

commands, and PRINTs the character with the ASCII value of its argument. Appendix 5 contains a table of ASCII equivalents.

For example, the ASCII value of A is 65, so you can print an A by saying

```
PRINT CHR$(65);
A
OK
```

Try the following program:

```
NEW
OK
10 FOR I = 1 TO 26
20 PRINT CHR$(64+I);
30 NEXT I
RUN
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
OK
```

CHR\$ is also used by the hexadecimal conversion program using RSHIFT in Section 8.

If the argument of CHR\$ is greater than 255, a BY (BYte) error will occur.

NULL

Some consoles require fill characters (nulls) after they put out a <carriage return> and <linefeed>. Without fill characters, the first few characters after a <carriage return> and <linefeed> may be lost or may be typed before the carriage reaches the left margin.

XYBASIC sends no fill characters until you use the NULL command to specify how many fill characters your console needs. If it needs four fill characters, just say

```
NULL 4
```

Then four fill characters are sent after each subsequent <carriage return> and <linefeed>. That's all there is to it.