

TECHNOTE:

Inside Macintosh: Files

Errata

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This Technote discusses known errors and omissions in *Inside Macintosh: Files*.

Topics

- Volume Control Blocks `vcbXTA1Bks` and `vcbCTA1Bks` field descriptions are wrong, February 1996
- Description of default directory upon launch wrong, February 1996
- Volume cache control bit in `vcbAtrb`, June 1995
- `ioACUser` is `filler2` in some interface files, June 1995
- `dQDrvSiz` fields not used on 3.5" floppy disks, June 1995
- Clarification of `ioFlAttrib` bits in `ParamBlockRec`, `HParamBlockRec`, and `CInfoPBRec`, June 1995
- `ioPosMode` usage by `PBRead` and `PBWrite` requests, June 1995
- Warning for `DIXZero` and the `mediaStatus` parameter, June 1995
- Pathname rules are not fully explained, February 1995

- Missing Row in Table 2-10, February 1995
- Master Directory Blocks `drXTF1Size` and `drCTF1Size` field descriptions are wrong, February 1995
- Map records in map nodes occupy 492 bytes (not 494 bytes), February 1995
- The `VolMountInfoHeader` data structure includes `flags` word, February 1995
- Additional Considerations for `GetVInfo`, February 1995
- Additional Special Considerations for `PBHGetVInfo`, February 1995
- `FSpGetFInfo` does not work with directories, February 1995
- `FSpSetFInfo` does not work with directories, February 1995
- `FSpExchangeFiles` and `PBExchangeFiles`— What is exchanged, February 1995
- `HOpenDF`, `PBHOpenDF` and the `paramErr` result code, February 1995
- Parameter blocks missing `ioFVersNum` field, February 1995
- Parameter blocks missing `ioMisc` field, February 1995
- `PBGetCatInfo` `ioFDirIndex` usage rules, February 1995
- Parameter blocks missing `ioNamePtr` field, February 1995
- `toForeignPrivIDirID` is `LongInt` in `PBGetForeignPrivs` and `PBSetForeignPrivs`, February 1995
- Request execution order, February 1995
- Volume Parameter Variant offsets are off by 2, February 1995
- Default Standard File current directory, February 1995
- Activation Procedures Need to call `TECallText`, February 1995
- Listing 3-15 does not set `sfScript` field, February 1995
- `ResolveAlias` updates minimal aliases, February 1995
- `usrCanceledErr` should be `userCanceledErr`, February 1995
- `kARMSearchMore` and memory available to `AliasFilterProc` warning, February 1995
- Extended Disk Initialization Package, February 1995

Chapter 1 - Introduction to File Management

FSpExchangeFiles and PBExchangeFiles— What is exchanged

Page 1-53, FSpExchangeFiles

See the discussion of this topic in the corrections for Chapter 2.

Additional Considerations for GetVInfo

Page 1-56, GetVInfo

See the discussion of this topic in the corrections for Chapter 2.

Chapter 2 - File Manager

Pathname rules are not fully explained

Pages 2-27 through 2-28, Names and Pathnames

The following characteristics of Macintosh pathnames should be noted:

- A full pathname never begins with a colon, but must contain at least one colon.
- A partial pathname always begins with a colon separator except in the case where the file partial pathname is a simple file or directory name.
- Single trailing separator colons in full or partial pathnames are ignored except in the case of full pathnames to volumes.
- In full pathnames to volumes, the trailing separator colon is required.
- Consecutive separator colons can be used to ascend a level from a directory to its parent directory. Two consecutive separator colons will ascend one level, three consecutive separator colons will ascend two levels, and so on. Ascending can only occur from a directory; not a file.

To summarize, if the first character of a pathname is a colon, or if the pathname contains no colons, it must be a partial pathname; otherwise, it is a full pathname.

Missing Row in Table 2-10

Page 2-35, Creating File System Specification Records

Add the following row to Table 2-10:

Working directory reference number	Directory ID	Empty string or NIL	The target object is the directory specified by the directory ID in <code>dirID</code>
------------------------------------	--------------	---------------------	--

Description of default directory upon launch wrong

Page 2-36, Manipulating the Default Volume and Directory

Replace the last sentence in the first paragraph with the following:

“When an application starts up, its default directory is set to the directory in which the application resides. Thereafter, the application can designate any directory as its default directory.”

Master Directory Blocks `drXTF1Size` and `drCTF1Size` field descriptions are wrong

Page 2-62, Master Directory Blocks

Change the field descriptions to:

`drXTF1Size` The size (in bytes) of the extents overflow file.

`drCTF1Size` The size (in bytes) of the catalog file.

