

Title

[M-5] `chdir()` — Manipulate directories

Syntax

string scalar `pwd()`

void `chdir(string scalar dirpath)`

real scalar `_chdir(string scalar dirpath)`

void `mkdir(string scalar dirpath)`

void `mkdir(string scalar dirpath, real scalar public)`

real scalar `_mkdir(string scalar dirpath)`

real scalar `_mkdir(string scalar dirpath, real scalar public)`

void `rmdir(string scalar dirpath)`

real scalar `_rmdir(string scalar dirpath)`

Description

`pwd()` returns the full name (path) of the current working directory.

`chdir(dirpath)` changes the current working directory to *dirpath*. `chdir()` aborts with error if the directory does not exist or the operating system cannot change to it.

`_chdir(dirpath)` does the same thing but returns 170 (a return code) when `chdir()` would abort. `_chdir()` returns 0 if it is successful.

`mkdir(dirpath)` and `mkdir(dirpath, public)` create directory *dirpath*. `mkdir()` aborts with error if the directory already exists or cannot be created. If *public* \neq 0 is specified, the directory is given permissions so that everyone can read it; otherwise, it is given the usual permissions.

`_mkdir(dirpath)` and `_mkdir(dirpath, public)` do the same thing but return 693 (a return code) when `mkdir()` would abort. `_mkdir()` returns 0 if it is successful.

`rmdir(dirpath)` removes directory *dirpath*. `rmdir()` aborts with error if the directory does not exist, is not empty, or the operating system refuses to remove it.

`_rmdir(dirpath)` does the same thing but returns 693 (a return code) when `rmdir()` would abort. `_rmdir()` returns 0 if it is successful.

Conformability

```

pwd():
    result:    1 × 1

chdir(dirpath):
    dirpath:  1 × 1
    result:    void

_chdir(dirpath):
    dirpath:  1 × 1
    result:    1 × 1

mkdir(dirpath, public):
    dirpath:  1 × 1
    public:   1 × 1 (optional)
    result:    void

_mkdir(dirpath, public):
    dirpath:  1 × 1
    public:   1 × 1 (optional)
    result:    1 × 1

rmdir(dirpath):
    dirpath:  1 × 1
    result:    void

_rmdir(dirpath):
    dirpath:  1 × 1
    result:    1 × 1

```

Diagnostics

`pwd()` never aborts with error, but it can return "" if the operating system does not know or does not have a name for the current directory (which happens when another process removes the directory in which you are working).

`chdir(dirpath)` aborts with error if the directory does not exist or the operating system cannot change to it.

`_chdir(dirpath)` never aborts with error; it returns 0 on success and 170 on failure.

`mkdir(dirpath)` and `mkdir(dirpath, public)` abort with error if the directory already exists or the operating system cannot change to it.

`_mkdir(dirpath)` and `_mkdir(dirpath, public)` never abort with error; they return 0 on success and 693 on failure.

`rmdir(dirpath)` aborts with error if the directory does not exist, is not empty, or the operating system cannot remove it.

`_rmdir(dirpath)` never aborts with error; it returns 0 on success and 639 on failure.

Also See

[M-4] `io` — I/O functions