

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

```