```
50  OPEN "I",0%,"SALARY.DAT"
60  DIM NAME$(100),SALARY(100)
100 FOR NUMBER%=1% TO 100%
110   GET 0%,NAME$(NUMBER%)
120   GET 0%,SALARY(NUMBER%)
130 NEXT NUMBER%
140 CLOSE 0%
200 FOR NUMBER%=1% TO 100%
210    PRINT NAME$(NUMBER%),SALARY(NUMBER%)
220 NEXT NUMBER%
```

Suppose you want to change one of the salaries? You can use the R mode to read through the file searching for the name, and then change the salary. The following program will do this:

```
10  PRINT "ENTER NAME OF PERSON"
20  INPUTLINE "WHOSE SALARY IS TO BE CHANGED " T$
30  INPUT "ENTER NEW SALARY " T
50  OPEN "R",2%,"SALARY.DAT"
60  FOR T%=1% TO 100%
70     GET 2%,NAME$
80     IF NAME$=T$ THEN PUT 2%,T: GOTO 110 ELSE GET 2%,SALARY
100 NEXT T%
110 CLOSE 2%
```

EOF

You use the EOF command to check whether or not you have read all of the data from a file; that is, whether you are at the end of the file. Use it when you do not know the length of a file. For example:

```
10  T%=EOF(1%)
```

If you are at the end of the file for channel 1, EOF will be set to the integer 1 and, thus, T% will be set to 1. If there is still data to be read (that is, you are not at the end of the file), T% will be set to 0. The following segment reads the names and salaries from the file, but does not assume that the number of items is known:

```
50  OPEN "I",2%,"SALARY.DAT"
100 WHILE EOF(2%)<>1%
110    GET 2%,NAME$
120    GET 2%,SALARY
130    PRINT NAME$,SALARY
140 WEND
150 CLOSE 2%
```

The remaining material in this chapter is somewhat more difficult. Programmers with limited experience should probably skip to the next chapter.

NOTE and POINT

The NOTE command is used to remember where a given piece of data is located in the file. The POINT command is used to return to that location. The format of the two commands is similar: