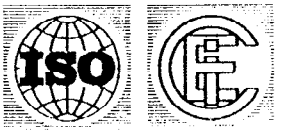
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 10279

First edition
1991-10-15

Information technology — Programming languages — Full BASIC

Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation — Full BASIC



Reference number
ISO/IEC 10279:1991(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 10279 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

Annexes A and B are for information only.

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Printed in Switzerland

Information technology — Programming languages — Full BASIC

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the programming language Full BASIC and is derived from the American National Standard X3.113-1987. For details of the syntax and semantics see ANSI X3.113-1987 which specifies

- the syntax of programs written in BASIC, including *core* BASIC and various extensions thereto;
- the formats of data and the minimum precision and range of numeric representations and the minimum length and set of characters in strings that are acceptable as input to an automatic data processing system being controlled by a program written in BASIC;
- the formats of data and the minimum precision and range of numeric representations and the minimum length and set of characters in strings that can be generated as output by an automatic data processing system being controlled by a program written in BASIC;
- the semantic rules for interpreting the meaning of a program written in BASIC;
- errors and exceptional circumstances to be detected and also the manner in which such errors and exceptional circumstances are to be handled

This International Standard also refers to ECMA-116 for the specification of *mini-graphics*. Note: ECMA-116 is based on ANSI X3.113-1987.

This International Standard specifies its own conformance subsets, which include those specified in ANSI X3.113-1987 and ECMA-116.

This International Standard is designed to promote the interchangeability of BASIC programs among a variety of automatic data processing systems.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and of ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ANSI X3.113-1987: *Information systems - programming languages - full BASIC.*

STANDARD ECMA-116: 1986, *BASIC.*