

characters, and false (0) if there are more. You can use EOF to avoid EF (End of File) errors which would otherwise occur when a program tried to INPUT or LINPUT information past the end of a file.

For example, consider the following program to read in a file and list it on the console.

```
10 INPUT "Filename" FILE$
20 PRINT "Listing of file "; FILE$
30 PRINT
40 OPEN I, @1, FILE$
50 LINPUT @1, S$
60 PRINT S$
70 GOTO 50
```

When you RUN this program, it prompts for a filename and then prints each line of the program on the console. After it reads the last line, it tries to LINPUT another line and an EF error occurs. To avoid the error you can replace line 70 with

```
70 IF NOT EOF (1) THEN 50
80 END
```

Line 70 uses EOF to test whether more lines exist in the file before returning to line 50 to LINPUT the next line.

A BF (Bad File number) error occurs if the argument of EOF is not the number of an OPEN file. An FM (File Mode) error occurs if the argument is the number of a file OPEN for Output or Update.

DIR

The DIR command lets you print file directories on the console. If you say

```
DIR
```

then XYBASIC will print the name of all files on the currently logged disk. Similarly,

```
DIR "B:*.XYB"
```

will print the names of all files on disk B: with filetype .XYB (XYBASIC programs in internal format).

SCRATCH

The SCRATCH command lets you erase files from a disk. For example,

```
SCRATCH "TEMP.DAT"
```

will delete the file TEMP.DAT from the currently logged disk.