

Open Object Rexx™

Unix Extensions Reference

Version 4.1.0 Edition

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by

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Table of Contents

About This Book	v
1. Related Information	v
2. How to Read the Syntax Diagrams	v
3. A Note About Program Examples in this Document	vi
4. Getting Help	vi
4.1. The Rexx Language Association Mailing List	vi
4.2. The Open Object Rexx SourceForge Site	vii
4.3. comp.lang.rexx Newsgroup	viii
1. Process and Thread Functions.....	1
1.1. SysGetpid	1
1.2. SysGetppid	1
1.3. SysGettid	1
2. User and Group Functions.....	3
2.1. SysGetegid	3
2.2. SysGeteuid	3
2.3. SysGetgid	3
2.4. SysGetgrgid	4
2.5. SysGetgrnam	5
2.6. SysGetpgrp	6
2.7. SysGetpwnam	6
2.8. SysGetpwuid	7
2.9. SysGetuid	8
2.10. SysSetegid	9
2.11. SysSeteuid	9
2.12. SysSetgid	10
2.13. SysSetpgid	10
2.14. SysSetpgrp	11
2.15. SysSetuid	11
3. File and File System Functions.....	13
3.1. SysAccess	13
3.2. SysChmod	13
3.3. SysChown	14
3.4. SysChroot	14
3.5. SysEuidaccess (not available on all systems)	15
3.6. SysGetdirlist	15
3.7. SysLchown	16
3.8. SysLink	16
3.9. SysMkdir	17
3.10. SysRmdir	17
3.11. SysStat	18
3.12. SysSymlink	19
3.13. SysUmask	20
3.14. SysUname	20
3.15. SysWordexp	21

4. Extended Attribute Functions	23
4.1. SysGetxattr (not available on all systems)	23
4.2. SysListxattr (not available on all systems)	23
4.3. SysRemovexattr (not available on all systems)	24
4.4. SysSetxattr (not available on all systems)	24
5. Name Lookup Functions	27
5.1. SysGethostname	27
5.2. SysGetservbyname	27
5.3. SysGetservbyport	28
5.4. SysGettzname1	29
5.5. SysGettzname2	29
6. Miscellaneous Functions	31
6.1. SysCrypt	31
6.2. SysGetsid	31
6.3. SysGeterrno	31
6.4. SysGeterrnomsg	32
6.5. SysGetsizeofptr	32
6.6. SysSetsid	33
6.7. SysSignal	33
A. Notices	37
A.1. Trademarks	37
A.2. Source Code For This Document	38
B. Common Public License Version 1.0	39
B.1. Definitions	39
B.2. Grant of Rights	39
B.3. Requirements	40
B.4. Commercial Distribution	40
B.5. No Warranty	41
B.6. Disclaimer of Liability	41
B.7. General	42
Index	43

About This Book

This book describes extensions to the Open Object Rexx Interpreter that are specific to Unix-like operating system. The extensions are in a number of categories.

This book is intended for people who plan to develop applications using ooRexx and one or more of the Unix specific classes. In general no special knowledge of Unix programming is needed to use the Unix extensions. Therefore this book is applicable for users ranging in experience from the novice ooRexx programmer, to the experienced application developer.

This book is a reference rather than a tutorial. It assumes the reader has some exposure to object-oriented programming concepts and Rexx programming.

1. Related Information

See also: *Open Object Rexx: Reference*

2. How to Read the Syntax Diagrams

Throughout this book, syntax is described using the structure defined below.

- Read the syntax diagrams from left to right, from top to bottom, following the path of the line.

The >>--- symbol indicates the beginning of a statement.

The ---> symbol indicates that the statement syntax is continued on the next line.

The >--- symbol indicates that a statement is continued from the previous line.

The --->< symbol indicates the end of a statement.

Diagrams of syntactical units other than complete statements start with the >--- symbol and end with the ---> symbol.

