had been dimensioned only to 20, then GET 1%,A%(0%),50% would crash the program. In an extreme case you could even crash the system.

If you try to get more bytes than are in the file, you will get an end of file error message. An integer representing the number of bytes not transferred will be stored at location 1238 (low order) and 1239. Thus, if you try to get 30 bytes and there are only 10 bytes in the file, location 1238 will be set to 20 and 1239 to zero. Use PEEKW(1238%) to find the number of bytes not transferred.

You can also use this alternate form to GET and PUT one byte. For example, PUT 2%,N%,1% will put a byte of value equal to N% to the file. N% must have a value less than or equal to 255 and greater than or equal to zero. GET 2%,N%,1% will get a byte from the file and place it in the low order byte of N%. Note that the high order part of N% will not automatically be zeroed. In many cases, it is a good idea to set the variable to zero before getting a single byte. This forces the high order byte to zero.