

If you can now compile, but still cannot execute, you can squeeze out a little more memory by typing RUN 3. If you do not have an XL or XE computer, this will gain about 17K of space. The system thinks of this as a 1 plus a 2. The 1 tells it to delete the program; the 2 tells it to remove the BASIC. On an XL most of the BASIC is put in special high RAM before execution, and the gain is rather small (about 3K). If it allows the program to execute, however, don't knock it. You can also use the 3 option when running programs from a disk. The following command is equivalent to loading ALPHA.BAS from disk 1 and then giving a RUN 3.

RUN ALPHA.BAS 3

If you can compile using a RUN 3, but still cannot execute, you have one of three possibilities:

1. rewrite the program
2. use a different BASIC, computer, or language
3. use the optional Advan BASIC optimizing compiler

What if you cannot even compile with the COMPILE 1 option? Then you will need to do a disk to disk compile. This will bring in the parts of the program only as they are needed, and will put the output code back on the disk. With it, you can compile quite long programs. Note that your program name must not end in .COD or .WRK, or you will lose it. There are two formats possible:

(1) COMPILE ALPHA.BAS

This command compiles the program named ALPHA.BAS on disk 1 and stores the compiled code on drive 1 under the name ALPHA.COD. A file named ALPHA.WRK will be created and then erased at the end of the compile.

(2) COMPILE ALPHA.BAS/D2:GAMMA.002

This command compiles the program named ALPHA.BAS on disk 1 and stores the compiled code on drive 2 with the name GAMMA.002. The / symbol tells the system that you want to specify the location and name of the compiled code. After the disk to disk compile is completed, you can execute the compiled code with the EXEC command. The following command executes the code generated by the previous command:

EXEC D2:GAMMA.002

If you add a space and a 2 at the end of either of the above options, the BASIC will be removed when the program is executed:

COMPILE ALPHA.BAS/D2:GAMMA.002 2

If you remove the BASIC to execute a program, you must restore the BASIC at the end of the program. The system will print the message 'INSERT BASIC DISK&RETURN'. You can then insert the Master disk into drive 1 and press RETURN. Or you can use FORMAT1.COD (see Ch. 17) to format a disk with the BASIC on it and use this as your working disk. If your working disk has the BASIC and is in drive 1, just press RETURN. Either way, it takes about 16 seconds to reload the BASIC.