
CD

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INTRODUCTION

The file CD implements a UNIX*-style facility for manipulating the connected directory. It also insures that the connected directory is always displayed.

CD *PATTERN*

[Exec command]

MODULE EXPLANATIONS

CD is defined as a command which allows low-overhead means of effecting many common changes of connected directory. Its behaviour is partly conditioned by three global variables:

CD.DEFAULT.HOST [Variable]

CD.DEFAULT.PREFIX [Variable]

CD.DEFAULT.USER [Variable]

CD.DEFAULT.HOST defaults to DSK. CD.DEFAULT.PREFIX defaults to the name (e.g. DSK) of the local disk volume on a Dandelion, otherwise NIL. CD.DEFAULT.USER defaults to the value of USERNAME, and is updated automatically after GREETing.

The value of CD is always a CONS-pair of the old and new connected directories.

On hosts which support some form of sub-directory, CD needs to know the character which is used to separate sub-directories. The table CD.OS.SEPRS is an a-list which determines this mapping - it is initialised to map UNIX* and VMS to "/" and DSK, NS and IFS to ">". To enter this table it looks up the host first in CD.OS.SEPRS directly, then via NETWORKOSTYPES. In the documentation which follows, ">" means whatever the separator is for the relevant host.

The possibilities for *pattern* are as follows:

empty

Connects to the directory determined by the conjunction of CD.DEFAULT.HOST, CD.DEFAULT.PREFIX and CD.DEFAULT.USER.

{anything}

Interprets *pattern* as a complete directory specification, and connects to it.

<anything

Interprets *pattern* as a directory specification to be qualified by CD.DEFAULT.HOST and CD.DEFAULT.PREFIX, and connects to it. For example if CD.DEFAULT.HOST is {server} and CD.DEFAULT.PREFIX is NIL, then CD <dir>sdir is equivalent to CD {server}<dir>sdir, whereas if

CD.DEFAULT.PREFIX was /user and server was known to be running UNIX*, then CD <dir/sdir> would be equivalent to CD {server}</user/dir/sdir>.

.>rest

Equivalent to CD rest. This is purely for compatability with UNIX*.

..>rest

Equivalent to peeling off one (sub-)directory from the currently connected directory, followed by CD rest. For example, if connected to {server}<dir>sdir>, then CD ..>sdir1 is equivalent to CD {server}<dir>sdir1>. Note that because of common lisp reader peculiarities, you cannot use .. alone under a common lisp read-table. The synonym << can be used instead.

otherwise

Treat *pattern* as a further specialisation of the current directory, and connect to the resulting sub-directory. For example, if connected to {server}<dir>sdir>, then CD ssdir is equivalent to CD{server}<dir>sdir>ssdir>.

Note that throughout, the closing ">" is optional.

Menu Interface

At any time you can left button in the window displaying the current connected directory, and see a menu of all the directories you have yet been connected to. Selecting one will move you there. You can also shift-select out of this menu into the current input stream. This latter is very useful when typing file names.

Middle buttonning in the directory display window will give you a menu of directories, followed by a menu of Connect/Browse/Delete. Connect does so, Browse brings up a file browser and Delete removes the directory from subsequent menus.

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