- Required items appear on the horizontal line (the main path).

```
>>-STATEMENT--required_item-----><
```

- Optional items appear below the main path.

```
>>-STATEMENT--+-+-----><
               +-optional_item-+
```

- If you can choose from two or more items, they appear vertically, in a stack. If you must choose one of the items, one item of the stack appears on the main path.

```
>>-STATEMENT--+-required_choice1-+-----><
               +-required_choice2-+
```

- If choosing one of the items is optional, the entire stack appears below the main path.

```
>>-STATEMENT--+-+-----><
               +-optional_choice1-+
               +-optional_choice2-+
```

- If one of the items is the default, it appears above the main path and the remaining choices are shown below.

```

      +-default_choice--+
>>-STATEMENT--+-+-----+-----><
      +-optional_choice--+
      +-optional_choice--+

```

- An arrow returning to the left above the main line indicates an item that can be repeated.

```

      +-----+
      V       |
>>-STATEMENT----repeatabl_item+-----><

```

A repeat arrow above a stack indicates that you can repeat the items in the stack.

- A set of vertical bars around an item indicates that the item is a fragment, a part of the syntax diagram that appears in greater detail below the main diagram.

```

>>-STATEMENT--| fragment |-----><

```

fragment:

```

|---expansion_provides_greater_detail-----|

```

- Language keywords appear in uppercase (for example, SAY). They must be spelled exactly as shown but you can type them in upper, lower, or mixed case. Variables appear in all lowercase letters (for example, parm_x). They represent user-supplied names or values.
- Class and method names appear in mixed case (for example, .Object~new). They must be spelled exactly as shown but you can type them in upper, lower, or mixed case.
- If punctuation marks, parentheses, arithmetic operators, or such symbols are shown, you must enter them as part of the syntax.

The following example shows how the syntax is described:

```

      +-,-----+
      V       |
>>-MAX(----number+---)-----><

```

3. A Note About Program Examples in this Document

The program examples in this document are rendered in a mono-spaced font that is not completely compatible for cut-and-paste functionality. Pasting text into an editor could result in some characters outside of the standard ASCII character set. Specifically, single-quote and double-quote characters are sometimes converted incorrectly when pasted into an editor.

4. Getting Help

The Open Object Rexx Project has a number of methods to obtain help for ooRexx. These methods, in no particular order of preference, are listed below.

4.1. The Rexx Language Association Mailing List

The *Rexx Language Association* (<http://www.rexxla.org/>) maintains a mailing list for its members. This mailing list is only available to RexxLA members thus you will need to join RexxLA in order to get on the list. The dues for RexxLA membership are small and are charged on a yearly basis. For details on joining RexxLA please refer to the *RexxLA Home Page* (<http://rexxla.org/>) or the *RexxLA Membership Application* (<http://www.rexxla.org/rexxla/join.html>) page.

4.2. The Open Object Rexx SourceForge Site

The Open Object Rexx Project (<http://www.oorexx.org/>) utilizes *SourceForge* (<http://sourceforge.net/>) to house the *ooRexx Project* (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/oorexx>) source repositories, mailing lists and other project features. Here is a list of some of the most useful facilities.

The ooRexx Forums

The ooRexx project maintains a set of forums that anyone may contribute to or monitor. They are located on the *ooRexx Forums* (http://sourceforge.net/forum/?group_id=119701) page. There are currently three forums available: Help, Developers and Open Discussion. In addition, you can monitor the forums via email.

The Developer Mailing List

You can subscribe to the oorexx-devel mailing list at *ooRexx Mailing List Subscriptions* (http://sourceforge.net/mail/?group_id=119701) page. This list is for discussing ooRexx project development activities and future interpreter enhancements. It also supports a historical archive of past messages.

The Users Mailing List

You can subscribe to the oorexx-users mailing list at *ooRexx Mailing List Subscriptions* (http://sourceforge.net/mail/?group_id=119701) page. This list is for discussing using ooRexx. It also supports a historical archive of past messages.

The Announcements Mailing List

You can subscribe to the oorexx-announce mailing list at *ooRexx Mailing List Subscriptions* (http://sourceforge.net/mail/?group_id=119701) page. This list is only used to announce significant ooRexx project events.

The Bug Mailing List

You can subscribe to the oorexx-bugs mailing list at *ooRexx Mailing List Subscriptions* (http://sourceforge.net/mail/?group_id=119701) page. This list is only used for monitoring changes to the ooRexx bug tracking system.

Bug Reports

You can create a bug report at *ooRexx Bug Report* (http://sourceforge.net/tracker/?group_id=119701&atid=684730) page. Please try to provide as much information in the bug report as possible so that the developers can determine the problem as

quickly as possible. Sample programs that can reproduce your problem will make it easier to debug reported problems.

