ACOPY - Advanced File Copy

*ACOPY infile,outfile,{,B={0}{hhh}}{,T=nn}{,S={D}{-S}{-I}{P}}

INTERRUPTABLE

OPERATION: All data is copied from the input file to the output file. infile and outfile may include a unit number (e.g. MYFILE/1 for the file called MYFILE on unit 1). infile may contain wildcards < and > that operate the same as for the FILES command. If infile is just a unit number (e.g. /1) then the file name is treated as a wildcard.

Either infile or outfile (or both!) may be used as a device driver. If either is used as a device driver, then infile must be explicitly named (i.e. it must not contain any wildcards). To copy a device driver rather than use it, use the D=0 and/or S=0 options.

Normally, the written file is read back and verified, with the result printed on the console.

If the copy operation will overwrite an existing file, the user will be asked for permission to replace the file. (This could occur for several files if infile contains any wildcards.)

If the copy operation would either read a read-protected file or replace a kill-protected file, then the file will not be copied, and the user will be notified on the console. (This could occur for several files if infile contains any wildcards.)

outfile will be assigned the same file type and protection attributes as infile (or each matching infile if wildcards are present), unless either file is used as a device driver. (If infile is a used as device driver, outfile's file type may be set with the T=nn option.)

ARGUMENTS

B=0 tells ACOPY not to tune outfile's block size. Without this option, the block size will be tuned to minimize the required disk space and speed up access. (If infile is a normal file, then outfile's block size will be the same as infile's. If infile is used as a device driver, then outfile's block size will be the default block size, 4c0h.

B=hhh tells ACOPY the maximum allowed block size when tuning outfile's block size. (hhh must be greater than 100h.) With no B= option, the maximum allowed block size when tuning is 9C0h.

T=nn If infile is not used as a device driver, this tells ACOPY to copy only files with the specified type. nn may have any of the following forms (and works the same as the FILES command, with the addition of T=D):

T=a where a is a single ASCII character copies only normal non-image files of type a

T=D copies only device driver files

T=I copies only image files of type I.

T=Ia where a is a single ASCII character copies only image files of type Ia

T=#h where h is a 1- or 2-digit hex number copies only non-image files of type h. (This allows filtering for files whose type is a non-printing character.)

T=I#h where h is a 1- or 2-digit hex number copies only image files of type hh. (This allows filtering for files whose type is a non-printing character.)

T=nn If infile is used as a device driver, this assigns type nn to outfile, with the above rules.

S={D}{S}{-I}{-P}

D tells ACOPY to copy infile to outfile even if it is a device driver. (Otherwise if infile is a device driver, it will be invoked to receive the data that is to be written to outfile.)

S tells ACOPY to replace an existing device driver outfile. Otherwise, if outfile exists and is a device driver, then it will be invoked to receive the data from infile.

-I tells ACOPY to copy information-protected files too. Otherwise, information-protected files will not be copied.

-P tells ACOPY to override any protection attributes that might prevent a file from being copied, such as read-protect on infile or kill-protect on an existing outfile.

infile may take the following forms. In all cases, the file name may or may not include a unit number. If no unit number is specified, then PTDOS's default unit number will be used:

infile may be any legal PTDOS file name. This form will cause a single file to be copied.

The following forms are only allowed if neither infile nor outfile is to be used as a device driver.

<infile causes all qualified files whose names end with infile to be copied.

infile> causes all qualified files whose names begin with infile to be copied.

<infile> causes all qualified files whose names contain infile to be copied.

outfile may take the following forms. In all cases, the file will not be copied if outfile resolves to the same name and unit number as infile.

/u where u is a unit number, causes the file to be written to unit u, with the same name as infile.

The following forms are only allowed if infile contains no wildcards.

outfile causes the file to be named outfile, and written to the default unit.

outfile/u where u is a unit number, causes the file to be named outfile, and written to unit u.

EXAMPLES

*ACOPY FRED,ETHYL

Copies file FRED on the default unit to a file called ETHYL, also on the default unit

*ACOPY RICKY,/1

Copies file RICKY on the default unit (which must not be unit 1) to RICKY on unit 1

*ACOPY RINGO/1

Copies file RINGO from unit 1 to the default unit (which must not be unit 1)

*ACOPY /1,/0,T=IG
*ACOPY >/1,/0,T=IG
*ACOPY </1,/0,T=IG

All these variations will copy all image files of type IG on unit 1 to the same name and type files on unit 0

*ACOPY DIS>,/1,S=-I-P,B=0

Copies all files that begin with DIS on the default unit (which must not be 1), including information-protected (hidden) files to the same name and type files on unit 1. Copy the files even if they have protection attributes that would otherwise block copying. Do not tune the files' block sizes - use the block sizes found in the source files.

*ACOPY <LUCY/1,/0,T=$

Copies all non-image files on unit 1 whose names end with LUCY and whose file type is $ to unit 0

*ACOPY XMODEM,WILMA,T=X

(Assuming XMODEM is type D - a device driver) Receives a file from device driver XMODEM and writes it to a file called WILMA on the default unit, assigning it file type X. Write-verification is only possible if the received file is smaller than ACOPY's buffer (about 24K-bytes).

*ACOPY XMODEM,WILMA,S=S

(Assuming XMODEM is type D - a device driver) copies device driver XMODEM on the default unit to a new device driver called WILMA, also on the default unit

*ACOPY FRED,XMODEM

(Assuming XMODEM is type D - a device driver) sends file FRED (on the default unit) to device driver XMODEM. Note that write-verification is impossible when the destination is a device driver.

*ACOPY FRED,XMODEM,S=D

Copies file FRED (of whatever type it might have) to a file called XMODEM, giving it the same file type as FRED. If XMODEM

exists already as a device driver, it will be overwritten (after asking the user for permission).

*ACOPY <SYS>/1,/0,S=SD-I-P

Copies any file on unit 1 whose name contains “SYS” to a file of the same name on unit 0. If any such file is a device driver, just copy it. If such a file already exists on unit 0 and is a device driver, don’t use it as a device driver either - ask the user if it should be overwritten. Override any protections, and include also any matching files that are information-protected.