Identification

List, files, status
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Purpose

The three commands described provide information about the contents of a directory or about a specific entry in a directory. The list command prints a list of the contents of a directory or of a subset of the contents. The files command performs essentially the same function, but returns its results as a character string rather than printing those results and also returns full path names rather than entry names. It is intended to be used as a means of performing another command on a series of similarly-named segments. The status command prints extensive information about a single File System entry.

Usage of List

    list list pathname

or

    list

Pathname is analyzed for "**" and "***" (see BX.8.00). If no arguments are provided, a list is provided of all branches and links in the working directory. Directory branches will be printed with trailing ">".

Examples

    list system_library>alpha.**

Branches

    alpha
    alpha.link
    alpha.symbol

Links

    alpha.new >system_library_3>beta
Usage of files

files pathname

or files

The command returns a character string containing a list of names to the caller. Each name in the string is enclosed by quotes and separated from the other names by space and the new line character. When this string is reevaluated by the SHELL, it will be treated as an argument list.

Pathname is analyzed for '*' and '**', leading '>' and '<' (see BX.8.00). If no arguments are provided, 'files' returns a list of all entries in the working directory. Directory branches will be returned with a trailing '>'.

Examples

1) print ([files *.epl])
   
   might produce the new command

   print (a.epl b.epl c.epl)

   which would cause these three files to be printed.

2) link ([files >library>*.epl]) =.epl
   
   would make links in the working directory to all 'epl' files in >library.

3) rename ([files *.epl]) =.pl/1
   
   will rename all 'epl' files in the working directory.

Usage of status

status pathname

Pathname is checked for leading '>', if not present the segment is relative to the working directory (see BX.8.00 for usage of '>' and '<' in pathnames). A trailing '>' is ignored.
Examples

status cmpl.error
W 826:18.7

branch: >user_dir_dir_<Southworth.MAC>cmpl.error

unique id: 1BBDHqjggmWFMh
date used: 09/07/68 1424.4 EDT Sat
mode: read
bit length: 24192
current blocks: 1
maximum blocks: 23
ring brackets: 32 32 32

status linkx
W 828:28.2

link: >user_dir_dir_<Southworth.MAC>linkx
links to: >system_library>new_link

date link used: 09/07/68 1426.4 EDT Sat
date link modified: 09/07/68 1426.4 EDT Sat
r 1.0 .4 2