
BaCon BASIC converter documentation - version 1.0 build 29

Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [BaCon usage and parameters](#)
- [General syntax](#)
- [Mathematics, variables](#)
- [Equations](#)
- [Arrays](#)
 - [Declaration of static arrays](#)
 - [Declaration of dynamic arrays](#)
 - [Dimensions](#)
 - [Passing arrays to functions or subs](#)
- [Associative arrays](#)
 - [Declaration](#)
 - [Relations, lookups](#)
 - [Basic logic programming](#)
- [Strings by value or by reference](#)
- [Execute BaCon source program using a 'shebang'](#)
- [Creating and linking to libraries created with BaCon](#)
 - [Step 1: create a library](#)
 - [Step 2: compile the library](#)
 - [Step 3: copy library to a system path](#)
 - [Step 4: update linker cache](#)
 - [Step 5: demonstration program](#)
 - [Step 6: compile and link](#)
- [Creating internationalization files](#)
 - [Step 1: create program](#)
 - [Step 2: compile program](#)
 - [Step 3: create catalog file](#)
 - [Step 4: add translations](#)
 - [Step 5: create object file](#)
 - [Step 6: install](#)
 - [Step 7: setup Unix environment](#)
- [Networking](#)
- [Error trapping, error catching and debugging](#)
- [Overview of statements and functions](#)
- [Appendix: Runtime error codes](#)

Introduction

BaCon is an acronym for BAsic CONverter. The BaCon BASIC converter is a tool to convert programs written in BASIC syntax to C. The resulting C program should be compilable with GCC or CC.

BaCon is intended to be a programming aid in creating small tools which can be compiled on

different Unix-based platforms. It tries to revive the days of the good old [BASIC](#). The BaCon converter passes expressions and numeric assignments to the C compiler without verification or modification. Therefore BaCon can be considered a *lazy converter*: it relies on the expression parser of the C compiler.

BaCon usage and parameters

To use BaCon, download the converter and make sure the program has executable rights. There is no difference between the Kornshell version or the BASH version. Only one of them is needed. Suppose the BASH version is downloaded, the converter can be used as follows:

```
bash ./bacon.bash myprog.bac
```

By default the converter will refer to '/bin/bash' by itself. It uses a so-called '[shebang](#)' which allows the program to run standalone provided the executable rights are set correctly. This way there is no need to execute BaCon with an explicit use of BASH. So this is valid:

```
./bacon.bash myprog.bac
```

All BaCon programs should use the '.bac' extension. But it is not necessary to provide this extension for conversion. So BaCon also understands the following syntax:

```
./bacon.bash myprog
```

Another possibility is to point to the URL of a BaCon program hosted by a website. The program will then be downloaded automatically, after which it is converted:

```
./bacon.bash http://www.basic-converter.org/fetch.bac
```

The BaCon Basic Converter can be started with the following parameters.

- -c: determine which C compiler should create the binary. The default value is 'gcc'.
Example: ./bacon -c cc prog. In this situation, the converted program will be compiled by a C compiler called 'cc'.
- -l: pass libraries to the C linker
- -o: pass compiler options to the C compiler
- -i: the compilation will use an additional external C include file
- -d: determine the directory where BaCon should store the generated C files. Default value is the current directory.
- -x: extract gettext strings from generated c sources
- -f: create a shared object of the program
- -n: do not compile the C code automatically after conversion.
- -j: invoke C preprocessor to interpret C macros which were added to BaCon source code.
- -p: do not cleanup the generated C files. Default behavior is to delete all generated C files automatically.
- -b: use bacon in the 'shebang' so BaCon programs can be executed similar to a script (binary version of BaCon only).
- -w: store commandline settings in a configurationfile. This file will be used in subsequent invocations of BaCon (not applicable for the GUI version).
- -v: shows the current version of BaCon.
- -h: shows an overview of all possible options on the prompt. Same as the '-?' parameter.

So how to pass compiler and linker flags to the C compiler? Here are a few examples.

- Convert and compile program with debug symbols: ./bacon -o -g yourprogram.bac
- Convert and compile program , optimize and strip: ./bacon -o -O2 -o -s yourprogram.bac
- Convert and compile program and export functions as symbols: ./bacon -o -export-dynamic yourprogram.bac

- Convert and compile program using TCC and export functions as symbols: `./bacon -c tcc -o -rdynamic yourprogram.bac`
- Convert and compile program forcing 32bit and optimize for current platform: `./bacon -o -m32 -o -mtune=native yourprogram.bac`
- Convert and compile program linking to a particular library: `./bacon -l somelib yourprogram.bac`
- Convert and compile program including an additional C header file: `./bacon -i header.h yourprogram.bac`

General syntax

BaCon consists of statements, functions and expressions. Each line should begin with a statement. A line may continue onto the next line by using the '\ ' symbol at the end of the line. The [LET](#) statement may be omitted, so a line may contain an assignment. Expressions are not converted but are passed unchanged to the C compiler (*lazy conversion*).

BaCon does not need line numbers. More statements per line are accepted. These should be separated by the colon symbol ':'.

All keywords must be written in capitals. Keywords in small letters are considered to be variables. Statements are always written without using brackets. Only functions must use brackets to enclose their arguments. Functions always return a value or string, contrary to subs. Functions created in the BaCon program can be invoked standalone, meaning that they do not need to appear in an assignment.

A variable will be declared implicitly when the variable is used in an assignment or in a statement which assigns a value to a variable. Implicitly declared variables always have a global scope, meaning that they are visible to all functions and routines in the whole program. Variables which are used and declared within a SUB or FUNCTION also by default have a global scope. With the [LOCAL](#) statement variables can be declared local to the FUNCTION or SUB.

If a variable name ends with the '\$' symbol, a string variable is assumed. Otherwise the variable is considered to be numeric. By default, BaCon assumes long type with NUMBER variables. With the [DECLARE](#) statement it is possible to define a variable to any other C-type explicitly.

The three main types in BaCon are defined as STRING, NUMBER and FLOATING. These are translated to char*, long and double.

Subroutines may be defined using [SUB/ENDSUB](#) and do not return a value. With the [FUNCTION/ENDFUNCTION](#) statements a routine can be defined which does return a value. The return value must be explicitly stated with the statement [RETURN](#).

Mathematics, variables

The standard C operators for mathematics can be used, like '+' for addition, '-' for subtraction, '/' for division and '*' for multiplication. For the binary 'and', the '&' symbol must be used, and for the binary 'or' use the pipe symbol '|'. Binary shifts are possible with '>>' and '<<'.

C operator	Meaning	C Operator	Meaning
+	Addition		Inclusive or
-	Substraction	^	Exclusive or

*	Multiplication	>>	Binary shift right
/	Division	<<	Binary shift left
&	Binary and	+=, -=, *=, /=	Invalid in BaCon

The C operators '+=', '-=' and the like are not valid in BaCon. Use [INCR](#) or [DECR](#) instead. Variable names may be of any length but may not start with a number or an underscore symbol.

Equations

Equations are used in statements like [IF...THEN](#), [WHILE...WEND](#), and [REPEAT...UNTIL](#). In BaCon the following symbols for equations can be used:

Symbol	Meaning	Type
=, ==	Equal to	String, numeric
!=, <>	Not equal to	String, numeric
>	Bigger than	Numeric
<	Smaller than	Numeric
EQ, IS	Equal to	Numeric
NE, ISNOT	Not equal to	Numeric
EQUAL()	Equal to	String

Arrays

Declaration of static arrays

An array will never be declared implicitly by BaCon, so arrays must be declared explicitly. This can be done by using the keyword [GLOBAL](#) or [DECLARE](#) for arrays which should be globally visible, or [LOCAL](#) for local array variables.

Arrays must be declared in the C syntax, using square brackets for each dimension. For example, a local string array must be declared like this: 'LOCAL array\$[5]'. Two-dimensional arrays are written like 'array[5][5]', three-dimensional arrays like 'array[5][5][5]' and so on.

In BaCon, static numeric arrays can have all dimensions, but static string arrays cannot have more than one dimension.

Declaration of dynamic arrays

Also dynamic arrays must be declared explicitly. To declare a dynamic array, the statements [GLOBAL](#) or [LOCAL](#) must be used together with the ARRAY keyword, which determines the amount of elements. For example, to declare a dynamic array of 5 integer elements: 'LOCAL array TYPE int ARRAY 5'.

The difference with a static array is that the size of a dynamic array can be declared using variables, and that they can redimension their size during runtime. The latter can be achieved with the [REDIM](#) statement.

Dynamic arrays cannot have more than one dimension. The syntax to refer to elements in a dynamic array is the same as the syntax for elements in a static array.

Dimensions

Static arrays must be declared with fixed dimensions, meaning that it is not possible to determine the dimensions of an array using variables or functions, so during program runtime. The reason for this is that the C compiler needs to know the array dimensions during compile time. Therefore the dimensions of an array must be defined with fixed numbers or with [CONST](#) definitions. Also, the size of a static array cannot be changed afterwards.

Dynamic arrays however can be declared with variable dimensions, meaning that the size of an array also can be contained in a variable. Furthermore, the size of a dynamic array can be changed afterwards with the [REDIM](#) statement.

By default, if an array is declared with 5 elements, then it means that the array elements range from 0 to 4. Element 5 is not part of the array. This behavior can be changed using the [OPTION BASE](#) statement. If OPTION BASE is set to 1, an array declared with 5 elements will have a range from 1 to 5.

Passing arrays to functions or subs

In BaCon it is possible to pass one-dimensional arrays to a function or sub. The caller should simply use the basename of the array (so without mentioning the dimension of the array).

When the function or sub argument mentions the dimension, a local copy of the array is created.

```
CONST dim = 2
DECLARE series[dim] TYPE NUMBER
SUB demo(NUMBER array[dim])
    array[0] = 987
    array[1] = 654
END SUB
series[0] = 123
series[1] = 456
demo(series)
FOR x = 0 TO dim - 1
    PRINT series[x]
NEXT
```

This will print the values originally assigned. The sub does not change the original assignments.

