OSOpen Statement

Description

Opens an operating system file for use with OSBRead and OSBWrite statements.

Syntax

OSOpen *file* To **filevar Then | Else statements**

Parameters

The OSOpen statement has the following parameters.

Parameter	Description
File	The name of the operating system file (including path, filename, and extension) to be opened.
filevar	Identifies the variable to which the file is assigned.
Then	Used to define a clause of statements to be executed when the OSOpen statement is successful.
Else	Executed if the OSOpen is unsuccessful.

Remarks

After processing, you must close the file, with OSClose.

Because the other operating system file statements, OSRead and OSWrite, read or write entire files into OpenInsight variables, they do not have to be opened (or closed).

Returns

After the execution of an OSOpen statement, the Status() of the open 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, OSClose, OSDelete, 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
```