

# Displaying Capital Letters, Lowercase Letters, Punctuation Marks and Numbers

It is normally—and highly—recommended that you use Output( and Text( for displaying words, numbers and sentences. The Correlation commands ln( and e^( are mainly aimed at those wanting to display graphics. However, if you want to design your own style of letters and numbers to display in sentences, this chapter will teach you how to do so. You will need to keep your Ti-83+ Character Table handy.

Your goal is to make sure that Correlation displays, for example, the letter “A” when it reaches an “A” in a string. Remember that Correlation “assigns” characters in your font to characters of the Ti-83+ font. So when designing your font, make sure that your Capital letters will be assigned to the letters A-Z. If your font starts with a character assigned to the character “and,” the letter A MUST be the second character in your font. If your font starts with a character assigned to “or”, the letter C must be the 8<sup>th</sup> character in your font. (Show picture examples)

The same goes for punctuation markings. When you design a character of punctuation, look at your table, and make sure that your punctuation mark will appear when you type that mark in a string. If the first character in your font will appear whenever you type in “Max(”, an “!” should be the **6th** character of your font.

The best way to display lowercase letters in Correlation is to use AsmPrgm in conjunction with uppercase letters. Start by placing your lowercase “a” immediately after the character in your font that Correlation would display whenever it sees “pgrm” in a string. Don’t worry. In this case you can ignore the black boxes that follow pgrm on the table.

To display lowercase letters, you need to switch from uppercase letters in a string. Use AsmPrgm to switch from uppercase to lowercase, and back again. For example, when you display the string “TAsmPrgmHIS IS A TEST. AsmPrgmYEAH!”, you will see this:

This is a test. YEAH!

Numbers can be displayed by assigning numbers to numbers, just like you do with capital letters. After the number 9 in your font, you need the following three characters, in order:

Decimal Point

E (meaning Exponent)

Negative Sign

(Example)