Title:

RC BASIC System
BCOPY
Operating Guide

AS REGNECENTRALEN

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RCSL No: 43-GL7523
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Abstract:

This manual describes how the DOMUS utility program BCOPY is used to copy a file contained in a logical disc into a DOMUS-file.

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<format>	<expr>	Output	Comments
---.##	-20	-20.00	The second and third minus signs are treated as # on output.
---.##	-200	******	Too many digits to the left of the decimal point.
---.##	2	ΔΔ2.00	

Note that <format> may include a floating sign (++ or --) or a floating dollar sign ($$), as described below, but not both.

e. Fixed dollar sign ($)

A fixed dollar sign appears as a single dollar ($) sign in either the first or the second character position in the <format> field, causing a dollar ($) sign to be output in that position. If the dollar sign ($) is in the second position, it must be preceded by a fixed sign (+ or -).

A fixed dollar sign ($) causes leading zeroes in the value of <expr> to be replaced by blanks.

<format>	<expr>	Output	Comments
-$###.##	30.512	Δ$Δ30.51	
$###.##+	-30.512	$Δ30.51-	

f. Floating dollar sign ($$)

A floating dollar sign appears as two or more dollar ($$) signs beginning in either the first or the second character position in the <format> field. If the dollar signs ($$) start in the second position, they must be preceded by a fixed sign (+ or -).

A floating dollar sign ($$) causes a dollar ($) sign to be placed immediately before the first digit of the <expr> value.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

When the RC BASIC System uses the file-system based on logical discs, the files generated by RC BASIC cannot afterwards be used as ordinary DOMUS-files. By means of the DOMUS utility program BCOPY it is possible to copy a file contained in a logical disc into a DOMUS-file. The logical disc concept is described in details in ref. [1] and ref [2].

2. PARAMETER FORMAT.

The syntax of the call of BCOPY follows the general rules given in ref. [3]. The program is called as follows:

```
BCOPY IN.<ld-device> LD.'<ld-name>'
      F.'<b filename>' OUT.<d filename>
```

<ld-device>: The name of a logical disc device, i.e. LDDV1, LDDV2 . . . LDDV5 (see ref. [2]).

<ld-name>: The name of a logical disc. The parameter is given as a text, i.e. surrounded by '.

<b filename>: The name of a BASIC-file. The parameter is given as a text, i.e. surrounded by '.

<d filename>: The name of a DOMUS-file (max. 5 characters).

The function of the program is as follows:
A search is made in the logical disc device <ld-device> for the logical disc <ld-name>. In the catalog of this logical disc a search is made for the BASIC-file <b filename>, and this file is copied into the DOMUS file <d filename>.

It should be noticed, that only sequential BASIC-files can be copied.

Examples:

```
BCOPY  IN.LDDV1  LD.'LIB' F.'PROGRAM1'  OUT.PROG1
```

(The BASIC-file, PROGRAM1 in the logical disc LIB on the logical disc device LDDV1 is copied into the DOMUS-file PROG1.)
The same example can be written as follows:

```
BCOPY  LDDV1  'LIB'  'PROGRAM1'  PROG1
```

3. SPECIAL MESSAGES. 3.

Besides the standard error messages mentioned in ref. [3], the following messages may occur, when BCOPY is used:

0200 xxx NOT ENOUGH ARGUMENTS

is given if one or more parameters are missing.

0100 FILE UNKNOWN

is given if <b filename> was not found.

0110 LD UNKNOWN

is given if <ld-name> was not found.

0111 DEVICE UNKNOWN

is given if <ld-device> was not found.

0116 LD RESERVED ON DEVICE

is given if <ld-name> is reserved. The logical disc device must be RESET (see ref. [2]).

0106 FILE IN USE

is given if <b filename> is being used. The logical disc device must be RESET (see ref. [2]).

0110 ILLEGAL FILE OPERATION

is given if an attempt is made to copy a random-file.

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A user can connect his terminal to one logical disc at a time. This is done by means of the CONNECT command, which gives him read access, possibly together with other users, to the files in that logical disc.

If, however, the user correctly specifies the protection key of a logical disc in the CONNECT command, the logical disc is reserved for writing and he becomes its exclusive user. He may now CREATE, DELETE, RENAME, or write to files in that logical disc, and no other user may connect his terminal to it.

CONNECT and other commands related to the use of logical discs are described in the remaining sections of this chapter, while CREATE, DELETE, RENAME, and other statements related to the use of files are described in Chapter 8.

7.2 CONNECT

Format

CONNECT <ldname> [,<expr>]

<ldname>: a logical disc expressed as a string literal or by means of a variable.

<expr>: a numeric expression which evaluates to the protection key.

Use

As a command or statement to connect the user's terminal to a logical disc.

Remarks

1. If the user CONNECTs without specifying a protection key, he may only read from the logical disc <ldname>.

2. If the user specifies a protection key and the value is correct, he becomes the exclusive user of <ldname> and may now write to as well as read from <ldname>, whereas no other user may CONNECT his terminal to <ldname>.

3. If a CONNECT command is given from a terminal which is already connected to a logical disc, a RELEASE command (see Sect. 7.7) will be automatically executed.

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