NEC 8080. TIME prompts you with a bell, audible on most terminals, and then waits for two carriage returns separated by exactly 60 seconds. This 60 second interval is used as the standard for executing subsequent DELAY commands. If you type <control-C> during execution of TIME, the previous calibration is retained.