

The subroutinename following SUB must end in @, telling the compiler that it stands for a named subroutine. The variables in parentheses are called dummy variables and no more than four are possible. They can be integer, real, or string. See Chapter 8 for more information.

#### TAB

Type: BASIC command

Format: TAB(integerexpression)

Description: Used with PRINT and LPRINT to tab to the print position specified by the integerexpression. If you follow a tab with a comma, what is printed next will not be at the tab position, but at the start of the next print zone. You must use a semicolon after a tab if you want the next printed item to start at the tab position. If you try to tab to a position to the left of the current print position, the tab will be ignored. Note that the leftmost print position is zero, and the one just to the right of it is 1. In the example, the left screen margin is set at 2, so the 'R' in RUN is at tab position 2.

Example:

```
100 PRINT TAB(3%);"A";TAB(6%);"B"
RUN
  A B
```

#### TAN

Type: real function

Format: TAN(realexpression)

Description: Returns the tangent of the value of the realexpression. Radians are assumed, unless the DEG command was given.

Example:

```
100 A=1
110 PRINT TAN(A)
```

#### TIME

Type: integer function

Format: TIME

Description: Returns the value of the timer, which counts by one for each 1/60 second. Thus, if TIME returns 120, then 120/60 seconds have passed since the last reset of the timer. The longest time which can be measured is  $32767/60=546.1$  seconds, or about 9 minutes. See RTIME and WAIT.

#### TRAP

Type: BASIC command

Format: TRAP linenumber