Request For Enhancement

You can suggest ooRexx features at the *ooRexx Feature Requests* (http://sourceforge.net/tracker/?group_id=119701&atid=684733) page.

Patch Reports

If you create an enhancement patch for ooRexx please post the patch using the *ooRexx Patch Report* (http://sourceforge.net/tracker/?group_id=119701&atid=684732) page. Please provide as much information in the patch report as possible so that the developers can evaluate the enhancement as quickly as possible.

Please do not post bug patches here, instead you should open a bug report and attach the patch to it.

4.3. comp.lang.rexx Newsgroup

The comp.lang.rexx (news:comp.lang.rexx) newsgroup is a good place to obtain help from many individuals within the Rexx community. You can obtain help on Open Object Rexx or on any number of other Rexx interpreters and tools.

Chapter 1. Process and Thread Functions

This chapter covers the available process and thread functions.

1.1. SysGetpid

>>-SysGetpid()-----><

Returns

Gets the current process id.

This function uses the `getpid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current numerical process id.

Example:

```
/* get the current process id */  
  
mypid = SysGetpid()
```

1.2. SysGetppid

>>-SysGetppid()-----><

Returns

Gets the parent process id of the current process.

This function uses the `getppid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current parent process id.

Example:

```
/* get the parent process id */  
  
myppid = SysGetppid()
```

1.3. SysGettid

>>-SysGettid()-----><

Returns

Gets the current thread id.

This function uses the `pthread_self()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current numerical thread id.

Example:

```
/* get the current thread id */
```

```
mytid = SysGettid()
```

Chapter 2. User and Group Functions

This chapter covers the available user and group functions.

2.1. SysGetegid

>>-SysGetegid()-----><

Returns

Gets the current numerical effective group id.

This function uses the `getegid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current numerical effective group id.

Example:

```
/* get the current effective group id */  
  
myegid = SysGetegid()
```

2.2. SysGeteuid

>>-SysGeteuid()-----><

Returns

Gets the current numerical effective user id.

This function uses the `geteuid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current numerical effective user id.

Example:

```
/* get the current effective user id */  
  
myeuid = SysGeteuid()
```

2.3. SysGetgid

>>-SysGetgid()-----><

Returns

Gets the current numerical group id.

This function uses the `getgid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current numerical group id.

Example:

```
/* get the current group id */  
  
mygid = SysGetgid()
```

2.4. SysGetgrgid

>>-SysGetgrgid(gid, option)-----><

Returns

Returns information about a group.

This function uses the `getgrgid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

gid

The numerical group id.

option

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"NAME"

The group name.

"GROUP"

The numerical group id.

"MEMBERS"

The members of the group are returned in an array.

"PASSWORD"

Always returns a zero-length string.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

```
/* the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora */

SysGetpwgid(100, "n")    -->  users
SysGetpwgid(100, "g")    -->  100
SysGetpwgid(100, "m")    -->  an ooRexx array with the member user names
SysGetpwgid(100, "p")    -->  ""
```

2.5. SysGetgrnam

```
>>-SysGetgrnam(grpname, option)-----><
```

Returns

Returns information about a group.

This function uses the `getgrnam()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

grpname

The group name.

option

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"NAME"

The group name.

"GROUP"

The numerical group id.

"MEMBERS"

The members of the group are returned in an array.

"PASSWORD"

Always returns a zero-length string.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

```
/* the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora */

SysGetpwgrp("users", "n")    -->  users
SysGetpwgrp("users", "g")    -->  100
SysGetpwgrp("users", "m")    -->  an ooRexx array with the member user names
```

```
SysGetpgrp("users", "p")    --> ""
```

2.6. SysGetpgrp

```
>>-SysGetpgrp()-----><
```

Returns

Gets the current numerical process group id.

This function uses the `getpgrp()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current numerical process group id.

Example:

```
/* get the current process group id */  
  
mypgrp = SysGetpgrp()
```

2.7. SysGetpwnam

```
>>-SysGetpwnam(username, option)-----><
```

Returns

Returns information about a user.

This function uses the `getpwnam()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

username

The user name.

option

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"NAME"

The user name.

"USER"

The numerical user id.

"GROUP"

The numerical group id of the user.

