

# OSClose Statement

## Description

Close an operating system file that has been opened with an OSOpen statement.

## Syntax

**OSClose** *filevar*

## Parameters

The OSClose statement has the following parameter.

Parameter	Description
<i>filevar</i>	The variable to which the operating system file was assigned when it was opened with an OSOpen statement.

You must specifically close any file opened with OSOpen.

## Returns

After the execution of an OSClose statement, the Status() of the close is returned with one of the following codes:

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](#), [OSDelete](#), [OSOpen](#), [OSRead](#), [OSWrite](#)

## Example

```

/* This code reads an existing OS file and copies it in 100 character chunks to a new OS file */
Equ RECSIZE$ To 100
readOffset = 0
writeOffset = 0

filename = "c:\temp\my_data.txt"
newFileName = "c:\temp\my_new_data.txt"

oswrite "" To newFileName ; * create the new file

OSOpen filename To inputFileHandle then
  OSOpen newFileName To outputFileHandle Then
    Loop
      OSBRead data From inputFileHandle At readOffset length RECSIZE$
      error = status()
    Until data = NULL$
      readOffset += RECSIZE$
      OSBWrite data On outputFileHandle At writeOffset
      writeOffset += RECSIZE$
    Repeat
  end else
    error = status()
  end
End else
  error = status()
End

osclose inputFileHandle
osclose outputFileHandle

```