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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.