

CLOSE

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Format

CLOSE #file-number[:KILL], CLOSE ALL

Cross Reference

KILL, OPEN, DELETE

Description

The CLOSE instruction closes the specified file. When you close a file, you discontinue the association (between your program and the file) that you established in the OPEN instruction.

The KILL option is not allow without a specific #file-number. Use CLOSE ALL to close all open files.

You can use CLOSE as either a program statement or a command.

The file-number is a numeric-expression whose value specifies the number of the file as assigned in its OPEN instruction.

The KILL option, which can be used only with certain devices, deletes the file after closing it. For more information about using the KILL option with a particular device, refer to the owner's manual that comes with that device.

After the CLOSE instruction is performed, the closed file cannot be accessed by an instruction because the computer no longer associates that file with a file -number. You can reassign the file-number to another file.

Closing Files Without the CLOSE Instruction

To protect the data in your files, the computer closes all open files when it reaches the end of your program or when it encounters an error (either in Command or Run mode).

Open files are also closed when you do one of the following:

Edit your program (add, delete, or change a program statement).

Enter the BYE, MERGE, NEW, OLD, RUN or SAVE command.

Open files are not closed when you stop program execution by pressing CLEAR(F4) or when your stops at a breakpoint set by a BREAK instruction.

Example

Diskette file

```
100 OPEN #24:"DSK1.MYDATA",INTERNAL,UPDATE,FIXED
```

```
200 CLOSE #24
```

```
RUN
```

The CLOSE statement for a diskette requires no further action on your part.