Map records in map nodes occupy 492 bytes (not 494 bytes)

Page 2-69, Map Nodes

Replace the second and third paragraphs in the Map Nodes section with the following:

“A map node consists of a node descriptor and a single map record. The map record is a continuation of the map record contained in the header node and

occupies 492 bytes (512 bytes in the node, less 14 bytes for the node descriptor, 2 bytes for each of the two record offsets at the end of the node, and rounded down to a multiple of a longword). (Note: The HFS file system's B*-tree manager reads the bitmap information a longword at a time.) A map node can therefore contain mapping information for an additional 3936 nodes.

If a B*-tree contains more than 5984 nodes (that is, 2048 + 3936, enough for around 25,000 files), the File Manager uses a second map node, the node number of which is stored in the ndFLink field of the node descriptor of the first map node. If more map nodes are required, each additional map node is similarly linked to the previous one."

Volume cache control bit in vcbAttrb

Page 2-79, Volume Control Blocks

Add the following bit definition to vcbAttrb for System 7.5 or later:

Bit	Meaning
10	Set if the volume's blocks should not be cached (System 7.5 and later only). This allows access to RAM disk volumes to bypass the File Manager cache. It has the same affect as setting the noCache bit (bit 5 of ioPosMode) for all File Manager reads and writes to the volume. Non-block aligned requests may still be accessed through the cache.

Volume Control Blocks vcbXTA1Bks and vcbCTA1Bks field descriptions are wrong

Page 2-81, Volume Control Blocks

Change the field descriptions to:

vcbXTA1Bks	The size (in allocation blocks) of the extents overflow file.
vcbCTA1Bks	The size (in allocation blocks) of the catalog file.

dQDrvSiz fields not used on 3.5" floppy disks

Page 2-85, The Drive Queue

Note

If the volume is a 3 1/2-inch floppy disk owned by the .Sony driver, the `dQDrvSiz` and `dQDrvSiz2` fields are not valid. To get the size of a 3 1/2-inch floppy disk owned by the .Sony driver, first try the Return Format List (`csCode=6`) Status call and if Return Format List fails with a `statusErr (-18)`, use `DriveStatus` and check the `twoSideFmt` field of the `DrvSts` record to determine if the disk has 800 blocks (`twoSideFmt = 0`) or 1600 blocks (`twoSideFmt = -1`). See the Technical Note "DV 17 - Sony Driver : What Your Sony Drives For You" for more information concerning the Return Format List Status call. ♦

Clarification of `ioFIAttrib` bits in `ParamBlockRec`, `HParamBlockRec`, and `CInfoPBlockRec`

Page 2-90, Basic File Manager Parameter Block, field descriptions for the `fileParam` variant.

Page 2-96, HFS Parameter Block, field descriptions for the `fileParam` variant.

Page 2-102, Catalog Information Parameter Blocks, field descriptions common to both variants.

For files, the bits in `ioFIAttrib` have the following meanings:

Bit	Meaning
0	Set if file is locked. Can be changed with the <code>PBHSetFLock</code> or <code>PBHRstFLock</code> functions.
1	Reserved.
2	Set if resource fork is open.
3	Set if data fork is open.
4	Set if directory. (Always clear for files.)
5	Reserved.
6	Set if AppleShare server "copy-protects" the file. Set by the AppleShare foreign file system code when the server sets the <code>CopyProtect</code> bit returned by <code>afpGetFileDirParms</code> .
7	Set if file (either fork) is open.

For directories, the bits in `ioFlAttrib` have the following meanings:

Bit	Meaning
0	Set if the directory is locked. Can be changed with the <code>PBHSetFLock</code> or <code>PBHRstFLock</code> functions when volume is shared.
1	Reserved
2	Set if the directory is within a shared area of the directory hierarchy.
3	Set if the directory is a share point that is mounted by some user.
4	Set if directory. (Always set for directories.)
5	Set if the directory is a share point. Can be set or cleared by <code>PBShare</code> and <code>PBUnshare</code> .
6-7	Reserved

The `VolMountInfoHeader` data structure includes flags word

Page 2-110, Volume Mounting Information Records

The `VolMountInfoHeader` data structure has been extended to include a flags word. The data structure is now defined as:

```
struct VolMountInfoHeader
{
    short length;          /* length of location data (including self) */
    VolumeType media;     /* type of media */
    short flags;          /* high-byte reserved for Apple, */
                        /* low-byte reserved for file system specific use */

    /* Variable length data follows */
};
```

In the flags word, bits 14 and 15 have been defined. All other bits in the high-byte of the flags word should be left clear. Bits in the low-byte of the flags word are file system specific. For example, the AppleShare foreign file system uses bit 0 to determine if server greeting messages should be shown or suppressed.

Bit 15 in the `flags` word tells the file system that accepts a `VolumeMount` request if user interaction can be performed. If Bit 15 is set, the file system must not perform user interaction. If Bit 15 is clear, the file system may perform user interaction through the mechanism supplied by the File System Manager (FSM).

