



BASh

Developer Documentation v1.5.5

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Manual

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Table of Contents

Items in **Bold** were just added in the latest release of the BASH component.
Items in *Italic* have not had their content filled in completely as of yet.
Items in Underline have had important updates since the last release of the BASH component.

Software License and Limited Warranty

Copyrights and Trademarks

Table of Contents

Preface

About this Manual

Acknowledgements

Features

System Requirements

Support

Components

Installing and Updating BASH

Managing Installation Conflicts

Affix BASH Document

4D Pack Plugin

Uninstalling BASH

Updating to BASH v1.5.5

Modules

ARR Module

ARR_Add_Elements_to_End

ARR_Add_Elements_to_Top

ARR_Clear

ARR_Coerce_from_Text

ARR_Coerce_to_Text

ARR_Convert_Longint_to_Text

ARR_Convert_Text_to_Longint

ARR_Convert_Type_to_Longint

ARR_Cycle_Stack

ARR_ERROR

ARR_Order_to_Match

ARR_Pack_to_Text

ARR_Populate_Text_Array

ARR_Remove_Elements_from_End

ARR_Remove_Elements_from_Top

ARR_Set_Size

ARR_Set_Sizes

BLOB Module

BLOB_Append_Text
BLOB_BLOB_to_Document
BLOB_Clear
BLOB_Document_to_BLOB
BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x
BLOB_Find_Between_x
BLOB_Find_Text_NonCase
BLOB_Finds_Between_Folding_x
BLOB_Replace_Byte

CODEC Module

CLE Encoding Scheme

CODEC_Decode_Base64_x
CODEC_Decode_Base64_z
CODEC_Decode_CLE_x
CODEC_Decode_URL_x
CODEC_Decode_URL_z
CODEC_Encode_Base64_x
CODEC_Encode_Base64_z
CODEC_Encode_CLE_x
CODEC_Encode_MD5_x
CODEC_Encode_MD5_z
CODEC_Encode_URL_x
CODEC_Encode_URL_z
CODEC_ERROR

CONV Module

Hex2 and Hex8 Values

Type Values

Dotted IP Values

CONV_ASCII_to_Hex2
CONV_ASCII_to_PrintableText
CONV_Coerce_from_Text
CONV_Coerce_to_Text
CONV_ERROR
CONV_Hex8_to_Longint
CONV_Hex8_to_Text
CONV_IP_to_Longint
CONV_Longint_to_Hex8
CONV_Longint_to_IP
CONV_Longint_to_Type
CONV_Text_to_Hex8
CONV_Text_to_Longint
CONV_Text_to_Real
CONV_Type_to_Longint

CRYPT Module

Tiny Encryption Algorithm (TEA)

- CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_x
- CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_z
- CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_x
- CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_z
- CRYPT_Get_TEA_Keys_f_Text

DATE Module

- DATE_Get_RFC_GMT

DSS Module

Variable Classifications

- DSS_ERROR
- DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type
- DSS_Get_Array_by_Unary_Type
- DSS_Get_Unary_by_Array_Type
- DSS_Return_Variable

DTS Module

DTS Values

- DTS_Add
- DTS_Add_Normalize
- DTS_Get_Current
- DTS_Get_Date
- DTS_Get_Date_Time
- DTS_Get_Day
- DTS_Get_Maximum
- DTS_Get_Month
- DTS_Get_Range
- DTS_Get_Time
- DTS_Get_Year
- DTS_Make_from_DateTime
- DTS_Make_from_Values
- DTS_Subtract
- DTS_Subtract_Normalize

ENV Module

- ENV_ERROR
- ENV_Get_4DApplication_FullPath
- ENV_Get_4DXOS_FolderPath
- ENV_Get_4DX_FolderPath
- ENV_Get_Application_Name
- ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short
- ENV_Get_Application_Type
- ENV_Get_BASh_HardName_Long
- ENV_Get_BASh_HardName_Short

- ENV_Get_BASh_RF_FullPath
- ENV_Get_DataFile_FolderPath
- ENV_Get_DataFile_FullPath
- ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol
- ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol_by_OS
- ENV_Get_Platform
- ENV_Get_Structure_DF_FullPath
- ENV_Get_Structure_FolderPath
- ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FileName
- ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FullPath
- ENV_q_Macintosh
- ENV_q_Windows
- ENV_Set_FlushKey

FILE Module

Hard File Names

- FILE_Convert_to_ResFork_Windows
- FILE_Create_Document
- FILE_Create_Folder
- FILE_Create_FullPath_Document
- FILE_Create_FullPath_Folder
- FILE_ERROR
- FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Long
- FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Short
- FILE_FullPath_to_FileName
- FILE_Get_Document_List
- FILE_Get_Path_Parent
- FILE_Get_Volumes_Names
- FILE_qi_Document_Exists
- FILE_qi_Folder_Exists
- FILE_qi_Volume_Exists

INIT Module

- INIT_BASh

NULL Module

- NULL_Dereference_by_Type
- NULL_ERROR
- NULL_Get_DTS
- NULL_Get_Pointer
- NULL_Set_Variables

NVP Module

- NVP_ERROR
- NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_s
- NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_x
- NVP_Pack_to_Text

NVP_Parse_to_Arrays
 PROS Module
 PROS_Delay_Current
 PROS_Get_Type
 PROS_Get_UniqueID
 RES Module
'fMap' Resource
'HTbl' Resource
'LoCK' Resource
'MENV' Resource
'WAGr' Resource
'WPGGr' Resource
 RES_Close
 RES_Create_File
 RES_Delete_Resource
 RES_ERROR
 RES_Get_Resource_List
 RES_Get_TEXT_Resource
 RES_Load_cicn
RES_Load_fMap
RES_Load_HTbl
RES_Loadack_LoCK
 RES_Load_MBAR
 RES_Load_MENU
RES_Load_MENV
 RES_Load_PICT
 RES_Load_TMPL
RES_Load_WAGr
RES_Load_WPGGr
 RES_Make_TMPL_f_Arrays
 RES_Open
 RES_Open_BASh
 RES_Open_4DApplication
 RES_Open_DateFile
 RES_Open_Structure
RES_Parse_HTbl_Cells
RES_Parse_HTbl_Rows
RES_Parse_HTbl_Table
 RES_Parse_TMPL
 RES_Set_HTbl_Resource
 RES_Set_Resource_Name
 RES_Set_Resource_Properties
 RES_Set_TEXT_Resource

SEM Module

- SEM_Clear_One
- SEM_ERROR
- SEM_Set_One
- SEM_Test_One

SERNO Module

- SERNO_Create_SerialNumber
- SERNO_Decode_SerialNumber
- SERNO_Get_Beta
- SERNO_Get_MajorVersion
- SERNO_Get_MinorVersion
- SERNO_Get_Month
- SERNO_Get_ProductCode
- SERNO_Get_Users
- SERNO_Get_Year

STR Module

- STR_Clean_EmailAddress
- STR_Clean_EmailUsername
- STR_Concatenate_Text
- STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII
- STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String
- STR_Get_CharPosition_by_ASCII
- STR_Get_Line_First
- STR_Pad_String
- STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII
- STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str
- STR_qi_Match_Filter_NonCase
- STR_Remove_After_Last_by_ASCII
- STR_Remove_Line_First
- STR_Remove_NonAlphaNumeric
- STR_Remove_Spaces_Post
- STR_Remove_Spaces_Pre
- STR_Remove_Spaces_PrePost
- STR_Replace_ASCII_All
- STR_Wrap_in_DoubleQuotes

TIME Module

- TIME_Add_Normalize
- TIME_Get_Hours
- TIME_Get_Minutes
- TIME_Get_Seconds
- TIME_Get_Sum_Offset

TYPE Module

- Unary and Array Classifications

TYPE_Compare_Dereferenced_Type
TYPE_Get_Array_by_Unary
TYPE_Get_Unary_by_Array
TYPE_qi_Array
TYPE_qi_BLOB

VAR Module

VAR_Get_Variable_Name
VAR_qi_Null_Pointer

WORD Module

WORD_Add_Unsigned
WORD_Clear_Bits
WORD_Get_Bit_Range
WORD_Rotate_Left
WORD_Set_Bits

Version History

BASh v1.5.5

BASh v1.5.4

BASh v1.5.3

BASh v1.5.1

BASh v1.4.7

BASh v1.4.6

BASh v1.4.1

BASh v1.4.0

BASh pre-v1.4.0

Using BASh

BASh Error Codes

Index

Preface

The BASH component is distributed solely as “Peepware”. Of course, this is as opposed to distribution as freeware or postcardware.

In case you are not familiar with peepware, it is considered very similar to postcardware. If you find the methods and functionality available within this software to be useful, we ask that you send along your favorite variety of marshmallow peeps to the programming staff at Deep Sky Technologies, Inc.

Just in case, if you have no idea what marshmallow peeps are, please visit <http://www.marshmallowpeeps.com/> and become a fan of the greatest programmer food to have ever existed.

About this Manual

asd

Acknowledgements

The creation of the BASH component is not directly attributable to any single person. Particular pieces of functionality within the BASH component may be from the direct knowledge and experience of certain developers, but the overall concept and construction of the BASH component has come from all of the developers at Deep Sky Technologies, Inc.

In particular the tireless efforts of Robert T. McGoye have contributed the most to the BASH component. His ability, and patience, to be able to tolerate the swings in the atmosphere at DSTi have proven to be invaluable in the development of the BASH component. Mr. McGoye fill a roll early in expansion of DSTi which proved invaluable to the eventual release of the BASH component.

