

```
? ""
0
? ^C
BREAK AT LINE 10
OK
```

As you can see from the second example, spaces are treated like any other character within strings.

Concatenation (+)

The string concatenation operator + allows strings to be "added", by simply joining one string to another. For example:

```
NEW
OK
10 PRINT LEN(A$), A$
20 A$ = A$ + "HA!"
30 GOTO 10
RUN
0
3      HA!
6      HA!HA!
9      HA!HA!HA!
12     HA!HA!HA!HA!
15     HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!
18     HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!
21     HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!
24     HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!HA!
^C
BREAK AT LINE 10
OK
```

Since the maximum string length permitted is 255 characters, an LS (Long String) error will occur if the result of + is a string longer than 255 characters. The result will be truncated to 255 characters.

If you use a very complicated string formula in a program, an ST (STring) error may occur. You can avoid the ST error by rewriting the string formula in terms of several simpler formulas.

LEFT\$, RIGHT\$ and MID\$

The substring functions LEFT\$, RIGHT\$ and MID\$ are used to take apart strings. LEFT\$ (A\$, I) returns the leftmost I characters of A\$, as you can see in the following example.

```
NEW
OK
10 INPUT A$
20 FOR I = 1 TO LEN (A$)
30 PRINT LEFT$ (A$, I)
40 NEXT I
50 GOTO 10
```