

INSERTB

Type: BASIC command

Format: INSERTB(stringvariablename, integerexpression, integerexpression)

Description: Inserts a byte into the string specified by the stringvariablename. The byte inserted equals the value of the second integerexpression, and its position in the string is determined by the value of the first integerexpression. In the following example, the first integerexpression equals 3 and the second integerexpression equals 65 (ASCII code for A), and thus, the third character of the string is set to 65.

Example:

```
100 A$="ABCD"
110 INSERTB(A$,3%,65%)
120 PRINT A$
RUN
ABAD
```

INSERTW

Type: BASIC command

Format: INSERTW(stringvariablename, integerexpression, integerexpression)

Description: Inserts a word (two bytes) into a string. The word inserted equals the value of the second integerexpression and its location is determined by the value of the first integerexpression. In the following example, the second integerexpression equals $65+66*256$ and the first integerexpression equals 2. Thus, the second character of the string is set to 65 (the low order part of the word) and the third character of the string is set to 66 (the high order part of the word). Note that 65 is the ASCII code for A and 66 for B.

Example:

```
100 A$="ZZZZ"
110 INSERTW(A$,2%,65%+66%*256%)
120 PRINT A$
RUN
ZABZ
```

INSTR

Type: integer function

Format: INSTR(integerexpression, stringexpression, stringexpression)

Description: Searches the first stringexpression for a match with the second stringexpression. The value of integerexpression determines the position in the string where the search begins. Because INSTR1 is much faster than INSTR, it should be used wherever possible (see INSTR1). In the first example, INSTR starts at the second character searching for the string "CD". At the third character, it finds a match, and so the function returns a 3. If INSTR does not find a match, it returns zero.