...

PURPOSE

The occurrence of ... at the end of a command line signifies that the command is continued onto the next line.

DESCRIPTION

The ... keyword allows a long command statement to be broken into two lines. Command statements can be at most 2 lines long. Any spaces immediately before the "..." and at the beginning of the next line are part of the command. As long as there at least one space between command arguments, the number of spaces is only relevant for text strings (e.g., TITLE, LEGEND, LABEL commands). This keyword is most often used for entering long strings with the TITLE, TEXT, LEGEND, and LABEL commands (particularly if it contains a large number of () sequences). The CASE ASIS option (see the documentation for TITLE CASE, CASE, LABEL CASE, LEGEND CASE, etc.) allows upper and lower case shifts without entering UC() and LC() in the string. This alleviates the most common reason for long lines.

SYNTAX

None

EXAMPLES

CHARACTERS SOLID SOLID SOLID SOLID DOT...
    DOT DOT DOT DASH DASH DASH DASH
3D-PLOT EXP(-0.5*(X**2+Y**2)) FOR X =...
    -2 .2 2 FOR Y = -2 .2 2

NOTE

Unfortunately, saved commands only save the first 80 characters. Specifically, this means commands inside a loop are limited to 80 characters (any characters beyond that are simply truncated) even if the command is continued onto another line. Also, commands saved by the SAVE or REPEAT command have the same restriction.

DEFAULT

None

SYNONYMS

None

RELATED COMMANDS

| CONTINUE CHARACTER | = | Set the continuation character. |
| ; | = | Keyword signifying the end of a command. |

APPLICATIONS

Long lines

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

87/9