

**write**

<b>keys:</b>	<b>[from]</b>	<code>&lt;number&gt;</code>	picture to be written
	<b>name</b>	<code>'&lt;text&gt;'</code>	name of file to which picture is to be written
	<b>format</b>	<code>'&lt;text&gt;'</code>	Fortran format used for <b>write</b> statements which outputs each row in turn
<b>options:</b>	<b>new</b>		overwrite an existing output file
	<b>unformatted</b>		write using Fortran unformatted mode
	<b>unlabelled</b>		write without including picture label information

You use **write** to output pictures to files independent of Semper, for transfer to other programs or other machines, or possibly for archive purposes (although the command **save** is usually faster and more convenient for this purpose).

**Examples**

```
write 23 name 'sec.', n
```

This command writes picture 23 to a file named *sec.dat* followed by the value of the variable *n*.

```
write format '(10F8.2)' name 'scantransform'
```

This command writes the current picture in 10F8.2 format to the file *scantransform.dat*.

```
write unformatted
```

This command prompts for a filename on the console and writes the current picture into the Fortran unformatted mode.

```
write scr:12 unlabelled new name 'toxyz.dat'
```

This command writes picture 12 from device *scr* to a new file named *toxyz.dat* with no picture label in the file.

**Description**

Pictures produced by **write** can be recovered by **read**.

If you do not specify an extension for the filename, the default extension *.dat* is assumed. Use the **new** option to overwrite an existing file, if an output file of the specified name already exists. Semper displays an error message if you try to overwrite an existing file without this option.

In most cases, **write** produces a character file that you can easily inspect and subsequently edit. The **unformatted** option generates an unformatted Fortran file, which is faster and more compact, but unintelligible except to Fortran **read** statements.

## Semper 6 Command Reference

### write

The default formats for byte, integer, floating point and complex pictures are as follows:

- 1X,24I3 for byte pictures
- 1X, 12I6 for integer pictures
- 1X, 1P6E12.6 for complex and floating point pictures

Note that you must specify a complete Fortran format string, including opening and closing brackets, if you are using the **format** key in a **write** statement. For example:

```
write name 'newprog' format '(24I3)'
```

If you wish to omit the picture label information from the output file, use the **unlabelled** option.

For a precise description of the possible file formats, you should refer to the following document:

*Semper 6 READ/WRITE file format*

which is available from *Synoptics*.

#### Notes

multi-layer pictures:

fully supported

forms used internally:

integer, fp, complex

see also:

**read**

#### Defaults and Ranges

keys/options	defaults	range
[from]	current picture, held in the variable <i>select</i>	valid picture number
name	<i>none</i> ; prompts if interactive	valid filename
format	depends on picture form	text string containing valid Fortran format string