Identification

remove
R. J. Feiertag, S. Rosenbaum, P. Smith, E. Bjorkman

Purpose

This command removes a branch and/or a directory subtree from the file system.

Usage

At command level:

remove path

As a subroutine:

call remove_(path, code);

dcl path char(*),
/*path pointing to
entry to be removed*/

code fixed bin(17); /*command system error
code*/

The branch effectively pointed to by path is removed. If path is specified as a directory (i.e., ends with ">") then the directory and its subtree are deleted. Write permission is necessary in the branch and its directory. If path is a link, the link itself is unchanged and effectively will point to a nonexistent entry.

Examples

1) remove (seg1, seg2 seg3>

The branches "seg1" and "seg2" are removed and the directory "seg3" and its subtree are deleted.

2) remove ([files >user_dir_dir>**])

This deletes all branches and directories effectively pointed to in ">user_dir_dir".

3) If the link "george" in the working directory effectively points to ">user_dir_dir>fruits>pear" then the command:
remove george

deletes the branch "pear" in the directory ">user_dir_dir>fruits".

Implementation

setpath breaks the path name into a directory and entry name. ufo$chase (BY.2.01) chases the entry to find the branch pointed to and this branch and, if necessary, its subtree are deleted by a call to ufo$deletonetry (BY.2.01). Errors are reported by a call to command_error.