

## 命令模式

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FLDpt [(n)] ON | OFF [/Tight]

Provides a convenient means of changing the Flooding status of a critical point.

提供关键点侵水状态的快捷改变方法。

Note: In earlier versions the FLDPT command was effectively a special form of the CRTPT command, setting the coordinates of critical point 9. Such usage can be replaced by,

注意：在早前版本中，命令 FLDPT 实际上是命令 CRTPT 的一种特殊模式。设置 9 号关键点的坐标，可以用以下形式实现：

**CRTPT (9) "Flood Point", l, t, v**

## 参数说明

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(n)

Refers to one of the critical points. If absent, all critical points are implied.

表示所涉及的关键点的编号。如果不填，则指所有关键点。

ON

Sets the Flooding status to either FLOOD or TIGHT, depending on the presence of the /TIGHT parameter.

设置侵水状态为 FLOOD 或 TIGHT（进水点或风雨密进水点），取决于是否使用/TIGHT 参数。

OFF

Sets the Flooding status to NOFLOOD.

设置侵水状态为 NOFLOOD（与侵水无关）。

/TIGHT

Sets the Flooding status to TIGHT when used with ON.

当使用参数 ON 时，设置侵水状态为 TIGHT（风雨密进水点）。

## Operation

### 操作

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After a Critical Point has been defined by the CRTPT command, its Flooding status can be changed using the FLDPT command.

在用命令 CRTPT 定义了一个关键点之后，其侵水状态可使用命令 FLDPT 改变。

## Output

### 输出

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none.

无。

## Examples

### 样例

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Making Critical Point 3 a flooding point:

设置 3 号关键点为进水点:

```
FLDPT (3) ON
```

Making Critical point 3 weathertight:

设置 3 号关键点为风雨密进水点:

```
FLDPT (3) ON /TIGHT
```

Making all Critical points nonflooding:

设置所有关键点为与侵水无关:

```
FLDPT OFF
```

Looping through Critical Points to report heights of submerged flood points:

循环检查关键点，并报告关键点浸没的高度:

```
MACRO SHOWLOW
```

```
SET ERROR = -4
```

```
FLDPT (%1) ON
```

```
IF {ERROR}<>-4 THEN EXIT
```

```
SET ERROR = 0
```

```
IF {FLDHT}<>"" THEN IF {FLDHT}<0 THEN \Flood point %1 height: {FLDHT}
```

```
FLDPT (%1) OFF
```

```
/
```

```
FLDPT OFF
```

```
.SHOWLOW (250,1) 1
```

```
FLDPT ON
```