

9. MORE ON PRINTING

PRINT and LPRINT

The PRINT command is used to display information on the TV or monitor screen. Note that the system considers a ? to be the same as a PRINT command. Using a ? will cut down on your typing and save space on a display line. LPRINT works the same as PRINT, except that the output is sent to the printer. Like most BASICs, Advan BASIC uses commas and semicolons to control print spacing. See the reference manual if you are not familiar with this.

TAB

Use the TAB function to specify the column you want to print in. It can be used with either the PRINT or LPRINT command. For example:

```
PRINT TAB(15%); "HELLO"
```

The far left column is 0, the next is 1, etc. TAB(15%) will shift the print position to column 15, the semicolon will keep it at 15, and the H in HELLO will be printed in column 15.

PRINT USING and LPRINT USING

These commands allow the programmer much greater control of output than do PRINT and LPRINT commands. For example, you can:

1. specify the number of decimal points (the number will be rounded).
2. right justify numbers
3. align decimal points
4. insert \$ and/or * before numbers
5. insert trailing or leading minus signs
6. do some string operations

The details of using the command are described in the reference manual. I should remind you, however, that to use these two commands the PUSING.APP file must be appended to your program before it is compiled.

WIDTH

This is a system command (you cannot use it in your program) which sets the printing width. Typing WIDTH 80 causes the system to assume that the printer is set for 80 characters. If you do not use this command, the system assumes a printer width of 75 characters. If you want to set the printer width in your program, you must POKE the new width into memory location 1251. For example, POKE(1251%,80%) sets the printer width to 80.