chdir() — Manipulate directories

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 ≠ 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.

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)
Conformability

pwd():
  result: 1 × 1

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

_dirchdir(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.

_dirchdir(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 693 on failure.
Also see

[M-4] IO — I/O functions