

RI

Conversion program

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> RI		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY	Conversion program	October 9, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	RI	1
1.1	Overview of RI Eval Lib V2.5	1
1.2	RI Eval Lib V2.5	2
1.3	RI Eval Lib V2.5	2
1.4	RI Eval Lib V2.5	3
1.5	RI Eval Lib V2.5	3
1.6	RI Eval Lib V2.5	3
1.7	RI Eval Lib V2.5	4
1.8	Example Programs	4

Chapter 1

RI

1.1 Overview of RI Eval Lib V2.5

Overview

This library allows evaluation of complex expression strings, allowing the programmer to provide expression handling within their programs. Thus calculators (like this library's demo program) can be written with ease and without having to know about how to actually evaluate an expression. This library only works with integer values, you cannot use it to evaluate floating point values.

This library supports the following operators:

- \$ - The following number is hexadecimal
- % - The following number is binary
- + - Add two operands
- - Subtract two operands
- * - Multiple two operands
- / - Divide two operands
- = - Test for equality between operands
- < - Test for less than
- > - Test for greater than
- ^ - Power operation
- & - Logically AND two operands
- | - Logically OR two operands
- { } - The absolute decimal number inside the curly brackets is an address to read a value from. The value defaults to a longword in size but can be changed by using a '.W' or '.B' extension on the close curly bracket.

Brackets '()' can be used to group operands together inside an expression and to change operator precedence when performing the evaluation.

Commands List:

```
ConvToPostFix string$,buffer
value=PFEvaluate string$
PFRegisters address
```

```
error=PFErrorType
errstr$=PFErrorText
```

1.2 RI Eval Lib V2.5

Statement: ConvToPostFix

Modes : Amiga/Blitz

Syntax: ConvToPostFix string\$,buffer

This command is required if you wish to do an evaluation of a string. It converts an expression expressed in infix form to postfix. For those who do not understand this terminology, infix is an expression like '2+6', where the operator is between the arguments - it is the normal method that we use to express mathematical expressions. Postfix is when the operator comes after the arguments of the expression, for example '2+6' in postfix is '2 6 +'.

The librarys evaluation routine evaluates postfix expressions only, thus this command is provided to allow you to convert an expression to postfix.

This string parameter is the string to convert, e.g. '2+6'. The buffer parameter is an area of memory to receive the converted string. It should be at least twice as large as the string being evaluated. After calling this command the converted string can be retrieved with a command like:

```
postfix$=peek$(buffer)
```

1.3 RI Eval Lib V2.5

Function: PFEvaluate

Modes : Amiga/Blitz

Syntax: value=PFEvaluate string\$

This command evaluates a postfix string and returns the result to you as a longword value. Note that the string passed to this command must have been generated by the ConvToPostFix command.

If this command fails, for whatever reason, the error type can be retrieved by calling PFErrorType and PFErrorText. IF PFErrorType returns 0, then the evaluation occurred okay and the return value from this function can be used, otherwise the return value should be discarded.

Note that the following tokens can be used in an expression to evaluate registers:

```
a0,a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,a6
d0,d1,d2,d3,d4,d5,d6,d7
PC
```

When these tokens are found in the expression, they are substituted with the value of the token. See PFRegisters for more information.

1.4 RI Eval Lib V2.5

Statement: PRegisters

Modes : Amiga/Blitz

Syntax: PRegisters address

This command sets the address of the register structure that the library should use when it encounters tokens that match the registers inside an expression. The address passed to this routine should be a pointer to the following newtype:

```
Newtype.PRegisterType
    d0.l[7]
    a0.l[6]
    pc.l
End NewType
```

This command can be used to give the user of the routines a list of tokens that can be assigned values by the calling program.

1.5 RI Eval Lib V2.5

Function: PFEvaluate

Modes : Amiga/Blitz

Syntax: error=PFEvaluate

After calling PFEvaluate this routine should be called to make sure the evaluation was performed without any errors. If an error occurred, this routine will return a non-zero value indicating the error that occurred. If a non-zero value is returned PFEvaluate can be called to return a text string describing the error (e.g. 'Divide by zero error').

Current errors are:

Error	Value	Description
ERR_ARG	1	Need 2 arguments for expression
ERR_REG	2	Register structure not found - call PRegister
ERR_DIVIDE0	3	Divide by 0 error
ERR_NORESULT	4	No result value - bad evaluation string
ERR_BADINDIRECT	5	No close bracket on indirect
ERR_BADINDIRECTSIZE	6	Invalid size for indirection

1.6 RI Eval Lib V2.5

Function: PFEvaluateText

Modes : Amiga/Blitz

Syntax: error=PFEvaluateText

Returns an error string for the last error (if one occurred). See `PFErrorType` for a list of errors.

1.7 RI Eval Lib V2.5

RI Eval Lib V2.5	
©1996 Red When Excited Ltd	
Undocumented commands added by Toby Zuijdveld 02/03/1999 mailto: hotcakes@abacus.net.au	
Overview	Command Index
ConvToPostFix	
PFErrorText	
PFErrorType	
PFEvaluate	
PFRegisters	PFIndirectAddr returns last ↔ indirect hookup
Examples	Main Document
Library Index	

1.8 Example Programs

Example Programs

EXAMPLE 1 - A font sensitive commodity calculator :

```
Load Example 1
Compile It!
```