"REALNAME"

The user's full (real) name.

"DIRECTORY"

The user's home directory.

"SHELL"

The user's default shell.

"PASSWORD"

Always returns a zero-length string.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

/ the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora */*

```

SysGetpwnam("dashley", "n")    --> dashley
SysGetpwnam("dashley", "u")    --> 500
SysGetpwnam("dashley", "g")    --> 500
SysGetpwnam("dashley", "r")    --> David Ashley
SysGetpwnam("dashley", "d")    --> /home/dashley
SysGetpwnam("dashley", "s")    --> bash
SysGetpwnam("dashley", "p")    --> ""

```

2.8. SysGetpwuid

```
>>-SysGetpwuid(uid, option)-----><
```

Returns

Returns information about a user.

This function uses the `getpwuid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

uid

The numerical user id.

option

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"NAME"

The user name.

"USER"

The numerical user id.

"GROUP"

The numerical group id of the user.

"REALNAME"

The user's full (real) name.

"DIRECTORY"

The user's home directory.

"SHELL"

The user's default shell.

"PASSWORD"

Always returns a zero-length string.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

/ the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora */*

```
SysGetpwuid(500, "n")    --> dashley
SysGetpwuid(500, "u")    --> 500
SysGetpwuid(500, "g")    --> 500
SysGetpwuid(500, "r")    --> David Ashley
SysGetpwuid(500, "d")    --> /home/dashley
SysGetpwuid(500, "s")    --> bash
SysGetpwuid(500, "p")    --> ""
```

2.9. SysGetuid

```
>>-SysGetuid()-----><
```

Returns

Gets the current numerical user id.

This function uses the `getuid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current numerical user id.

Example:

```
/* get the current user id */

myuid = SysGetuid()
```

2.10. SysSetegid

```
>>-SysSetegid(gid)-----><
```

Returns

Set the numerical effective group id.

This function uses the `setegid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

gid

The new numerical effective group id.

Returns zero on success or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the effective group id to 520 */

call SysSetegid 520
```

2.11. SysSeteuid

```
>>-SysSeteuid(euid)-----><
```

Returns

Set the numerical effective user id.

This function uses the `seteuid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

uid

The new numerical effective user id.

Returns zero on success or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the effective user id to 520 */  
  
call SysSeteuid 520
```

2.12. SysSetgid

```
>>-SysSetgid(gid)-----><
```

Returns

Set the numerical group id.

This function uses the `setgid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

gid

The new numerical group id.

Returns zero on success or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the group id to 520 */  
  
call SysSetgid 520
```

2.13. SysSetpgid

```
>>-SysSetpgid(pid, pgid)-----><
```

Returns

Set a numerical process id to use the specified process group id.

This function uses the `setpgid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

pid

The process id to modify.

pgid

The new process group id.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set process group id */

call SysSetpgid 9321, 520
```

2.14. SysSetpgrp

>>-SysSetpgrp()-----><

Returns

Sets the current numerical process usr id to zero and the group id to zero.

This function uses the `setpgrp()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the current process group id */

call SysSetpgrp
```

2.15. SysSetuid

>>-SysSetuid(uid)-----><

Returns

Set the numerical user id.

This function uses the `setuid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

uid

The new numerical user id.

Returns zero on success or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the user id to 520 */
```

```
call SysSetuid 520
```

Chapter 3. File and File System Functions

This chapter covers the available file and file system functions.

3.1. SysAccess

```
>>-SysAccess(file, mode)-----><
```

Returns

Checks to see if the user has access permissions on a file.

This function uses the `access()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

file

The path/file name to check access permissions.

mode

The access permissions to check on the file. Must be a decimal number.

Returns zero on success (all access rights available) or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* do others have write permission on the file? */  
  
retc = SysAccess("/home/dashley/temp.txt", 2)
```

3.2. SysChmod

```
>>-SysChmod(file, mode)-----><
```

Returns

Sets the mode bits of a file.

This function uses the `chmod()` C API to perform the action.

You must be the owner of the file or root in order for this function to be successful.

Parameter:

file

The path/file name to to modify the mode bits.

mode

The new and complete list of bits. Note that it is not possible to unset bits with this function except through this argument. This parameter must be a decimal number.

Returns zero on success (all access rights available) or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the mode bits on a file */

retc = SysChmod("/home/dashley/temp.txt", "rwxrwxr-x")
retc = SysChmod("/home/dashley/temp.txt", "rwSrwsr-x")
```

3.3. SysChown

```
>>-SysChown(srcpath, uid, gid)-----><
```

Returns

Change the user and group ownership attributes of a file.

