PERL SYSOPEN FUNCTION

Description

This function is equivalent to the underlying C and operating system call open. Opens the file specified by FILENAME, associating it with FILEHANDLE. The MODE argument specifies how the file should be opened. The values of MODE are system dependent, but some values are historically set. Values of 0, 1, and 2 mean read-only, write-only, and read/write, respectively. The supported values are available in the Fcntl module, and are summarized in below Table.

Note that FILENAME is strictly a file name; no interpretation of the contents takes place $unlike open$, and the mode of opening is defined by the MODE argument.

If the file has to be created, and the O_CREAT flag has been specified in MODE, then the file is created with the permissions of PERMS. The value of PERMS must be specified in traditional Unix-style hexadecimal. If PERMS is not specified, then Perl uses a default mode of 0666 $read/write on user/group/other$.

```
Flag  Description
O_RDONLY  Read only.
O_WRONLY  Write only.
O_RDWR   Read and write.
O_CREAT  Create the file if it doesn.t already exist.
O_EXCL   Fail if the file already exists.
O_APPEND  Append to an existing file.
O_TRUNC  Truncate the file before opening.
O_NONBLOCK  Non-blocking mode.
O_NDELAY  Equivalent of O_NONBLOCK.
O_EXLOCK  Lock using flock and LOCK_EX.
O_SHLOCK  Lock using flock and LOCK_SH.
O_DIRECTOPRY  Fail if the file is not a directory.
O_NOFOLLOW  Fail if the last path component is a symbolic link.
O_BINARY  Open in binary mode (implies a call to binmode).
O_LARGEFILE  Open with large (>2GB) file support.
O_SYNC   Write data physically to the disk, instead of
  write buffer.
O_NOCTTY  Don't make the terminal file being opened
    the processes controlling terminal, even if you
    don.t have one yet.
```

Syntax

Following is the simple syntax for this function −

```
sysopen FILEHANDLE, FILENAME, MODE, PERMS

sysopen FILEHANDLE, FILENAME, MODE
```

Return Value

This function returns 0 on failure and 1 on success.

Example

Following is the example code showing its basic usage −

When above code is executed, it produces the following result −

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js