

Writing several commands on one line not only conserves memory space (see Appendix 2), but also may help make your program more readable. If you need to pass information to a subroutine, writing the necessary LET commands on the same line as the GOSUB allows you to see just what your program is doing, as illustrated by the logical operator program in Section 8.

XYBASIC even lets you write FOR loops in direct mode, using :. Try it:

```
FOR I = 1 TO 10 : PRINT I * I; : NEXT I
1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100
OK
```

When the logical formula of an IF / THEN command is false, XYBASIC executes the next line of the program rather than the next command. This allows you to write several commands on the same line as the IF / THEN, using :, and execute them only if the condition is true. For example,

```
IF X < 0 THEN X = -X : GOSUB 1000 : GOTO 100
```

will replace X by -X, execute the subroutine at line 1000, and GOTO line 100 if X < 0, but will do nothing if X >= 0.

REMARKS can be terminated only by <carriage return>, not by :. Of course you may write REMARKS after a :, although using ' is more convenient.