

## 5. FILEBROWSER

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The FileBrowser is a Lisp Library Package that works with files stored on disk and floppy devices, and can be used as a file directory editor. If it is not loaded into your sysout, you need to load it first by typing:

```
(LOAD 'FILEBROWSER.LCOM)
```

### Calling the FileBrowser

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Calling the FileBrowser with the directory calls up the files stored in that directory:

```
(FB '<usr>local>lde>)
```

Another way to call a FileBrowser is to choose "FileBrowser" from the background menu. You will be prompted for a description of the files to be included (see Figure 5-1). Type an asterisk (\*), then press Return to see all the files in the connected directory.

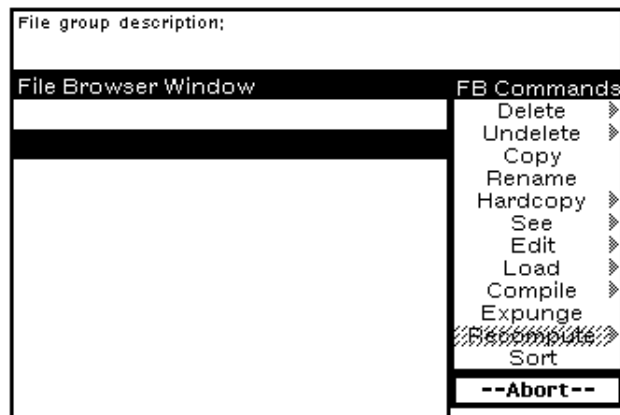


Figure 5-1. Prompt for Files to Include in FileBrowser

These show a directory of the device in a window you can leave on the screen at all times. The parts of the FileBrowser window are shown below.

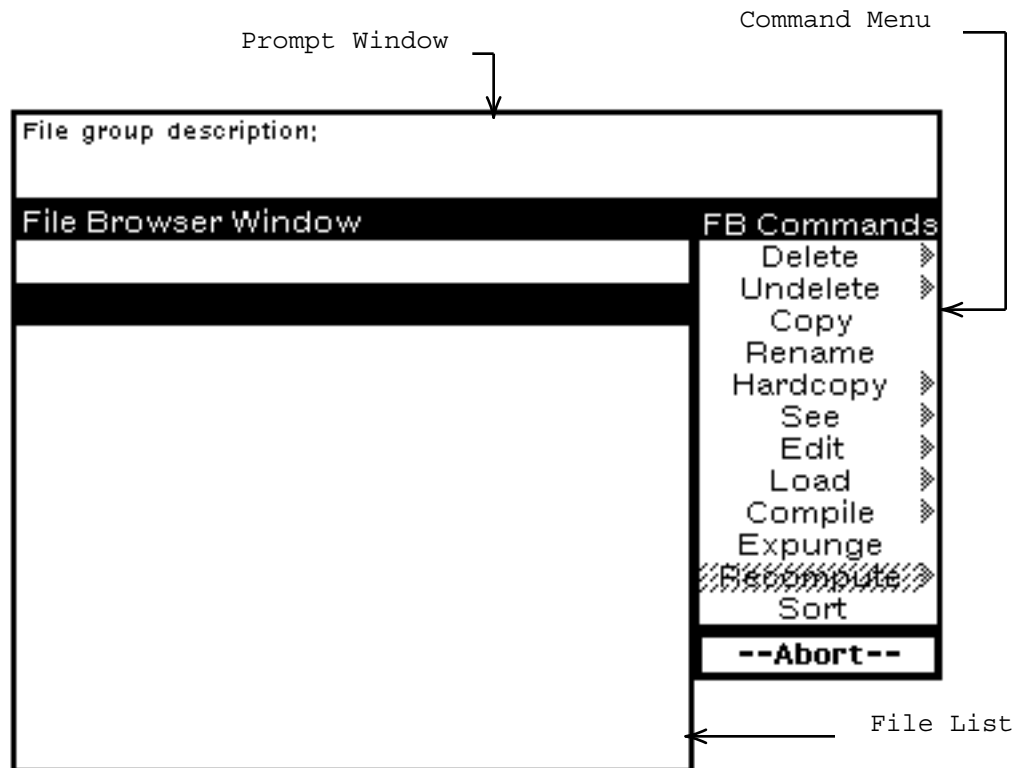


Figure 5-2. Parts of a FileBrowser Window

Now you do not need to continually type the directory command.

To use the FileBrowser, choose a file by pointing to the file with the mouse and pressing the left or middle mouse button. A small dark arrow appears to the left of the file name. Choose a command from the menu at the right. In Figure 5-3, the files OCH1.TEDIT;1, OCH10.TEDIT;1, and OCH11.TEDIT;1 have been selected.

