

```

30 PRINT MID$ (A$, 1, 2)
RUN
? FISH
FI
IS
SH
H
? ^C
BREAK AT LINE 10
OK

```

The next example uses MID\$ to reverse the order of characters in a string.

```

NEW
OK
10 INPUT A$
20 B$ = ""
30 FOR I = 1 TO LEN (A$)
40 B$ = MID$ (A$, I, 1) + B$
50 NEXT I
60 PRINT "The reverse of "; A$; " is "; B$
70 GOTO 10
RUN
? DOG
The reverse of DOG is GOD
? SAW
The reverse of SAW is WAS
? gorilla
The reverse of gorilla is allirog
? ^C
BREAK AT LINE 10
OK

```

For each of the functions LEFT\$, RIGHT\$ and MID\$, a nonfatal FC (Function Call) error occurs if the value of I is less than 0 or greater than 255, and the bad value is replaced by 0 or 255. If I > LEN (A\$), LEFT\$ and RIGHT\$ return all of A\$, while MID\$ returns the null string.

CHR\$

The CHR\$ function lets you include nonprintable characters within strings. CHR\$ (I) returns the string containing the character with ASCII value I; Appendix 5 gives a table of ASCII character equivalents. For example, the ASCII value of <carriage return> is 13 and the ASCII value of <linefeed> is 10, so you can define a string CRLF\$ consisting of the two characters <carriage return> and <linefeed> by typing

```

LET CRLF$ = CHR$ (13) + CHR$ (10)
OK

```

A BY (BYte) error occurs if the argument of CHR\$ is not a legal (8-bit) character value. Although Integer XYBASIC does not contain other string functions, CHR\$ is allowed within PRINT commands in Integer XYBASIC. Additional information on CHR\$ is given in Section 5.