SUBJECT: FILE Command - Some improvements.

excerpt:

FILE has been corrected because of previous modifications to the INPUT command and to increase the reliability of the command in case of interruption or error conditions.

Modifications:

No (INPUT FILE) will remain in the user's file directory after the FILE command is completed.

The old file is not deleted until the new file has been successfully created, i.e., the new file is created under an intermediate name (FILE.FILE).

All calls to the disk routines are provided with error returns, and as far as possible, an appropriate error procedure is initiated.

The user's file directory is updated on the disk through a call to ,UPDAT.

If an error condition occurs in a chain of commands, the user has the option to continue the chain, or to stop.

Error Procedures:

In most cases the following procedure should succeed:

- Commands are printed explaining the cause of the error, and FILE calls DELETE.
- Type a SAVE command.
- Fix up whatever was indicated as the cause of the error (file mode, track queue, etc.)
- RESUME the SAVED file.
- If the interruption occurred in a chain of commands, the chain is broken, and RESUME simply calls EXECUTE, with no other action. Hence, type START in order to restore the completion of the FILE command.
LOGOUT. Peculiarities

The FILE command deals with files which usually are of temporary mode. Consequently, they are lost on a LOGOUT. There is still some possibility of losing both the old and the new files; but this chance has been lessened to a narrow probability.

The following tips may be of some help to restart a FILE command after a LOGOUT break.

1. Before LOGOUT, if possible, change the mode of (EDIT FILE) and (FILE FILE) to permanent.

2. If (INPUT FILE) is not found, all the input lines typed from the console have been lost, and must be retyped.

3. If (EDIT FILE) is not found, rename the old file (EDIT FILE).

4. If (FILE FILE) is not found, try a FILE command, without going through INPUT.