

## **File System Command Group**

### **File System Overview**

You use the commands in the File System Command Group to help you use the built-in hard disk drive and floppy disk drive. You can use the commands to do the following:

- List the contents of the default directory
- Create and delete directories
- Create, copy, read, rename, or delete a file

## File System Commands

Command	Description
FILESystem?	Returns the file system state
FILESystem:COpy	Copies one or more files to a new file
FILESystem:DELEte	Deletes a named file or directory
FILESystem:DIR?	Returns a list of directory contents
FILESystem:MKDir	Makes a new directory
FILESystem:PRInt	Prints a named file to the named port
FILESystem:READFile	Copies the named file to the GPIB port
FILESystem:REName	Assigns a new name to an existing file
FILESystem:RMDir	Deletes the named directory
FILESystem:WRITEFile	Copies the GPIB port block data to a named file

## **FILESystem?**

### **Description**

This query-only command returns the state of the file system.

### **Group**

File System

### **Related Commands**

FILESystem:COpy (see page 135), FILESystem:DELEte (see page 136), FILESystem:DIR? (see page 137), FILESystem:PRInt (see page 139), FILESystem:READFile (see page 140), FILESystem:REName (see page 141), FILESystem:WRITEFile (see page 143)

### **Syntax**

FILESystem?

### **Arguments**

None.

### **Example**

FILESystem?

This query might return :FILESYSTEM:DIR, indicating that a list of files and directories exist in the default directory.

## FILESystem:COpy

### Description

This command (no query form) copies a named file or files to a new file. The new file may be in a totally separate directory than the old file. Also, you can use wild card characters (\*.\*) to copy multiple files with one command.

### Group

File System

### Related Commands

FILESystem:DELEte (see page 136)

### Syntax

```
FILESystem:COpy {<source file path>,  
<destination file path>|<source directory path>,  
<destination file path>|<source directory path>,  
<destination directory path>}
```

### Arguments

- <file path>

This is a quoted string that defines the file name and path. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>. <drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended. You can also use the inclusive filename \*.\* in the source file path to copy all files.

- <directory path>

This is a quoted string that defines the directory. Input the directory using the form <drive>/<dir>/<directory name>. <drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <directory name> stands for a directory name of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended.

### Example

```
FILESystem:COpy C:/MYDIR/"TEK00001.SET", "C:/TEK00001.SET"
```

This command copies the file named TEK00001.SET, located in the MYDIR directory on the C drive to a file named TEK00001.SET in the root directory.

## **FILESystem:DELEte**

### **Description**

This command (no query form) deletes a named file or directory.

### **Group**

File System

### **Related Commands**

FILESystem:COPy (see page 135)

### **Syntax**

```
FILESystem:DELEte <file path>
```

### **Arguments**

- <file path>

This is a quoted string that defines the file name and path. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. If you do not specify them, the oscilloscope will delete the file in the current directory. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended. You can also use the inclusive filename \*.\* to delete all files.

### **Example 1**

```
FILESystem:DELEte "NOT_MINE.SET"
```

This command deletes the file named NOT\_MINE.SET on the default drive and directory.

## **FILESystem:DIR?**

### **Description**

This query-only command returns a list quoted string. Each string contains the name of a file or directory in the current directory.

### **Group**

File System

### **Related Commands**

FILESystem:MKDir (see page 138)

### **Syntax**

FILESystem:DIR?

### **Arguments**

None.

### **Example**

FILESystem:DIR?

This query returns a list of files and directories in the default directory.

## **FILESystem:MKDir**

### **Description**

This command (no query form) creates a new directory.

### **Group**

File System

### **Related Commands**

FILESystem:DIR? (see page 137)

### **Syntax**

```
FILESystem:MKDir <directory path>
```

### **Arguments**

- <directory path>

This is a quoted string that defines the directory. Input the directory using the form <drive>/<dir>/<directory name>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <directory name> stands for a directory name of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended.

The current directory refers to the name of a directory as returned to the FILESystem:CWD? query.

### **Example**

```
FILESystem:MKDir C:/"NEATPICS"
```

This command creates the directory named NEATPICS on the current drive.

## **FILESystem:PRInt**

### **Description**

This command (no query form) prints a named file to a named port.

### **Group**

File System

### **Related Commands**

FILESystem:READFile (see page 140)

### **Syntax**

```
FILESystem:PRInt <filepath>, GPIb
```

### **Arguments**

- **<file path>**

This is a quoted string that defines the file name and path. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended. You can also use the inclusive filename \*.\* to print all files.

- **GPIb**

This specifies that the hardcopy is sent out the GPIB port.

### **Example**

```
FILESystem:PRInt C:/"TEK00000.IBM",GPIb
```

This command sends the file named TEK00000.IBM out the GPIB port.



## **FILESystem:READFile**

### **Description**

This command (no query form) copies a named file to the GPIB port.

### **Group**

File System

### **Related Commands**

FILESystem:PRInt (see page 139)

### **Syntax**

```
FILESystem:READFile <filepath>
```

### **Arguments**

- <file path>

This is a quoted string that defines the file name and path. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended. You can also use the inclusive filename \*.\* to read all files.

### **Example**

```
FILESystem:READFile C:/"ABC.DEF"
```

This command reads a file named "ABC.DEF" on the C drive and sends it to the GPIB port.

## **FILESystem:REName**

### **Description**

This command (no query form) assigns a new name to an existing file.

### **Group**

File System

### **Syntax**

```
FILESystem:REName <old file path>,<new file path>
```

### **Arguments**

- <old file path>

This is a quoted string that defines the file to rename. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended.

- <new file path>

This is a quoted string that defines the new name of the file. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended.

### **Example**

```
FILESystem:REName C:/"TEK00000.SET",C:/"MYSETTING.SET"
```

This command gives the file named TEK00000.SET the new name of MYSETTING.SET. The file remains in the root directory on the C drive.

## **FILESystem:RMDir**

### **Description**

This command (no query form) deletes a named directory. The directory and all of the files and subdirectories it contains are deleted.

### **Group**

File System

### **Syntax**

FILESystem:RMDir <directory path>

### **Arguments**

- <directory path>

This is a quoted string that defines the directory. Input the directory using the form <drive>/<dir>/<directory name>. <drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <directory name> stands for a directory name of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended.

The current directory refers to the name of a directory as returned to the FILESystem:CWD? query.

### **Example**

```
FILESystem:RMDir C:/"NOT-MINE"
```

This command creates the directory named NOT-MINE on the C drive.

## **FILESystem:WRITEFile**

### **Description**

This command (no query form) copies the GPIB port block data to a named file.

### **Group**

File System

### **Syntax**

```
FILESystem:WRITEFile <file path>,<data>
```

### **Arguments**

- <file path>

This is a quoted string that defines the file name and path. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended.

- <data>

This is sent in the indefinite format of ARBITRARY BLOCK PROGRAM DATA encoding as described in IEEE 488.2.

### **Example**

```
FILESystem:WRITEFile C:/"ABC.DEF",#0123<NL+EOL>
```

This command creates a file named "ABC.DEF" on the C drive, containing the three bytes (in hex format) 31, 32, and 33.