

Examples:

```
100 A$="ABCDE"
110 PRINT INSTR(2%,A$,"CD"),INSTR(1%,A$,"D")
120 END
RUN
3    4
```

```
100 A$="AB,DE,FG": T$=","F"
110 PRINT INSTR(1%,A$,T$),INSTR(3%,A$,"B")
120 END
RUN
6    0
```

INSTR1

Type: integer function

Format: INSTR1(stringexpression, integerexpression, integerexpression)

Description: Searches the stringexpression for the byte whose value equals the second integerexpression. It starts at the string location equal to the first integerexpression. At line 110 in the following example, the function starts at the second location in the string and searches for 69 (the ASCII code for E). It finds 69 in the fifth string location and returns 5. If the byte is not found, it returns zero.

Example:

```
100 A$="ABCDE"
110 PRINT INSTR1(A$,2%,69%)
120 PRINT INSTR1(A$,4%,ASC("C"))
130 END
RUN
5
0
```

INT

Type: real function

Format: INT(realexpression)

Description: Returns the integer part of a real number. Thus, INT(4.7) equals 4 and INT(4) equals 4. A negative number is treated as a negative integer plus a positive fraction, and the negative integer is returned. For example, -16.2 equals -17+.8 and so the function returns -17.

Example:

```
100 PRINT INT(2),INT(6.8),INT(-5),INT(-6.4)
RUN
2    6    -5    -7
```