Bit 14 in the `flags` word allows a file system to indicate to the caller of `VolumeMount` that although the `VolumeMount` request was successful, the `VolMountInfo` record passed needs to be updated. Programs should ensure bit 14 of the `flags` word is clear before calling `VolumeMount` and if bit 14 is returned set, the `VolMountInfo` record should be updated by calling `PBGetVolMountInfoSize` and `PBGetVolMountInfo`. If `VolumeMount` is unsuccessful, bit 14 in the `flags` word should be ignored.

Observant readers will note that the Alias Manager needs to use bits 14 and 15 in the `flags` word to interact with file systems when responding to a `MatchAlias` function call.

ioPosMode usage by PRead and PWrite requests

Page 2-121, `PRead`

Page 2-122, `PWrite`

The `PRead` and `PWrite` functions give programs much more control over read and write operations than the high-level `FSRead` and `FSWrite` functions because `PRead` and `PWrite` allow access to the `ioPosMode` field.

Bits 0 and 1 of `ioPosMode` indicate where to start reading or writing data in the file. The values allowed in `ioPosMode` to set bits 0 and 1 are:

constant	value	description
<code>fsAtMark</code>	0	<code>ioPosOffset</code> is ignored. Operation starts at current mark.
<code>fsFromStart</code>	1	<code>ioPosOffset</code> is an offset from the beginning of file.
<code>fsFromLEOF</code>	2	<code>ioPosOffset</code> is an offset from the logical end-of-file.
<code>fsFromMark</code>	3	<code>ioPosOffset</code> is an offset from the current mark.

Bits 4 and 5 of `ioPosMode` are cache usage hints passed on to the file system that handles requests to the volume the file is on. Bit 4 is a request that the data be cached (i.e., please cache this). Bit 5 is a request that the data not be cached (i.e.,

please do not cache this). Bits 4 and 5 are mutually exclusive - only one should be set at a time. However, if neither is set, then the program has indicated that it doesn't care if the data is cached or not. The values allowed in `ioPosMode` to set bits 4 and 5 are:

value	description
0	I don't care if this request is cached or not cached.
16	Please, cache this request if possible.
32	Please, I'd rather you didn't cache this request.

Note

A particular file system may choose to ignore one or both of the cache usage hint bits. File systems may cache when you set bit 5, may not cache when you set the bit 4, may cache everything, or may cache nothing. However, if a program leaves both bits clear, then file systems which do respect these bits have no way of knowing if the data being read or written will be needed again by your program. ♦

Bit 6 (`rdVerify`) of `ioPosMode` is a request that reads (not writes) come directly from the source of the data and be verified against the data in memory. So, if a file system gets a read request with `rdVerify` set, it should flush any cache it might have of that data and ask its data source (in the case of local volumes, that would be the disk driver) for the data again. If the data source is a disk driver, then the file system should pass the `rdVerify` request on to the disk driver and the disk driver should do the same thing - flush any cache it has of that data (including any cache on the disk hardware) and ask its source (the disk hardware) for the data again. The idea behind `rdVerify` is that a program could write data to a volume, then ask the file system to compare the data from the disk volume to the data in the write buffer. The Finder uses this technique when copying files only when copying files to floppy disks.

▲ **WARNING**

There's a bug in current version of the HFS file system that affects `rdVerify` requests. Instead of just comparing the data from a disk to the data in memory, the HFS file system actually reads any full 512-byte blocks in the request from the source device into the buffer overwriting the original data instead of comparing it. In most cases, this is exactly the same data that was just written to the device, but if any data corruption occurs because of media or hardware failures, your original write data buffer could be corrupted. Your code can work-around this problem by first making a copy of the write data buffer, then performing the `rdVerify` operation against the copy instead of the original data buffer, and finally comparing the copy and original data buffers to ensure the data written is the same as the data just read. ▲

Bit 7 of `ioPosMode` is a request for `newLine` mode. If bit 7 is set, then the high-byte of `ioPosMode` is the `newLine` character - even if that character is null (\$00). When bit 7 is set, the read should stop when any one of these conditions is met:

- `ioReqCount` bytes have been read.
- End-of-file is reached.
- The `newLine` character has been read. If the `newLine` character is found, it will be the last character put into `ioBuffer` and `ioActCount` will include it.

When using `newLine` mode, the HFS file system reads the file one block (512-bytes) at a time into a file system cache block (not the user buffer pointed to by `ioBuffer`) and then copies the data into the user buffer one byte at a time looking at each byte for the `newLine` character. Since a file read with `newLine` mode is read one block at a time, `newLine` mode is about the slowest way you can read a file.

Additional Considerations for `GetVInfo`

Page 2-137, `GetVInfo`

The `drvNum` parameter, which specifies the volume, can be a drive number, volume reference number, 0 (the default volume), or a working directory number. The `volName` parameter must point to a `Str27` buffer or must be set to

NIL. The freeBytes parameter will not be accurate on volumes with over 2 GB of free space.

Additional Special Considerations for PBHGetVInfo

Page 2-145, PBHGetVInfo

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Add the following:

If the value of ioVolIndex is negative, the File Manager uses ioNamePtr and ioVRefNum in the standard way to determine the volume. However, because PBHGetVInfo returns the volume name in the buffer whose address you passed in ioNamePtr, your input pathname will be modified. If you don't want your input pathname modified, make a copy of it and pass the copy to PBHGetVInfo.

The volume name returned by PBHGetVInfo is not a full pathname to the volume because it does not contain a colon.

FSpGetFInfo does not work with directories

Page 2-160, FSpGetFInfo

You can use the FSpGetFInfo function to obtain the Finder information about a file, but not a directory.

FSpSetFInfo does not work with directories

Page 2-160, FSpSetFInfo

You can use the FSpSetFInfo function to set the Finder information about a file, but not a directory.

FSpExchangeFiles and PBExchangeFiles— What is exchanged

Page 2-165, FSpExchangeFiles

Page 2-206, PBExchangeFiles

The FSpExchangeFiles function swaps the data in two files by changing the information in the volume's catalog and, if either of the files are open, in the file control blocks. Specifically, the following changes are made.

The following fields in the two files' volume catalog entries are exchanged (as seen by `PBGetCatInfo`):

<code>ioF1StBlk</code>	The first allocation block of the data fork
<code>ioF1LgLen</code>	The logical end-of-file of the data fork
<code>ioF1PyLen</code>	The physical end-of-file of the data fork
<code>ioF1RStBlk</code>	The first allocation block of the resource fork
<code>ioF1RLgLen</code>	The logical end-of-file of the resource fork
<code>ioF1RPyLen</code>	The physical end-of-file of the resource fork
<code>ioF1MdDat</code>	The date and time of the last modification

Both the data and resource forks of the two files are exchanged.

The following fields in any open file control blocks to the two files are exchanged:

<code>fcBF1Num</code>	The file ID number
<code>fcBDirID</code>	The file's parent directory ID
<code>fcBName</code>	The file's name

Note

Your application will have to swap any open reference numbers to the two files because the file's name and parent directory ID are exchanged in the file control blocks. ♦

Because other programs may have access paths open to one or both of the files exchanged, your application should have exclusive read/write access permission (`fsRdWrPerm`) to both files before calling `FSpExchangeFiles`. Exclusive read/write access to both files will ensure that `FSpExchangeFiles` doesn't affect another application because it prevents other applications from obtaining write access to one or both of the files exchanged.

Note

`FSpExchangeFiles` does not respect the file locked attribute; it will perform the exchange even if one or both of the files are locked. Obtaining exclusive read/write access to both files before calling `FSpExchangeFiles` ensures that the files are unlocked because locked files cannot be opened with write access. ♦

HOpenDF, PBHOpenDF and the paramErr result code

Page 2-169, HOpenDF

Page 2-169, PBHOpenDF

If the HOpenDF or PBHOpenDF function fail with a paramErr result code (indicating that the HOpenDF or PBHOpenDF function is not available), you should retry your request passing the same parameters to HOpen or PBHOpen. For example:

```
error = HOpenDF(vRefNum, dirID, fileName, permission, &refNum);
if ( error == paramErr )
    /* HOpenDF not supported, so try HOpen */
    error = HOpen(vRefNum, dirID, fileName, permission, &refNum);
```

Parameter blocks missing ioFVersNum field

Page 2-183, PBHOpenDF

Page 2-184, PBHOpenRF

Page 2-185, PBHOpen

Page 2-187, PBHCreate

Page 2-189, PBHDelete

Page 2-194, PBHGetFInfo

Page 2-196, PBHSetFInfo

Page 2-197, PBHSetFLock

Page 2-198, PBHRstFLock

Page 2-199, PBHRename

The parameter blocks are missing the ioFVersNum field. ioFVersNum should be initialized to zero because these calls will fall through to the now-obsolete Macintosh File System (MFS) code if the volume accessed is an MFS volume.

Parameter blocks missing ioMisc field

Page 2-183, PHHOpenDF

Page 2-184, PHHOpenRF

Page 2-185, PBHOpen

The parameter blocks are missing the ioMisc field. ioMisc must be initialized to zero before calling PHHOpenDF, PHHOpenRF, or PBHOpen. Failure to initialize ioMisc to zero on some Macintosh models will cause the system to crash.

PBGetCatInfo ioFDirIndex usage rules

Page 2-191, PBGetCatInfo

Change the description of PBGetCatInfo's ioFDirIndex usage rules to:

The PBGetCatInfo function selects a file or directory according to these rules:

- If the value of ioFDirIndex is positive, ioNamePtr is not used as an input parameter and PBGetCatInfo returns information about the file or directory whose directory index is ioFDirIndex in the directory specified by ioVRefNum and ioDirID (this will be the root directory if ioVRefNum is a volume reference number or a drive number and ioDirID is 0). If ioNamePtr is not NIL, then it must point to a Str31 buffer where the file or directory name will be returned.
- If the value of ioFDirIndex is 0, PBGetCatInfo returns information about the file or directory specified by ioNamePtr in the directory specified by ioVRefNum and ioDirID (again, this will be the root directory if ioVRefNum is a volume reference number or a drive number and ioDirID is 0).
- If the value of ioFDirIndex is negative, ioNamePtr is not used as an input parameter and PBGetCatInfo returns information about the directory specified by ioVRefNum and ioDrDirID (again, this will be the root directory if ioVRefNum is a volume reference number or a drive number and ioDrDirID is 0). If ioNamePtr is not NIL, then it must point to a Str31 buffer where the directory name will be returned.

ioACUser is filler2 in some interface files

Page 2-100 and 2-103, Catalog Information Parameter Blocks

Page 2-191, PBGetCatInfo

Note

The ioACUser field is at offset 31 (\$1F) in the CInfoPBRec parameter block. In most versions of the Files interfaces (Files.h, Files.p, etc.), the field at offset 31 is filler2. This problem is fixed in newer versions of the Files interfaces. ♦

Parameter blocks missing ioNamePtr field

Page 2-219, PBGetVolMountInfoSize

Page 2-220, PBGetVolMountInfo

Page 2-223, PBHGetLogInInfo

The parameter block is missing the `ioNamePtr` field. `ioNamePtr` and `ioVRefNum` are both used to specify the volume.

ioForeignPrivIDirID is LongInt in PBGetForeignPrivs and PBSetForeignPrivs

Pages 2-233 and 2-234

The parameter blocks shows `ioForeignPrivIDirID` as a `Integer` when it is really a `LongInt`.

Request execution order

Page 2-239, new information after `MyCompletionProc`

The File Manager, when the File Sharing or AppleShare file server is active, will execute requests in arbitrary order. That means that if there is a request that depends on the completion of a previous request, it is an error for your program to issue the second request until the completion of the first request. For example, issuing a write request and then issuing a read request for the same data isn't guaranteed to read back what was written unless the read request isn't made until after the write request completes.

Request order can also change if a call results in a disk switch dialog to bring an offline volume back online.

Volume Parameter Variant offsets are off by 2

Page 2-293, Assembly-Language Summary, Data Structures

The offsets for the Volume Parameter Variant are off by 2 starting at `ioVClpSiz` because `ioVA1BlkSiz` is a long, not a word. So, the offset for `ioVClpSiz` should be 52, the offset for `ioA1BlkSt` should be 56, etc.

Chapter 3 - Standard File Package

Default Standard File current directory

Page 3-31, Setting the Current Directory

Replace the two bullet points with the following three bullet points:

- If the user launched your application directly (perhaps by double-clicking its icon in the Finder), the default directory is the directory in which your application is located.
- If the user launched your application indirectly (perhaps by double-clicking one of your application's document icons) and your application is high-level event aware, your application is passed the list of documents to open or print in a `kAEOpenDocument` or `kAEPrintDocument` Apple event; there is no Finder information (`AppParmHandle` will be `NIL`) and the default directory is the directory in which your application is located.
- If the user launched your application indirectly (perhaps by double-clicking one of your application's document icons) and your application is not high-level event aware, your application is passed Finder information and the default directory is the directory of the last document in listed in the Finder information. The Finder information is the data referenced by `AppParmHandle` and accessed by the Segment Loader routines `CountAppFiles`, `GetAppFiles`, `ClrAppFiles`, and `GetAppParms`.

Activation Procedures Need to call `TECalText`

Pages 3-30 to 3-31, Writing an Activation Procedure

Page 3-59, `MyActivateProc`

Pages 3-30 to 3-31 and 3-59 discuss activation of additional user interface elements in custom standard file dialogs. The parts of that discussion that refer to having multiple edit-text items omit mention that it is necessary for the activation procedure to call `TECalText`, set `myTEHandle^.crOnly` to 1, and call `TESetSelect` to work properly, as in the code snippet below.

```
IF (activating) THEN
    BEGIN
        {Note DialogPeek not WindowPeek used}
        dlgPeek := DialogPeek(theDialog);

        {Access TEHandle shared in common by all the editText items in }
        {the dialog. This field current at activate time.}
        myTEHandle:= dlgPeek^.textH;

        {Must redo lineStarts on activation}
        TECalText(myTEHandle);
```

```

    {Must set crOnly on activation}
    myTEHandle^.crOnly := 1;

    {Ensure proper setting of selection}
    myTECharLength := myTEHandle^.teLength;
    selectionLen := myTEHandle^.selEnd - myTEHandle^.selStart + 1;
    If (myTECharLength > selectionLen) THEN
        TETSetSelect(0,myTECharLength,myTEHandle);
    END;

```

Listing 3-15 does not set sfScript field

Page 3-33, Listing 3-15, Setting the current directory

The code listing does not set the `sfScript` field of the `StandardFileReply` record when returning the pseudo-item `sfHookChangeSelection`. This can cause Standard File to always set the selection to the last file in the directory. Adding the line:

```
myReplyPtr^.sfScript := smSystemScript;
```

before the line:

```
MyDlgHook := sfHookChangeSelection;
```

will fix the problem.

Chapter 4 - Alias Manager

ResolveAlias updates minimal aliases

Page 4-19

At the bottom of page 4-19, it is stated that `ResolveAlias` never updates a minimal alias. This is not true.

`ResolveAlias` calls `MatchAlias` to resolve the alias and if `MatchAlias` returns with `needsUpdate` set to true, then `ResolveAlias` updates the alias by calling `UpdateAlias` (which makes it a full alias) and returns with `wasChanged` set to

true. If you require that minimal aliases stay minimal aliases, you can either call `MatchAlias` (which does not update aliases), or you can create a copy of the alias record with `HandToHand`, pass the copy of the alias record to `ResolveAlias`, and then dispose of the (possibly updated) copy of the alias record.

usrCanceledErr should be userCanceledErr

Page 4-20, `ResolveAlias`

Page 4-23, `MatchAlias`

Just a typo... the title of this says it all.

kARMSearchMore and memory available to AliasFilterProc warning

Page 4-23, `MatchAlias`

Page 4-25, `MyMatchAliasFilter`

Add this warning:

▲ **WARNING**

A call to `MatchAlias` using the `kARMSearchMore` rule will result in a recursive search using `PBGetCatInfo` if the volume being searched doesn't support `PBCatSearch`. Your application should insure there is a reasonable amount of stack space available before calling `MatchAlias` using the `kARMSearchMore` rule, and if a `AliasFilterProc` is used, the `AliasFilterProc` should not use large amounts of stack space. You can eliminate most stack usage in your `AliasFilterProc` by passing a structure containing any large data structures the `AliasFilterProc` might need in the `yourDataPtr` parameter to `MatchAlias`. ▲

Chapter 5 - Disk Initialization Manager

Extended Disk Initialization Package

An extended Disk Initialization Package is available with System Software 7.5, with Macintosh PC Exchange 2.0 or later, and with the File System Manager.

The extended Disk Initialization Package includes three functions not found in Chapter 5 of *Inside Macintosh: Files*.

The existing application program interface to the Disk Initialization Package as described in *Inside Macintosh: Files* will continue to be supported by the enhanced Disk Initialization Package. Applications which wish to initialize only Macintosh disks will continue to work and will require no changes. However, if an application wants to initialize non-Macintosh disks, it must use the new extended `DIXFormat` and `DIXZero` calls.

The Extended Disk Initialization User Interface

The Finder and the Standard File Package both handle disk-inserted events for uninitialized disks by presenting a disk initialization dialog box asking the user whether the disk should be ejected or initialized. Your application too can easily call a Disk Initialization Manager routine that generates such a dialog box when the user inserts an invalid disk. Figure 5-1 illustrates the dialog box.

Figure 5-1 The disk initialization dialog box



The disk initialization dialog box allows the user to name and specify the format of the new disk. The appearance of the disk initialization dialog box changes to reflect changing conditions. For example, the icon changes to show which drive contains the disk. The Format menu items change to show what disk formats can be used with the disk and disk drive combination. Also, the text of the dialog box changes according to what is wrong with the disk. The text might read "This disk's format cannot be read by this drive" if the Disk Initialization Manager detects that the disk drive cannot use a disk's format (for example, if a double-sided disk is inserted in a single-sided disk drive, or a

high-density disk formatted using GCR instead of MFM is inserted in an Apple SuperDrive).

Regardless of the initial appearance of the disk initialization dialog box, it disappears if the user clicks Eject or Cancel. If, however, the user decides to initialize the disk, the text in the dialog box changes to warn the user that initialization erases any previous data on the disk, as illustrated in Figure 5-2.

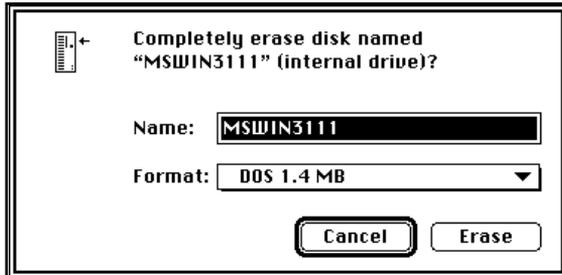
Figure 5-2 The disk initialization warning



If the user selects continue, the Disk Initialization Manager attempts to initialize it. If an error occurs and the initialization fails, an alert box notifies the user, and the disk is ejected.