This function uses the `chown()` C API to perform the action.

You must be the owner of the file or root in order for this function to be successful.

Parameter:

srcpath

The path/filename of the source file to change.

uid

The new numerical user id.

gid

The new numerical group id.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* change the ownership attributes of a file */

call SysChown "/home/username/myfile", 501, 530
```

3.4. SysChroot

```
>>-SysChroot(srcpath)-----><
```

Returns

Change the root directory of the current process.

This function uses the `chroot()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

srcpath

The new root subdirectory base path.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* change the ownership attributes of a file */

call SysChroot "/home/username/"
```

3.5. SysEuidaccess (not available on all systems)

```
>>-SysEuidaccess(file, mode)-----><
```

Returns

Checks to see if the effective user has access permissions on a file.

This function uses the `euidaccess()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

file

The path/file name to check access permissions.

mode

The access permissions to check on the file. Must be a decimal number.

Returns zero on success (all access rights available) or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* do others have write permission on the file? */

retc = SysEuidaccess("/home/dashley/temp.txt", 2)
```

3.6. SysGetdirlist

```
>>-SysGetdirlist(dir)-----><
```

Returns an ooRexx array of the file name(s) contained in a subdirectory.

The returned array will contain ALL file names including files usually not displayed (hidden files). The ooRexx array list of files is NOT sorted. The array will be empty if an error occurs opening the subdirectory.

This function uses the `opendir()`, `closedir()` and `readdir()` C APIs to perform the action.

Parameter:

dir

The subdirectory to be listed.

Returns an ooRexx array.

Example:

```
/* get the subdirectory entries */

arr = SysGetdirlist("./")
do entry over arr
  say entry
end
```

3.7. SysLchown

>>-SysLchown(srcpath, uid, gid)-----><

Returns

Change the user and group ownership attributes of a symbolic link.

This function uses the `lchown()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

srcpath

The path/filename of the source file to change.

uid

The new numerical user id.

gid

The new numerical group id.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* change the ownership attributes of a symbolic link */

call SysLchown "/home/username/myfile", 501, 530
```


3.8. SysLink

```
>>-SysLink(srcpath, targetpath)-----><
```

Returns

Create a symbolic (hard) link.

This function uses the `link()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

srcpath

The path/filename of the source file.

targetpath

The new path/filename that will become the hard link.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* create a new link */

call SysLink "/pub", "/home/username/myownpublink"
```

3.9. SysMkdir

```
>>-SysMkdir(dir, mode)-----><
```

Returns

Create a subdirectory.

This function uses the `mkdir()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

dir

The new subdirectory name.

mode

The mode (decimal number) for the new subdirectory.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* create a new subdir */

retc = SysMkdir("./pub", b2d("111111101"))
```

3.10. SysRmdir

```
>>-SysRmdir(dir)-----><
```

Returns

Remove a subdirectory.

This function uses the `rmdir()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

dir

The subdirectory to remove.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* remove a subdir */  
  
retc = SysRmdir("./pub")
```

3.11. SysStat

```
>>-SysStat(file, option)-----><
```

Returns

Returns information about a file.

This function uses the `stat64()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

file

The path/file name.

option

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"DEVICE"

The file's owning device id.

"INODE"

The inode number.

"PERMISSIONS"

The permissions in a 10 character string similar to that produced by the shell command "ls -l".

"NUMBERLINKS"

The number of links to the file.

"UID"

The file's owner numerical user id.

"GID"

The file's numerical group id.

"REALDEV"

The file's real device id (if any).

"SIZE"

The file's size in bytes.

"ACCESS"

The file's last access timestamp in the form YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.

"MODIFIED"

The file's last modified timestamp in the form YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.

"CHANGED"

The file's last changed timestamp in the form YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

```
/* the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora 12 */
```

```
SysStat("/home/dashley/temp.txt", "n") --> 1
SysStat("/home/dashley/temp.txt", "u") --> 500
SysStat("/home/dashley/temp.txt", "g") --> 500
SysStat("/home/dashley/temp.txt", "s") --> 427
SysStat("/home/dashley/temp.txt", "a") --> 2009-12-02 13:22:16
```

3.12. SysSymlink

