

OSRead Statement

Description

Reads an entire operating system file into a BASIC+ variable.

Syntax

OSRead *var* From *file* Then | Else statements

Parameters

The OSRead statement has the following parameters.

Parameter	Description
<i>Var</i>	The variable into which the file will be read.
<i>File</i>	Pass the name of the valid operating system file, including the path, filename, and extension. This is not a file variable.
<i>Then</i>	Used to define a clause of statements to be executed when the OSRead statement is successful.
<i>Else</i>	Executed when the OSRead is unsuccessful.

Remarks

OSRead assigns an entire operating system file to the variable, whereas OSBRead assigns a portion of an operating system file to its variable.

Returns

After the execution of an OSRead statement, the Status() function returns a code indicating the success or failure of the operation. Possible values for Status() are as follows.

Value	Meaning
0	No error.
1	Bad OS filename.
2	Access denied by operating system.
3	Disk or directory full.
4	File does not exist.
5	Unknown error.
6	Attempt to write to a read-only file.

See also

[OSBRead](#), [OSBWrite](#), [OSClose](#), [OSDelete](#), [OSOpen](#), [OSWrite](#)

Example

```
/* read a file into a variable, append data and write the data back to file */

equ tab$ to char(09)
equ crlf$ to char(13):char(10)

myData = ""
filename = "C:\temp\my_data.txt"

Set_Status(0)
OSRead myData From filename then
    newline = "Hagbard":tab$:"Celine":tab$:"HM,SH"
    myData:= crlf$: newline
    OSWrite myData To filename
End else
    errorCode = status()
End
```