

Examples: $X = Y + 1$
 $X = Y * 5 + (Z + 1) / 2$
 $X = Y \text{ MOD } 10$
 $X = Y ^ (Z \setminus 2)$ [Extended]

= equal to
 < less than
 > greater than
 <= less than or equal to
 >= greater than or equal to
 <> not equal to

Relational operators compute the result (true or false) of comparing formulas or [Extended] string formulas.

Examples: IF X = 0 THEN GOSUB 100
 IF I <> 0 THEN X = A (I)
 IF A\$ < "CAT" THEN A\$ = STR\$ (X) [Extended]

AND logical and
 NOT logical not
 OR logical inclusive or
 XOR logical exclusive or

Logical operators apply the desired operation bitwise to the given 16-bit integer arguments, and can be used for bit manipulation or for constructing logical formulas.

Examples: IF NOT (X = 0 AND Y = 0) THEN GOSUB 100
 X = Y XOR &1100

Within a formula, operators occurring higher on the following list are evaluated first; operators on the same level are evaluated from left to right.

JOIN
 ^ [Extended]
 *, /, MOD, \ [Extended]
 +, -
 =, <, >, <=, >=, <>
 NOT
 AND
 OR, XOR

Example: IF NOT X = 0 AND Y + 3 * Z <= 2 * -I + 1 THEN 100
 means IF ((NOT(X=0))AND((Y+(3*Z))<=((2*(-I))+1))) THEN 100

ABS (formula)
 Returns the absolute value of the formula.

Example: X = ABS (-5 * Y)

SGN (formula)
 Returns one if the sign of the formula is positive, zero if zero, and minus one if negative.

Example: X = SGN (Y)

SQR (formula)
 [Extended] Returns the square root of the value of formula. An FC error occurs if the argument is negative.

Example: PRINT SQR (2)

LOG (formula)
 [Extended] Returns the natural logarithm of formula. An FC error occurs if