Later additions and enhancements to the BASH component have resulted from the training of James T. Crate. Mr. Crate's experience in many different programming environments has provided refreshing insights into the overall structure and organization of the core routines at DSTi, the same core routines which are available in the BASH component.

For different particular pieces of functionality within the BASH component, many different individuals provided interesting feedback and techniques which have contributed to the code with the BASH component. These list of these people include, though is not limited to: David Adams, Charles Albrecht, Stewart Buskirk, Tim Crusher, Michael Erickson, Kieth Goebel, Bryan Green, Jerry Hale, Tim Klein, and Tom Lundeen.

Finally, I, Steven G. Willis, might have had something to do with the creation of the BASH component...

Features

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System Requirements

The BASH component is compatible with both Macintosh and Windows installations of 4th Dimension.

Since it is a component, it does require at least version 6.7 of 4th Dimension or above, including 4D Insider v6.7 or above for installation.

Other than the normal hardware and software requirements for your version of 4th Dimension, there are no other minimum requirements for proper use of this software.

Support

As peepware, there obviously is no guaranteed support which is available for the BASH component.

But, on an “as available” basis, with no implied or expressed warranty for support whatsoever, Deep Sky Technologies, Inc., can be contacted for support for the software in the BASH component.

Contact information, including email address(es), phone number(s), and a Contact Us request form, for Deep Sky Technologies, Inc., can be found on the DSTi web site located at:

<http://www.deepskytech.com/>

Components

A component groups various 4D objects (tables, project methods, forms, menu bars, variables, etc.) representing one or more additional functions. Developing a 4D component providing electronic mail functionality is one such example. A component is autonomous and must be able to be installed in any 4D structure.

Components are defined, generated, and installed with the help of 4D Insider. The component definition is based on the cross referencing analysis performed by 4D Insider (target objects and source objects).

Unlike libraries and groups, components embed the idea of security of objects that they compose. During the development phase of the component, each object is attributed an access type, "Public", "Protected" or "Private". This attribute determines whether each object will be visible or modifiable in 4th Dimension and in 4D Insider once the component is installed within a 4D database.

Installing and Updating BASH

Installing BASH or updating an existing version of BASH within a 4D database is performed using 4D Insider. The activity primarily consists of installing the BASH component in a database structure opened with 4D Insider (installing the BASH component in a library is not supported at this time).

4D Insider will manage possible conflict issues within the installation and will inform you as they are detected. Though, with the naming conventions used within the BASH component and the limited number of object names, conflicts should be very rare.

To install or update the BASH component, follow these very simple steps:

Open the uncompiled structure that you wish to install BASH into using 4D Insider.

Choose the "Install/Update..." command in the "Components" menu.

A standard open file dialog box will appear.

Select the BASH component file and click on the "Open" button.

4D Insider parses the BASH component and prepares to integrate it with your open database. 4D Insider will detect if the operation is an installation or an update of the BASH component.

In the event of a new installation, all BASH objects are installed.

In the event of an update, 4D Insider compares the version numbers of both the currently installing BASH component and the already installed BASH component. If the date of the "new" component is older than the already installed component, a dialog box will alert you, allowing you to then "Continue" or "Cancel" the update.

4D Insider replaces old objects with newer objects within the BASH component and adds new objects from the new BASH component. 4D Insider takes into account "public" objects having been modified by you (e.g. "_ERROR" methods) and will prompt you to either save or replace them. If any other conflicts arise from the installation or update of the BASH component, 4D Insider will prompt you with an appropriate dialog box.

Save the database in 4D Insider.

Place a copy of the Affix BASH document in the 4DX folder.

The Affix BASH document (entitled **Affix_BASH**) contains essential data and resources for many of the methods within the BASH component. For many of the methods within the BASH component to function properly, the Affix BASH document must be in the 4DX folder for the current structure.

On Macintosh, the Affix BASH document is entitled **Affix_BASH** and is located in the Mac4DX directory in the BASH component's archive. The document should be copied into the Mac4DX folder of your current structure. If the BASH component is going to be used in all of your 4D projects, the Affix BASH document can instead be placed within the Mac4DX folder within the 4D folder of your system.

On Windows, the Affix BASH document is actually two documents: **Afx_BASH.dst** and **Afx_BASH.rsr**. These two documents correspond to the data fork and the resource fork of the Affix BASH document used on Macintosh. These documents are located in the Win4DX directory in the BASH component's archive. These documents should be copied into the Win4DX folder of your current structure. If the BASH component is going to be used in all of your 4D projects, the Affix BASH document can instead be placed within the Win4DX folder within the 4D folder of your system.

For client/server installations in cross-platform environments, both the Macintosh and Windows versions of the Affix BASH document should be installed.

Place a copy of the 4D Pack plugin in the 4DX folder.

The 4D Pack plugin (entitled **4dp_v671**) contains essential commands and functionality used within the BASH component. For many of the methods within the BASH component to function properly, the 4D Pack plugin must be in the 4DX folder for the current structure.

On Macintosh, the 4D Pack plugin included with the BASH component download is entitled **4dp_v671** and is located in the Mac4DX directory in the BASH component's archive. The plugin should be copied into the Mac4DX folder of your current structure. If the BASH component is going to be used in all of your 4D projects, the plugin can instead be placed within the Mac4DX folder within the 4D folder of your system.

On Windows, the 4D Pack plugin included with the BASH component is actually two documents: **4dp_v671.4dx** and **4dp_v671.rsr**. These two documents correspond to the data fork and the resource fork of the 4D Pack plugin used on Macintosh. These documents are located in the Win4DX directory in the BASH component's archive. These documents should be copied into the Win4DX folder of your current structure. If the BASH component is going to be used in all of your 4D projects, the 4D Pack plugin documents can instead be placed within the Win4DX folder within the 4D folder of your system.

For client/server installations in cross-platform environments, both the Macintosh and Windows versions of the 4D Pack plugin should be installed.

Call the method *INIT_BASH* early in the On Startup database method.

Beginning with BASH v1.5.4, the modules in the component must now be manually initialized. This is

being done to alleviate minor bugs and limitations in the 4D implementation of component code.

To initialize the BASH component in your code, place a call to the method *INIT_BASH* early in your **On Startup** database method.

Details about the INIT module and the *INIT_BASH* method can be found in the module and method documentation, below.

The BASH component is now installed/updated in your database and is listed on the "Components" page of the 4D Explorer.

Managing Installation Conflicts

On very rare occasions, when the BASH component is installed or updated in your 4D database, several questions and conflicts may arise. In the event of an update, 4D Insider will detect that you have modified one of more "Public" objects in BASH after the initial installation. Or, one or more objects of the same type and of the same name may already exist in your database and in the BASH component.

4D Insider detects and solves these conflicts during installation:

Modified public objects (updates only)

In this case, 4D Insider alerts you by a dialog box, allowing you to choose an update mode:

Replace the object

Replace all objects

Do not replace the object

Stop installation

Name conflicts

In this case, 4D Insider stops the BASH's installation process, alerts you through a dialog box and saves the list of objects in conflict. This list is stored as a text file in the 4D database folder.

Naming conflicts between logical objects, such as variables, are managed by 4D Insider, in a manner that allows database compilation and avoids conflicts between BASH and other 4D components.

It may be necessary to rename certain objects in your database or in other components in order to be able to install the BASH.

If any naming conflicts do occur between BASH and other 4D components, please notify Deep Sky Technologies, Inc., immediately.

Affix BASH Document

The Affix BASH document (entitled **Affix_BASH** on Macintosh; entitled **Afx_BASH.DST** and **Afx_BASH.RSR** on Windows) contains essential data and resources for many of the methods within the BASH component. For many of the methods within the BASH component to function properly, the Affix BASH document must be in the 4DX folder for the current structure. For distributed and installed versions of your 4D projects, the Affix BASH document must be available in the 4DX folder for the BASH methods to continue to function properly.

Note: it is best to consider the Affix BASH document another plug-in within your 4D project. Though there no actual plug-in calls available within the Affix BASH document, it does contain data and resources essential to the operation of the BASH methods. The BASH component has been designed to find the Affix BASH document correctly in all environments (any platform, any 4DX folder, single

user or clients/server, etc.). Since the Affix BASH document is configured similarly to plug-ins, 4D and the BASH component will automatically manage the document for you in all of the possible installations of a 4D project.

4D Pack Plugin

The 4D Pack plugin (entitled **4dp_v671**, included with the BASH component archive) contains essential calls for many of the methods within the BASH component. For many of the methods within the BASH component to function properly, the 4D Pack plugin must be in the 4DX folder for the current structure. For distributed and installed versions of your 4D projects, the 4D Pack plugin must be available in the 4DX folder for the BASH methods to continue to function properly.

The 4D Pack plugin is provided unmodified directly from 4D, Inc., and 4D SA. Copies of the plugin are included with the BASH component merely for convenience.

Uninstalling BASH

4D Insider allows you to uninstall the BASH component from your 4D database.

To uninstall BASH from your 4D database:

Using 4D Insider, open your database containing the copy of BASH to be uninstalled.

In the "Main" listing window, select the BASH component.

Consider again how great the BASH component is and make certain that you will *really* no longer need it in your 4D database.

Select the "Uninstall..." command in the "Components" menu.

This command is only active when a component is installed in the database. A dialog box appears allowing you to confirm or cancel the operation. If you uncertain about the previous step then the cancel option is probably your best choice at this time.

Click "OK" to validate the operation.

Remove the Affix_BASH document and 4D Pack plugin from your 4DX folder.

Remove the call to the method *INIT_BASH* from your On Startup database method.

All objects from the BASH component are deleted from your 4D database. Obviously, you are now very sad to no longer have the BASH component in your 4D database. Crying is allowed...

Updating to BASH v1.5.5

Updating to the latest release of the BASH component is a simple procedure. Follow the instructions contained in the section **Installing and Updating BASH** to update the code within the structure.

In particular, for BASH v1.5.5, make certain that the latest release of the Affix BASH document is placed in the 4DX folder.

Also, 4D Pack has been updated with this release of the BASH component. All previous copies of the 4D Pack component, v6.7.0, should be removed from the 4DX folders. Included in the archive with BASH v1.5.5 is a copy of 4D Pack v6.7.1 (entitled **4dp_v671**) for both Macintosh and Windows. 4D Pack v6.7.1 should be placed in the platform appropriate 4DX folder next to your structure.

Modules

All of the code within the BASH component is organized into modules. Each module is designated by a three (3) to five (5) character module prefix. All of the module prefixes are used within the name of every object within the module (methods names, variable names, semaphore names, etc.). This allows for the easy identification of any object within the BASH component.

Each module contains a set of methods which can be used throughout your database once the BASH component is installed. Method names all begin with the module prefix followed by an underscore ("_") characters. The remainder of the method name then describes the function of the method.

ARR Module

The ARR Module is for managing and manipulating arrays within 4th Dimension. The ARR module includes routines for sizing arrays, inserting elements, converting between types of arrays, parsing of values into arrays, element cycling, and sort matching, among many others to come.



ARR_Add_Elements_to_End

ARR_Add_Elements_to_End (*Referenced Array*; *Elements to Add*)

ARR_Add_Elements_to_End
(
 -> *Referenced Array* : **Pointer**
 -> *Elements to Add* : **Longint**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a single dimensional array of any type which will have a specified number of elements added to the end of it
<i>Elements to Add</i>	Longint	Positive number of elements to add to the end of <i>Referenced Array</i>

The method **ARR_Add_Elements_to_End** will insert *Elements to Add* elements to the end of the array *Referenced Array*. Each element which is added to *Referenced Array* will be initialised to a **NULL** value.



ARR_Add_Elements_to_Top

ARR_Add_Elements_to_Top (*Referenced Array*; *Elements to Add*)

ARR_Add_Elements_to_Top
(
 -> *Referenced Array* : **Pointer**
 -> *Elements to Add* : **Longint**
)

)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a single dimensional array of any type which will have a specified number of elements added to the beginning of it
<i>Elements to Add</i>	Longint	Positive number of elements to add to the beginning of <i>Referenced Array</i>

The method ***ARR_Add_Elements_to_Top*** will insert *Elements to Add* elements to the beginning of the array *Referenced Array*. Each element which is added to *Referenced Array* will be initialised to a **NULL** value.



ARR_Clear

ARR_Clear(*Referenced Array*)

ARR_Clear

(
 -> *Referenced Array*: Pointer
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a single dimensional array of any type to be cleared

The method ***ARR_Clear*** will set the size of the array *Referenced Array* to zero (0). This will be done regardless of the type of array.

This command is equivalent to using native command **DELETE ELEMENT** to remove all of the elements of an array. ***ARR_Clear*** will make certain though that *Referenced Array* is a valid array before clearing the array of all elements.



ARR_Coerce_from_Text

ARR_Coerce_from_Text (*Referenced Source Text Array ; Referenced Target Array*)

ARR_Coerce_from_Text

(
 -> *Referenced Source Text Array* : **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Target Array* : **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Source Text Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced text array to coerce data from
<i>Referenced Target Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced array to coerce data into

The method **ARR_Coerce_from_Text** will coerce a series of values stored in a referenced text array into a separate referenced array of most any type. The target array is resized to contain the same number of elements as the source array, all elements including the zeroth (0th) element are coerced into the target array, and the array index is copied from the source to the target array.

Referenced Source Text Array is a pointer to the source text array to coerce values from.

Referenced Target Array is a pointer to the destination array which is to be resized and have its values coerced from text. Array types supported include string, text, boolean, date, integer, longint, real, and time.

Note: the method **ARR_Coerce_from_Text** was added in BASH v1.5.5.



ARR_Coerce_to_Text

ARR_Coerce_to_Text (*Referenced Source Array ; Referenced Target Text Array*)

ARR_Coerce_to_Text

(
 -> *Referenced Source Array* : **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Target Text Array* : **Pointer**
)

)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Source Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced array to coerce data from
<i>Referenced Target Text Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced text array to coerce data into

The method ***ARR_Coerce_to_Text*** will coerce a series of values stored in a referenced array of most any type into a separate referenced text array. The target text array is resized to contain the same number of elements as the source array, all elements including the zeroth (0th) element are coerced into the target array, and the array index is copied from the source to the target text array.

Referenced Source Array is a pointer to the source array to coerce values from. Array types supported include string, text, boolean, date, integer, longint, real, and time.

Referenced Target Array is a pointer to the destination text array which is to be resized and have its values coerced to text.

Note: the method ***ARR_Coerce_to_Text*** was added in BASH v1.5.5.



ARR_Convert_Longint_to_Text

ARR_Convert_Longint_to_Text(*Referenced Longint Array*; *Referenced Text Array*)

ARR_Convert_Longint_to_Text

(
 -> *Referenced Longint Array*: **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Text Array*: **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Longint Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a longint array holding values to convert

<i>Referenced Text Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to text array which will hold textual equivalent of longint values from <i>Referenced Longint Array</i> .
------------------------------	----------------	---

The method ***ARR_Convert_Longint_to_Text*** will convert all of the values in the array *Referenced Longint Array* to their textual equivalents and store them in *Referenced Text Array*. The size of *Referenced Text Array* will be set to be the same as *Referenced Longint Array*. Values will be converted element by element. The native **String** command is used to make the conversion of each element.

Usage:

This method is ideal for usage within interfaces in which numeric values must be selected from a list but the values must be text. This is often true when build a drop down interface item within HTML



ARR_Convert_Text_to_Longint

ARR_Convert_Text_to_Longint (*Referenced Text Array*; *Referenced Longint Array*)

ARR_Convert_Text_to_Longint

(
 -> *Referenced Text Array*: **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Longint Array*: **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Text Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a text or string array containing values to convert
<i>Referenced Longint Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced to a longint array to contain converted values

The method ***ARR_Convert_Text_to_Longint*** will convert all of the elements of a referenced text or string array into 32 bit integers and place them into a referenced longint array. Elements are maintained in a well formed stack and the native **Int** and **Num 4D**

commands are used to make the conversion of each element.

Referenced Text Array is a pointer to the text array containing the elements to convert.

Referenced Longint Array is the destination array which is to contain the converted elements from *Referenced Text Array*. *Referenced Longint Array* will be resized to match the size of *Referenced Text Array*.

Note: the method *ARR_Convert_Text_to_Longint* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ARR_Convert_Type_to_Longint

ARR_Convert_Type_to_Longint (*Referenced Types Array*; *Referenced Longint Array*)

ARR_Convert_Type_to_Longint

(
 -> *Referenced Types Array*: **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Longint Array*: **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Types Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a text or string array containing type values to convert
<i>Referenced Longint Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced to a longint array to contain converted type values

The method *ARR_Convert_Type_to_Longint* will convert all of the elements of a referenced types array into 32 bit integers and place them into a referenced longint array. Elements are maintained in a well formed stack.

Referenced Types Array is a pointer to the text or string array containing the elements to convert.

Referenced Longint Array is the destination array which is to contain the converted elements from *Referenced*

Types Array. *Referenced Longint Array* will be resized to match the size of *Referenced Types Array*.

Note: a type array is any string or text array which is used to store standard Macintosh type codes. A type code can be any four (4) byte value used as a key of some sort on the Macintosh; this can include Macintosh creator codes, Macintosh file type codes, and resource type codes. See the section **Type Values**, below, for more information on Type values

Note: the method *ARR_Convert_Type_to_Longint* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ARR_Cycle_Stack

ARR_Cycle_Stack (*Referenced Array*; *Beginning Element*; *Ending Element*; *Cycle Count*)

ARR_Cycle_Stack

(
-> *Referenced Array*: **Pointer**
-> *Beginning Element*: **Longint**
-> *Ending Element*: **Longint**
-> *Cycle Count*: **Longint**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced array to cycle elements within
<i>Beginning Element</i>	Longint	Element number to begin cycle at
<i>Ending Element</i>	Longint	Element number to end cycle at
<i>Cycle Count</i>	Longint	Number of elements to cycle

The method *ARR_Cycle_Stack* will cycle a specified range of elements, as specified by *Beginning Element* and *Ending Element*, in the array *Referenced Array* a number of elements. The direction of the cycle and the number of elements cycled is determined by *Cycle Count*.

If *Cycle Count* is less than zero (0), elements in the array range are cycled towards the beginning of *Referenced*

Array. If *Cycle Count* is greater than zero (0), elements in the array range are cycled towards the ending of *Referenced Array*.

Example:

Assume the array **axMyArray** has the following elements:

axMyArray{1}	Andrew
axMyArray{2}	Bobby
axMyArray{3}	Carolyn
axMyArray{4}	Debby
axMyArray{5}	Evelyn
axMyArray{6}	Frederick
axMyArray{7}	Guido

After making the call:

ARR_Cycle_Stack (->axMyArray; 2; 5 1)

the array **axMyArray** would now have the following elements:

axMyArray{1}	Andrew
axMyArray{2}	Carolyn
axMyArray{3}	Debby
axMyArray{4}	Evelyn
axMyArray{5}	Bobby
axMyArray{6}	Frederick
axMyArray{7}	Guido

Subsequently, if the call:

ARR_Cycle_Stack (->axMyArray; 4; 7 -2)

were to be made, the array **axMyArray** would then have the following elements:

axMyArray{1}	Andrew
axMyArray{2}	Carolyn
axMyArray{3}	Debby
axMyArray{4}	Frederick

axMyArray{5}	Guido
axMyArray{6}	Evelyn
axMyArray{7}	Bobby

Usage:

This method is exceedingly useful in interfaces in which elements in a scrollable array can be subject to drag and drop reordering of elements. Elements can be cycled within the array with a single method call.



