

that END can appear anywhere in the program. In fact, several ENDS may be in a program. The compiler always inserts an END after the last program statement. The following program inputs numbers and prints the numbers until -1 is entered, which returns control to BASIC.

Example:

```
100 INPUT A%
110 IF A%=-1% THEN END
120 PRINT A%: GOTO 100
```

EOF

Type: integer function

Format: EOF(integerexpression)

Description: Tests whether you are at the end of a disk file. The integerexpression equals the file number and must be 0, 1, 2, or 3. The function returns 1 if you are at the end of the file and 0 if not. The following program opens the disk file named DATA, which is located on disk 1. It reads and prints all the strings from the file.

Example:

```
100 OPEN "I",1%,"DATA"
110 IF EOF(1%)=0% THEN GET 1%,A$: PRINT A$: GOTO 110
120 CLOSE 1%: END
```

EXG

Type: BASIC command

Format: EXG(stringvariable,stringvariable)

Description: Exchanges the two strings.

Example:

```
100 A$="ABC": B$="ZYXW"
110 EXG(A$,B$)
120 PRINT A$,B$
130 END
RUN
ZYXW    ABC
```

EXP

Type: real function

Format: EXP(realexpression)

Description: Calculates the value of e^x where x equals the value of the realexpression.