

- **KEY function**

This function is used to enter one character into a character variable by pressing a key during program execution. It differs from the INPUT statement in that it does not put the program in idle input state (“?” display). Program execution continues even if no key is pressed.

Format: character variable = KEY

A\$, B\$, \$, etc. can be used as a character variable.

Example:

```

10 A$=KEY
20 IF A$="A" THEN 100
30 IF A$="B" THEN 200
40 IF A$="A" THEN 300
50 GOTO 10

```

This program reads a key press and distributes program execution. A test is made using IF statements to see if the character read by the KEY function on line 10 corresponds to one of the acceptable letters.

However, since program execution does not stop as when using an INPUT statement, an input wait state is obtained by looping back to line 10 with the GOTO statement in line 50, in order to check for a key press over and over.

For more details about the IF statement, see page 48.

5-6-2 Output command

- **PRINT statement**

The PRINT statement is used to display the result of a calculation or a piece of data. It displays the character string, variable contents or calculation result that follows the statement.

Format: PRINT [CSR] [{ numerical expression }] [{ character expression }] [{ ; }]

Either one of the items enclosed in { } can be used.
Items enclosed in [] can be omitted.