When the function or sub argument does not mention the dimension, but only uses square brackets, the array is passed by reference.

```
CONST dim = 2
DECLARE series[dim] TYPE NUMBER
SUB demo(NUMBER array[])
    array[0] = 987
    array[1] = 654
END SUB
series[0] = 123
series[1] = 456
demo(series)
FOR x = 0 TO dim - 1
    PRINT series[x]
```

NEXT

This will modify the original array and prints the values assigned in the sub.

Associative arrays

Declaration

An associative array is an array of which the index is determined by a string, instead of a number. Associative arrays use round brackets '(...)' instead of the square brackets '['...']' used by normal arrays.

An associative array can use any kind of string for the index, and it can have an unlimited amount of elements. The declaration of associative arrays therefore never mentions the range. An associative array always has one dimension. Also note that the [OPTION BASE](#) statement has no impact.

To declare an associative array, the following syntax applies: [DECLARE](#) info ASSOC int. This declares an array containing integer values. To assign a value, using a random string “abcd” as example: info(“abcd”) = 1. Similarly an associative array containing other types can be declared, for example strings: [DECLARE](#) txt\$ ASSOC STRING. An associative array cannot be declared using the [LOCAL](#) keyword.

For the index, it is also possible to use the [STR\\$](#) function to convert numbers or numerical variables to strings: `PRINT txt$(STR$(123)).`

Relations, lookups

In BaCon it is possible to setup relations between associative arrays of the same type. This may be convenient when multiple arrays with the same index need to be set at once. To setup a relation the [RELATE](#) keyword can be used, e.g.: `RELATE assoc TO other`. Now for each index in the array 'assoc', the same index in the array 'other' is set.

Next to this the actual elements in an associative array can be looked up using the [LOOKUP](#) statement. This statement returns an array containing all indexes. The size of the result array is dynamically declared as it depends on the amount of available elements.

Basic logic programming

With the current associative array commands it is possible to perform basic logic programming. Consider the following Logic program which can be executed with any Prolog implementation:

```
mortal(X) :- human(X).
```

```
human(socrates).  
human(sappho).  
human(august).
```

```
mortals_are:  
    write('Mortals are:'),  
    mortal(X),  
    write(X),  
    fail.
```

The following BaCon program does the same thing:

```
DECLARE human, mortal ASSOC int  
RELATE human TO mortal
```

```
human("socrates") = TRUE  
human("sappho") = TRUE
```

```
human("august") = TRUE

PRINT "Mortals are:"
LOOKUP mortal TO member$ SIZE amount
FOR x = 0 TO amount - 1
    PRINT member[x]
NEXT
```

Strings by value or by reference

Strings can be stored *by value* or *by reference*. By value means that a copy of the original string is stored in a variable. This happens automatically when a string variable name ends with the '\$' symbol.

Sometimes it may be necessary to refer to a string by reference. In such a case, simply declare a variable name as STRING but omit the '\$' at the end. Such a variable will point to the same memory location as the original string. The following examples should show the difference between by value and by reference.

When using string variables *by value*:

```
a$ = "I am here"
b$ = a$
a$ = "Hello world..."
PRINT a$, b$
```

This will print "Hello world...I am here". The variables point to their individual memory areas so they contain different strings. Now consider the following code:

```
a$ = "Hello world..."
LOCAL b TYPE STRING
b = a$
a$ = "Goodbye..."
PRINT a$, b FORMAT "%s%s\n"
```

This will print "Goodbye...Goodbye..." because the variable 'b' points to the same memory area as 'a\$'. (The optional FORMAT forces the variable 'b' to be printed as a string, otherwise BaCon assumes that the variable 'b' contains a value.)

Execute BaCon source program using a 'shebang'

In Unix, it is possible to execute a script directly from the commandline. The first line of the script must describe the interpreter. This is called a '[shebang](#)'. A similar thing can be done with BaCon. If the first line of the BaCon program contains a shebang, the program will be compiled automatically. If the shebang also adds the '-b' option, the program will be compiled and also executed, as if it were a script. For example:

```
#!/dir/to/bacon -b
a$ = "Run from shebang"
PRINT a$
```

The first line points to the BaCon binary using the '-b' option. Also make sure to set the executable rights of the BaCon source program. Now the program can be executed like any other script. So if the program is called 'shebang.bac', then from the Unix commandline just run the following to compile and execute it:

```
./shebang.bac
```

Note that this way of executing a BaCon source program only can be performed with the binary version of BaCon.

Creating and linking to libraries created with BaCon

With Bacon, it is possible to create libraries. In the world of Unix these are known as *shared objects*. The following steps should be sufficient to create and link to BaCon libraries.

Step 1: create a library

The below program only contains a function, which accepts one argument and returns a value.

```
FUNCTION bla (NUMBER n)
  LOCAL i
  i = 5 * n
  RETURN i
END FUNCTION
```

In this example the program will be saved as 'libdemo.bac'. Note that the name *must* begin with the prefix 'lib'. This is a Unix convention. The linker will search for library names starting with these three letters.

Step 2: compile the library

The program must be compiled using the '-f' flag: *bacon -f libdemo.bac*

This will create a file called 'libdemo.so'.

Step 3: copy library to a system path

To use the library, it must be located in a place which is known to the linker. There are more ways to achieve this. For sake of simplicity, in this example the library will be copied to a system location. It is common usage to copy additional libraries to '/usr/local/lib': *sudo cp libdemo.so /usr/local/lib*

Step 4: update linker cache

The linker now must become aware that there is a new library. Update the linker cache with the following command: *sudo ldconfig*

Step 5: demonstration program

The following program uses the function from the new library:

```
PROTO bla
x = 5
result = bla(x)
PRINT result
```

This program first declares the function 'bla' as prototype, so the BaCon parser will not choke on this external function. Then the external function is invoked and the result is printed on the screen.

Step 6: compile and link

Now the program must be compiled with reference to the library created before. This can be done as follows: *./bacon -l demo program.bac*

With the Unix command 'ldd' it will be visible that the resulting binary indeed has a dependency with the new library!

When executed, the result of this program should show 25.

Creating internationalization files

It is possible to create internationalized strings for a BaCon program. In order to do so, [OPTION INTERNATIONAL](#) should be enabled in the beginning of the program. After this, make sure that each translatable string is surrounded by the [INTL\\$](#) or [NNTL\\$](#) function.

Now start BaCon and use the '-x' option. This will generate a template for the catalog file, provided that the 'xgettext' utility is available on your platform. The generated template by default has the same name as your BaCon program, but with a '.pot' extension.

Then proceed with the template file and fill in the needed translations, create the PO file as usual and copy the binary formatted catalog to the base directory of the catalog files (default: "/usr/share/locale").

The default textdomain and base directory can be changed with the [TEXTDOMAIN](#) statement.

Below a complete sequence of steps creating internationalization files. Make sure the GNU gettext utilities are installed.

Step 1: create program

The following simple program should be translated:

```
OPTION INTERNATIONAL TRUE
```

```
PRINT INTL$("Hello cruel world!")
```

```
x = 2
```

```
PRINT x FORMAT NNTL$("There is %ld green bottle", "There are %ld green bottles",  
x)
```

This program is saved as 'hello.bac'.

Step 2: compile program

Now compile the program using the '-x' option.

```
# bacon -x hello.bac
```

Next to the resulting binary, a *template* catalog file is created called 'hello.pot'.

Step 3: create catalog file

At the command line prompt, run the 'msginit' utility on the generated template file.

```
# msginit -l nl_NL -o hello.po -i hello.pot
```

In this example the nl_NL locale is used, which is Dutch. This will create a genuine catalog file called 'hello.po' from the template 'hello.pot'.

Step 4: add translations

Edit the catalog file 'hello.po' by adding the necessary translations.

Step 5: create object file

Again at the command line prompt, run the 'msgfmt' utility to convert the catalog file to a binary machine object file. The result will have the same name but with an '.mo' extension:

```
# msgfmt -c -v -o hello.mo hello.po
```

Step 6: install

Copy the resulting binary formatted catalog file 'hello.mo' into the correct locale directory. In this example, the locale used was 'nl_NL'. Therefore, it needs to be copied to the default textdomain

directory '/usr/share/locale' appended with the locale name, thus: /usr/share/locale/nl_NL. In there, the subdirectory LC_MESSAGES should contain the binary catalog file.

```
# cp hello.mo /usr/share/locale/nl_NL/LC_MESSAGES/
```

The [TEXTDOMAIN](#) statement can be used to change the default directory for the catalog files.

Step 7: setup Unix environment

Finally, the Unix environment needs to understand that the correct locale must be used. To do so, simply set the LANG environment variable to the desired locale.

```
# export LANG nl_NL
```

After this, the BaCon program will show the translated strings.

Networking

TCP

With BaCon it is possible to create programs which have access to TCP networking. The following small demonstration shows a client program which fetches a website:

```
OPEN "www.basic-converter.org:80" FOR NETWORK AS mynet
SEND "GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: www.basic-converter.org\r\n\r\n" TO mynet
REPEAT
    RECEIVE dat$ FROM mynet
    total$ = CONCAT$(total$, dat$)
UNTIL ISFALSE(WAIT(mynet, 5000))
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
PRINT total
```

The next program shows how to setup a TCP server which accepts multiple connections. It first imports the UNIX function 'fork'. The main program uses [OPEN FOR SERVER](#) multiple times. At each new connection the program forks itself and handles the incoming data:

```
IMPORT "fork" FROM "libc.so" TYPE int ALIAS "FORK"
PRINT "Connect from other terminals with 'telnet localhost 51000' and enter text  
- 'quit' ends."  
WHILE TRUE
    OPEN "localhost:51000" FOR SERVER AS mynet
    spawn = FORK()
    IF spawn = 0 THEN
        REPEAT
            RECEIVE dat$ FROM mynet
            PRINT "Found: ", dat$;
            UNTIL LEFT$(dat$, 4) = "quit"
            CLOSE SERVER mynet
        END
    ENDIF
WEND
```

UDP

The UDP mode can be set with the [OPTION NETWORK](#) statement. From then on a network program for UDP looks the same as a network program for TCP. This is an example client program:

```
OPTION NETWORK UDP
```

```
OPEN "localhost:1234" FOR NETWORK AS mynet
SEND "Hello" TO mynet
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
Example server program:
OPTION NETWORK UDP
OPEN "localhost:1234" FOR SERVER AS mynet
RECEIVE dat$ FROM mynet
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
PRINT dat$
```