The left mouse button only allows you to choose one file at a time. Even if you choose other files, only the last file you selected with the left mouse button will remain marked as chosen. When you use the middle mouse button to select a file, the file is added to those already chosen.

To unpick an already chosen file, hold the Control key down while pressing the middle mouse button.

{DSK}<users>porter>primer>*.*,* at 1			FB Commands	
Tot: 15 / 29 pgs Del: 0 / 0 pgs			Delete	▶
			Undelete	▶
			Copy	▶
			Rename	▶
			Hardcopy	▶
			See	▶
			Edit	▶
			Load	▶
			Compile	▶
			Expunge	▶
			Recompute	▶
			Sort	▶
			--Abort--	
Name	Pages	Cre		
▶ OCH1.TEDIT;1	1	6-		
▶ OCH10.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
▶ OCH11.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
OCH12.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
OCH13.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
OCH14.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
OCH2.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
OCH3.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
OCH4.TEDIT;1	2	6-		
OCH5.TEDIT;2	2	6-		
OCH5.TEDIT;1	2	6-		

Figure 5-3. Files Chosen

The next section contains a summary of the FileBrowser commands.

## FileBrowser Commands

**Delete** In the FileBrowser, this command marks a file, or files, for deletion (see Figure 5-4). These files are marked by a black line crossing through them. You may select and mark any number of files for deletion. **Delete** does not actually remove these files from the device. The **Expunge** command actually wipes out the files previously marked for deletion.

The screenshot shows a FileBrowser window with a title bar '{DSK}<users>porter>primer>\*.\*,\* at 1 FB Commands'. Below the title bar, it says 'Tot: 15 / 29 pgs Del: 3 / 5 pgs'. The main area is a table with three columns: 'Name', 'Pages', and 'Cre'. The table lists several files, some of which are marked for deletion with a black line through the name. To the right of the table is a vertical menu with the following options: Delete, Undelete, Copy, Rename, Hardcopy, See, Edit, Load, Compile, Expunge, Recompute, and Sort. Each option has a right-pointing arrow next to it.

Name	Pages	Cre
▶OCH1.TEDIT;1	1	6-
▶OCH10.TEDIT;1	2	6-
▶OCH11.TEDIT;1	2	6-
OCH12.TEDIT;1	2	6-
OCH13.TEDIT;1	2	6-
OCH14.TEDIT;1	2	6-
OCH2.TEDIT;1	2	6-
OCH3.TEDIT;1	2	6-
OCH4.TEDIT;1	2	6-
OCH5.TEDIT;2	2	6-
OCH5.TEDIT;1	2	6-
-----	-	-

Figure 5-4. Files Marked for Deletion

**Undelete** Undoes the delete command for one or more files. Undelete erases the black line through a file marked for deletion.

**Copy** This command copies the chosen file. The destination filename should be typed at a prompt that appears in the window above the FileBrowser. Wildcards do not work for this prompt. You must type the whole unquoted filename. If more than one file is chosen to be copied, you will be prompted for a directory name. The files will be copied into the directory you give, but with the same filenames as the ones they have in their original location.

**Rename** This command works much like the Copy command, but does not leave the original file. The chosen file will be renamed to the destination filename. You will be prompted, in the prompt window, for the destination filename. Give the complete unquoted filename. If more than one file is chose to be renamed, you will be prompted for a directory name. The files will be moved into the directory you give.

**Hardcopy** If you do not have a hardcopy device, using this command causes an error. Otherwise, it gives a hardcopy of the file.

**See** Shows you a file in a window. To use this command, choose a single filename, then the See command. You are prompted for a window. Each time the See command is chosen, a new window is opened to display the file.

**Edit** Calls the editor with the file as input. If the file is an executable one (i.e., Lisp code as opposed to a documentation file), only the FILECOMS list is edited. The FILECOMS list is the list of variables, lists, and

functions that are contained on that file. FileBrowser loads it and then allows you to edit the FILECOMS.

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Load      | Choose a file with the left mouse button, or a group of files with the middle mouse button. Once the filenames have been blackened, choose the Load command to load them all into Medley.   |
| Compile   | This command calls the file compiler with the chosen filename(s) as arguments. The compiler compiles a file found on a storage device ({DSK}), not the functions defined in the Medley image. If any functions on a loaded file have been changed, run the function (MAKEFILE 'filename) to write the current version before compiling it. Files do not have to be loaded to use the Compile command. |
| Expunge   | This command completely deletes all the marked files from the directory. This allows you to remove unwanted files from your storage device.   |
| Recompute | Choose this command when you know that the directory has been changed and should be reread (e.g., after creating new versions of a file).   |