

right hand side can be specified by any number, any variable, or a formula constructed from numbers, variables and operators. For example:

```
LET TEMP = 45
LET PETS = DOGS + CATS
```

In the second example, the plus sign (+) represents addition, just as in normal mathematical notation. The command adds the values of the variables DOGS and CATS, and places the result in the variable PETS.

The word LET in a LET command is optional, so you can just type

```
PETS = DOGS + CATS
```

The PRINT command allows XYBASIC to communicate with you. You can PRINT numbers as well as variables:

```
PRINT 3
3
OK
```

Alternatively you may use the abbreviation ? instead of PRINT:

```
?5
5
OK
```

You can also PRINT the values of formulas.

Thus:

```
X = 3
OK
Y = 5
OK
PRINT X+Y, X-Y, X*Y, 2*(Y-X)
8      -2      15      4
OK
```

The minus sign (-) is used in formulas to indicate subtraction or negation, * is used to represent multiplication, and a comma separates PRINT items into columns fourteen (eight in Integer XYBASIC) spaces wide. Now try this instead:

```
PRINT X+Y; X-Y; X*Y; 2*(Y-X)
8 -2 15 4
OK
```

You can see the semicolon leaves only one or two spaces between values.

In Extended XYBASIC, numbers with magnitudes in the range .01 to 999999 are PRINTed as 1 to 6 decimal digits, with decimal point and sign where appropriate.

```
PRINT 1.5E2, -1.5E1, 1.5E0, 1.5E-1
150      -15      1.5      .15
OK
```