Section 15: CP/M Sequential Disk Commands

The CP/M version of Extended XYBASIC is available with sequential disk operations, allowing you to store and manipulate information on disk files under XYBASIC. This section describes the facilities available in this version. Your copy of XYBASIC includes the commands described in this section only if the word DISK appears in the initialization dialog version message.

The additional features available in this version are the commands OPEN, CLOSE, LINPUT, MARGIN, DIR, and SCRATCH, and the function EOF. Also, additional forms of the commands PRINT, INPUT and CLEAR are allowed. The operation of all other XYBASIC commands and functions in this version is unchanged, with the exception of different error messages when disk errors occur.

Filenames

The name of a CP/M file in CP/M Sequential Disk XYBASIC consists of an optional disk name, a filename, and an optional filetype. It may be specified by any string, either a quoted string or a string formula. The filename must be a string of one to eight letters or digits. The diskname may be "A:", "B:", "C:", "D:" or "@:" (indicating the currently logged disk). The filetype consists of "." followed by from zero to three letters or digits. Lower case alphabetic characters in the filename and filetype are converted to upper case automatically.

The following are examples of legal file names.

```
"EXAMPLE"
"SMITH.DAT"
"a:temp.fil"    (lower case converted to UPPER)
S$              (where S$ has the value "@:PROG.XYB")
S$+".bas"       (where S$ has the value "b:prog2"
```

The SAVE and LOAD commands described in Section 6 use filenames of the same format, but the filetype .XYB or .BAS is assumed automatically. Therefore to SAVE a program in ASCII as B:EXAMPLE.BAS, you just type

```
SAVE "B:EXAMPLE",A
```

Notice that the disk name B: is inside the quote marks rather than outside. A SN (SyNtax) error will occur if a file name is specified incorrectly in a command.

OPEN

The OPEN commmand tells XYBASIC the name of a file you wish to use and whether you want to read from the file or write to it. It also associates an integer file number (between 1 and 255) with the file for use in subsequent commands. For example,

```
OPEN I, @1, "OLD.DAT"
```

indicates that you want to read (Input) information from the file