

EXEC

Formats: EXEC
 EXEC 1
 EXEC filename

Description: Executes a previously compiled program. If a filename is specified, the code is loaded from the file on the specified disk. Otherwise, the system assumes that a program in the computer has just been compiled. If a space and a one follow the EXEC command, any program in the computer will be deleted before execution begins. This increases the amount of memory available. Be sure to save the program before doing this. If the program is loaded from a file, any program in the computer will also be automatically deleted before the execution.

Examples:

EXEC
EXEC ALPHA.COD

KILL

Format: KILL filename

Description: Deletes a file from the specified disk.

Examples:

KILL ALPHA.DAT deletes the file ALPHA.DAT from disk 1.

KILL D2:BETA.D1 deletes the file BETA.D1 from disk 2.

LIST or L

Formats: LIST (or you can use just L but not L.)
 LIST linenumber
 LIST linenumber,linenumber

Description: LIST without linenumber lists the entire program. LIST followed by one linenumber lists only that line. LIST followed by two linenumbers lists all the lines between and including the two linenumbers; however, the first linenumber must be less than the second linenumber. You can use the abbreviation L for LIST, but not L followed by a period.

LLIST

Formats: LLIST
 LLIST linenumber
 LLIST linenumber,linenumber

Description: Works like LIST, except that the output is to the printer instead of the screen. See LIST and WIDTH.

LMARGIN

Format: LMARGIN number

Description: Sets left margin to value of number. Minimum is 0 and maximum is 39.