BROADCAST

BaCon also knows how to send data in UDP broadcast mode. For example:

```
OPTION NETWORK BROADCAST
OPEN "255.255.255.255:1234" FOR NETWORK AS mynet
SEND "Using UDP broadcast" TO mynet
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
```

MULTICAST

If UDP multicast is required then simply specify MULTICAST. Optionally, the TTL can be determined also. Here are the same examples, but using a multicast address with a TTL of 5:

```
OPTION NETWORK MULTICAST 5
OPEN "225.2.2.3:1234" FOR NETWORK AS mynet
SEND "This is UDP multicast" TO mynet
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
```

Example server program using multicast:

```
OPTION NETWORK MULTICAST
OPEN "225.2.2.3:1234" FOR SERVER AS mynet
RECEIVE dat$ FROM mynet
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
PRINT dat$
```

SCTP

BaCon also supports networking using the SCTP protocol. Optionally, a value for the amount of streams within one association can be specified.

```
OPTION NETWORK SCTP 5
OPEN "127.0.0.1:12380", "172.17.130.190:12380" FOR NETWORK AS mynet
SEND "Hello world" TO mynet
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
```

An example server program:

```
OPTION NETWORK SCTP 5
OPEN "127.0.0.1:12380", "172.17.130.190:12380" FOR SERVER AS mynet
RECEIVE txt$ FROM mynet
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
PRINT txt$
```

Error trapping, error catching and debugging

BaCon has several mechanisms to handle error situations. By default, BaCon leaves any error handling to the operating system ([TRAP SYSTEM](#)). However, BaCon can add additional checks to

the generated C code, so error situations can be trapped and a comprehensible error message can explain the cause of the problem. To achieve this, the statement `TRAP LOCAL` must be used. Instead of printing an error message to the screen, BaCon can jump to a label somewhere in the program where a special error handling routine can be executed. To do so, use [CATCH GOTO](#). The argument to `CATCH GOTO` is a label where the error handling can be found. To restore the default of printing an error message, simply use `CATCH RESET`.

The reserved [ERROR](#) variable contains the number of the last error occurred. A full list of error numbers can be found in the [appendix](#). With the [ERR\\$](#) function a human readable text for the error number can be retrieved programmatically.

Next to these options, the statement [TRACE ON](#) can set the program in such a way that it is executed at each keystroke, step-by-step. This way it is possible to spot the location where the problem occurs. The ESC-key will then exit the program. To switch of trace mode within a program, use `TRACE OFF`.

Also the [STOP](#) statement can be useful in debugging. This will interrupt the execution of the program and return to the Unix command prompt, allowing intermediate checks. By using the 'fg' command or by sending the CONT signal to the PID the program can be resumed.

Overview of BaCon statements and functions

ABS

ABS(x)

Type: function

Returns the absolute value of x. Example with and without ABS:

```
PRINT PI
PRINT ABS(PI)
```

ADDRESS

ADDRESS(x)

Type: function

Returns the memory address of a variable or function. The ADDRESS function can be used when passing pointers to imported C functions (see [IMPORT](#)).

ALARM

ALARM <sub>, <time>

Type: statement

Sets a [SUB](#) to be executed in <time> seconds. This will interrupt any action the BaCon currently is performing; an alarm always has priority. Example:

```
SUB dinner
    PRINT "Dinner time!"
END SUB
ALARM dinner, 5
```

ALIAS

ALIAS <function> **TO** <alias>

Type: statement

Defines an alias to an existing function or an imported function. Aliases cannot be created for statements or operators. Example:

```
ALIAS "DEC" TO "ConvertToDecimal"  
PRINT ConvertToDecimal("AB1E")
```

AND

x **AND** y

Type: operator

Performs a logical 'and' between x and y. For the binary 'and', use the '&' symbol. Example:

```
IF x = 0 AND y = 1 THEN PRINT "Hello"
```

ARGUMENT\$

ARGUMENT\$

Type: variable

Reserved variable containing name of the program and the arguments to the program. These are all separated by spaces.

ASC

ASC(char)

Type: function

Calculates the ASCII value of char (opposite of [CHR\\$](#)). Example:

```
PRINT ASC("x")
```

ATN

ATN(x)

Type: function

Returns the calculated arctangent of x.

```
PRINT ATN(1)
```

BREAK

BREAK [x]

Type: statement

Breaks out loop constructs like [FOR/NEXT](#), [WHILE/WEND](#) or [REPEAT/UNTIL](#).

The optional parameter can define to which level the break should take place in case of nested loops. This parameter should be an integer value higher than 0. See also [CONTINUE](#) to resume a

loop.

CALL

CALL <sub name> [**TO** <var>]

Type: statement

It calls a subroutine if the sub is defined at the end of the program. With the optional TO also a function can be invoked which stores the result value in <var>.

Example:

```
CALL fh2cel(72) TO celsius
PRINT celsius
```

CATCH

CATCH GOTO <label> | **RESET**

Type: statement

Sets the error function where the program should jump to if error checking is enabled with [TRAP](#).

For an example, see the [RESUME](#) statement. Using the RESET argument restores the BaCon default error messages.

CHANGEDIR

CHANGEDIR <directory>

Type: statement

Changes the current working directory. Example:

```
CHANGEDIR "/tmp/mydir"
```

CHOP\$

CHOP\$(x[, y\$[, z]])

Type: function

Returns a string where on both sides <CR>, <NL>, <TAB> and <SPACE> have been removed. If other characters need to be chopped then these can be specified in the optional y\$. The optional parameter z defines where the chopping must take place: 0 means on both sides, 1 means chop at the left and 2 means chop at the right. Examples:

```
PRINT CHOP$("bacon", "bn")
PRINT CHOP$(" hello world ", " ", 2)
```

CHR\$

CHR\$(x)

Type: function

Returns the character belonging to ASCII number x. This function does the opposite of [ASC](#). The value for x must lay between 0 and 255.

```
LET a$ = CHR$(0x23)
PRINT a$
```

CLEAR

CLEAR

Type: statement

Clears the terminal screen. To be used with ANSI compliant terminals.

CLOSE

CLOSE FILE|DIRECTORY|NETWORK|SERVER|MEMORY <handle>

Type: statement

Close file, directory, network or memory identified by handle. Example:

```
CLOSE FILE myfile
```

COLOR

COLOR <BG|FG> TO <BLACK|RED|GREEN|YELLOW|BLUE|MAGENTA|CYAN|WHITE>

COLOR <NORMAL|INTENSE|INVERSE|RESET>

Type: statement

Sets coloring for the output of characters in a terminal screen. For FG, the foreground color is set. With BG, the background color is set. This only works with ANSI compliant terminals. Example:

```
COLOR FG TO GREEN
```

```
PRINT "This is green!"
```

```
COLOR RESET
```

Instead of color names, it is also possible to use their internal enumeration: black is 0, red is 1, green is 2, and so on. For BG a 0 can be used, and for FG a 1. For example:

```
COLOR 1 TO 3
```

```
PRINT "This is yellow!"
```

```
COLOR RESET
```

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

Type: function

Returns the amount of columns in the current ANSI compliant terminal. See also [ROWS](#). Example:

```
PRINT "X,Y: ", COLUMNS, ", " , ROWS
```

CONCAT\$

CONCAT\$(x\$, y\$, ...)

Type: function

Returns the concatenation of x\$, y\$, ... The CONCAT function can accept an unlimited amount of arguments. Example:

```
txt$ = CONCAT$("Help this is ", name$, " carrying a strange ",  
thing$)
```

Instead, BaCon also accepts the '&' symbol as infix string concatenator. The following is the same example using '&':

```
txt$ = "Help this is " & name$ & " carrying a strange " & thing$
```

CONST

CONST <var> = <value> | <expr>

Type: statement

Assigns a value a to a label which cannot be changed during execution of the program. Consts are globally visible from the point where they are defined. Example:

```
CONST WinSize = 100
```

```
CONST Screen = WinSize * 10 + 5
```

CONTINUE

CONTINUE [x]

Type: statement

Skips the remaining body of loop constructs like [FOR/NEXT](#), [WHILE/WEND](#) or [REPEAT/UNTIL](#).

The optional parameter can define at which level a continue should be performed in case of nested loops, and should be an integer value higher than 0.

COPY

COPY <file> **TO** <newfile>

Type: statement

Copies a file to a new file. Example:

```
COPY "file.txt" TO "/tmp/new.txt"
```

COS

COS(x)

Type: function

Returns the calculated COSINUS of x.

CURDIR\$

CURDIR\$

Type: function

Returns the full path of the current working directory.

CURSOR

CURSOR <ON|OFF> | <FORWARD|BACK|UP|DOWN> [x]

Type: statement

Shows (“on”) or hides (“off”) the cursor in the current ANSI compliant terminal. Also, the cursor can be moved one position in one of the four directions. Optionally, the amount of steps to move can be specified. Example:

```
PRINT "I am here"
CURSOR DOWN 2
PRINT "...now I am here"
```

DATA

DATA <x, y, z, ...>

Type: statement

Defines data. The DATA statement always contains data which is globally visible. The data can be read with the [READ](#) statement. If more data is read than available, then in case of numeric data a '0' will be retrieved, and in case of string data an empty string. To start reading from the beginning again use [RESTORE](#). Example:

```
DATA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
DATA 0.5, 0.7, 11, 0.15
DATA 1, "one", 2, "two", 3, "three", 4, "four"
```

DAY

DAY(x)

Type: function

Returns the day of the month (1-31) where x is amount of seconds since January 1, 1970. Example:

```
PRINT DAY(NOW)
```

DEC

DEC(x)

Type: function

Calculates the decimal value of x, where x should be passed as a string. Example:

```
PRINT DEC("AB1E")
```

DECLARE

DECLARE <var>[,var2,var3,...] **TYPE**|**ASSOC** <c-type> | [**ARRAY** <size>]

Type: statement

This statement is similar to the [GLOBAL](#) statement and is available for compatibility reasons.

DECR

DECR <x>[, y]

Type: statement

Decreases variable <x> with 1. Optionally, the variable <x> can be decreased with <y>. Example:

```
x = 10
```

```
DECR x
```

```
PRINT x
```

```
DECR x, 3
```

```
PRINT x
```

DEF FN

DEF FN <label> [(args)] = <value> | <expr>

Type: statement

Assigns a value or expression to a label. Examples:

```
DEF FN func(x) = 3 * x
```

```
PRINT func(12)
```

```
DEF FN First(x$) = LEFT$(x$, INSTR(x$, " ") - 1)
```

```
PRINT First("One Two Three")
```

DELETE

DELETE <FILE|DIRECTORY> <name>

Type: statement

Deletes a file or directory. If an error occurs then this can be retrieved with the [CATCH](#) statement.

Example:

```
DELETE FILE "/tmp/data.txt"
```

END

END [value]

Type: statement

Exits a program. Optionally, a value can be provided which the program can return to the shell.

ENDFILE

ENDFILE(filehandle)

Type: function

Function to check if EOF on a file opened with <handle> is reached. If the end of a file is reached, the value '1' is returned, else this function returns '0'. For an example, see the [OPEN](#) statement.

EQ

x **EQ** y

Type: operator

Verifies if x is equal to y. To improve readability it is also possible to use IS instead. Both the EQ and IS operators only can be used in case of numerical comparisons. Examples:

```
IF q EQ 5 THEN
    PRINT "q equals 5"
END IF
```

BaCon also accepts a single '=' symbol for comparison. Next to the single '=' also the double '==' can be used. These work both for numerical comparisons and for string comparisons. See also [NE](#).

```
IF b$ = "Hello" THEN
    PRINT "world"
END IF
```

EQUAL

EQUAL(x\$, y\$)

Type: function

Compares two strings, and returns 1 if x\$ and y\$ are equal, or 0 if x\$ and y\$ are not equal. Use [OPTION COMPARE](#) to establish case insensitive comparison. Example:

```
IF EQUAL(a$, "Hello") THEN
    PRINT "world"
END IF
```

The EQUAL function is in place for compatibility reasons. The following code also works:

```
IF a$ = "Hello" THEN
    PRINT "world"
END IF
```

ERR\$

ERR\$(x)

Type: function

Returns the runtime error as a human readable string, identified by x. Example:

```
PRINT ERR$(ERROR)
```

ERROR

ERROR

Type: variable

This is a reserved variable, which contains the last [error number](#). This variable may be reset during runtime.

EVEN

EVEN(x)

Type: function

Returns 1 if x is even, else returns 0.

EXEC\$

EXEC\$(command\$ [, stdin\$])

Type: function

Executes an operating system command and returns the result to the BaCon program. The exit status of the executed command itself is stored in the reserved variable [RETVAL](#). Optionally a second argument may be used to feed to STDIN. See [SYSTEM](#) to plainly execute a system command. Example:

```
result$ = EXEC$("ls -l")
```

```
result$ = EXEC$("bc", CONCAT$("123*456", NL$, "quit"))
```

EXIT

EXIT

Type: statement

Exits a [SUB](#) or [FUNCTION](#) prematurely. Note that functions which are supposed to return a value will return a 0. String functions will return an empty string.

Also note that it is allowed to write EXIT SUB or EXIT FUNCTION to improve code readability.

EXP

EXP(x)

Type: function

Returns e (base of natural logarithms) raised to the power of x.

FALSE

FALSE

Type: variable

Represents and returns the value of '0'.

FILEEXISTS

FILEEXISTS(filename)

Type: function

Verifies if <filename> exists. If the file exists, this function returns 1, else it returns 0.

FILELEN

FILELEN(filename)

Type: function

Returns the size of a file identified by <filename>. If an error occurs this function returns '-1'. The [ERR\\$](#) statement can be used to find out the error if [TRAP](#) is set to LOCAL. Example:

```
length = FILELEN("/etc/passwd")
```

FILETIME

FILETIME(filename, type)

Type: function

Returns the timestamp of a file identified by <filename>, depending on the type of timestamp indicated in <type>. The type can be one of the following: 0 = access time, 1 = modification time and 2 = status change time. Example:

```
stamp = FILETIME("/etc/hosts", 0)
PRINT "Last access: ", MONTH$(stamp), " ", DAY(stamp), " ",
YEAR(stamp)
```

FILETYPE

FILETYPE(filename)

Type: function

Returns the type of a file identified by <filename>. If an error occurs this function returns '0'. The [ERR\\$](#) statement can be used find out which error if [TRAP](#) is set to LOCAL. The following values may be returned:

Value	Meaning
0	Error or undetermined
1	Regular file
2	Directory
3	Character device
4	Block device
5	Named pipe (FIFO)
6	Symbolic link
7	Socket

FILL\$

FILL\$(x, y)

Type: function

Returns an x amount of ASCII character y. The value for y must lay between 0 and 255. Example printing 10 times the character '@':

```
PRINT FILL$(10, ASC("@"))
```

FLOOR

FLOOR(x)

Type: function

Returns the rounded down value of x. Note that this function always returns an integer value.

FOR

FOR var = x **TO** y [**STEP** z]

<body>

[**BREAK**]

NEXT [var]

Type: statement

With FOR/NEXT a body of statements can be repeated a fixed amount of times. The variable will be increased with 1 unless a STEP is specified. Example:

```
FOR x = 1 TO 10 STEP 0.5
```

```
    PRINT x
```

```
NEXT
```

FP

FP(x)

Type: function

Returns the memory address of a function with name 'x'. Example:

```
SUB Hello
```

```
    PRINT "Hello world"
```

```
END SUB
```

```
DECLARE (*func)() TYPE void
```

```
func = FP(Hello)
```

```
CALL (*func)()
```

FREE

FREE x

Type: statement

Releases claimed memory (see also [MEMORY](#)). This statement also can be used to clear members of [associative arrays](#).

FUNCTION

FUNCTION <name> ()|(STRING s, NUMBER i, FLOATING f, VAR v SIZE t)

<body>

RETURN <x>

ENDFUNCTION | **END FUNCTION**

Type: statement

Defines a function. The variables within a function are visible globally, unless declared with the [LOCAL](#) statement. A FUNCTION always returns a value, this should explicitly be specified with the [RETURN](#) statement. Instead of the Bacon types STRING, NUMBER and FLOATING for the incoming arguments, also regular C-types can be used. With [VAR](#) a variable amount of arguments can be defined. Example:

```
FUNCTION fh2cel (NUMBER fahrenheit)
    LOCAL celsius
    celsius = fahrenheit*9/5 + 32
    RETURN celsius
END FUNCTION
```

GETBYTE

GETBYTE <memory> **FROM** <filehandle> [**SIZE** x]

Type: statement

Retrieves binary data into a memory area from a file identified by handle, with optional amount of <x> bytes depending on [OPTION MEMTYPE](#) (default amount of bytes = 1). Use [PUTBYTE](#) to write binary data. Example code:

```
OPEN prog$ FOR READING AS myfile
    bin = MEMORY(100)
    GETBYTE bin FROM myfile SIZE 100
CLOSE FILE myfile
```

GETENVIRON\$

GETENVIRON\$(var\$)

Type: function

Returns the value of the environment variable 'var\$'. If the environment variable does not exist, this function returns an empty string. See [SETENVIRON](#) to set an environment variable.

GETFILE

GETFILE <var> **FROM** <dirhandle>

Type: statement

Reads a file from an opened directory. Subsequent reads return the files in the directory. If there are no more files then an empty string is returned. Refer to the [OPEN](#) statement for an example on usage.

GETKEY

GETKEY

Type: function

Returns a key from the keyboard without waiting for <RETURN>-key. See also [INPUT](#) and [WAIT](#).

Example:

```
PRINT "Press <escape> to exit now..."
```

```
key = GETKEY
```

```
IF key = 27 THEN
```

```
    END
```

```
END IF
```

GETLINE

GETLINE <var> **FROM** <handle>

Type: statement

Reads a line of data from a memory area identified by <handle> into a variable. The memory area can be opened in streaming mode using the the [OPEN](#) statement. A line of text is read until the next newline character. Example:

```
GETLINE txt$ FROM mymemory
```

See also [PUTLINE](#) to store lines of text into memory areas.

GETPEER\$

GETPEER\$(x)

Type: function

Gets the IP address and port of the remote host connected to a handle returned by [OPEN FOR SERVER](#). Example:

```
OPEN "localhost:51000" FOR SERVER AS mynet
```

```
PRINT "Peer is: ", GETPEER$(mynet)
```

```
CLOSE SERVER mynet
```

GETX / GETY

GETX

GETY

Type: function

Returns the current x and y position of the cursor. An ANSI compliant terminal is required. See [GOTOXY](#) to set the cursor position.

GLOBAL

GLOBAL <var>[,var2,var3,...] [**TYPE**]|**ASSOC** <c-type> | [**ARRAY** <size>]

Type: statement

Explicitly declares a variable to a C-type. The ASSOC keyword is used to declare associative arrays. This is always a global declaration, meaning that variables declared with the GLOBAL keyword are visible in each part of the program. Use [LOCAL](#) for local declarations.

The ARRAY keyword is used to define a [dynamic array](#), which can be resized with [REDIM](#) at a later stage in the program.

Optionally, within a [SUB](#) or [FUNCTION](#) it is possible to use GLOBAL in combination with [RECORD](#) to define a record variable which is visible globally.

```
GLOBAL x TYPE float
```

```
GLOBAL q$
```

```
GLOBAL new_array TYPE float ARRAY 100
```

```
GLOBAL name$ ARRAY 25
```

Multiple variables of the same type can be declared at once, using a comma separated list. In case of pointer variables the asterisk should be attached to the variable name:

```
GLOBAL x, y, z TYPE int
```

```
GLOBAL *s, *t TYPE long
```

GOSUB

GOSUB <label>

Type: statement

Jumps to a label defined elsewhere in the program (see also the [LABEL](#) statement). When a [RETURN](#) is encountered, the program will return to the last invoked GOSUB and continue from there. Note that a [SUB](#) or [FUNCTION](#) also limits the scope of the GOSUB; it cannot jump outside.

Example:

```
PRINT "Where are you?"
```

```
GOSUB there
```

```
PRINT "Finished."
```

```
END
```

```
LABEL there
```

```
    PRINT "In a submarine!"
```

```
    RETURN
```

GOTO

GOTO <label>

Type: statement

Jumps to a label defined elsewhere in the program. See also the [LABEL](#) statement.