```
>>-SysSymlink(srcpath, targetpath)-----><
```

Returns

Create a symbolic (soft) link.

This function uses the `symlink()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

srcpath

The path/filename of the source file.

targetpath

The new path/filename that will become the soft link.

Returns zero on success and -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* create a new symlink */  
  
call SysSymlink "/pub", "/home/username/myownpublink"
```

3.13. SysUmask

>>-SysUmask(umask)-----><

Returns

Set the umask.

This function uses the `umask()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

umask

The new umask. This MUST be a decimal number (not octal).

Returns zero on success or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the umask */  
  
call SysUmask 2
```

3.14. SysUname

>>-SysUname(--+-----+--)-><
+--option--+

Returns

Returns system information.

This function uses the `uname()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

opt

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"SYSTEM"

The system name. This is the default option if none is specified.

"NODE"

The system node (or default host) name.

"RELEASE"

The system release name.

"VERSION"

The system version.

"MACHINE"

The system machine type.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

/ the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora 12 */*

```
SysUname()      --> Linux
SysUname("s")   --> Linux
SysUname("n")   --> bugs.ibm.com
SysUname("r")   --> 2.6.31.6-166.fc12.i686
SysUname("v")   --> #1 SMP Wed Dec 9 11:14:59 EST 2009
SysUname("m")   --> i686
```

3.15. SysWordexp

```
>>-SysWordexp(exp)-----><
```

Returns

Performs a shell-like expansion of the input expression and returns the result in an array. This function will expand the characters "*", "?" and "~" (the tilde).

This function uses the `wordexp()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

exp

The expression to expand.

Returns an array of the expanded results.

Example:

```
/* process an expansion */  
  
arr = SysWordexp("./*.txt"  
do mem over arr  
  say mem  
end
```

Chapter 4. Extended Attribute Functions

This chapter covers the available extended attribute functions. These functions are probably not available on anything but a Linux system. They are definitely not available for AIX.

4.1. SysGetxattr (not available on all systems)

```
>>>SysGetxattr(fname, xname)-----><
```

Returns

Gets an extended attribute from the specified file.

This function uses the `getxattr()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

fname

The file name.

xname

The extended attribute name.

Returns the extended attribute value on success or a zero-length string on an error.

Example:

```
/* get an extended attribute */  
  
mimetype = SysGetxattr('/home/dashley/example.txt', 'mimetype')
```

4.2. SysListxattr (not available on all systems)

```
>>>SysListxattr(fname)-----><
```

Returns

Returns an array of the extended attribute names from the specified file.

This function uses the `listxattr()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

fname

The file name.

Returns an array of the extended attribute names on success. The array will be empty on an error.

Example:

```
/* list the extended attribute names */

names = SysListxattr('/home/dashley/example.txt')
do name over names
  say name
end
```

4.3. SysRemovexattr (not available on all systems)

```
>>-SysRemovexattr(fname, xname)-----><
```

Returns

Removes an extended attribute from the specified file.

This function uses the `removexattr()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

fname

The file name.

xname

The extended attribute name.

Returns 0 on success or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* remove an extended attribute */

retc = SysRemovexattr('/home/dashley/example.txt', 'mimetype')
```

4.4. SysSetxattr (not available on all systems)

```
>>-SysSetxattr(fname, xname, val)-----><
```

Returns

Sets/replaces an extended attribute on the specified file.

This function uses the `removexattr()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

fname

The file name.

xname

The extended attribute name.

val

The value to be set for the extended attribute.