The extended Disk Initialization Manager also provides a mechanism for using the standard interface to reinitialize (reformat) disks that are already formatted. (This mechanism is useful, for example, when the user wants to reinitialize a disk with a different disk format.) The Finder takes advantage of this mechanism with its Erase Disk command, illustrated in Figure 5-3. After the user selects the erase operation from this dialog box, the reinitialization begins immediately, without further warnings. If desired, your application can use this same standard interface to allow users to reinitialize mounted disks (other than the startup volume). Your application can customize the text to be displayed in such a dialog box. Note that only a few utility applications actually need to provide users with this capability.

Figure 5-3 The Reformat dialog box



If you are writing a utility program such as a disk-copying application, you might wish to initialize new disks or reinitialize valid disks without displaying the standard disk initialization dialog box. For example, your application might allow users to initialize multiple disks without having to respond to the standard dialog box each time. The Disk Initialization Manager provides low-level routines that allow you to do so. Unless you are writing a utility program of this type, you don't need to use these routines.

Extended Low-Level Disk Initialization Routines

Extended programmatic interfaces to media formatting and volume initialization functions are required such that applications may specify additional information for the overall formatting operation. This information corresponds to the file system type and disk size information presented in the "Format" menu in the disk initialization dialog box described above. The extended programmatic interface adds three new functions to the Disk Initialization Package: `DIXFormat` and `DIXZero` (for extended `DIFFormat` and `DIZero`), and `DIREformat`.

▲ **WARNING**

Applications should insure that the extended Disk Initialization Package functions are present before making the `DIXFormat`, `DIXZero`, or `DIXReformat` calls. This is done by calling `Gestalt` with the `gestaltFSAttr` selector. The extended Disk Initialization Package functions is available if the `Gestalt` function returns a result of `noErr` and the `gestaltHasExtendedDiskInitbit` (bit 6) is set in the response parameter. Due to the nature of older versions of the Disk Initialization Package, making the extended requests when they are not available may cause a system crash. ▲

The following code illustrates how you use `Gestalt` to determine if the extended Disk Initialization Package functions are available.

```
Boolean HasExtendedDIFunctions(void)
{
    long response;

    if (Gestalt(gestaltFSAttr, &response) == noErr)
        return ((response & (1L << gestaltHasExtendedDiskInit)) != 0);
    else
        return (false);
}
```

DIXFormat

The `DIXFormat` function performs the same function as the `DIFFormat` function except that drive size may be specified.

```
pascal OSErr DIXFormat(short drvNum, Boolean fmtFlag, unsigned long
                        fmtArg, unsigned long *actSize);
```

<code>drvNum</code>	Contains the driver number of the drive to format.
<code>fmtFlag</code>	Contains a boolean value which specifies the meaning of the <code>fmtArg</code> paramter.
<code>fmtArg</code>	If <code>fmtFlag</code> is true, <code>fmtArg</code> specifies the actual value to be passed to the disk driver in the <code>csParam</code> field of the parameter block when the “format” <code>_Control</code> call is made to initialize the disk media. (The value is an index into the size list. For an explanation of appropriate values for this parameter, see the

Technical Note “What Your Sony Drives For You”.)

If `fmtFlag` is false, `fmtArg` specifies the desired size of the media in number of 512-byte blocks. The disk driver is called to get possible sizes and the values in an to attempt to match the requested size. If more than one size list entry exists for the same size, the first entry in the list returned by the driver that best matches the `fmtArg` parameter will be used. For more information about the size list, see the Technical Note “What Your Sony Drives For You”. If the specified size is larger than the largest size in the size list returned by the driver, then the largest size will be used and that size is returned in `actSize`. If the specified size is smaller than the smallest size in the size list returned by the driver, then the smallest size will be used and that size is returned in `actSize`. For a specified value that is in between and without an exact match, the value closest to and smaller than the requested size is used.

`actSize` Contains a pointer to an unsigned long. Upon completion of a successful formatting operation, `DIXFormat` places the actual size of the formatted media in number of 512-byte blocks into the field referred to by this parameter.

The formatting of file systems requiring specific media formats should be done by specifying those media formats explicitly and not by counting on disk size alone. Foreign file systems with specific media requirements should use the driver specific information in the size list or should make appropriate driver `_Status` calls for additional information when called upon to “evaluate the size list”.

As in `DIFFormat`, `DIXFormat` does not unmount the volume. You have to unmount the volume before issuing this call if necessary. If the volume has not been unmounted, then `DIXFormat` will return `volOnLinErr` error.

