

Split

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> Split		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
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Chapter 1

Split

1.1 Split Guide

Split - Version 1.0
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1.2 Copyright

The package "Split - Version 1.0" is Copyright © 1994 by Marius Chwalczyk. All Rights Reserved.

It's NOT ALLOWED to sell this package. It can be freely distributable as long as:

1. only a moderate charge (copying, data medium price) is allowed.
2. all of the files listed above are included in their original form without modifications of any kind.

Split	3292 - the command
Copyright-ReadMe	1192 - this file
Copyright-LiesMich	1442 - this file in german
Split.guide	7354 - english documentation
Split_D.guide	8756 - german documentation
Split.info	843 - \
Copyright-ReadMe.info	835 -
Copyright-LiesMich.info	835 - > icon files
Split.guide.info	841 -
Split_D.guide.info	841 - /

3. the package can be packed (e.g. with LhA or Lharc), but no crunching of executable files is allowed.

If this package will be included in PD series, please inform me (the author) about it. Thanks for a free copy of the distribution.

This program is "as-is", all use is at your own risk.

1.3 Introduction

Split is a CLI command. It runs only under Release 2 (Version 37) and later of the Amiga Operating System.

With it you can for example split a file in smaller parts when it's too big to copy to a disk. So splitted file you can join later together with the "Join" command. All parts are numbered so you know the correct order.

Files can be splitted at four different way. You set it with Options.

1.4 Command description

SPLIT

Synopsis: SPLIT <name> [TO <name>] [<size>] [PARTS <number>]
[LINES <number>] [FMTCMD <character>] [QUIET] [ABOUT]

Template: FROM/A,TO/K,SIZE/N,PARTS/K/N,LINES/K/N,FMTCMD=%/K,QUIET/S,ABOUT/S

Function: Splits files.

Description:

Split splits a given file <name> in several numbered parts (only one is possible too). It can be break at any time with "Ctrl-C" keys. But it stops possibly first when a part is finished.

Normally the parts will be copied in the current directory with an equal basis name and ending "%.%. The "%" char will be the current number of the part. So the first part will be named "<name>.1". With the option TO <name> you can change the directory and/or the basis name.

When the basis name has the default format command '%' or this of the Option FMTCMD <character> , it will be replaced with the current number of the part. Only the first found character will be replaced. If it should stay in the name you must specify a different format command.

Split changes the names so they are not equal and not too long (max 30 chars). The existing files will be replaced without ask.

The argument <size> must be a positive number and specify the size of the parts in bytes.

With the option `PARTS <number>` you can specify how much parts should be created. The size will be calculated. When a 1 is given the command works like the "Copy" command with files.

You can specify the both above arguments too. In this case there will be no more parts as the given number. Since the size is specified too, the last part can be bigger as the given size. An example: you want to copy a part of a 600KB file to a disk with only 200KB free size and the rest to another. Thus you need to create only two parts.

There can be less parts than wanted if the file is too small.

The option `LINES <number>` may be used only with text files. It cannot be combined with the two previous too. It's used to split a text file according to the number of lines. The parts will have no more lines as given and they all can have different sizes. It's very important to use this option only with text files. Especially the file may not contain a NIL character ('0x0') (the binaries have it usually), since fragments of the file can go lost by copying. The command will refuse to process such files, but not every. Programmers please read the technical details.

The option `QUIET` disables messages of the created parts. And the option `ABOUT` shows the name of the author (my name) and the copyright message.

Examples:

```
SPLIT Arc.lha TO ram: 87000 PARTS 3
  Splits "Arc.lha" to Ram Disk in parts of 87000 Bytes with the names:
  "Arc.lha.1", "Arc.lha.2" and the rest as "Arc.lha.3".
```

```
SPLIT Devs:Kickstart TO T:50%_Kick_part_#_of_2 PARTS 2 FMTCMD=#
  Makes two (nearly) even big Files: "50%_Kick_part_1_of_2" and
  "50%_Kick_part_2_of_2" in directory "T:".
```

```
SPLIT Split.guide LINES 100
  This text file (with less than 200 lines) will be split into two
  smaller files.
```

Note: Split is pure; you can make it resident.

1.5 Technical details

The problem is with the implementation of the `dos.library` function `FGets()`. It's made to read lines. But it doesn't say how much characters were read in. What is the use of a buffer pointer as result that I give to the function myself? It will be better to have a pointer at the last char or the number of chars. The control of success will be with `NULL` (or 0) as result still possible. Now when I read a line with a NIL char in (I know shouldn't be, but it can) I'm not able to find out how much chars were read.

And this function has a BUG. I found it with the version 37.44. The docs says

RKRM 3rd Edition, Autodocs:

"... UP TO the number of len specified bytes minus 1 will be copied into the

buffer. Hence if a length of 50 is passed and the input line is longer than 49 bytes, it will return 49 characters. (...) The string read in IS null-terminated."

But 'len' bytes will be copied into the buffer, and the string will be null-terminated at position 'len + 1' (after the buffer end). And already MungWall complains or the old friend Guru comes to see you. Perhaps the bug wasn't found, since a buffer is taken bigger and lines are not written too long.

The solution: always 'len - 1' of length of buffer should be passed to this function.

1.6 The Program and its Author

Split is written in C and compiled and tested with "SAS/C 6.51" on an Amiga 3000 with KS 37.175 and WB 38.35.

If you have some comments, additional ideas, bug reports, or you want to reward my work feel free to send me a letter (PLEASE write the version number of the program) or to call me.

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1.7 History of the program

1.0 (10.10.93) erste Freigabe.