```
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=                                     =
=      HP 2000 PART 2 (STATEMENTS)    =
=                                     =
=             CAPTURED BY             =
=                                     =
=      BLITZIOD ?? & GALACTUS **      =
=                                     =
=                 of                  =
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=       THE ELITE HACKERS GUILD       =
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STATEMENTS
****

1. ADVANCE	2. ASSIGN	3. CHAIN	4. COM
5. CONVERT	6. CREATE	7. DATA	8. DEF
9. DIM	10. END	11. ENTER	12. FILES
13. FOR & NEXT	14. GOSUB & RETURN	15. GOTO	16. IF...THEN
17. IF END	18. IF ERROR	19. IMAGE	20. INPUT
21. LET	22. LINPUT	23. LINPUT#	24. LOCK
25. NEXT	26. PURGE	27. READ	28. READ#
29. REM	30. RESTORE	31. STOP	32. SYSTEM
33. UNLOCK	34. UPDATE		

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?1

ADVANCE

GEN FORM: ADVANCE #FILE NUMBER;SKIP COUNT,RETURN VARIABLE

THE ADVANCE STATEMENT CAUSES THE SPECIFIED FILE (SIGNIFIED BY THE FILE NUMBER) POINTER TO BE MOVED PAST THE NUMBER OF ITEMS SPECIFIED IN THE SKIP COUNT. THE SKIP COUNT IS LIMITED TO 32767 AND MUST BE A POSITIVE INTEGER. IF THE 'ADVANCE STATEMENT IS EXECUTED SUCCESSFULLY THE RETURN VARIABLE IS SET TO '0'. IF AN END-OF-FILE MARKER IS ENCOUNTERED BEFORE THE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ITEMS HAVE BEEN SKIPPED THE RETURN VARIABLE WILL BE SET TO THE NUMBER OF ITEMS YET TO BE SKIPPED. THE ADVANCE

STATEMENT CANNOT BE USED WITH ASCII FILES.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?2

ASSIGN

GEN FORM: ASSIGN FILE DESIGNATOR,FILE NO.,RETURN VAR.,[MASK],[RESTRICTION]

OR

ASSIGN *,FILE NUMBER,[RETURN VARIABLE]

THE ASSIGN STATEMENT IS USED TO ASSIGN A FILE TO A FILE NUMBER RESERVED IN THE FILES STATEMENT (eg. 100 FILES *,*,*) AND TO OPEN THE FILE. THE FILE DESIGNATOR CAN BE A STRING OR CAN BE ENCLOSED IN QUOTES BUT IT MUST BE A VALID FILE NAME. IF AN ASTERISK (*) IS USED IN PLACE OF THE FILE DESIGNATOR THE FILE PREVIOSLY ASSIGNED TO THAT FILE NUMBER IS CLOSED. THE OPTIONAL MASK IS A STRING USED TO SCRAMBLE BASIC FORMATTED FILES AS TO MAKE THEM 'GREEK' TO USERS NOT ACCESSING THE FILE WITH THE SPECIFIED MASK. THE SAME MASK MUST BE USED WHEN READING FROM THE FILE AS WAS USED WHEN IT WAS PRINTED ON THE FILE. THE OPTIONAL RESTRICTION IS A TWO-LETTER CODE USED TO SPECIFY ACCESSABILITY RESTRICTIONS ON THE FILE. RESTRICTION CODES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

RR	NO SUBSEQUENT USER CAN ACCESS THE FILE WHILE THE FILE IS OPEN
WR	SUBSEQUENT USERS CAN READ FROM BUT CANNOT WRITE TO WHILE THE FILE IS OPEN
NR	SUBSEQUENT USERS CAN READ & WRITE WHILE THE FILE IS OPEN (NOTE: THE FILE MUST HAVE MUTIPLE WRITE ACCESS FOR THIS RESTRICTION).

RETURN VARIABLES:

0	FILE AVAILABLE FOR READ AND WRITE
1	AVAILABLE FOR READ ONLY
2	READ ONLY
3	FILE DOES NOT EXIST OR IS NOT ACCESSABLE
4	FILE NUMBER OUT OF RANGE

```
 5              NO BUFFER SPACE AVAILABLE FOR FILE
 6              FILE IS UNAVAILABLE FOR READ OR WRITE
 7              SPECIFED RESTRICTIONS IMPOSSIBLE
 8              FILE IS AVAILABLE FOR WRITE ONLY



ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?3



                          CHAIN

GEN FORM:     CHAIN [RETURN VAR.,]PROGRAM DESIGNATOR,[NUMERIC EXPRESSION]

THE CHAIN STATEMENT CAUSES THE CURRENT RUNNING PROGRAM TO TERMINATE
AND BEGIN EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAM SPECIFIED BY THE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR.
THE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR MAY BE ENCLOSED IN QUOTES OR MAY BE A STRING.
THE NUMERIC EXPRESSION CAN BE USED TO DEFINE A LINE NUMBER IN
THE PROGRAM TO BE CHAINED TO. IF SUCH AN EXPRESSION IS DEFINED PROGRAM
EXECUTION WILL BEGIN AT THE SPECIFIED LINE NUMBER.

RETURN VARIABLES:

0              SUCCESSFUL
1              BAD STATEMENT NUMBER SPECIFIED
2              NO ACCESS PERMITTED TO NAMED PROGRAM
3              CHAIN NOT PERMITTED


ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?4



                          COM

GEN. FORM:     COM COMMON LIST


     THE COMMON STATEMENT IS USED TO LIST THE VARIABLES THAT
ARE COMMON BETWEEN TWO CHAINED PROGRAMS.  ALL COMMON STRINGS
AND STATEMENTS MUST ALSO BE DIMINSIONED HERE.
```

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?5

CONVERT

GEN. FORM: CONVERT NUMERIC EXPRESSION TO DESTINATION STRING
OR

CONVERT SOURCE STRING TO NUMERIC VARIABLE [,STMT #]

THE CONVERT STATEMENT IS USED TO CONVERT A STRING TO A VARIABLE OR A VARIABLE TO A STRING.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?6

CREATE

GEN. FORM: CREATE RETURN VAR., FILE DESIGNATOR, FILE LENGTH [,RECORD SIZE]

THE CREATE STATEMENT CREATES A BASIC FORMATTED FILE OF THE DESIGNATED LENGTH. THE RETURN VARIABLES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

RETURN VALUE	MEANING
0	THE FILE WAS CREATED SUCCESSFULLY
1	A FILE ALREADY EXISTS WITH THE SAME NAME
2	INVALID FILE NAME, ACCESS, FILE LENGTH OR RECORD SIZE
3	NO SPACE IN THE ACCOUNT
4	NO SPACE IN THE SYSTEM

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?7

DATA

GEN. FORM: DATA CONSTANT LIST

THE DATA STATEMENT IS WHERE THE DATA IS STORED FOR THE READ STATEMENT. IT IS ENTERED IN SEQUENCE WITH EACH ITEM SEPARATED BY COMMAS. ANY STRING DATA MUST BE ENCLOSED IN QUOTES.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?8

DEF

GEN. FORM: DEF FUNCTION NAME(PARAMETER)=NUMERIC EXPRESSION

THE 'DEF' STATEMENT IS USED TO DEFINE A FUNCTION SUCH AS: A**2/(SQR(X)). HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF A USER DEFINED FUNCTION:

```
10 DEF FNA(X) = A**2/(SQR(X))
```

ALL FUNCTION NAMES MUST BEGIN WITH 'FN' AND HAVE A THIRD CHARACTER BETWEEN 'A' AND 'Z'. THE 'X' IN PARENTHASIS IS A DUMMY VARIABLE. ITS PURPOSE IS TO SHOW WHAT ARGUMENT WILL BE USED WHEN THE FUNCTION IS SUMMONED.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?9

DIM

GEN. FORM: DIM DIMENSION LIST

THE DIM STATEMENT IS USED TO SET THE AMOUNT OF SPACE ALLOTED IN THE PROGRAM FOR A STRING OR AN ARRAY.

EXAMPLE: 20 DIM A(5),B(50),C$(100),D(7,10)

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?10

END

GEN. FORM: END

THE END STATEMENT TERMINATES THE RUNNING OR EXECUTING OF A PROGRAM. IT MAY OCCUR ANY WHERE IN THE PROGRAM BUT THE END STATEMENT MUST ALWAYS OCCUR AT THE END OF A PROGRAM.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?11

ENTER

GEN. FORM: ENTER #NUMERIC VARIABLE
OR
ENTER [# VARIABLE,] TIME ALLOWED, RETURN VAR., READ VAR,.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?12

FILES

GEN. FORM: FILES FILES LIST

THE FILES STATEMENT IS USED AT THE BEGINNING OF A PROGRAM TO OPEN THE FILES FOR USE IN THE PROGRAM. AN '*' MAY BE USED TO HOLD THE PLACE OF A FILE TO BE DESIGNATED LATER.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?13

FOR & NEXT

GEN. FORM: FOR FOR VAR.=INITIAL VALUE TO FINAL VALUE [STEP SIZE]
NEXT FOR VARIABLE

THE FOR NEXT LOOP ALLOWES YOU TO GO THROUGH A SET STATEMENT A SPECIFIED NO. OF TIMES. FOR EXAMPLE IF YOUR LOOP WAS:

```
100 FOR P=1 TO 5
     .
     .
150 NEXT P
```

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?14

GOSUB & RETURN

GEN. FORM: GOSUB STATEMENT NO.
OR
GOSUB NUMERIC EXP. OF STATEMENT NO. LIST
RETURN

THE GOSUB STATEMENT IS A WAY OF DROPPING TO ANOTHER PART OF THE PROGRAM BUT STILL KEEPING YOUR PLACE WHERE YOU ARE SO YOU CAN RETURN AND CONTINUE ON WITH THE PROGRAM. IF GOSUBS ARE NESTED MORE THAN 20 DEEP THEN THE PROGRAM WILL TERMINATE WITH AN ERROR STATEMENT.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?15

GOTO

GEN. FORM: GOTO STATEMENT NO.
OR
GOTO NUMERIC EXPRESSION OF STATEMENT # LIST

THE GOTO STATEMENT OVERRIDES THE NORMAL ORDER THAT STATEMENTS

ARE CARRIED OUT. IT TELLS THE PROGRAM TO SKIP TO THE SPECIFIED LINE NUMBER AND CONTINUE EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAM FROM THERE. GREAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN WHEN A GOTO STATEMENT ENTERS A FOR... NEXT LOOP.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?16

IF...THEN

GEN. FORM: IF NUMERIC RELATION THEN STATEMENT NO.
OR
IF STRING RELATION THEN STATEMENT NO.

THE IF...THEN STATEMENT TELLS THE PROGRAM IF THE SPECIFED RELATION IS TRUE THEN GO TO THE SPECIFIED LINE NO. IF THE RELATION IS NOT TRUE THEN IT DROPS ON THROUGH AND CONTINUES EXECUTION AS NORMAL.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?17

IF END

GEN. FORM: IF END #FILE NO. THEN STATEMENT NO.

THIS STATEMENT TELLS THE COMPUTER THAT IF THE FILE POINTER IS AT THE END OF FILE MARK THEN TO GO ON TO THE SPECIFIED LINE NUMBER.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?18

IF ERROR

GEN. FORM: IF ERROR THEN STATEMENT NO.

THE IF ERROR STATEMENT IS USUALLY USED IN COORDINATION WITH THE SYS STATEMENT. IT IS USED TO DETERMINE WHAT ERROR IS OCCURING IN

THE RUNNING OF THE PROGRAM.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO S INPUT

GEN. FORM: INPUT READ VARIABLE LIST

THE INPUT STATEMENT IS USED TO ENTER DATA THROUGH THE KEYBOARD.
A '?' IS PRINTED TO INDICATE YOU NEED TO ENTER DATA.
BOTH NUMERIC AND STRING DATA MAY BE ENTERED.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?20

INPUT

GEN. FORM: INPUT READ VARIABLE LIST

THE INPUT STATEMENT IS USED TO ENTER DATA THROUGH THE KEYBOARD.
A '?' IS PRINTED TO INDICATE YOU NEED TO ENTER DATA.
BOTH NUMERIC AND STRING DATA MAY BE ENTERED.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?21

LET

GEN. FORM: [LET] REPLACEMENT LIST=NUMERIC EXPRESSION
OR
[LET] DESTINATION STRING=STRING EXPRESSION

THE LET STATEMENT IS USED TO SET A VARIABLE OR A STRING EQUAL
TO A NUMBER OR AN EXPRESSION. THIS IS AN EXAMPLE:

```
10 LET B=73
```

THE 'LET' IS NOT NECESSARY SO YOU COULD SAY '100 B=73'.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?22

LINPUT

GEN. FORM: LINPUT DESTINATION STRING

THE LINPUT STATEMENT ALLOWS THE USER TO ENTER AN ENTIRE LINE OF STRING DATA. THIS INCLUDES COMMAS,QUOTE MARKS, AND LEADING AND TRAILING BLANKS.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?23

LINPUT#

GEN. FORM: LINPUT #FILE NUMBER;DESTINATION STRING

THIS STATEMENT READS THE NEXT AVALIABLE RECORD INTO A DESTINATION STRING. AN ASCII FILE MUST BE USED.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?24

LOCK

GEN. FORM: LOCK #FILE NUMBER [,RETURN VARIABLE]

THE LOCK STATEMENT IS USED TO GIVE YOU EXCLUSIVE ACCESS TO YOUR FILES. THE RETURN VARIABLES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

RETURN VALUE	MEANING
0	FILE LOCKED SUCCESSFULLY

1	FILE ALREADY LOCKED
2	INVALID FILE NUMBER

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?25

NEXT

REFER TO FOR & NEXT

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?26

PURGE

GEN. FORM: PURGE RETURN VARIABLE,FILE DESIGNATOR

THE PURGE STATEMENT IS USED TO DELETE A FILE FROM THE SYSTEM IT CAN ONLY BE USED AFTER A FILE IS CLOSED.

RETURN VARIABLE	MEANING
0	FILE SUCCESSFULLY PURGED
1	FILE IS BUSY CANNOT BE PURGED
2	FILE NOT ACCESSIBLE
3	NO SUCH FILE

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?27

READ

GEN. FORM: READ READ VARIABLE LIST

THE READ STATEMENT READS STRING AND NUMERIC VALUES FROM THE DATA STATEMENT.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?28

READ#

GEN. FORM: READ #FILE NO. [,RECORD NO.] [;READ VARIABLE LIST]

THE READ# STATEMENT READS FROM A FILE LISTED IN THE FILES STATEMENT. THE FILE NO. DETERMINES WHICH FILE WILL BE READ FROM AND THE READ VARIABLE DETERMINES WHAT TYPE OF DATA CAN BE READ. STRING DATA CAN'T BE READ WITH A NUMERIC VARIABLE.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?29

REM

GEN. FORM: REM [REMARK]

THE REMARK STATEMENT IS USED TO ADD REMARKS IN YOUR PROGRAM. THESE REMARKS ARE NOT PRINTED OR CARRIED OUT DURING THE RUNNING OF YOUR PROGRAM.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?30

RESTORE

GEN. FORM: RESTORE [STATEMENT NUMBER]

THE RESTORE STATEMENT MOVES THE POINTER BACK TO THE FIRST ITEM IN THE DATA.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?31

STOP

GEN. FORM: STOP

THE STOP STATEMENT ENDS EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAM. IT MAY BE INSERTED ANY WHERE IN THE PROGRAM.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?32

SYSTEM

GEN. FORM: SYSTEM RETURN VARIABLE, SOURCE STRING
OR
SYSTEM DESTINATION STRING , SOURCE STRING

THE STSTEM STATEMENT LETS YOU EXECUTE THE SYSTEM COMMANDS DURING THE RUNNING OF THE PROGRAM. THE COMMANDS THAT MAY BE USED ARE:
BYE, ECHO, MESSAGE, FILE, PROTECT, LOCK, PRIVATE, UNRESTRICT, MWA, SWA, & PAUSE.

ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?33

UNLOCK

GEN. FORM: UNLOCK #FILE NUMBER [,RETURN VARIABLE]

THE UNLOCK STATEMENT ALLOWS THE FILE TO BE RELEASED TO ALLOW OTHERS TO REFERENCE THE FILE.

RETURN VALUE	MEANING
0	FILE SUCCESSFULLY UNLOCKED

```
               1         FILE ALREADY UNLOCKED
               2         FILE NUMBER INVALID


ENTER YOUR CHOICE (ENTER 0 TO STOP)?34



                         UPDATE

GEN. FORM:     UPDATE #FILE NUMBER ; NUMERIC EXPRESSION
               OR
               UPDATE #FILE NUMBER ; SOURCE STRING


     THE UPDATE STATEMENT REPLACES THE NEXT SEQUENTIAL ITEM IN THE
FILE.  THE DATA MUST BE OF THE SAME TYPE WHEN UPDATING AN ITEM
A ASCII FILE CAN NOT BE UPDATED.  IF THE NEW STRING IS LONGER
THAN THE OLD STRING THEN THE NEW STRING WILL BE CUT OFF AT THE LENGTH
OF THE OLD STRING.  BE VERY CAREFUL WHEN FIRST USING THIS STATEMENT
BECAUSE YOU CAN EASILY RUIN A FILE.


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=           END OF PHILE              =
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