

46. *Storing Information on Disk (continued)*

Generally, a file will contain a large number of records - e.g. one record for each type of stock on the shelves.

So, the program has to open the file, deal with the records one at a time (for each one, getting the data and writing the record to the file before moving on to the record for the next item) and finally close the file.

Example

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ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
FILE-CONTROL.
    SELECT STOCK-FILE ASSIGN TO 'STOCK'
        ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL.
DATA DIVISION.
FILE SECTION.
FD STOCK-FILE.
01 STOCK-RECORD.
    05 STOCK-NUMBER PIC 9(5).
    05 STOCK-DESCRIPTION PIC X(30).
    05 STOCK-QUANTITY PIC 9(3).
PROCEDURE DIVISION.
MAKE-STOCK-FILE-MAIN.
    PERFORM OPEN-FILE
    PERFORM PROCESS-STOCK-RECORD 5 TIMES
    PERFORM CLOSE-FILE
    STOP RUN.
OPEN-FILE.
    OPEN OUTPUT STOCK-FILE.
PROCESS-STOCK-RECORD.
    PERFORM GET-DETAILS-FROM-KEYBOARD
    PERFORM WRITE-TO-DISK.
CLOSE-FILE.
    CLOSE STOCK-FILE.
GET-DETAILS-FROM-KEYBOARD.
    DISPLAY 'Stock Number (5 digits) '
    ACCEPT STOCK-NUMBER
    DISPLAY 'Description of Item '
    ACCEPT STOCK-DESCRIPTION
    DISPLAY 'Quantity in Stock '
    ACCEPT STOCK-QUANTITY.
WRITE-TO-DISK.
    WRITE STOCK-RECORD.
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Exercises

1. Write a program which will ask for the name (20 letters), and mark (3 digits) for each student in a class of twenty and save the records to disk.
2. Write a program which will ask for the name and wage for each of five employees and save them on disk.