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 Programs

From command mode.		
Upper case		>CALL HEX("F",V)
or lower case		>CALL HEX("f",V)
will both return same result.		>PRINT V
V=15		
Line 100 sets address counter.		>100 FOR D=-32768 TO 32767
Line 110 converts it to HEX.		>110 CALL HEX(D,H\$)
Line 120 shows DEC to HEX.		>120 PRINT D,H\$
Line 130 continues loop count.		>130 NEXT D
Line 100 asks for HEX number.		>100 INPUT "HEX=":H\$
Line 110 converts HEX to DEC.		>110 CALL HEX(H\$,D)
Line 120 shows DEC equivalent.		>120 PRINT D: :
Line 130 starts program over.		>130 GOTO 100
Line 100 list of numbers.		>100 DATA 200,124,97,249,140,
It takes 8 bytes to store any		77,81,173,254,78,93,12,38,65
number in XB.		,55,6,0
Line 110 read list into N.		>110 READ N
Line 120 convert to HEX.		>120 CALL HEX(N,N\$)
Line 130 Save into a string as		>130 S\$=S\$&SEG\$(N\$,2,2)
it takes 4 bytes per number.		
Line 140 check for end of list		>140 IF N<>0 THEN 110
Line 150 show number of bytes		>150 PRINT "NORMAL:";8*16
used to store numbers.		
Line 160 show number of bytes		>160 PRINT "USED: ";LEN(S\$)+
it would have used.		1
Line 170 show number of bytes		>170 PRINT "SAVED ";(8*16)-(
it saved using string instead.		LEN(S\$)+1);"BYTES"

## Options:

See LOAD and EXECUTE for better utilities for Assembly or GPL access. Also useful as better then a calulator.