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Identification

Preparation of Path Names and Entry Names Acceptable to the File System

setpath, entryarg

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Purpose

Setpath and entryarg convert symbolic arguments to formats acceptable to file system primitives and/or library procedures.

Usage

call setpath (path, dir, entry);

```

    dcl path char(*),          /*path name to be prepared for
                               file system*/
        dir char(*) var,      /*directory path name derived
                               from path*/
        entry char(*);        /*entry name derived from path*/
  
```

The path name, path, is broken into a directory path name, dir, and an entry name, entry. dir is relative to the root directory and does not contain any "<".

The final character of dir will always be ">" and the final character of entry will be ">" if path ended with ">".

Examples (assume in all cases the working directory is ">wdir")

<u>path</u>	<u>dir</u>	<u>entry</u>
a>b<c	>wdir>a>	c
>a>b>c>	>a>b>	c>

call entryarg (path, dir, entry);

This procedure is the same as setpath except dir and entry will not end with ">". This procedure is provided for the use of already existing procedures which use it.

Examples (again assume the working directory is ">wdir").

<u>path</u>	<u>dir</u>	<u>entry</u>
a>b<c	>wdir>a	c
>a>b>c>	>a>b	c

Implementation

A fixed string form of path is created by cv_string (BY.10.03). If in entryarg, any trailing ">" will be removed from this fixed string. If path does not begin with ">" the working directory is appended to the beginning with a call to wdir (BY.17.01). A left to right scan is made for any "<"s; and if found, this character and all characters preceding it, to the previous ">", are removed. The string up to the last name is placed in dir and the last name of path is placed in entry. If in entryarg, the trailing ">" is removed from dir.