ARR_ERROR

ARR_ERROR (*BASH Error Number; Special Error Text; Calling Method Name*)

ARR_ERROR

```
(
    -> BASH Error Number: Longint
    -> Special Error Text: Text
    -> Calling Method Name: Text
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal BASH error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
<i>Calling Method Name</i>	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method **ARR_ERROR** acts as a callback method from within the ARR module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the ARR module, a call to the method **ARR_ERROR** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the ARR method which call the **ARR_ERROR** method.

The **ARR_ERROR** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed.



ARR_Order_to_Match

ARR_Order_to_Match (*Referenced Ordered Array; Referenced Match Array*
{; Parallel Array {; ... } }))

ARR_Order_to_Match

```
(
    -> Referenced Ordered Array: Pointer
    -> Referenced Match Array: Pointer
    { -> Parallel Array: Pointer }
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Ordered Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced array holding longint values sorted as desired
<i>Referenced Match Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced array holding longint values which should be ordered to match the sorting within the <i>Referenced Order Array</i>
<i>Parallel Array</i>	Pointer	Up to five (5) more optional array references which will be kept in parallel with the reordering of the <i>Referenced Match Array</i>

The method **ARR_Order_to_Match** will reorder a series of arrays to match the ordering within *Referenced Ordered Array*. The reordering will be done by matching the values in *Referenced Match Array* with values stored in *Referenced Ordered Array*, keeping all of the optional *Parallel Array* elements row-wise in line with the *Referenced Match Array*.

Example:

Assume the following arrays:

aiOrderedLong {1}	2
aiOrderedLong {2}	5
aiOrderedLong {3}	7
aiOrderedLong {4}	9
aiMatchLong{1}	7
aiMatchLong{2}	9
aiMatchLong{3}	2
aiMatchLong{4}	5
axWhatever{1}	seven
axWhatever{2}	nine
axWhatever{3}	two
axWhatever{4}	five

After making the following call:

```
ARR_Order_to_Match (->aiOrderedLong;
                    ->aiMatchLong; ->axWhatever)
```

the same three arrays would now be:

aiOrderedLong {1}	2
aiOrderedLong {2}	5
aiOrderedLong {3}	7
aiOrderedLong {4}	9
aiMatchLong{1}	2
aiMatchLong{2}	5
aiMatchLong{3}	7
aiMatchLong{4}	9
axWhatever{1}	two
axWhatever{2}	five
axWhatever{3}	seven
axWhatever{4}	nine

Usage:

This method is very useful for keeping array synchronised when the elements may be subject to reordering. By keeping a single key array into the stack,

all of the columns within the stack can be kept together row-wise with a single method call. This method is ideal for use with interfaces that involve scrollable arrays which can be reordered through drag and drop.



ARR_Pack_to_Text

ARR_Pack_to_Text(*Referenced Values Array*; *Delimiter Value*)

ARR_Pack_to_Text

```
(  
    -> Referenced Values Array: Pointer  
    -> Delimiter Value: Text  
)  
=> Packed Text: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Values Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a text, string, date, longint, integer, or real array containing values to pack
<i>Delimiter Value</i>	Text	Delimiter value to place between elements being packed
<i>Packed Text</i>	Text	Packed elements from <i>Referenced Values Array</i> which are separate by <i>Delimiter Value</i>

The method **ARR_Pack_to_Text** will pack the elements from a referenced array into a text value separated by a specified delimiter value.

Referenced Values Array is a text, string, date, longint, integer, or real array containing values which are going to be packed. Before packing, each element is coerced to text.

Delimiter Value is a character or string which is placed between each value from *Referenced Values Array* when packed.

Packed Text is the resulting values all packed into a single text variable.

Note: the method *ARR_Pack_to_Text* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ARR_Populate_Text_Array

ARR_Populate_Text_Array (*Referenced Text Array* {; *Fill Text* {; ... } })

ARR_Populate_Text_Array

(
 -> *Referenced Text Array*: **Pointer**
 { -> *Fill Text*: **Text** }
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Text Array</i>	Pointer	Text array to be filled by specified text values
<i>Fill Text</i>	Text	Optional number of text values to fill into <i>Referenced Text Array</i>

The method *ARR_Populate_Text_Array* provides a simple mechanism to popular many text values into a text array. *Referenced Text Array* is resized so the number of elements match the number of *Fill Text* values which are passed to the method. The only limitation on the number of *Fill Text* values which can be passed to *ARR_Populat_Text_Array* is that which is imposed by the development environment.



ARR_Remove_Elements_from_End

ARR_Remove_Elements_from_End (*Referenced Array*; *Elements to Remove*)

ARR_Remove_Elements_from_End

(
 -> *Referenced Array*: **Pointer**
 -> *Elements to Remove*: **Longint**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
------------------	-------------	--------------------

<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a single dimensional array of any type which will have a specified number of elements removed from the end of it
<i>Elements to Remove</i>	Longint	Positive number of elements to remove from the end of <i>Referenced Array</i>

The method ***ARR_Remove_Elements_from_End*** will remove *Elements to Remove* elements from the end of the array *Referenced Array*.



ARR_Remove_Elements_from_Top

ARR_Remove_Elements_from_Top (*Referenced Array*; *Elements to Remove*)

ARR_Remove_Elements_from_Top
 (
 -> *Referenced Array*: **Pointer**
 -> *Elements to Remove*: **Longint**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a single dimensional array of any type which will have a specified number of elements removed from the beginning of it
<i>Elements to Remove</i>	Longint	Positive number of elements to remove from the beginning of <i>Referenced Array</i>

The method ***ARR_Remove_Elements_from_Top*** will remove *Elements to Remove* elements from the beginning of the array *Referenced Array*.



ARR_Set_Size

ARR_Set_Size (*Referenced Array*; *New Maximum Element Number*)

ARR_Set_Size
 (

-> *Referenced Array*: **Pointer**
 -> *New Maximum Element Number*: **Longint**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	Reference to a single dimensional array of any type which will be resized
<i>New Maximum Element Number</i>	Longint	New maximum element number which <i>Referenced Array</i> should be resized to

The method ***ARR_Set_Size*** will resized the array *Referenced Array* to have a maximum element number of *New Maximum Element Number*. If new elements are added to *Referenced Array*, they will be added to the end of the array and will have all elements initialized to NULL.



ARR_Set_Sizes

ARR_Set_Sizes (*New Maximum Element Number* ; *Referenced Array* { ;
Referenced Array { ; ... } })

ARR_Set_Sizes

(
 -> *New Maximum Element Number* : **Longint**
 -> *Referenced Array* : **Pointer**
 {-> *Referenced Array* : **Pointer**}
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>New Maximum Element Number</i>	Longint	New maximum element number which <i>Referenced Arrays</i> should be resized to
<i>Referenced Array</i>	Pointer	References to one or more single dimensional arrays of any type which will be resized

The method ***ARR_Set_Sizes*** will resized one or more arrays *Referenced Array* to have a maximum element number of *New Maximum Element Number*. If new elements are added to the *Referenced Array* arrays, they

will be added to the end of the arrays and will have all elements initialized to NULL.

This method is functionally equivalent to ***ARR_Set_Size*** except that it provides for the ability to resize multiple arrays, all to the same size, with a single method call.

Note: the method ***ARR_Set_Sizes*** was added in BASH v1.5.4.

BLOB Module

The BLOB module provides basic operations on BLOBs. With the current release of the BASH component, the BLOB module basically just provides ancillary functionality which is used in other modules. In future versions of the BASH component, the BLOB module will be expanded considerably.



BLOB_Append_Text

BLOB_Append_Text (*Referenced BLOB* ; *Text to Append*)

BLOB_Append_Text

(
 -> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *Text to Append* : **Text**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Pointer to BLOB to append to
<i>Text to Append</i>	Text	Text value to append to Referenced BLOB

The method **BLOB_Append_Text** will append a specified text value to a referenced BLOB. The text is appended directly to the end of the BLOB without adding any variable indicator or length values.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB to append text to.

Text to Append is the text value to append to *Referenced BLOB*.

Note: the method **BLOB_Append_Text** was added in BASH v1.5.3.



BLOB_BLOB_to_Document

BLOB_BLOB_to_Document (*Referenced BLOB* ; *Full Document Path*) =>
Error Status

BLOB_BLOB_to_Document
(
 -> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *Full Document Path* : **Text**
)
=> *Error Status* : **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to BLOB containing data fork of document
<i>Full Document Path</i>	Text	Full path to document to contain <i>Referenced BLOB</i> as the data fork
<i>Error Status</i>	Longint	qi for document data fork written successfully

The method ***BLOB_BLOB_to_Document*** will write referenced data fork contents to a document specified by a full path. If the document specified, and any of the enclosing directories in the path to the document do not exist, this method will create them.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB containing the data fork to be written into the document.

Full Document Path is the full path to the document to be written.

Error Status is the indicator for whether this routine successfully created the full path the document, if needed, created the document, if needed, and wrote the contents of *Referenced BLOB* into the data fork of the document specified by *Full Document Path*. *Error Status* will be zero (0) if the operation was successful; *Error Status* will be one (1) if the operation failed at any point.

Note: the method ***BLOB_BLOB_to_Document*** was added in BASH v1.5.4.



BLOB_Clear

BLOB_Clear (*Referenced BLOB*)

BLOB_Clear

(
 -> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Pointer to BLOB to clear

The method **BLOB_Clear** will clear completely the contents of a referenced BLOB. This method is functionally equivalent to calling the native 4D command **SET BLOB SIZE** with a size value of zero (0).

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to the BLOB to clear.

Note: the method **BLOB_Clear** was added in BASH v1.5.3.



BLOB_Document_to_BLOB

BLOB_Document_to_BLOB (*Referenced BLOB* ; *Full Document Path*) =>
Error Status

BLOB_Document_to_BLOB

(
 -> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *Full Document Path* : **Text**
)
=> *Error Status* : **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to BLOB to contain data fork of document specified
<i>Full Document Path</i>	Text	Full path to document to read data fork into <i>Referenced BLOB</i>
<i>Error Status</i>	Longint	qi for document data fork read successfully

The method ***BLOB_Document_to_BLOB*** will read data fork contents of a document specified by a full path into a referenced BLOB variable.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB to contain the data fork of a document read.

Full Document Path is the full path to the document to be read.

Error Status is the indicator for whether this routine successfully read the data fork of the document specified by *Full Document Path* into *Referenced BLOB*. *Error Status* will be zero (0) if the operation was successful; *Error Status* will be one (1) if the operation failed at any point.

Note: the method ***BLOB_Document_to_BLOB*** was added in BASH v1.5.4.



BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x

BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x (*Referenced BLOB* ; *Starting Offset* ; *Referenced Ending Offset* ; *Begin String* ; *End String* ; *Folding Characters*) => asd

BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x

(
-> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
-> *Starting Offset* : **Longint**
-> *Referenced Ending Offset* : **Pointer**
-> *Begin String* : **Text**
-> *End String* : **Text**
-> *Folding Characters* : **Text**
)
=> *Found Text* : **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to a BLOB contents to search
<i>Starting Offset</i>	Longint	Starting byte offset within <i>Referenced BLOB</i> to begin search

<i>Referenced Ending Offset</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to contain the byte offset immediately following the found value
<i>Begin String</i>	Text	Text to find to mark the beginning of the found value
<i>End String</i>	Text	Text to find to mark the ending of the found value
<i>Folding Characters</i>	Text	Text to delineate a folded content
<i>Found Text</i>	Text	Return text found in <i>Referenced BLOB</i> after <i>Starting Offset</i> and between <i>Begin String</i> and <i>End String</i> , inclusively, with any folded values matching delineated by <i>Folding Characters</i>

The method ***BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x*** will return the text found after a specified byte offset which falls after a specified beginning string, up to a specified end string, within a specified BLOB value, inclusively. Content which is valid folding content will be included in the resulting found text.

The search within *Referenced BLOB* will begin with the *Starting Offset* byte value. *Referenced BLOB* will then be scanned until *Begin String* is found. Once *Begin String* is found following *Starting Offset* in *Referenced BLOB* , the contents after *Begin String* will be returned, up to but not including *Ending String* (or the end of *Referenced BLOB* if *Ending String* is not found).

If immediately following the found *End String* instance is a match for *Folding Characters* , thereby indicating a folded line, then *Referenced BLOB* is searched further for the next occurrence of *End String* to mark the end of the found content. The found content will be returned up to, but not including, the final instance of *End String* which does not proceed a match for *Folding Characters* , or the end of *Referenced BLOB* .

The search is done sequentially and is not case sensitive.

The byte offset immediately following the first non-folding *Ending String* for the found value will be

returned in the referenced parameter *Referenced Ending Offset* .

Referenced BLOB is a reference to a BLOB value to be searched through.

Starting Offset is the first byte offset within *Referenced BLOB* which is to be searched sequentially for *Begin String* .

Referenced Ending Offset is a reference to a longint to hold the byte offset value immediately following *End String* following *Found Text* extracted from *Referenced BLOB* .

Begin String is the string of characters to search for within *Referenced BLOB* beginning at *Starting Offset* to delineate the beginning of the found value.

End String is the string of characters to be used as the ending delimiter for the found value. If *End String* is not found following *Begin String* or all found *End String* values are followed immediately by *Folding Characters* , the resulting found text will include the whole contents up to the end of *Referenced BLOB* (barring overflow conditions).

Folding Characters is the value to check for immediately following each instance of *End String* to indicate a folding line of content. Folded lines are considered valid contents of *Found Text* and are included as such with all returned values for this method.

Found Text is the found text value matching all of the search criteria provided and detailed, above.

Note: the method *BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



BLOB_Find_Between_x

BLOB_Find_Between_x (*Referenced BLOB ; Starting Offset ; Referenced Ending Offset ; Begin String ; End String*) => *Found Text*

BLOB_Find_Between_x