Returns the 0 on success or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set an extended attribute */  
  
retc = SysSetxattr('/home/dashley/example.txt', 'mimetype', 'text/plain')
```


Chapter 5. Name Lookup Functions

This chapter covers the available name lookup functions. These functions can look up a server/service name and return information about that server/service.

5.1. SysGethostname

```
>>-SysGethostname()-----><
```

Returns

Returns the hostname of the machine.

This function uses the `gethostname()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None.

Example:

```
/* the following example comes from a Linux laptop running Fedora */
```

```
SysGethostname()    -->  "wda.holmes4.com"
```

5.2. SysGetservbyname

```
>>-SysGetservbyname(name, proto, option)-----><
```

Returns

Returns information about a service.

This function uses the `getservbyname()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

name

The service name.

proto

The protocol name, usually TCP or UDP.

option

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"NAME"

The service name.

"PORT"

The service port number.

"ALIASES"

The services alias names are returned in an array.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

/ the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora */*

```
SysGetservbyname("HTTP", "TCP", "n")    --> HTTP
SysGetservbyname("HTTP", "TCP", "p")    --> 80
```

5.3. SysGetservbyport

>>-SysGetservbyport(port, proto, option)-----><

Returns

Returns information about a service.

This function uses the `getservbyport()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

port

The service port number.

proto

The protocol name, usually TCP or UDP.

option

An option specifying the information to return. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"NAME"

The service name.

"PORT"

The service port number.

"ALAISES"

The services alias names are returned in an array.

Returns information specified by the *option*.

Example:

/ the following examples came from a Linux laptop running Fedora */*

```
SysGetservbyport(80, "TCP", "n")    --> HTTP
SysGetservbyport(80, "TCP", "p")    --> 80
```

5.4. SysGettzname1

>>-SysGettzname1()-----><

Returns

Returns the time zone name.

This function uses the `time.h` C header file to obtain the time zone name and is sensitive to the environment variable `TZ`.

Parameter:

None.

Returns the time zone name.

Example:

```
say SysGettzname1()
```

5.5. SysGettzname2

>>-SysGettzname2()-----><

Returns

Returns the daylight savings time zone name.

This function uses the `time.h` C header file to obtain the time zone name and is sensitive to the environment variable `TZ`.

Parameter:

None.

Returns the daylight savings time zone name.

Example:

```
say SysGettzname2()
```

Chapter 6. Miscellaneous Functions

This chapter covers the available miscellaneous functions.

6.1. SysCrypt

```
>>-SysCrypt(str, salt)-----><
```

Returns

Returns an encrypted version of *str*.

This function uses the `crypt()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

str

The string to be encrypted.

salt

The two character encryption salt.

Returns the encrypted string or a zero-length string on an error.

Example:

```
/* encrypt a string */  
  
encstr = SysCrypt("String to encrypt.", "3A")
```

6.2. SysGetsid

```
>>-SysGetsid()-----><
```

Returns

Gets the current session id.

This function uses the `getsid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns the current sid or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* get the session id */  
  
mysid = SysGetsid()
```

6.3. SysGeterrno

>>-SysGeterrno()-----><

Returns

Returns the errno numeric value.

Parameter:

None

Returns the numeric errno value.

Example:

```
/* get the errno */  
  
errno = SysGeterrno()
```

6.4. SysGeterrnomsg

>>-SysGeterrnomsg(errno)-----><

Returns

Returns a short description of the errno value.

Parameter:

errno

The numeric errno value.

Returns a short description of the errno value. If the message is not available it returns the string "Unknown".

Example:

```
/* get the errno message */  
  
say SysGeterrnomsg(26)
```

6.5. SysGetsizeofptr

>>-SysGetsizeofptr()-----><

Returns

Gets the size (in bits) of a pointer.

This function uses the `sizeof(void *)` C macro to perform the action.

Parameter:

None

Returns 32 or 64 in most cases.

Example:

```
/* get the pointer size */

addrmode = SysGetsizeofptr()
```

6.6. SysSetsid

```
>>-SysSetsid(sid)-----><
```

Returns

Set the session id.

This function uses the `setsid()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

sid

The new numeric session id.

Returns the new sid or -1 on an error.

Example:

```
/* set the session id to zero */

call SysSetsid 0
```

6.7. SysSignal

```
>>-SysSignal(signum, option)-----><
```

Returns

Sets the disposition of a signal to either `SIG_IGN` (ignore) or `SIG_DFL` (default).

Note: You should be VERY carefull when calling this function as it can cause problems with the Rexx interpreter. If you don't know what you are doing then you should not call this function.

This function uses the `signal()` C API to perform the action.

