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Identification

branch
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Purpose

This command creates a branch with a length of zero.

Usage

At command level:

```
branch path
```

As a subroutine:

```
call branch_(path, code);
dcl path char(*),          /*path pointing to
                           branch to be added*/
code fixed bin(17);       /*command system
                           error code*/
```

If path is specified as a directory (i.e., ends with ">"), a directory branch is created with the name of the entry effectively pointed to by path and in the directory effectively pointed to by path. If path is not specified as a directory, a non_directory branch with a zero length segment is created. The maximum length of the segment is set to 64 1024-word blocks. The entry effectively pointed to must not exist. Append mode is necessary in the directory of the entry effectively pointed to.

Examples

1) branch >user_dir_dir>fred>

The directory "fred" is created in the directory ">user_dir_dir".

2) branch (newseg1 newseg2)

The branches "newseg1" and "newseg2" are created in the working directory.

3) If the link "apple" in the working directory effectively points to the non-existent entry ">user_dir_dir>fruits>pear" then the command:

branch apple

will create a branch "pear" in the directory
">user_dir_dir>fruits".

Implementation

setpath breaks the path name into a directory and an entry name. ufo\$chase (BY.2.01) is called to find the nonexistent branch pointed to and this branch is created by a call to ufo\$appendb (BY.2.01). Errors are reported by a call to command_error.