RESULT CODES

<code>noErr</code>	0	No error
<code>volOnLinErr</code>	-55	Volume is online
<code>lastDskErr</code>	-64	Last of the range of low-level disk errors
...		

firstDskErr -84 First of the range of low-level disk errors

DIXZero

The `DIXZero` function performs the same function as the `DIZero` function except that the file system, format result, volume type, volume size and extended formatting information may be specified.

```
pascal OSErr DIXZero(short drvNum, ConstStr255Param volName, short fsid,  
                    short mediaStatus, short volTypeSelector, unsigned  
                    long volSize, void *extendedInfoPtr);
```

<code>drvNum</code>	Contains the driver number of the drive to initialize.
<code>volName</code>	Contains a pointer to a Pascal string which specifies the name of the volume.
<code>fsid</code>	Contains the ID of the file system whose format should be written to the disk. The file system ID can be obtained using the File System Manager <code>GetFSInfo</code> function.
<code>mediaStatus</code>	Contains a flag to indicate the status of the disk media. Its value is the result code returned from the <code>DIVerify</code> function. If <code>mediaStatus</code> is non-zero, then the disk contains bad sectors and needs to be spared. If the file system specified doesn't support bad block sparing, the Disk Initialization Package will just return this value as the function result. If the file system supports bad block sparing, then the Disk Initialization Package will gather the defect list and pass it to the file system.
<code>volTypeSelector</code>	Contains the volume type selector if the foreign file system supports more than one volume type.
<code>volSize</code>	Contains the size in 512-byte blocks of the file system that should be written to the drive specified by <code>drvNum</code> . This is the size returned in the <code>actSize</code> field by <code>DIXFormat</code> - the amount of space usable by a file system on the specified drive as it is currently formatted. If the specified size doesn't match with the current disk format size, <code>DIXZero</code> will return <code>diCIVolSizeMismatchErr</code> .

`fsParams` Contains a pointer to the foreign file system's extended formatting information, or nil.

▲ **WARNING**

Early versions of the `DIXZero` code calls the Dialog Manager with a nil `DialogPtr` when the value passed in the `mediaStatus` parameter is not `noErr`. This will almost always cause a system crash.

You must check to ensure `DIXZero` supports bad block sparing before passing anything except `noErr` as the `mediaStatus` parameter. The following function, `DIXZeroSupportsBadBlocks`, shows how to make sure `DIXZero` supports bad block sparing. ▲

```
Boolean DIXZeroSupportsBadBlocks(void)
{
    enum
    {
        gestaltBugFixAttrsThree = 'bugx',
        gestaltDIXZeroSupportsBadBlocks = 9
    };
    long response;

    if (Gestalt(gestaltBugFixAttrsThree, &response) == noErr)
        return ((response & (1L << gestaltDIXZeroSupportsBadBlocks)) !=
                0);
    else
        return (false);
}
```

As in `DIZero`, `DIXZero` does not unmount the volume but it will, however, mount the volume if the operation is successful. You have to unmount the volume before issuing this call if necessary. If the volume is mounted when `DIZero` or `DIXZero` is called, then a `volOnLinErr` error will be returned.

RESULT CODES

<code>noErr</code>	0	No error
--------------------	---	----------

<code>diCIVolSizeMismatchErr</code>	24	Specified volume size doesn't match with formatted disk size
<code>ioErr</code>	-36	I/O error
<code>paramErr</code>	-50	Drive number specified is bad
<code>volOnLinErr</code>	-55	Volume is already online
<code>nsDrvErr</code>	-56	No such drive
<code>lastDskErr</code>	-64	Last of the range of low-level disk errors
...		
<code>firstDskErr</code>	-84	First of the range of low-level disk errors
<code>memFullErr</code>	-108	Not enough memory

DIReformat

The `DIReformat` function reformats disk volume.

```
pascal OSErr DIReformat(short drvNum, short fsid, ConstStr255Param
                        volName, ConstStr255Param msgText);
```

<code>drvNum</code>	Contains the driver number of the drive to format.
<code>fsid</code>	Contains the ID of the file system whose format should be written to the disk. The file system ID can be obtained using the File System Manager <code>GetFSInfo</code> function. (Use \$0000 for the Macintosh HFS volume format.)
<code>volName</code>	Contains a pointer to a Pascal string which specifies the name of the volume.
<code>msgText</code>	Contains a pointer to a Pascal string which specifies the explanatory text to be displayed in the disk initialization dialog box.

In the past, reformatting disk was accomplished by calling the `DIBadMount` function with the high word of the `evtMessage` parameter set to `noErr` and the explanatory text was set with the `ParamText` function. The `DIReformat` function provides the caller the ability to provide the explanatory text, the default file system ID, and the default name for the reformatted disk.

Note

The volume in the drive specified by `drvNum` must be mounted when calling `DIReformat`. ♦

RESULT CODES

<code>noErr</code>	0	No error
<code>diCINoMessageTextErr</code>	28	<code>msgText</code> was not provided
<code>paramErr</code>	-50	Drive number specified is bad
<code>nsDrvErr</code>	-56	No such drive
<code>lastDskErr</code>	-64	Last of the range of low-level disk errors
...		
<code>firstDskErr</code>	-84	First of the range of low-level disk errors
<code>memFullErr</code>	-108	Not enough memory

Further Reference:

- *Inside Macintosh: Files*
- *Guide - File System Manager*