GOTOXY

GOTOXY x, y

Type: statement

Puts cursor to position x,y where 1,1 is the upper left of the terminal screen. An ANSI compliant terminal is required. Example:

```
CLEAR
```

```
FOR x = 5 TO 10
```

```
GOTOXY x, x
PRINT "Hello world"
NEXT
GOTOXY 1, 12
```

HEX\$

HEX\$(x)

Type: function

Calculates the hexadecimal value of x. Returns a string with the result.

HOST\$

HOST\$(name\$)

Type: function

When name\$ contains a hostname this function returns the corresponding IP address. If name\$ contains an IP address the corresponding hostname is returned. If the name or IP address cannot be resolved an error is generated. Examples:

```
PRINT HOST$( "www.google.com" )
PRINT HOST$( "127.0.0.1" )
```

HOUR

HOUR(x)

Type: function

Returns the hour (0-23) where x is the amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

IF

IF <expression> THEN

 <body>

[ELIF]

 <body>

[ELSE]

 [body]

ENDIF | END IF | FI

Type: statement

Execute <body> if <expression> is true. If <expression> is not true then run the optional ELSE body. Multiple IF's can be written with ELIF. The IF construction should end with ENDIF or END IF or FI. Example:

```
a = 0
IF a > 10 THEN
    PRINT "This is strange:"
    PRINT "a is bigger than 10"
ELSE
```

```
    PRINT "a is smaller than 10"  
END IF
```

If only one function or statement has to be executed, then the if-statement also can be used without a body. For example:

```
IF age > 18 THEN PRINT "You are an adult"  
ELSE INPUT "Your age: ", age
```

Use with care as nested IF/THEN statements using one function may confuse the parser.

IMPORT

IMPORT <function[(type arg1, type arg2, ...)]> **FROM** <library> **TYPE** <type> [**ALIAS** word]

Type: statement

Imports a function from a C library defining the type of returnvalue. Optionally, the type of arguments can be specified. Also optionally it is possible to define an alias under which the imported function will be known to BaCon. Examples:

```
IMPORT "ioctl" FROM "libc.so" TYPE int  
IMPORT "gdk_draw_line(long, long, int, int, int, int)" FROM  
"libgdk-x11-2.0.so" TYPE void  
IMPORT "fork" FROM "libc.so" TYPE int ALIAS "FORK"  
IMPORT "atan(double)" FROM "libm.so" TYPE double ALIAS  
"arctangens"
```

INCLUDE

INCLUDE <filename>[, func1, func2, ...]

Type: statement

Adds a external BaCon file to current program. Includes may be nested. Optionally, it is possible to specify which particular functions in the included file need to be added. Examples:

```
INCLUDE "beep.bac"  
INCLUDE "hug.bac", INIT, WINDOW, DISPLAY
```

INCR

INCR <x>[, y]

Type: statement

Increases variable <x> with 1. Optionally, the variable <x> can be increased with <y>.

INPUT

INPUT [text[, ... ,]<variable[\$]>]

Type: statement

Gets input from the user. If the variable ends with a '\$' then the input is considered to be a string. Otherwise it will be treated as numeric. Example:

```
INPUT a$  
PRINT "You entered the following: ", a$
```

The input-statement also can print text. The input variable always must be present at the end of the

line. Example:

```
INPUT "What is your age? ", age
PRINT "You probably were born in ", YEAR(NOW) - age
```

INSTR

INSTR(haystack\$, needle\$ [,z])

Type: function

Returns the position where needle\$ begins in haystack\$, optionally starting at position z. If not found then this function returns the value '0'.

```
position = INSTR("Hello world", "wo")
PRINT INSTR("Don't take my wallet", "all", 10)
```

INSTRREV

INSTRREV(haystack\$, needle\$ [,z])

Type: function

Returns the position where needle\$ begins in haystack\$, but start searching from the end of haystack\$, optionally at position z also counting from the end. The result is counted from the beginning of haystack\$. If not found then this function returns the value '0'.

See also [OPTION STARTPOINT](#) to return the result counted from the end of haystack\$.

INTL\$

INTL\$(x\$)

Type: function

Specifies that <x\$> should be taken into account for internationalization. All strings which are surrounded by INTL\$ will be candidate for the template catalog file. This file is created when BaCon is executed with the '-x' switch. See also the chapter about [internationalization](#) and the [TEXTDOMAIN](#) statement.

ISFALSE

ISFALSE(x)

Type: function

Verifies if x is equal to 0.

ISTRUE

ISTRUE(x)

Type: function

Verifies if x is not equal to 0.

LABEL

LABEL <label>

Type: statement

Defines a label which can be jumped to by using a [GOTO](#), [GOSUB](#) or [CATCH GOTO](#) statement. Also [RESTORE](#) may refer to a label. A label may not contain spaces.

LCASE\$

LCASE\$(x\$)

Type: function

Converts x\$ to lowercase characters and returns the result. Example:

```
PRINT LCASE$("ThIs Is All LoWeRcAsE")
```

LEFT\$

LEFT\$(x\$, y)

Type: function

Returns y characters from the left of x\$.

LEN

LEN(x\$)

Type: function

Returns the length of x\$.

LET

LET <var> = <value> | <expr>

Type: statement

Assigns a value or result from an expression to a variable. The LET statement may be omitted.

Example:

```
LET a = 10
```

LOCAL

LOCAL <var>[,var2,var3,...] [**TYPE** <c-type>] [**ARRAY** <size>]

Type: statement

This statement only has sense within functions, subroutines or records. It defines a local variable <var> with C type <type> which will not be visible for other functions, subroutines or records, nor for the main program.

If the TYPE keyword is omitted then variables are assumed to be of 'long' type. If TYPE is omitted and the variablename ends with a '\$' then the variable will be a string.

The ARRAY keyword is used to define a [dynamic array](#), which can be resized with [REDIM](#) at a

later stage in the program.

Example:

```
LOCAL tt TYPE int
LOCAL q$
LOCAL new_array TYPE float ARRAY 100
LOCAL name$ ARRAY 25
```

Multiple variables of the same type can be declared at once, using a comma separated list. In case of pointer variables the asterisk should be attached to the variable name:

```
LOCAL x, y, z TYPE int
LOCAL *s, *t TYPE long
```

LOG

LOG(x)

Type: function

Returns the natural logarithm of x.

LOOKUP

LOOKUP <assoc> **TO** <array> **SIZE** <variable>

Type: statement

Retrieves all indexnames created in an associative array. The results are stored in <array>. As it sometimes is unknown how many elements this resulting array will contain, the array should not be declared explicitly. Instead, LOOKUP will declare the result array dynamically.

If LOOKUP is being used in a function or sub, then <array> will have a local scope. Else <array> will be visible globally, and can be accessed within all functions and subs.

The total amount of elements created in this array is stored in <variable>. This variable can be declared explicitly using [LOCAL](#) or [GLOBAL](#). Example:

```
LOOKUP mortal TO men$ SIZE amount
FOR x = 0 TO amount - 1
    PRINT men$[x]
NEXT
```

MAKEDIR

MAKEDIR <directory>

Type: statement

Creates an empty directory. Parent directories are created implicitly. If the directory already exists then it is recreated. Errors like write permissions, disk quota issues and so on can be retrieved with [CATCH](#). Example:

```
MAKEDIR "/tmp/mydir/is/here"
```

MAXRANDOM

MAXRANDOM

Type: variable

Reserved variable which contains the maximum value [RND](#) can generate. The actual value may vary on different operating systems.

MEMORY

MEMORY(x)

Type: function

Claims memory of x size, returning a handle to the address where the memory block resides. Use [FREE](#) to release the memory. Note that [OPTION MEMTYPE](#) can influence the type of memory created. Example creating a memory area to store integers:

```
OPTION MEMTYPE int  
area = MEMORY(100)
```

MEMREWIND

MEMREWIND <handle>

Type: statement

Returns to the beginning of a memory area opened with <handle>.

MEMTELL

MEMTELL(handle)

Type: function

Returns the current position in the memory area opened with <handle>.

MID\$

MID\$(x\$, y, [z])

Type: function

Returns z characters starting at position y in x\$. The parameter 'z' is optional. When omitted, this function returns everything from position 'y' until the end of the string.

MINUTE

MINUTE(x)

Type: function

Returns the minute (0-59) where x is amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

MOD

MOD(x, y)

Type: function

Returns the modulo of x divided by y.

MONTH

MONTH(x)

Type: function

Returns the month (1-12) in a year, where x is the amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

MONTH\$

MONTH\$(x)

Type: function

Returns the month of the year as string in the system's locale ("January", "February", etc), where x is the amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

NE

x **NE** y

Type: operator

Checks if x and y are not equal. Instead, ISNOT can be used as well to improve code readability.

The NE and ISNOT operators only work for numerical comparisons.

Next to these, BaCon also accepts the '!= ' and '<>' constructs for comparison. These work both for numerical and string comparisons. See also [EQ](#).

NL\$

NL\$

Type: variable

Represents the newline as a string.

NNTL\$

NNTL\$(x\$, y\$, value)

Type: function

Specifies that <x\$> should be taken into account for internationalization. This is a variation to [INTL\\$](#). With NNTL\$ singularities and multitudes can be specified, which are candidate for the template catalog file. This file is created when BaCon is executed with the '-x' switch. See also [TEXTDOMAIN](#) and INTL\$ and the chapter on [internationalization](#). Example:

```
LET x = 2
```

```
PRINT x FORMAT NNTL$("There is %ld green bottle\n", "There are %ld  
green bottles\n", x)
```

NOT

NOT(x)

Type: function

Returns the negation of x.

NOW

NOW

Type: function

Returns the amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

ODD

ODD(x)

Type: Function

Returns 1 if x is odd, else returns 0.

OPEN

**OPEN <file|dir|address> FOR READING|WRITING|APPENDING|READWRITE|
DIRECTORY|NETWORK|SERVERMEMORY AS <handle> [FROM address[:port]]**

Type: statement

When used with READING, WRITING, APPENDING or READWRITE, this statement opens a file assigning a handle to it. The READING keyword opens a file for read-only, the WRITING for writing, APPENDING to append data and READWRITE opens a file both for reading and writing.

