GLOSSARY

access permissions*   Determines what operations can be performed on a file.

alias*   A user-created C-Shell command defined in terms of other commands or programs. For example, if you type (or put in your `.cshrc` file)

```
alias runlde "lde ~/sysout -k xx"
```

then when you type runlde to the C-Shell, it acts as if you had typed

```
lde ~/sysout -k xx
```

backing store   A Xerox 1100 series workstation file, the virtual memory partition. This file stores pages as they are allocated or flushed from real memory.

byte code emulator   A byte-code instruction interpreter. Executes the Interlisp-D virtual machine instruction set compatibly with microcode for the Xerox workstations.

chmod*   A program used to change access permissions of a file.

chown*   A program used to change ownership of a file.

{DSK}   A host device name allowing users to access the SunOS file system. Uses conventions (e.g., version numbers and file name recognition which ignores the case of letters) similar to those used by the Xerox 1100 series workstation local disk device ({DSK}).

environment variable*   A name/value pair that is passed to subprocesses. Can be set from the shell with the setenv command. By convention, environment variable names use uppercase rather than lowercase letters, e.g., LDEDESTSYSOUT. The Medley environment variables are LDESRCESYSOUT, LDEDESTSYSOUT, LDEINIT, LDESHELL.

home directory*   The working directory when a user logs in.

host access key   A special code which must be entered to Medley to run Medley software on the Sun Workstation.

lde   Lisp development environment.

ldeether   A program produced during the software startup procedure; runs lde after enabling access to Xerox network protocol.

.login*   The name of a file in the home directory that is read by the shell when a user first logs in. Contains C-Shell commands.

Medley   The Venue programming environment; also, the name of the release. Supports Common Lisp and Interlisp; a library of utilities, graphics packages, applications; a complete windowing system; network protocols. Runs on both Xerox and Sun workstations.

NFS* Network File System; the way SunOS handles remote file systems.

pathnames* In UNIX, a position identifier of a file or directory within the file system tree structure.

An *absolute* pathname gives the position, beginning with the root directory, of the file or directory in the file system hierarchy. Each directory in the pathname is delimited by a slash (/).

A *relative* pathname locates the position of the desired file or directory from the working directory. Again, all directories in this pathname are delimited by the slash (/).

root directory* The root of the directory tree. Designated by a slash (/) at the *beginning* of an absolute pathname. Slashes elsewhere in a pathname are simply delimiters.

shell* Command interpreter (akin to the Medley Exec).

shell script* A file that contains shell commands. Can be run by typing the file name provided the user has execute permission on the file.

site initialization file A Lisp file, used when Medley is started up. Contains standardized information about the site environment such as pointers to fonts and site parameters.

SunOS Sun's version of UNIX.

suntools A Sun system window–based program tool. A program that allows all of the Sun window–based tools to run on the screen.
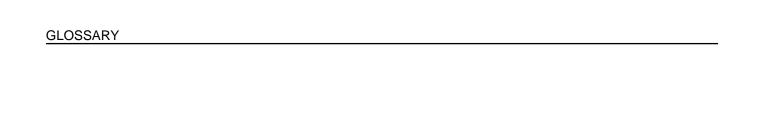
tar A program for copying data to and from magnetic tape.

{UNIX} A host device name allowing users to access the SunOS file system using UNIX naming conventions. Files on the {UNIX} device have no version numbers and file name recognition distinguishes between upper– and lowercase letters.

* Indicates a UNIX term. See UNIX documentation for full definition.

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