```
(
    -> Referenced BLOB : Pointer
    -> Starting Offset : Longint
    -> Referenced Ending Offset : Pointer
    -> Begin String : Text
    -> End String : Text
)
=> Found Text : Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to a BLOB contents to search
<i>Starting Offset</i>	Longint	Starting byte offset within <i>Referenced BLOB</i> to begin search
<i>Referenced Ending Offset</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to contain the byte offset immediately following the found value
<i>Begin String</i>	Text	Text to find to mark the beginning of the found value
<i>End String</i>	Text	Text to find to mark the ending of the found value
<i>Found Text</i>	Text	Return text found in <i>Referenced BLOB</i> after <i>Starting Offset</i> and between <i>Begin String</i> and <i>End String</i> , inclusively

The method **BLOB_Find_Between_x** will return the text found after a specified byte offset which falls after a specified beginning string, up to a specified end string, within a specified BLOB value.

The search within *Referenced BLOB* will begin with the *Starting Offset* byte value. *Referenced BLOB* will then be scanned until *Begin String* is found. Once *Begin String* is found following *Starting Offset* in *Referenced BLOB*, the contents after *Begin String* will be returned, up to but not including *Ending String* (or the end of *Referenced BLOB* if *Ending String* is not found).

The search is done sequentially and is not case sensitive.

The byte offset immediately following *Ending String* for the found value will be returned in the referenced parameter *Referenced Ending Offset* .

Referenced BLOB is a reference to a BLOB value to be searched through.

Starting Offset is the first byte offset within *Referenced BLOB* which is to be searched sequentially for *Begin String* .

Referenced Ending Offset is a reference to a longint to hold the byte offset value immediately following the *Ending String* following *Found Text* extracted from *Referenced BLOB* .

Begin String is the string of characters to search for within *Referenced BLOB* beginning at *Starting Offset* to delineate the beginning of the found value.

End String is the string of characters to be used as the ending delimiter for the found value. If *End String* is not found following *Begin String* , the resulting found text will include the whole contents up to the end of *Referenced BLOB* (barring overflow conditions).

Found Text is the found text value matching all of the search criteria provided, above.

Note: the method *BLOB_Find_Between_x* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



BLOB_Find_Text_NonCase

BLOB_Find_Text_NonCase (*Search Text* ; *Referenced BLOB* ; *Beginning Offset* ; *Search Range Byte Count*) => *Found Offset*

BLOB_Find_Text_NonCase

(

- > *Search Text* : **Text**
- > *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
- > *Beginning Offset* : **Longint**

-> *Search Range Byte Count* : Longint
)
 => *Found Offset*: Longint

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Search Text</i>	Text	Text value to search for
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Pointer to BLOB to search for <i>Search Text</i> within
<i>Beginning Offset</i>	Longint	Offset to byte within <i>Referenced BLOB</i> to begin search for <i>Search Text</i>
<i>Search Range Byte Count</i>	Longint	Total number of bytes within <i>Referenced BLOB</i> in which the search should be performed
<i>Found Offset</i>	Longint	Byte offset within <i>Referenced BLOB</i> after <i>Beginning Offset</i> in which <i>Search Text</i> is first found

The method ***BLOB_Find_Text_NonCase*** will perform a sequential search for a specified text value within a referenced BLOB value, within a range of bytes, and return the offset of the first occurrence found.

The search is done sequentially from the specified beginning byte offset. It will continue sequential up to, but not past, the number of bytes specified.

Search Text is the text value to search for within *Referenced BLOB*.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB value which will be searched.

Beginning Offset is the byte offset within *Referenced BLOB* to begin the search for *Search Text*. If the search is to be done from the beginning of *Referenced BLOB*, pass zero (0) as the value for *Beginning Offset*.

Search Range Byte Count is the number of bytes past *Beginning Offset* within *Referenced BLOB* in which the value *Search Text* should be searched for. The search will terminate after *Search Range Byte Count* if no match is found. To search until the end of *Referenced BLOB*, pass MaxLong as the value for *Search Range Byte Count*.

Found Offset is the byte offset within *Referenced BLOB* which *Search Text* is first found after *Beginning Offset* and before *Search Range Byte Offset* bytes. If no match is found within the referenced BLOB value within the specified range, *Found Offset* will be -1.

Note: the method *BLOB_Find_Text_NonCase* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



BLOB_Finds_Between_Folding_x

BLOB_Finds_Between_Folding_x (*Referenced BLOB* ; *Begin String* ; *End String* ; *Folding Characters*) => *Found Text*

BLOB_Finds_Between_Folding_x
 (
 -> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *Begin String* : **Text**
 -> *End String* : **Text**
 -> *Folding Characters* : **Text**
)
 => *Found Text* : **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to a BLOB contents to search
<i>Begin String</i>	Text	Text to find to mark the beginning of the found value
<i>End String</i>	Text	Text to find to mark the ending of the found value
<i>Folding Characters</i>	Text	Text to delineate a folded content
<i>Found Text</i>	Text	Return text found in <i>Referenced BLOB</i> between <i>Begin String</i> and <i>End String</i> , inclusively, with any folded values matching delineated by <i>Folding Characters</i>

The method ***BLOB_Finds_Between_Folding_x*** will return the concatenated all text found which falls between a specified beginning string and ending string, within a specified BLOB value, inclusively. Content

which is valid folding content will be included in the resulting found text.

This method operates exactly the same as the method ***BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x*** , detailed above, except that it is done across the complete contents of *Referenced BLOB* and all content, including folded lines, which is between *Begin String* and *End String* is returned. This includes multiple occurrences of content which may match the delimiter and folding conditions.

The search is done sequentially and is not case sensitive.

Referenced BLOB is a reference to a BLOB value to be searched through.

Begin String is the string of characters to mark the beginning of content within *Referenced BLOB* .

End String is the string of characters to be used as the ending delimiter for content within *Referenced BLOB* .

Folding Characters is the value to check for immediately following each instance of *End String* to indicate a folding line of content. Folded lines are considered valid contents of *Found Text* and are included as such with all returned values for this method.

Found Text is the found text value matching all of the search criteria provided and detailed, above.

Note: the method ***BLOB_Finds_Between_Folding_x*** was added in BASH v1.5.4.



BLOB_Replace_Byte

BLOB_Replace_Byte (*Referenced BLOB* ; *Replace Byte Value* ; *Replacement Byte Value*)

BLOB_Replace_Byte

(

-> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**

```

-> Replace Byte Value : Longint
-> Replacement Byte Value : Longint
)

```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Referenced BLOB to perform byte replacement upon
<i>Replace Byte Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of bytes to replace
<i>Replacement Byte Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of replacement bytes

The method ***BLOB_Replace_Byte*** will perform a single byte replacement through the contents of a referenced BLOB.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB containing bytes to be scanned for replacement. The replacement is done directly within *Referenced BLOB*.

Replace Byte Value is the ASCII value of the bytes within *Referenced BLOB* which will be replaced.

Replacement Byte Value is the ASCII value of the bytes to be the replacement for all *Replace Byte Value* bytes in *Referenced BLOB*.

Note: the method ***BLOB_Replace_Byte*** was added in BASH v1.5.5.

CODEC Module

The CODEC module provides basic encoding and decoding routines for many popular coding formats. Where applicable, encoding and decoding routines for both text and BLOB variable types have been included to handle all needs within 4th Dimension. With the exception of the variable types employed, encoding and decoding of text and BLOBs work exactly the same.

CLE Encoding Scheme

The CLE (Carriage return, Linefeed, Equal) encoding scheme is merely a shortened version of the URL encoding scheme. It provides for for basic named value pair storage within a single text value. It is ideal for the storage of NVP values within a single text value in 4th Dimension. This makes it very easy to make human readable preferences files which are stored in the file system of the OS.

In essence, the CLE encoding scheme provides for the following translation of bytes:

ASCII Value	ASCII Title	Encoded
13	Carriage Return	&D
10	Linefeed	&A
61	Equal Sign	&3D

Note: the CODEC module was initially added in BASH v1.5.1.



CODEC_Decode_Base64_x

CODEC_Decode_Base64_x(Base64 Encoded Text) => Decoded Text

CODEC_Decode_Base64_x

(
 -> Base64 Encoded Text: Text
)

=> *Decoded Text*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Base64 Encoded Text</i>	Text	Base64 encoded text which is to be decoded
<i>Decoded Text</i>	Text	Decoding of <i>Base64 Encoded Text</i>

The method ***CODEC_Decode_Base64_x*** decodes a base64 encoded text value. Specifications for the base64 encoding scheme are available in RFC 2045, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_2045.txt

Base64 Encoded Text is the base64 encoded text which is to be decoded.

Decoded Text is *Base64 Encoded Text* decoded.

Note: the method ***CODEC_Decode_Base64_x*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CODEC_Decode_Base64_z

CODEC_Decode_Base64_z(*Referenced BLOB*)

CODEC_Decode_Base64_z

(
 -> *Referenced BLOB*: **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to base64 encoded BLOB

The method ***CODEC_Decode_Base64_z*** decodes a base64 encoded BLOB value. Specifications for the base64 encoding scheme are available in RFC 2045, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_2045.txt

Referenced BLOB is the referenced base64 encoded BLOB which is to be decoded. The decoded BLOB is returned directly in this referenced value.

Note: the method *CODEC_Decompile_Base64_z* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CODEC_Decompile_CLE_x

CODEC_Decompile_CLE_x(*CLE Encoded Text*) => *Decoded Text*

CODEC_Decompile_CLE_x
(
 -> *CLE Encoded Text*: **Text**
)
=> *Decoded Text*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>CLE Encoded Text</i>	Text	CLE encoded text value to be decoded
<i>Decoded Text</i>	Text	Decoding of <i>CLE Encoded Text</i>

The method *CODEC_Decompile_CLE_x* returns the decoding of a single CLE encoded value. Details on CLE encoding are available in the section entitled **CLE Encoding Scheme**, above.

CLE Encoded Text is a CLE encoded text value which is to be decoded.

Decoded Text is *CLE Encoded Text* decoded.

Note: the method *CODEC_Decompile_CLE_x* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CODEC_Decompile_URL_x

CODEC_Decompile_URL_x(*URL Encoded Text*; *Translation Option*) =>
Decoded Text

CODEC_Decompile_URL_x
(

```

-> URL Encoded Text: Text
-> Translation Option: Longint
)
=> Decoded Text: Text

```

Parameter	Type	Description
URL Encoded Text	Text	URL encoded text value to be decoded
Translation Option	Longint	Translation option is qi for decoding "+" values into spaces
Decoded Text	Text	Decoding of URL Encoded Text

The method *CODEC_Decode_URL_x* returns the decoding of a single URL encoded value. Details on URL encoding are available in RFC 1738, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_1738.txt

URL Encoded Text is an URL encoded text value which is to be decoded.

Translation Option is option flag for how to decode plus ("+", ASCII value 43) values within *URL Encoded Text*. If *Translation Option* equals zero (0) then pluses are translated into spaces (ASCII value 32). Otherwise, plusses will not be translated into spaces.

Decoded Text is *URL Encoded Text* decoded.

Note: the method *CODEC_Decode_URL_x* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CODEC_Decode_URL_z

CODEC_Decode_URL_z (Referenced BLOB ; Translation Option)

CODEC_Decode_URL_z

```

(
-> Referenced BLOB : Pointer
-> Translation Option : Longint
)

```

Parameter	Type	Description
-----------	------	-------------

<i>Referenced BLOB Translation Option</i>	Pointer Longint	Referenced BLOB to URL decode Translation option is qi for decoding "+" values into spaces
---	------------------------	---

The method ***CODEC_Decode_URL_z*** returns the decoding of a single URL encoded value. Details on URL encoding are available in RFC 1738, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_1738.txt

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB containing URL encoded data which is to be decoded. The decoding is done directly within *Referenced BLOB*.

Translation Option is option flag for how to decode plus ("+", ASCII value 43) values within *Referenced BLOB*. If *Translation Option* equals zero (0) then pluses are translated into spaces (ASCII value 32). Otherwise, plusses will not be translated into spaces.

Note: the method ***CODEC_Decode_URL_z*** was added in BASH v1.5.5.



CODEC_Encode_Base64_x

CODEC_Encode_Base64_x(Text Value) => Base64 Encoded Text

CODEC_Encode_Base64_x

```
(
    -> Text Value: Text
)
=> Base64 Encoded Text: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to be base64 encoded
<i>Base64 Encoded Text</i>	Text	Base64 encoding of <i>Text Value</i>

The method ***CODEC_Encode_Base64_x*** base64 encodes a supplied text value. Specifications for the base64 encoding scheme are available in RFC 2045, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_2045.txt

Text Value is the text which is to be base64 encoded.

Base64 Encoded Text is *Text Value* base64 encoded.

Note: the method *CODEC_Encode_Base64_x* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

CODEC_Encode_Base64_z

CODEC_Encode_Base64_z(*Referenced BLOB*)

CODEC_Encode_Base64_z
(
 -> Referenced BLOB: Pointer
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to BLOB to be base64 encoded

The method *CODEC_Encode_Base64_z* base64 encodes a referenced BLOB value. Specifications for the base64 encoding scheme are available in RFC 2045, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_2045.txt

Referenced BLOB is the referenced BLOB which is to be base64 encoded. The encoded BLOB is returned directly in this referenced value.

Note: the method *CODEC_Encode_Base64_z* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

CODEC_Encode_CLE_x

CODEC_Encode_CLE_x(*Text Value*) => *CLE Encoded Text*

CODEC_Encode_CLE_x
(
 -> Text Value: Text
)

)
=> *CLE Encoded Text*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to be CLE encoded
<i>CLE Encoded Text</i>	Text	CLE encoding of <i>Text Value</i>

The method ***CODEC_Encode_CLE_x*** returns a supplied text value CLE encoded. Details on CLE encoding are available in the section entitled **CLE Encoding Scheme**, above.

Text Value is the text value to be

CLE Encoded Text is *Text Value* CLE encoded.

Note: the method ***CODEC_Encode_CLE_x*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CODEC_Encode_MD5_x

CODEC_Encode_MD5_x (*Text Value*) => *MD5 Encoded Text Digest*

CODEC_Encode_MD5_x
(
 -> *Text Value* : **Text**
)
=> *MD5 Encoded Text Digest* : **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to create MD5 digest for
<i>MD5 Encoded Text Digest</i>	Text	MD5 encoded digest of <i>Text Value</i>

The method ***CODEC_Encode_MD5_x*** creates a MD5 encoded digest of a supplied text value. Specifications for the MD5 encoded digest scheme are available in RFC 1321, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_1321.txt

Text Value is the text which is to used to create the MD5 encoded digest.

MD5 Encoded Text Value is the MD5 encoded digest created using *Text Value* .

Note: the MD5 encoded digest is a one-way encoding schema. There is no way to retrieve the original value from an MD5 encoded digest. Often, MD5 encoded digests are used for logging into POP3 email servers when using the optional APOP authentication option.

Note: the method *CODEC_Encode_MD5_x* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



CODEC_Encode_MD5_z

CODEC_Encode_MD5_z (*Referenced BLOB*)

CODEC_Encode_MD5_z

(
 -> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Reference to BLOB value to encode into MD5 digest

The method *CODEC_Encode_MD5_z* creates a MD5 encoded digest from a referenced BLOB value. Specifications for the MD5 encoded digest scheme are available in RFC 1321, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_1321.txt

Referenced BLOB is the referenced BLOB to be used to create the MD5 encoded digest. The MD5 encoded digest is returned directly in this referenced value.

Note: the method *CODEC_Encode_MD5_z* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



CODEC_Encode_URL_x

CODEC_Encode_URL_x(*Text Value*) => *URL Encoded Text*

CODEC_Encode_URL_x