Example:

```
OPEN "data.txt" FOR READING AS myfile
WHILE NOT(ENDFILE(myfile)) DO
    READLN txt$ FROM myfile
    IF NOT(ENDFILE(myfile)) THEN
        PRINT txt$
    ENDIF
WEND
CLOSE FILE myfile
```

When used with DIRECTORY a directory is opened as a stream. Subsequent reads will return the files in the directory. Example:

```
OPEN "." FOR DIRECTORY AS mydir
REPEAT
    GETFILE myfile$ FROM mydir
    PRINT "File found: ", myfile$
UNTIL ISFALSE(LEN(myfile$))
CLOSE DIRECTORY mydir
```

When used with NETWORK a network address is opened as a stream. Optionally, the source IP address and port can be specified using FROM.

```
OPEN "www.google.com:80" FOR NETWORK AS mynet
SEND "GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: www.google.com\r\n\r\n" TO mynet
```

REPEAT

```
    RECEIVE dat$ FROM mynet  
    total$ = CONCAT$(total$, dat$)
```

UNTIL ISFALSE(WAIT(mynet, 500))

PRINT total\$

CLOSE NETWORK mynet

When used with SERVER the program starts as a server to accept incoming network connections.

When invoked multiple times in TCP mode using the same host and port, OPEN SERVER will not create a new socket, but accept another incoming connection. See also [OPTION NETWORK](#) to set the network protocol.

```
OPEN "localhost:51000" FOR SERVER AS myserver
```

```
WHILE NOT(EQUAL(LEFT$(dat$, 4), "quit")) DO
```

```
    RECEIVE dat$ FROM myserver
```

```
    PRINT "Found: ", dat$
```

WEND

CLOSE SERVER myserver

When used with MEMORY a memory area can be used in streaming mode.

```
data = MEMORY(500)
```

```
OPEN data FOR MEMORY AS mem
```

```
PUTLINE "Hello cruel world" TO mem
```

```
MEMREWIND mem
```

```
GETLINE txt$ FROM mem
```

```
CLOSE MEMORY mem
```

```
PRINT txt$
```

OPTION

OPTION <BASE x> | <COMPARE x> | <SOCKET x> | <NETWORK type [ttl]> |

<MEMSTREAM x> | <MEMTYPE type> | <COLLAPSE x> | <INTERNATIONAL x> |

<STARTPOINT x>

Type: statement

Sets an option to define the behavior of the compiled BaCon program. It is recommended to use this statement in the beginning of the program, to avoid unexpected results.

- The BASE argument determines the lower bound of arrays. By default the lower bound is set to 0. Note that this setting also has impact on the array returned by the [SPLIT](#) and [LOOKUP](#) statements. It has no impact on arrays which assign their values statically at the moment of declaration.
- The COMPARE argument defines if string comparisons or regular expressions with [REGEX](#) should be case sensitive (0) or not (1). The default is *case sensitive* (0).
- The SOCKET argument defines the timeout for setting up a socket to an IP address. Default value is 5 seconds.
- The NETWORK argument defines the type of protocol: TCP, UDP, BROADCAST, MULTICAST or SCTP. When MULTICAST is selected also an optional value for TTL can be specified. When SCTP is selected an optional value for the amount of streams can be specified. Default setting for this option is: TCP. Default value for TTL is 1. Default amount of SCTP streams is 1.
- The MEMSTREAM argument allows the handle created by the [OPEN FOR MEMORY](#) statement to be used as a string variable (1). Default value is 0.
- The MEMTYPE argument defines the type of memory to be used by [POKE](#), [PEEK](#),

[MEMORY](#), [RESIZE](#), [PUTBYTE](#) and [GETBYTE](#). Default value is 'char' (1 byte). Other possible values are 'short', 'int', 'long', 'float', 'double' and 'char*'.

- The COLLAPSE argument specifies if the results of the [SPLIT](#) statement may contain empty results (0) in case the separator occurs as a sequence in the target string, or not (1). Default value is 0.
- The INTERNATIONAL argument enables support for internationalization of strings. It sets the textdomain for [INTL\\$](#) and [NNTL\\$](#) to the current filename. See also [TEXTDOMAIN](#) and the chapter on [creating internationalization files](#). The default value is 0.
- The STARTPOINT argument has impact on the way the [INSTRREV](#) function returns its results. When set to 1, the result of the INSTRREV function is counted from the end of the string. Default value is 0 (counting from the beginning of the string).

OR

x **OR** y

Type: operator

Performs a logical or between x and y. For the binary or, use the '|' symbol.

OS\$

OS\$

Type: function

Function which returns the name and machine of the current Operating System.

PEEK

PEEK(x)

Type: function

Returns a value stored at memory address x. The type of the returned value can be determined with [OPTION MEMTYPE](#).

PI

PI

Type: variable

Reserved variable containing the number for PI: 3.14159265.

POKE

POKE <x>, <y>

Type: statement

Stores a value <y> at memory address <x>. Use [PEEK](#) to retrieve a value from a memory address.

Use [OPTION MEMTYPE](#) to determine the type of the value to store. Example:

OPTION MEMTYPE float

```
mem = MEMORY(500)
POKE mem, 32.123
```

POW

POW(x, y)

Type: function

Raise x to the power of y.

PRAGMA

PRAGMA <OPTIONS x> | <LDFLAGS x> | <COMPILER x> | <INCLUDE x>

Type: statement

Instead of passing commandline arguments to influence the behavior of the compiler, it is also possible to define the arguments programmatically. Mostly these arguments are used when embedding variables or library dependent structures into BaCon code. Example when SDL code is included in the BaCon program:

```
PRAGMA LDFLAGS SDL
PRAGMA INCLUDE SDL/SDL.h
```

Example when GTK2 code is included in the BaCon program:

```
PRAGMA LDFLAGS `pkg-config --cflags --libs gtk+-2.0`
PRAGMA INCLUDE gtk-2.0/gtk/gtk.h
PRAGMA COMPILER gcc
```

Example on passing optimization parameters to the compiler:

```
PRAGMA OPTIONS -O2 -s
```

Multiple arguments can be passed too:

```
PRAGMA LDFLAGS iup cd iupcd im
PRAGMA INCLUDE iup.h cd.h cdiup.h im.h im_image.h
```

PRINT

PRINT [value] | [text] | [variable] | [expression] [**FORMAT** <format>][**TO** <variable>][**SIZE** <size>]] | [,] | [:]

Type: statement

Prints a numeric value, text, variable or result from expression. A semicolon at the end of the line prevents printing a newline. Example:

```
PRINT "This line does ";
PRINT "end here: ";
PRINT linenr + 2
```

Multiple arguments maybe used but they must be separated with a comma. Examples:

```
PRINT "This is operating system: ", OS$
PRINT "Sum of 1 and 2 is: ", 1 + 2
```

The **FORMAT** argument is optional and can be used to specify different types in the **PRINT** argument. The syntax of **FORMAT** is similar to the **printf** argument in C. Example:

```
PRINT "My age is ", 42, " years which is ", 12 + 30
FORMAT "%s%d%s
%d\n"
```

If **FORMAT** is used, the result also can be printed to a string variable. To achieve this, use the

keyword TO. Optionally, the total amount of resulting characters can be provided with the SIZE keyword. If no size is given, BaCon will use its default internal buffersize (512 characters).

```
t = NOW + 300
```

```
PRINT HOUR(t), MINUTE(t), SECOND(t) FORMAT ".2ld%.2ld%.2ld" TO  
time$
```

```
PRINT MONTH$(t) FORMAT "%s" TO current$ SIZE 15
```

PROTO

PROTO <function name>[,function name [, ...]] [**ALIAS** word]

Type: statement

Defines an external function so it is accepted by the BaCon parser. Multiple function names may be mentioned but these should be separated by a comma. Optionally, PROTO accepts an alias which can be used instead of the original function name. During compilation the BaCon program must explicitly be linked with an external library to resolve the function name. Examples:

```
PROTO glClear, glClearColor, glEnable
```

```
PROTO "glutSolidTeapot" ALIAS "TeaPot"
```

PULL

PULL x

Type: statement

Puts a value from the internal stack into variable <x>. The argument must be a variable. The stack will decrease to the next available value.

If the internal stack has reached its last value, subsequent PULL's will retrieve this last value. If no value has been pushed before, a PULL will deliver 0 for numeric values and an empty string for string values. See [PUSH](#) to push values to the stack.

PUSH

PUSH <x>|<expression>

Type: statement

Pushes a value <x> or expression to the internal stack. There is no limit to the amount of values which can be put onto the stack other than the available memory. The principle of the stack is Last In, First Out.

See also [PULL](#) to get a value from the stack.

```
' Initially create a new 0 value for stack
```

```
' This will only be 0 when stack wasn't declared before
```

```
PULL stack
```

```
PUSH stack
```

```
' Increase and push the stack 2x
```

```
' Stack has now 3 values
```

```
INCR stack
```

```
PUSH stack
```

```
PUSH "End"
```

```
PULL var$
```

```
' Print and pull current stack value - will return "end" 1 0
```

```
PRINT var$
PULL stack
PRINT stack
PULL stack
PRINT stack
```

PUTBYTE

PUTBYTE <memory> **TO** <filehandle> [**SIZE** x]

Type: statement

Store binary data from a memory area to a file identified by handle with optional amount of <x> bytes, depending on [OPTION MEMTYPE](#) (default amount of bytes = 1). This is the inverse of [GETBYTE](#), refer to this command for an example.

PUTLINE

PUTLINE "text"|<var> **TO** <handle>

Type: statement

Write a line of data to a memory area identified by handle. The line will be terminated by a newline character. The memory area must be set in streaming mode first using [OPEN](#). Example:

```
PUTLINE "hello world" TO mymemory
```

RANDOM

RANDOM (x)

Type: function

This is a convenience function to generate a random integer number between 0 and x - 1. See also [RND](#) for more flexibility in creating random numbers. Example creating a random number between 1 and 100:

```
number = RANDOM(100) + 1
```

READ

READ <x1[, x2, x3, ...]>

Type: statement

Reads a value from a [DATA](#) block into variable <x>. Example:

```
LOCAL dat[8]
FOR i = 0 TO 7
    READ dat[i]
NEXT
DATA 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80
```

Also, multiple variables may be provided:

```
READ a, b, c, d$
DATA 10, 20, 30, "BaCon"
```

See [RESTORE](#) to define where to start reading the data.

