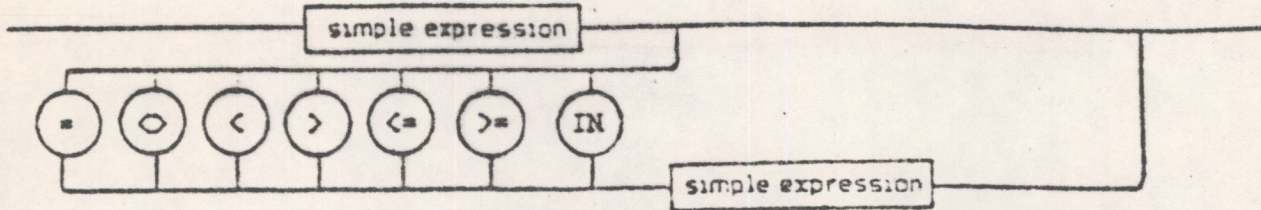


The same comments made in Section 1.11 concerning sets apply to simple expressions.

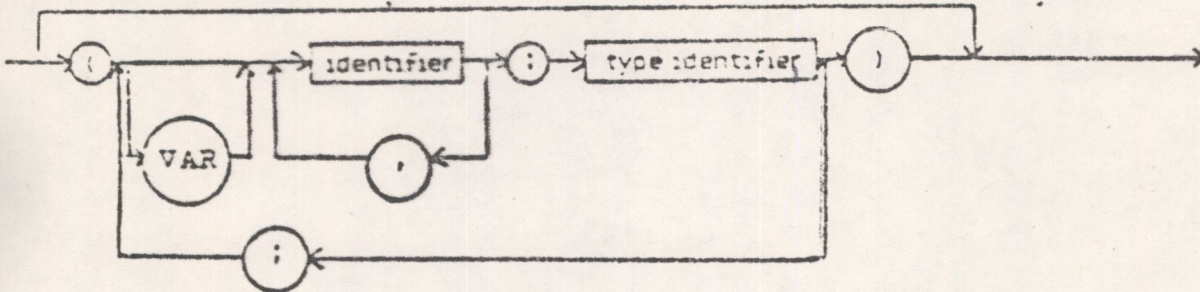
1.13 EXPRESSION.



When using IN, the set attributes are the full range of the type of the simple expression with the exception of integer arguments for which the attributes are taken as if [0..255] had been encountered.

The above syntax applies when comparing strings of the same length, pointers and all scalar types. Pointers may only be compared using = and <.

1.14 PARAMETER LIST.



A type identifier must be used following the colon - otherwise *ERROR* 44 will result.

Variable parameters as well as value parameters are fully supported.

Procedures and functions are not valid as parameters.

1.15 STATEMENT.

Refer to the syntax diagram on page 14.

Assignment statements:

See Section 1.7 for information on which assignment statements are illegal.

CASE statements:

An entirely null case list is not allowed i.e. CASE OF END; will generate an error (*ERROR* 13).