MEMGET

The _MEMGET statement reads a portion of a memory block at an OFFSET position into a variable, array or user defined type.

Syntax

_MEMGET memoryBlock, bytePosition, destinationVariable

Contents

Syntax

Description

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- memoryBlock is a _MEM variable type memory block name created by _MEMNEW or the _MEM function.
- bytePosition is the memoryBlock.OFFSET memory start position plus any bytes to move into the block.
- destination Variable is the variable assigned to hold the data. The number of bytes read is determined by the variable type used.

Description

- The _MEMGET statement is similar to the GET statement used in files, but the position is required.
- The memory block name.OFFSET returns the starting byte position of the block. Add bytes to move into the block.
- The variable type held in the memory block can determine the next bytePosition to read.
- LEN can be used to determine the byte size of numerical or user defined variable types regardless of the value held.
- STRING values should be of a defined length. Variable length strings can actually move around in memory and not be found.

{{PageExamples]] Example: Shows how to read the PSET color values from a program's SCREEN memory to an array.

```
SCREEN 13
PSET (0, 0), 123
PSET (1, 0), 222 'create screen image

'here is an array
DIM screen_array(319, 199) AS _UNSIGNED _BYTE 'use screen dimensions from 0
```

```
'here's how we can copy the screen to our array

DIM m AS MEM
m = MEMIMAGE '0 or no handle necessary when accessing the current program screen

MEMGET m, m.OFFSET, screen_array()

'here's the proof
PRINT screen_array(0, 0) 'print 123
PRINT screen_array(1, 0) 'print 222

END
```

See also

- _MEMGET (function)
- _MEMPUT
- _MEM
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