

TINY BASIC PAGE

FIRSTLY, HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT SETTING UP THE ARRAY TO A CERTAIN VALUE ALWAYS SEEMS TO TAKE A LONG TIME. WELL IF YOU HAVE THE 3K TINY BASIC, YOU CAN MAKE USE OF THE MCI COMMAND TO SET THE ARRAY BY A MACHINE CODE UP COPY. THIS SHORT SUBROUTINE (COURTESY OF HOWARD) MAKES FULL USE OF THIS FACILITY, AND EVEN ALLOWS SETTING PARTS OF THE ARRAY.

B-BASIC V1.1

OK

>LIST

```
10 REM          FAST ARRAY SETUP SUBROUTINE
20 REM          *****
30 REM  SETS THE FROM @ (N) TO @ (L) TO THE VALUE K
40 REM  ENTER WITH K, L AND N SET
50 REM  ALSO USES VARIABLES J AND M
60 REM  RETURNS WITH J=1 IF A COMBINATION OF L AND N ARE ILLEGAL,
    OTHERWISE J=0
70 IF (N<0)+(L<=N)+(L>S./2) L. J=1; RET
80 L. J=K, M=4096
90 MCK
100 L. M=K-2+(2*N), L=2*(L-N), K=J, J=0
110 MCW
120 L. N=M, M=M-2
130 MCV
140 RET
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OK

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ALSO WHEN USING THE MACHINE CODE FACILITIES OF THE 3K TINY BASIC, SOME NEAT TRICKS WITH THE MCI AND MCP COMMANDS ARE POSSIBLE. ONE IS TO FIND THE LENGTH OF L AFTER AN MCI INPUT.

B-BASIC V1.1

OK

>LIST

```
10 REM  TO FIND L WHEN USING AN MCI COMMAND
20 REM  *****
30 REM  SET L AND M AS IN THE MANUAL AND INPUT THE STRING
40 L. L=20, M=16000; MCI
50 REM  NOW FIND THE REAL LENGTH OF L
60 M=M+L-1
70 MCL; IF M=32 L. L=L-1, M=M-2; G.70
80 REM  L IS NOW EQUAL TO THE LENGTH OF THE STRING
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OK

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FURTHER, WHEN USING MULTIPLE STRINGS, THE ARRAY MAY BE USED TO KEEP TRACK OF THE ADDRESSES AND LENGTHS OF THE STRINGS.

B-BASIC V1.1

OK

>LIST

```
90 REM  USING THE ARRAY TO HOLD STRING LENGTHS AND ADDRESSES
100 REM  *****
110 REM  THE FIRST LOCATION CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF STRINGS
120 REM  AND IS INCREMENTED AFTER EACH MCI INPUT
130 L. @ (0)=@ (0)+1
140 REM  THEN THE VALUE OF M, AND THE NEW L
150 L. @ (1)=16000, @ (2)=L
160 REM  'ODDS' CONTAIN THE START OF THE STRING, AND 'EVENS' THE LENGTH
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OK

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