

CLOSE

After you have finished working with a file, you need to give a CLOSE command for it. This frees the channel number so that it can be used with other files. Also, it puts the final pieces of information on the disk if any output was made to the file. If you have written to a disk and do not close the file, you may lose some of the information. 10 CLOSE 1% will close the file that was opened on channel 1.

PUT

Use the PUT command to write information into a file. The file must have been opened in the O, A, or R mode. Also, the disk must not have a write protect tab on it, and the file must not be locked (see LOCK command in reference manual). The general format for a PUT command is

PUT integerexpression,variablename

The integerexpression is the channel number and must be 0, 1, 2, or 3. The variable is what is being stored on the disk. It can be an element of an array:

10 PUT 0%,N%(2%)

In the following example, 100 names and associated salaries are input from the keyboard and saved to a file:

```
50 OPEN "0",1%,"SALARY.DAT"
100 FOR NUMBER%=1% TO 100%
110 INPUTLINE NAME$
120 INPUT SALARY
130 PUT 1%,NAME$
140 PUT 1%,SALARY
150 NEXT NUMBER%
160 CLOSE 1%
```

I should mention that the maximum length string which you can store on a disk is 255 bytes (not 256).

GET

Use the GET command to read information from a file. The file must have been opened in the I or R mode. The general format for the GET command is

GET integerexpression,variablename

The integerexpression is the channel number and must be 0, 1, 2, or 3. The variable will contain what is read from the disk; it can be an element of an array.

In the following example, the 100 names and associated salaries stored in the above program are read back from the file into two arrays, and then printed: