

## 命令模式

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READ [filespec1 [,filespec2]...] [/Quiet] [/CALTOL%:percent] [/CHECK] [/CODE]

Reads one or more vessel geometry files into memory.

将一个或多个船舶模型文件读入存储器。

READ (DATA) filespec [/DELIM: "char" | value] [/REPLace:[old, new], ... ] [/Ansi | /Unicode]

Opens an input data file and initiates READ DATA mode.

打开数据文件并开启 READ DATA 模式。

READ variable... [/SKIP | /LINE | /CHAR[:KEEP] [n]]

Reads sequential data items into variables in READ DATA mode.

在 READ DATA 模式中，把数据存储为变量。

READ (DATA) OFF

Closes any input data file and terminates READ DATA mode.

关闭任何的数据文件并且关闭 READ DATA 模式。

## 参数说明

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filespec

A geometry or data file specification; may include path. Default extension is ".GF".

模型文件或数据文件名称，可以包含路径。默认文件扩展名为.GF。

/QUIET

Suppresses all screen output and waiting (except when errors occur).

阻止屏幕显示并保持等待（除非有错误发生）。

/CALTOL%: percent

Traps calibrated parts whose compartment volumes and CGs derived from property tables versus geometry differ by more than the specified percent (default=25%).

捕捉实际模型的体积与型心和属性表格定义的体积与型心相差超过指定百分比的子模型。（默认为 25%）

/CHECK

Traps parts that have negative waterplane area at any upright depth.

捕捉任何正浮吃水下水线面为负的子模型。

/CODE

Displays an unique code number for the given geometry file (without actually loading it).

显示模型文件非正常代码（实际上并未读取模型文件）。

/DELIM: "char"

Specifies a single delimiter character (either as a quoted "char" or ASCII value) obeying Comma-Separated Values (CSV) syntax rules (e.g. /DELIM:", " or /DELIM:9 for tab).

指定一个遵循 CSV（逗号分隔规则）分隔符（可以是特定字符如逗号，空格等，也可以是 ASCII 码）。比如：/DELIM:", "，指定逗号分隔，/DELIM:9,指定以 TAB 键为分隔。

#### /REPLACE: [old,new]

Replaces a series of old text with new text (specified either as a quoted string or ASCII value character) whenever found in read data. This can be done to change or delete problematic characters (like braces used for variable replacement), or to identify meaningful control characters that otherwise would be filtered out.

每当在读取数据中找到新文本（指定为带引号的字符串或 ASCII 值字符）时，将一系列旧文本替换为新文本。这可以用于更改或删除有问题的字符（如用于变量替换的大括号），或识别有意义的控制字符，否则这些字符将被过滤掉。

#### /ANSI

Assumes ANSI not OEM file character set (unless overridden by Unicode byte order mark).

假定 ANSI 不是 OEM 文件字符集（除非被 Unicode 字节顺序标记覆盖）。

#### /UNICODE

Assumes UTF-8 not OEM file character set (unless overridden by UTF-16 byte order mark). Note even without /U parameter, READ (DATA) always stores data in variables as Unicode for use in TEMPLATE dialogs.

假定 UTF-8 不是 OEM 文件字符集（除非被 UTF-16 字节顺序标记覆盖）。请注意，即使没有 /U 参数，READ (DATA) 也始终将数据以 Unicode 形式存储在变量中，以便在模板对话框中使用。

#### variable...

One or more names of variables for receiving read data. Only string-type variables can read non-numeric data unless /LINE or /CHAR is present. If omitted or \*, read data is discarded.

一个或多个接收读入数据的变量。只有字符串类型的变量可以读取非数字数据，除非存在 /LINE 或 /CHAR。如果省略或 \*，则丢弃读取数据。

#### /SKIP

Skips any data remaining on the current line after all variables have been filled.

所有变量都接收完数据后，跳过任何保留在当前行的数据。

#### /LINE

Reads the remainder of the current data line unmodified into each variable, advancing to the next line. Any control characters are filtered out, except styled text codes are replaced as follows: Ctrl-S by {+b}, Ctrl-T by {+i}, Ctrl-V by {+u}, and Ctrl-D by {+d}, alternating with negative sign forms like {-b} when repeated in the same line; any portably-encoded BMP or JPG from {%IMAGE("file:")%} is saved to the current

directory (keeping suffix ":" and renaming the saved file if necessary to avoid overwriting existing files; (see NOTE command).

直接按行原封不动地读取数据。对于控制符，说明如下：Ctrl-S by {+b}加粗, Ctrl-T by {+i}斜体, Ctrl-V by {+u}下划线, and Ctrl-D by {+d}双下划线。负号表示重复读取该行；来自 {%IMAGE ( "file: " ) %} 的任何可移植编码的 BMP 或 JPG 都将保存到当前目录（保留后缀 “: ”，并在必要时重命名保存的文件以避免覆盖现有文件；（参见 NOTE 命令）。

/CHAR [:KEEP] [n]

Reads up to n characters (default=1) into each variable, receiving line breaks as CR and LF characters. If the KEEP subparameter is present, data is kept available for future reading; if n<0, the rightmost -n kept characters are read from the end of the current line.