```
(  
    -> Text Value: Text  
)  
=> URL Encoded Text: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to be URL encoded
<i>URL Encoded Text</i>	Text	URL encoding of <i>Text Value</i>

The method **CODEC_Encode_URL_x** returns a single text value URL encoded. Details on URL encoding are available in RFC 1738, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_1738.txt

The exact listing of ASCII byte values which are allowable can be modified. This listing is contained within the 'STR#' resource, ID 29821, entitled "Allowable ASCII Values for URLs" within the Affix BASH document. The values in this resource can be modified, as desired. Any ASCII values which are not contained in this resource will be URL encoded by this method.

Text Value is the text to be URL encoded.

URL Encoded Text is *Text Value* URL encoded.

Note: the method **CODEC_Encode_URL_x** was added in BASH v1.5.1.

Note: as of BASH v1.5.3, the listing of allowable ASCII byte values was moved to the Affix BASH document. Previous to this version, the allowable ASCII byte values list was stored in the resource fork of the structure file.



CODEC_Encode_URL_z

CODEC_Encode_URL_z (*Referenced BLOB*)

CODEC_Encode_URL_z
(
 -> *Referenced BLOB* : **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Referenced BLOB to URL encode

The method **CODEC_Encode_URL_z** returns a single referenced value URL encoded. Details on URL encoding are available in RFC 1738, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_1738.txt

The exact listing of ASCII byte values which are allowable can be modified. This listing is contained within the 'STR#' resource, ID 29821, entitled "Allowable ASCII Values for URLs" within the Affix BASH document. The values in this resource can be modified, as desired. Any ASCII values which are not contained in this resource will be URL encoded by this method.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB containing the data to be URL encoded. The encoding is done directly within *Referenced BLOB*.

Note: the method **CODEC_Encode_URL_z** was added in BASH v1.5.5.



CODEC_ERROR

CODEC_ERROR (*BASH Error Number; Special Error Text; Calling Method Name*)

CODEC_ERROR
(
 -> *BASH Error Number*: **Longint**
 -> *Special Error Text*: **Text**
 -> *Calling Method Name*: **Text**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal BASH error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
<i>Calling Method Name</i>	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method ***CODEC_ERROR*** acts as a callback method from within the CODEC module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the CODEC module, a call to the method ***CODEC_ERROR*** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the ARR method which call the ***CODEC_ERROR*** method.

The ***CODEC_ERROR*** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed.

Note: the method ***CODEC_ERROR*** was added in BASH v1.5.4.

CONV Module

The CONV module handles conversions between different data types available within 4th Dimension. The CONV module also handle conversions between particularly common auxiliary formats which are commonly employed in 4th Dimension, including dotted IP addresses, single byte hexadecimal values (Hex2), four byte hexadecimal values (Hex8), ASCII values, etc.

Hex2 and Hex8 Values

Hex2 and Hex8 values are representations of ASCII values, integers, longints, and text within hexadecimal notation. The Hex2 and Hex8 values are text values which contain the hexadecimal equivalent of converted bytes.

Hex2 values are text of length two bytes which represent a single byte value in hexadecimal. For instance, the following conversion table lists example ASCII value and their equivalent Hex2 values:

<u>ASCII Value</u>	<u>Hex2 Value</u>
10	0A
13	0D
27	1B
32	20
61	3D
63	3F
64	40

Note: Hex2 values are *always* two bytes in length. This is true even for Hex2 values which when translated to decimal would be less than 16. Also, Hex2 values never have the commonly used ampersand ("&") at the beginning to indicate that the value is representing hexadecimal digits.

Hex8 values are text of length eight bytes which represent four byte values in hexadecimal. For instance,

the following conversion table lists example ASCII values and their equivalent Hex8 values:

<u>ASCII Value</u>	<u>Hex8 Value</u>
65, 115, 115, 13	4073730D
13, 27, 13, 27	0D1B0D1B
13, 10, 13, 10	0D0A0D0A

Note: Hex8 values are *always* eight bytes in length. Also, Hex8 values never have the commonly used ampersand ("&") at the beginning to indicate that the value is representing hexadecimal digits.

Type Values

A Type value is text of length four (4) which represents a four (4) byte coercion of a Macintosh Type code. A Macintosh Type code is any four (4) byte data structure used as a key or attribute indicator. Commonly, Type values are known, depending on their usage, as Macintosh creator codes, Macintosh file type codes, resource types, and much more.

Technically, these values as they exist in 4th Dimension should be handled as longints. But, in many instances, 4th Dimension provides access only to the Type values as coerced textual equivalents. The CONV methods which deal with Type values allow for the easy conversion between standard 4D longint values and their equivalent values as coerced to and from text for use in 4th Dimension.

It is highly recommended that such type values, when stored within 4th Dimension, be handled exclusively as longints. Conversion to and from text values should be done immediately surrounding native calls to 4th Dimension commands. The importance of this matter is exemplified by the fact that resources of type 'TEXT' and 'text' are very different. But, when comparing their textual type values in 4th Dimension, they will be

considered equivalent. This can lead to no end of hassles and confusion when working in 4th Dimension.

Note: all BASH methods, in all modules of contained within the BASH component, deal with type values as longints, not coerced text. This includes all resource handling, file typing, etc., throughout the component. The advantages of using this format are obvious.

Dotted IP Values

Dotted IP values are an alternate representation of a 32 bit (4 byte) values. A Dotted IP address will always have the format:

a.b.c.d

where a, b, c, and d are all values between 0 and 255, inclusive.

A common four (4) byte value in 4th Dimension is the longint variable type. So, it is a simple matter to store Dotted IP addresses within longint variables in 4th Dimension. By doing this, the storage is much more compact, manipulation is much easier, and operations perform much more quickly.

Note: the storage of dotted IP addresses within 4th Dimension as longints is not as straightforward as it may initially seem. For instance, a common operation to calculate for dotted IP addresses is to determine if a particular dotted IP address falls within a specified range of IP addresses (or matches a particular mask). Using integer comparison on the Dotted IP values as stored in longints would not yield consistent results for such an operation. Instead, bit arithmetic must be used on the Dotted IP values stored in longints. This is not a complexity or limitation of the storing Dotted IP values in longints. Rather, the code for such comparisons is actually much more efficient and not as prone to silly textual and typing errors.

Note: the CONV module was initially added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_ASCII_to_Hex2

CONV_ASCII_to_Hex2 (*ASCII Value*) => *Hex2 Value*

CONV_ASCII_to_Hex2

(
 -> *ASCII Value*: Longint
)
 => *Hex2 Value*: String2

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of a single byte
<i>Hex2 Value</i>	String2	Hex2 equivalent of <i>ASCII Value</i>

The method **CONV_ASCII_to_Hex2** will convert a single, integral byte value into its Hex2 equivalent.

ASCII Value is a single ASCII byte value, a number between 0 and 255 (inclusive). If *ASCII Value* is outside the accepted range of valid values, only the lower eight (8) bits) will be used to calculate the converted return value.

Hex2 Value is *ASCII Value* represented in hexadecimal. *Hex2 Value* will always be two bytes in length.

Note: the method **CONV_ASCII_to_Hex2** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_ASCII_to_PrintableText

CONV_ASCII_to_PrintableText(*ASCII Value*) => *Printable Character*

CONV_ASCII_to_PrintableText

(

-> *ASCII Value*: **Longint**
)
 => *Printable Character*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of a single byte
<i>Printable Character</i>	Text	Printable version of <i>ASCII Value</i>

The method *CONV_ASCII_to_PrintableText* will convert a single ASCII value into the textual equivalent which is printable. ASCII values which are non-printable are converted to a period (".") for display and printing.

The range of directly printable ASCII values varies depending on the platform. On Macintosh, the range of printable ASCII values is from 32 to 255, inclusive. On Windows, the range is reduced to 32 to 126, inclusive. All ASCII values which are considered non-printable on the current platform will be converted to periods (".") for display and printing.

ASCII Value is the integral ASCII value to be converting to text for display and/or printing. All values of *ASCII Value* which are outside the range of acceptable ASCII values (0 to 255, inclusive) will be translated to periods (".").

Printable Character is the textual equivalent of *ASCII Value* which is directly printable.