Parameter:

signum

The signal number to change. This is an integer and cooresponds to the set of system signal numbers. The following is a partial list of valid values:

SIGHUP	1 Hangup (POSIX)
SIGINT	2 Terminal interrupt (ANSI)
SIGQUIT	3 Terminal quit (POSIX)
SIGILL	4 Illegal instruction (ANSI)
SIGTRAP	5 Trace trap (POSIX)
SIGIOT	6 IOT Trap (4.2 BSD)
SIGBUS	7 BUS error (4.2 BSD)
SIGFPE	8 Floating point exception (ANSI)
SIGKILL	9 Kill(can't be caught or ignored) (POSIX)
SIGUSR1	10 User defined signal 1 (POSIX)
SIGSEGV	11 Invalid memory segment access (ANSI)
SIGUSR2	12 User defined signal 2 (POSIX)
SIGPIPE	13 Write on a pipe with no reader, Broken pipe (POSIX)
SIGALRM	14 Alarm clock (POSIX)
SIGTERM	15 Termination (ANSI)
SIGSTKFLT	16 Stack fault
SIGCHLD	17 Child process has stopped or exited, changed (POSIX)
SIGCONT	18 Continue executing, if stopped (POSIX)
SIGSTOP	19 Stop executing(can't be caught or ignored) (POSIX)
SIGTSTP	20 Terminal stop signal (POSIX)
SIGTTIN	21 Background process trying to read, from TTY (POSIX)
SIGTTOU	22 Background process trying to write, to TTY (POSIX)
SIGURG	23 Urgent condition on socket (4.2 BSD)
SIGXCPU	24 CPU limit exceeded (4.2 BSD)
SIGXFSZ	25 File size limit exceeded (4.2 BSD)
SIGVTALRM	26 Virtual alarm clock (4.2 BSD)
SIGPROF	27 Profiling alarm clock (4.2 BSD)
SIGWINCH	28 Window size change (4.3 BSD, Sun)
SIGIO	29 I/O now possible (4.2 BSD)
SIGPWR	30 Power failure restart (System V)

option

An option specifying the signal action. The values are all case insensitive and only the first letter of the option value is checked. Allowed values are:

"DEFAULT"

The default action is to be set.

"IGNORE"

Ignore this signal.

Returns previous signal value. This is meaningless to the Rexx programmer.

Example:

```
/* Cause alarm signals to be ignored */
call SysSignal 14, "ignore"
```

```
/* Cause terminal interrupts to take the default action */  
call SysSignal 2, "default"
```

```
/* Cause HUPs to be ignored */  
call SysSignal 1, "I"
```


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Index

C

Common Public License, [39](#)
CPL, [39](#)

L

License, Common Public, [39](#)
License, Open Object Rexx, [39](#)

N

Notices, [37](#)

O

ooRexx License, [39](#)
Open Object Rexx License, [39](#)

S

SysAccess, [13](#)
SysChmod, [13](#)
SysChown, [14](#)
SysChroot, [14](#)
SysCrypt, [31](#)
SysEuidaccess, [15](#)
SysGetdirlist, [15](#)
SysGetegid, [3](#)
SysGeterrno, [32](#)
SysGeterrnomsg, [32](#)
SysGeteuid, [3](#)
SysGetgid, [3](#)
SysGetgrgid, [4](#)
SysGetgrnam, [5](#)
SysGethostname, [27](#)
SysGetpgrp, [6](#)
SysGetpid, [1](#)
SysGetppid, [1](#)

SysGetpwnam, [6](#)
SysGetpwuid, [7](#)
SysGetservbyname, [27](#)
SysGetservbyport, [28](#)
SysGetsid, [31](#)
SysGetsizeofptr, [32](#)
SysGettid, [1](#)
SysGettzname1, [29](#)
SysGettzname2, [29](#)
SysGetuid, [8](#)
SysGetxattr, [23](#)
SysLchown, [16](#)
SysLink, [17](#)
SysListxattr, [23](#)
SysMkdir, [17](#)
SysRemovexattr, [24](#)
SysRmdir, [18](#)
SysSetegid, [9](#)
SysSeteuid, [9](#)
SysSetgid, [10](#)
SysSetpgid, [10](#)
SysSetpgrp, [11](#)
SysSetsid, [33](#)
SysSetuid, [11](#)
SysSetxattr, [24](#)
SysSignal, [33](#)
SysStat, [18](#)
SysSymlink, [19](#)
SysUmask, [20](#)
SysUname, [20](#)
SysWordexp, [21](#)