读取最多 n 个字符（默认值 = 1），接收 CR 和 LF 字符形式的换行符。如果存在 KEEP 子参数，则数据将保持可用以供将来读取；如果为 n<0，则从当前行的末尾读取最右边的-n 保留字符。

## Operation

### 操作

The READ command is used to read a new geometry file, but only after any existing vessel geometry has been cleared (see the CLEAR command). However, when the READ command appears in a Run File, the explicit CLEAR command is unnecessary. Any variables declared in the geometry file are stored in the GF module namespace (e.g. GF.VERSION).

清空已经读入的模型文件后（查看 CLEAR 命令），命令 READ 读入新的模型文件。然而，当 READ 命令出现在运行文件中时，不需要 CLEAR 命令清空模型。在模型文件中定义的任何变量都被保存在 GF 模型空间中。

The preferred filename extension for geometry files is ".GF"n where n is a digit from 0 to 9 or is absent altogether. If filespec does not include an extension then ".GF" is assumed. If the extension is ".FRA", frame information is read instead of a geometry (see the LS command).

模型文件的扩展名为".GF"n, n 为 0 到 9 的数值，或被省略。如果模型文件不包含扩展名，那么默认扩展名为.GF。如果扩展名为“.FRA”，读取肋位号信息而不是几何图形（请参阅 LS 命令）。

If a Project Name is in effect, the READ command may be issued without an explicit file name being given to use the Project Name with the ".GF" extension. If only an extension of the form ".GF"n is given, the Project Name is used together with that extension.

如果项目名称是有效的，运行 READ 命令时，可以不指定明确的文件名称，会默认采用项目名称作为文件名称，后面加扩展名".GF"。如果只给定扩展名".GF"，会默认使用项目名称加此扩展名。

If the file specification lacks a path the current directory is assumed. If not found in the current directory, the library path and program directory are checked, and if found

there, it is automatically copied to the current directory and read in from there (see SYNTAX manual).

如果缺少文件路径说明，会默认采用当前目录路径。如果在当前的目录下不能找到，会核查库路径和程序目录，如果找到，文件会自动的拷贝到当前目录下并且从这儿读入。（查看 SYNTAX 手册）。

If more than one geometry file is being read, they must be listed on the same READ command. (This differs from Part Maker where multiple READ commands can be used.) All Part names on all files must be unique. (In most cases only one geometry file is needed.)

如果读入多个模型文件，它们必须位于同一 READ 命令下。（这和 Part Maker 不同，Part Maker 可以用多个 READ 命令），所有文件中的子模型名称必须是不同的。（在多数情况下，只有一个模型文件被读入）。

A special mode is started by READ (DATA) filename and ended by READ (DATA) OFF. While this READ DATA mode is active, the READ command inputs sequential data items from the current filename line to fill each specified variable, delimited by comma, space, or tab characters (unless /DELIM had specified a different delimiter); any non-filled variables are set empty. Input advances to the next line after filling the final variable only if the current line is now empty or /SKIP is present. However, if /LINE is used, the rest of the line is read unmodified into each variable before advancing. Testing whether the last line was emptied (and a new line was started) can be done using the IF [NOT] EOL THEN ... structure. Testing for the end of the data file can be done using the IF [NOT] EOF THEN ... structure.

READ (DATA) 开启特别的数据读入模式，并有 READ (DATA) OFF 结束。当 READ (DATA) 模式开启时，命令 READ 从文件读出数据并赋予用逗号，空格或 TAB（或参数 /DELIM 指定的分隔符）等分隔的各个变量，没有被赋值的变量为空变量。读取数据时是一行一行按顺序进行的，当出现空行或 /SKIP 时，将跳行。但是，如果使用 /LINE 子参数时，在换行前将该行的其余部分都原封不动地读到变量中。测试最后一行是否是空行（重新另起一行），可以使用 IF [NOT] EOL（空行）THEN ... 语句。测试最后一行是否是空行（重新另起一行），可以使用 IF [NOT] EOL（空行）THEN ... 语句。测试是否是数据文件的末尾，可以使用 IF [NOT] EOF（末尾）THEN ... 语句。

## Display Output

### 输出

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During the process of reading, messages appear indicating the number of parts, components, shapes, stations, and points read from the file. A success message appears when done.

在读入文件的过程中，会显示读入的信息如：子模型，部件，形状，站和点的数量。读入结束后会显示成功读入的信息。

### Nondisplay Output:

### 无显示输出

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none.

无

## Examples

### 样例

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Reading a geometry file from the current directory:

在当前目录下读入模型文件

```
READ 91023.GF1
```

Reading the geometry file "9101A.GF" with PROJECT name "9101A" in effect:

读入模型文件 9101A.GF，项目名称为 9101A。

```
READ
```

Reading and displaying a file line-by-line on the screen:

读入某文件并且逐行屏幕显示

```
VARIABLE (STRING) X
```

```
MACRO README
```

```
  READ X /LINE
```

```
  ME {X}
```

```
  IF NOT EOF THEN EXIT README
```

```
/
```

```
READ (DATA) README.DAT
```

```
.README
```

```
READ (DATA) OFF
```