MEM (function)

The _MEM function returns a _MEM block referring to the largest possible continuous memory region beginning at a variable's offset.

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memoryBlock = _MEM(referenceVariable)

Unsecure syntax

memoryBlock = _MEM(offset, byteSize)

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- The memoryBlock created will hold the referenceVariable or array value(s), type and byte size in a separate memory area.
- The secure syntax reference Variable is an existing variable's referenced memory block.
- The unsecure syntax's designated offset and byteSize cannot be guaranteed. Avoid if possible.

Description

- The memoryBlock _MEM type variable holds the following read-only elements: OFFSET, SIZE, TYPE and ELEMENTSIZE.
- All values created by memory functions MUST be freed using _MEMFREE with a valid _MEM variable type.
- _MEM function cannot reference variable length STRING variable values. String values must be designated as a fixed-length string.

Examples

Example: Assigning values to reference variables in memory.

```
DIM SHARED m(3) AS MEM
DIM SHARED Saved(3)
m(1) = MEM(x)
m(2) = MEM(y)
m(3) = MEM(z)
x = 3: y = 5: z = 8
PRINT x, y, z
Save x, y, z
x = 30: y = 50: z = 80
PRINT x, y, z
RestoreIt
PRINT x, y, z
MEMFREE m(1)
MEMFREE m(2)
MEMFREE m(3)
END
SUB Save (n1, n2, n3)
Saved(1) = n1
Saved(2) = n2
Saved(3) = n3
END SUB
SUB RestoreIt
MEMPUT m(1), m(1).OFFSET, Saved(1)
MEMPUT m(2), m(2).OFFSET, Saved(2)
MEMPUT m(3), m(3).OFFSET, Saved(3)
END SUB
```

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