READLN

READLN <var> **FROM** <handle>

Type: statement

Reads a line of ASCII data from a file identified by <handle> into variable <var>. See the [GETBYTE](#) statement to read binary data. Example:

```
READLN txt$ FROM myfile
```

RECEIVE

RECEIVE <var> **FROM** <handle> [**CHUNK** <chunksize> [**SIZE** <amount>]]

Type: statement

Reads data from a network location identified by handle into a variable or memory area.

Subsequent reads return more data until the network buffer is empty. The chunk size can be determined with the optional CHUNK keyword. The amount of bytes actually received can be retrieved by using the optional SIZE keyword. Example:

```
OPEN "www.google.com:80" FOR NETWORK AS mynet
SEND "GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: www.google.com\r\n\r\n" TO mynet
REPEAT
    RECEIVE dat$ FROM mynet
    total$ = CONCAT$(total$, dat$)
UNTIL ISFALSE(WAIT(mynet, 500))
CLOSE NETWORK mynet
```

RECORD

RECORD <var>

LOCAL <member1> **TYPE** <type>

LOCAL <member2> **TYPE** <type>

....

END RECORD

Type: statement

Defines a record <var> with members. If the record is defined in the mainprogram, it automatically will be globally visible. If the record is defined within a function, the record will have a local scope, meaning that it is only visible within that function. To declare a global record in a function, use the [DECLARE](#) or [GLOBAL](#) keyword.

The members of a record should be defined using the [LOCAL](#) statement and can be accessed with the 'var.member' notation. Also refer to [WITH](#) for assigning values to multiple members at the same time. Example:

```
RECORD var
    LOCAL x
    LOCAL y
END RECORD
var.x = 10
var.y = 20
PRINT var.x + var.y
```

REDIM

REDIM <var> **TO** <size>

Type: statement

Redimensions a dynamic array to a new size. The contents of the array will be preserved. If the array becomes smaller then the elements at the end of the array will be cleared. The dynamic array has to be declared previously using [DECLARE](#) or [LOCAL](#). Example:

```
REDIM a$ TO 20
```

REGEX

REGEX (txt\$, expr\$)

Type: function

Applies a [POSIX Extended Regular Expression](#) expr\$ to the string txt\$. If the expression matches, the position of the first match is returned. If not, this function returns '0'.

Use [OPTION COMPARE](#) to set case sensitive matching. Examples:

```
' Does the string match alfanum character
PRINT REGEX("Hello world", "[[:alnum:]]")
' Does the string *not* match a number
PRINT REGEX("Hello world", "[^0-9]")
' Does the string contain an a, l or z
PRINT REGEX("Hello world", "a|l|z")
```

RELATE

RELATE <assocA> **TO** <assocB>[, assocC, ...]

Type: statement

This statement creates a relation between associative arrays. Effectively this will result into duplication of settings; an index in array <assocA> also will be set in array <assocB>. A previous declaration of the associative arrays involved is required. Example:

```
DECLARE human, mortal ASSOC int
RELATE human TO mortal
human("socrates") = TRUE
PRINT mortal("socrates")
```

REM

REM [remark]

Type: statement

Adds a comment to your code. Any type of string may follow the REM statement. Instead of REM also the single quote symbol ' maybe used to insert comments in the code.

BaCon also accepts C-style block comments: this can be done by surrounding multiple lines using /* and */.

RENAME

RENAME <filename> **TO** <new filename>

Type: statement

Renames a file. If different paths are included the file is moved from one path to the other.

Example:

```
RENAME "tmp.txt" TO "real.txt"
```

REPEAT

REPEAT

<body>

[**BREAK**]

UNTIL <expr>

Type: statement

The REPEAT/UNTIL construction repeats a body of statements. The difference with [WHILE/WEND](#) is that the body will be executed at least once. The optional [BREAK](#) statement can be used to break out the loop. Example:

REPEAT

 C = GETKEY

UNTIL C EQ 27

REPLACE\$

REPLACE\$(haystack\$, needle\$, replacement\$)

Type: function

Substitutes a substring <needle\$> in <haystack\$> with <replacement\$> and returns the result. The replacement does not necessarily need to be of the same size as the substring. Example:

```
PRINT REPLACE$("Hello world", "l", "p")
```

```
PRINT REPLACE$("Some text", "me", "123")
```

RESIZE

RESIZE <x>, <y>

Type: statement

Resizes memory area starting at address <x> to an amount of <y> of the type determined by [OPTION MEMTYPE](#). If the area is enlarged, the original contents of the area remain intact.

RESTORE

RESTORE [label]

Type: statement

Restores the internal DATA pointer(s) to the beginning of the first [DATA](#) statement.

Optionally, the restore statement allows a label from where the internal DATA pointer needs to be restored. See also [READ](#). Example:

```
DATA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
LABEL txt
DATA "Hello", "world", "this", "is", "BaCon"
RESTORE txt
READ dat$
```

RESUME

RESUME

Type: function

When an error is caught, this statement tries to continue after the statement where an error occurred.

Example:

```
TRAP LOCAL
CATCH GOTO print_err
DELETE FILE "somefile.txt"
PRINT "Resumed..."
END
LABEL print_err
    PRINT ERR$(ERROR)
    RESUME
```

RETURN

RETURN [value]

Type: statement

If RETURN has no argument it will return to the last invoked [GOSUB](#). If no GOSUB was invoked previously then RETURN has no effect.

Only in case of functions the RETURN statement must contain a value. This is the value which is returned when the [FUNCTION](#) is finished.

RETVAL

RETVAL

Type: variable

Reserved variable containing the return status of the operating system commands executed by [SYSTEM](#) or [EXEC\\$](#).

REVERSE\$

REVERSE\$(x\$)

Type: function

Returns the reverse of x\$.

REWIND

REWIND <handle>

Type: statement

Returns to the beginning of a file opened with <handle>.

RIGHT\$

RIGHT\$(x\$, y)

Type: function

Returns y characters from the right of x\$.

RND

RND

Type: function

Returns a random number between 0 and the reserved variable [MAXRANDOM](#). The generation of random numbers can be seeded with the statement [SEED](#). See also the function [RANDOM](#) for a more convenient way of generating random numbers. Example:

```
SEED NOW
```

```
x = RND
```

ROUND

ROUND(x)

Type: function

Rounds x to the nearest integer number. For compatibility reasons, the keyword INT may be used instead. Note that this function always returns an integer value.

See also [FLOOR](#) to round down to the nearest the integer and [MOD](#) to get the fraction from a fractional number.

ROWS

ROWS

Type: function

Returns the amount of rows in the current ANSI compliant terminal. Use [COLUMNS](#) to get the amount of columns.

SCROLL

SCROLL <UP [x]||DOWN [x]>

Type: statement

Scrolls the current ANSI compliant terminal up or down one line. Optionally, the amount of lines to scroll can be provided.

SEARCH

SEARCH(handle, string)

Type: function

Searches for a <string> in file opened with <handle>. Returns the offset in the file where the first occurrence of <string> is located. Use [SEEK](#) to effectively put the filepointer at this position. If the string is not found, then the value '-1' is returned.

SECOND

SECOND(x)

Type: function

Returns the second (0-59) where x is the amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

SEED

SEED x

Type: statement

Seeds the random number generator with some value. After that, subsequent usages of [RND](#) and [RANDOM](#) will return numbers in a random order. Note that seeding the random number generator with the same number also will result in the same sequence of random numbers.

By default, a BaCon program will automatically seed the random number generator as soon as it is executed, so it may not be needed to use this function explicitly. Example:

```
SEED NOW
```

SEEK

SEEK <handle> **OFFSET** <offset> [**WHENCE** **START**|**CURRENT**|**END**]

Type: statement

Puts the filepointer to new position at <offset>, optionally starting from <whence>.

SELECT

SELECT <variable> **CASE** <body>[;] [**DEFAULT** <body>] **END SELECT**

Type: statement

With this statement a variable can be examined on multiple values. Optionally, if none of the values match the SELECT statement may fall back to the DEFAULT clause. Example:

```
SELECT myvar
  CASE 1
    PRINT "Value is 1"
  CASE 5
    PRINT "Value is 5"
  CASE 2*3
```

```

        PRINT "Value is ", 2*3
    DEFAULT
        PRINT "Value not found"
END SELECT

```

Contrary to most implementations, in BaCon the CASE keyword also may refer to expressions and variables. Also BaCon knows how to 'fall through' using a semicolon, in case multiple values lead to the same result:

```

SELECT st$
    CASE "Man"
        PRINT "It's male"
    CASE "Woman"
        PRINT "It's female"
    CASE "Child";
    CASE "Animal"
        PRINT "It's it"
    DEFAULT
        PRINT "Alien detected"
END SELECT

```

SEND

SEND <var> **TO** <handle> [**CHUNK** <chunksize>]

Type: statement

Sends data to a network location identified by handle. Optionally the amount of bytes to send can be specified with the CHUNK keyword. For an example, see the [RECEIVE](#) statement.

SETENVIRON

SETENVIRON var\$, value\$

Type: statement

Sets the environment variable 'var\$' to 'value\$'. If the environment variable already exists, this statement will overwrite a previous value. See [GETENVIRON\\$](#) to retrieve the value of an environment variable. Example:

```
SETENVIRON "LANG", "C"
```

SGN

SGN(x)

Type: function

Returns the sign of x. If x is a negative value, this function returns -1. If x is a positive value, this function returns 1. If x is 0 then a 0 is returned.

SIN

SIN(x)

Type: function

Returns the calculated SINUS of x.

sizeof

sizeof(type)

Type: function

Returns the bytesize of a C type.

SLEEP

SLEEP <x>

Type: statement

Sleeps <x> milliseconds (sleep 1000 is 1 second).

SORT

SORT <x> [**SIZE** <x>] [**DOWN**]

Type: statement

Sorts the one-dimensional array <x> in ascending order. Only the basename of the array should be mentioned, not the dimension. The array may both be a numeric or a string array. The amount of elements involved can be specified with SIZE. This keyword is optional for static arrays, but should always be used in case of dynamic arrays. Also optionally the keyword DOWN can be used to sort in descending order. Example:

```
GLOBAL a$[5] TYPE STRING
a$[0] = "Hello"
a$[1] = "my"
a$[2] = "good"
a$[4] = "friend"
SORT a$
```

SPC\$

SPC\$(x)

Type: function

Returns an x amount of spaces.

SPLIT

SPLIT <string> **BY** <sub> **TO** <array> **SIZE** <variable>

Type: statement

This statement can split a string into smaller pieces. The <sub> argument determines where the string is being splitted. The results are stored in <array>. As sometimes it cannot be known in advance how many elements this resulting array will contain, the array may not be declared before with [LOCAL](#) or [GLOBAL](#).

If SPLIT is being used in a function or sub, then <array> will have a local scope. Else <array> will be visible globally, and can be accessed within all functions and subs.

The total amount of elements created in this array is stored in <variable>. This variable can be declared explicitly using [LOCAL](#) or [GLOBAL](#). Example usage:

```
OPTION BASE 1
LOCAL dimension
SPLIT "one,two,,three" BY "," TO array$ SIZE dimension
FOR i = 1 TO dimension
    PRINT array$[i]
NEXT
```

The above example will return four elements, of which the third element is empty. If [OPTION COLLAPSE](#) is put to 1, the above example will return three elements, ignoring empty entries.

SQR

SQR(x)

Type: function

Calculates the square root from a number.

STOP

STOP

Type: statement

Halts the current program and returns to the Unix prompt. The program can be resumed by performing the Unix command 'fg', or by sending the CONT signal to its pid: kill -CONT <pid>.

STR\$

STR\$(x)

Type: function

Convert numeric value x to a string (opposite of [VAL](#)). Example:

```
PRINT STR$(123)
```

SUB

SUB <name>[(STRING s, NUMBER i, FLOATING f, VAR v SIZE t)]
 <body>

ENDSUB | END SUB

Type: statement

Defines a subprocedure. A subprocedure never returns a value (use [FUNCTION](#) instead).

Variables used in a sub are visible globally, unless declared with [LOCAL](#). The incoming arguments are always local. Instead of the BaCon types STRING, NUMBER and FLOATING for the incoming arguments, also regular C-types also can be used. With [VAR](#) a variable amount of arguments can be defined. Example:

```
SUB add(NUMBER x, NUMBER y)
    LOCAL result
```

```
    PRINT "The sum of x and y is: ";
    result = x + y
    PRINT result
END SUB
```

SYSTEM

SYSTEM <command\$>

Type: statement

Executes an operating system command. It causes the BaCon program to hold until the command has been completed. The exit status of the executed command itself is stored in the reserved variable [RETVAL](#). Use [EXEC\\$](#) to catch the result of an operating system command. Example:

```
SYSTEM "ls -l"
```

TAB\$

TAB\$(x)

Type: function

Returns an x amount of tabs.

TAN

TAN(x)

Type: function

Returns the calculated tangent of x.

TELL

TELL(handle)

Type: function

Returns current position in file opened with <handle>.

TEXTDOMAIN

TEXTDOMAIN <domain\$>, <directory\$>

Type: statement

When [OPTION INTERNATIONAL](#) is enabled, BaCon by default configures a textdomain with the current filename and a base directory "/usr/share/locale" for the message catalogs. With this statement it is possible to explicitly specify a different textdomain and base directory.

TIMER

TIMER

Type: function

Keeps track of the amount of milliseconds the current program is running. Example:

```
iter = 1
WHILE iter > 0 DO
    IF TIMER = 1 THEN BREAK
    INCR iter
WEND
PRINT "Got ", iter-1, " iterations in 1 millisecond!"
```

TIMEVALUE

TIMEVALUE(a,b,c,d,e,f)

Type: function

Returns the amount of seconds since January 1 1970, from year (a), month (b), day (c), hour (d), minute (e), and seconds (f). Example:

```
PRINT TIMEVALUE(2009, 11, 29, 12, 0, 0)
```

TRACE

TRACE <ON|OFF>

Type: statement

Starts trace mode. The program will wait for a key to continue. After each keypress, the next line of source code is displayed on the screen, and then executed. Pressing the ESCAPE key will exit the program.

TRAP

TRAP <LOCAL|SYSTEM>

Type: statement

Sets the runtime error trapping. By default, trapping is performed by the operating system. This means that if an error occurs, a signal will be caught by the program and a generic error message is displayed on the prompt. The program will then exit gracefully. If trapping is put to LOCAL, BaCon tries to examine statements and functions where possible, and will display an error message based on the operating system internals, indicating which statement or function causes a problem. Optionally, when a [CATCH](#) is set, BaCon can jump to a [LABEL](#) instead, where a self-defined error function can be executed, and from where a [RESUME](#) is possible. Note that the [CATCH](#) statement does not work with functions.

The setting LOCAL decreases the performance of the program, because additional runtime checks are carried out when the program is executed.

TRUE

TRUE

Type: variable

Represents and returns the value of '1'. This is the opposite of the [FALSE](#) variable.

UCASE\$

UCASE\$(x\$)

Type: function

Converts x\$ to uppercase characters and returns the result. See [LCASE\\$](#) to do the opposite.

USEC

USEC

<body>

ENDUSEC | END USEC

Type: statement

Defines a body with C code. This code is put unmodified into the generated C source file. Example:

USEC

```
char *str;  
str = strdup("Hello");  
printf("%s\n", str);
```

END USEC

USEH

USEH

<body>

ENDUSEH | END USEH

Type: statement

Defines a body with C declarations and/or definitions. This code is put unmodified into the generated global header source file. This can particularly be useful in case of using variables from external libraries. See also [USEC](#) to pass C source code. Example:

USEH

```
char *str;  
extern int pbl_errno;
```

END USEH

VAL

VAL(x\$)

Type: function

Returns the actual value of x\$. This is the opposite of [STR\\$](#). Example:

```
nr$ = "456"
```

```
q = VAL(nr$)
```

VAR

VAR <array\$> SIZE <x>

Type: statement

Declares a variable argument list in a [FUNCTION](#) or [SUB](#). There may not be other variable declarations in the function header. The arguments to the function are put into an array of strings, and the resulting amount of elements is stored in <x>. Example:

```
OPTION BASE 1
SUB demo (VAR arg$ SIZE amount)
    LOCAL x
    PRINT "Amount of incoming arguments: ", amount
    FOR x = 1 TO amount
        PRINT arg$(x)
    NEXT
END SUB
```

```
' No argument
demo(0)
' One argument
demo("abc")
' Three arguments
demo("123", "456", "789")
```

VERSION\$

VERSION\$

Type: variable

Reserved variable which contains the BaCon version text.

WAIT

WAIT(handle, milliseconds)

Type: function

Suspends the program for a maximum of <milliseconds> until data becomes available on <handle>.

This is especially useful in network programs where a [RECEIVE](#) will block if there is no data available. The WAIT function checks the handle and if there is data in the queue, it returns with value '1'. If there is no data then it waits for at most <milliseconds> before it returns. If there is no data available, WAIT returns '0'. Refer to the [RECEIVE](#) statement for an example.

This statement also can be used to find out if a key is pressed without actually waiting for a key, so without interrupting the current program. In this case, use the STDIN filedescriptor (0) as the handle. Example:

```
REPEAT
    PRINT "Press Escape... waiting..."
    key = WAIT(STDIN_FILENO, 50)
UNTIL key EQ 27
```

As can be observed in this code, instead of '0' the reserved POSIX variable STDIN_FILENO can be used also.

WEEK

WEEK(x)

Type: function

Returns the week number (1-53) in a year, where x is the amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

Example:

```
PRINT WEEK(NOW)
```

WEEKDAY\$

WEEKDAY\$(x)

Type: function

Returns the day of the week as a string in the system's locale ("Monday", "Tuesday", etc), where x is the amount of seconds since January 1, 1970.

WHILE

WHILE <expr> [**DO**]

 <body>

 [**BREAK**]

WEND

Type: statement

The WHILE/WEND is used to repeat a body of statements and functions. The DO keyword is optional. The optional [BREAK](#) statement can be used to break out the loop. Example:

```
LET a = 5
```

```
WHILE a > 0 DO
```

```
    PRINT a
```

```
    a = a - 1
```

```
WEND
```

WITH

WITH <var>

 .<var> = <value>

 .<var> = <value>

END WITH

Type: statement

Assign values to individual members of a [RECORD](#). For example:

```
WITH myrecord
```

```
    .name$ = "Peter"
```

```
    .age = 41
```

```
    .street = Falkwood Area 1
```

```
    .city = The Hague
```

```
END WITH
```

WRITELN

WRITELN "text"|<var> **TO** <handle>

Type: statement

Write a line of ASCII data to a file identified by handle. Refer to the [PUTBYTE](#) statement to write binary data. Example:

```
WRITELN "hello world" TO myfile
```

YEAR

YEAR(x)

Type: function

Returns the year where x is amount of seconds since January 1, 1970. Example:

```
PRINT YEAR(NOW)
```

Appendix: Runtime error codes

Code	Meaning
0	Success
1	Trying to access illegal memory
2	Error opening file
3	Could not open library
4	Symbol not found in library
5	Wrong hexvalue
6	Unable to claim memory
7	Unable to delete file
8	Could not open directory
9	Unable to rename file
10	NETWORK argument should contain colon with port number
11	Could not resolve hostname
12	Socket error
13	Unable to open address
14	Error reading from socket
15	Error sending to socket

Code	Meaning
16	Error checking socket
17	Unable to bind the specified socket address
18	Unable to listen to socket address
19	Cannot accept incoming connection
20	Unable to remove directory
21	Unable to create directory
22	Unable to change to directory
23	GETENVIRON argument does not exist as environment variable
24	Unable to stat file
25	Search contains illegal string
26	Cannot return OS name
27	Illegal regex expression
28	Unable to create bidirectional pipes
29	Unable to fork process
30	Cannot read from pipe
31	Gosub nesting too deep

This documentation © by Peter van Eerten.

Please report errors to: REVERSE@gro.retevnoc-cisab@retep)

Created with LibreOffice 3.6.2.

[Back to top of document](#)