Note: the method *CONV_ASCII_to_PrintableText* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Coerce_from_Text

CONV_Coerce_from_Text(*Text Value*; *Reference to Coerced Text*)

CONV_Coerce_from_Text

(
 -> *Text Value*: **Text**
 -> *Reference to Coerced Text*: **Pointer**

)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to coerce
<i>Reference to Coerced Text</i>	Pointer	Reference to variable to contain coerced text value

The method *CONV_Coerce_from_Text* will coerce a text value into a referenced variable of most any type. Coercion is done blindly on the text value, as it is merely forced into the referenced value (the only exception is that for referenced data variables, in which case the data value is normalized).

Text Value is the text value which is going to be coerced.

Reference to Coerced Text is a pointer to a variable which will contain the coerced *Text Value*. This referenced variable can be a field or variable of type boolean, date, integer, longint, real, string, text, or time.

Note: the method *CONV_Coerce_from_Text* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Coerce_to_Text

CONV_Coerce_to_Text(*Referenced Value*) => *Coerced Text*

CONV_Coerce_to_Text
(
 -> *Referenced Value*: **Pointer**
)
=> *Coerced Text*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Value</i>	Pointer	Pointer to value to coerce into text
<i>Coerced Text</i>	Text	Textually coerced value referenced by <i>Referenced Value</i>

The method *CONV_Coerce_to_Text* will coerce a referenced value of most any type to text. Coercion is

done blindly to the textual equivalent, as it is merely forced from the referenced value.

Reference Value is a pointer to a variable which contains the value to coerce to text. This referenced variable can be a field or variable of type boolean, date, integer, longint, real, string, text, or time.

Coerced Text contains the coerced value referenced by *Reference Value*.

Note: the method *CONV_Coerce_to_Text* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_ERROR

CONV_ERROR (*BASH Error Number*; *Special Error Text*; *Calling Method Name*)

CONV_ERROR

```
(  
    -> BASH Error Number: Longint  
    -> Special Error Text: Text  
    -> Calling Method Name: Text  
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal BASH error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
<i>Calling Method Name</i>	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method *CONV_ERROR* acts as a callback method from within the CONV module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the CONV module, a call to the method *CONV_ERROR* is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the

Special Error Text value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the DSS method which call the **CONV_ERROR** method.

The **CONV_ERROR** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed.

Note: the method **CONV_ERROR** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Hex8_to_Longint

CONV_Hex8_to_Longint(*Hex8 Value*) => *Longint Value*

CONV_Hex8_to_Longint

(
 -> *Hex8 Value*: Text
)
 => *Longint Value*: Longint

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Hex8 Value</i>	Text	Hex8 value to convert to longint
<i>Longint Value</i>	Longint	Longint conversion of <i>Hex8 Value</i>

The method **CONV_Hex8_to_Longint** converts a Hex8 value to longint.

Hex8 Value is the Hex8 value to convert to longint. If the length of *Hex8 Value* is greater than eight (8) bytes, then only the first eight bytes are used to create the longint conversion.

Longint Value is the conversion of the first eight bytes of *Hex8 Value*.

Note: the method **CONV_Hex8_to_Longint** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Hex8_to_Text

CONV_Hex8_to_Longint(*Hex8 Value*) => *Text Value*

CONV_Hex8_to_Longint

```
(  
    -> Hex8 Value: Text  
)  
=> Text Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Hex8 Value</i>	Text	Hex8 value to convert to text
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Textual conversion of <i>Hex8 Value</i>

The method **CONV_Hex8_to_Text** converts a Hex8 value to text.

Hex8 Value is the Hex8 value to convert to text. If the length of *Hex8 Value* is greater than eight (8) bytes, then only the first eight bytes are used to create the text conversion.

Text Value is the conversion of the first eight bytes of *Hex8 Value*. *Text Value* will always be four (4) bytes in length. The conversion to text is done blindly, without respecting printable ASCII values or even invalid ASCII values within a 4th Dimension text variable (i.e. ASCII value 0 is not a good value to set into a text variable in 4D).

Note: the method **CONV_Hex8_to_Text** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_IP_to_Longint

CONV_IP_to_Longint(*Dotted IP Address*) => *Longint Value*

CONV_IP_to_Longint

```
(  
    -> Dotted IP Address: Text  
)
```

=> *Longint Value: Longint*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Dotted IP Address</i>	Text	Dotted IP address value to convert to longint
<i>Longint Value</i>	Longint	Longint conversion of <i>Dotted IP Address</i>

The method *CONV_IP_to_Longint* converts a Dotted IP value to longint.

Dotted IP Address is the text value of the dotted IP address to convert to longint. It must be a complete and well formed dotted IP address value in text. The conversion is done blindly once the complete and well formed nature of *Dotted IP Address* is determined.

Longint Value is the conversion of *Dotted IP Address* to a longint value.

Note: the method *CONV_IP_to_Longint* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Longint_to_Hex8

CONV_Longint_to_Hex8(*Longint Value*) => *Hex8 Value*

CONV_Longint_to_Hex8

(
 -> *Longint Value: Longint*
)
=> *Hex8 Value: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Longint Value</i>	Longint	Longint value to convert to Hex8
<i>Hex8 Value</i>	Text	Hex8 conversion of <i>Longint Value</i>

The method *CONV_Longint_to_Hex8* converts a longint value to Hex8.

Longint Value is the longint value to convert to Hex8.

Hex8 Value is the conversion of *Longint Value* to Hex8. *Hex8 Value* will always be eight (8) bytes in length.

Note: the method *CONV_Longint_to_Hex8* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Longint_to_IP

CONV_Longint_to_IP(*Longint Value*) => *Dotted IP Address*

CONV_Longint_to_IP

(
 -> *Longint Value*: Longint
)
 => *Dotted IP Address*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Longint Value</i>	Longint	Longint value to covert to a Dotted IP value
<i>Dotted IP Address</i>	Text	Dotted IP conversion of <i>Longint Value</i>

The method *CONV_Longint_to_IP* converts a longint to a complete and well form Dotted IP value.

Longint Value is the longint value to convert to a well formed and complete Dotted IP value.

Dotted IP Address is the text value of the dotted IP address converted from *Longint Value*. It will always be a complete and well formed dotted IP address value in text.

Note: the method *CONV_Longint_to_IP* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Longint_to_Type

CONV_Longint_to_Type(*Longint Value*) => *Type Value*

CONV_Longint_to_Type

```
(
    -> Longint Value: Longint
)
=> Type Value: String4
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Longint Value</i>	Longint	Longint value to covert to a Type value
<i>Type Value</i>	String4	Type conversion of <i>Longint Value</i>

The method ***CONV_Longint_to_Type*** converts a longint to a valid Type value in text.

Longint Value is the longint value to convert to a textual Type value.

Type Value is the text value of the Type converted from *Longint Value*. *Type Value* will always be four (4) bytes in length. The conversion to text is done blindly, without respecting printable ASCII values or even invalid ASCII values within a 4th Dimension text variable (i.e. ASCII value 0 is not a good value to set into a text variable in 4D).

Note: the method ***CONV_Longint_to_Type*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Text_to_Hex8

CONV_Text_to_Hex8(*Text Value*) => *Hex8 Value*

CONV_Text_to_Hex8

```
(
    -> Text Value: Text
)
=> Hex8 Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to convert to Hex8
<i>Hex8 Value</i>	Text	Hex8 conversion of <i>Text Value</i>

The method ***CONV_Text_to_Hex8*** converts a text value to Hex8.

Text Value is the text to convert to a Hex8 value. If *Text Value* is longer than four (4) bytes, then only the first four (4) bytes are used to create the resulting Hex8 value.

Hex8 Value is converted first four (4) bytes of *Text Value*. *Hex8 Value* will always be eight (8) bytes in length.

Note: the method *CONV_Text_to_Hex8* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Text_to_Longint

CONV_Text_to_Longint(*Text Value*) => *Longint Value*

CONV_Text_to_Longint

(
 -> *Text Value*: Text
)
 => *Longint Value*: Longint

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to convert to longint
<i>Longint Value</i>	Longint	Longint conversion of <i>Text Value</i>

The method *CONV_Text_to_Longint* converts a text value to longint. It is functionally equivalent to using the native **Int** and **Num** commands in 4th Dimension.

Text Value is the text value to be converted to longint.

Longint Value is the converted *Text Value*.

Note: the method *CONV_Text_to_Longint* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Text_to_Real

CONV_Text_to_Real(*Text Value*) => *Real Value*

CONV_Text_to_Real

```
(  
    -> Text Value: Text  
)  
=> Real Value: Real
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Text Value	Text	Text value to convert to real
Real Value	Real	Real conversion of Text Value

The method *CONV_Text_to_Real* converts a text value to real. It is functionally equivalent to using the native **Num** command in 4th Dimension.

Text Value is the text value to be converted to real.

Real Value is the converted *Text Value*.

Note: the method *CONV_Text_to_Real* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



CONV_Type_to_Longint

CONV_Type_to_Longint(Type Value) => Longint Value

```
CONV_Type_to_Longint  
(  
    -> Type Value: String4  
)  
=> Longint Value: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Type Value	String4	Type value to convert to longint
Longint Value	Longint	Longint conversion of Type Value

The method *CONV_Type_to_Longint* converts a valid Type value in text to longint.

Type Value is a valid Type value to convert to longint.

Longint Value is the longint value of the Type converted from *Type Value*.

Note: the method *CONV_Type_to_Longint* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

CRYPT Module

The CRYPT module provides basic encryption and decryption routines directly in 4th Dimension. With the first release of the CRYPT module, implementation of TEA is the sole purpose. With future releases of the BASH component, other encryption algorithms may be added.

Tiny Encryption Algorithm (TEA)

The Tiny Encryption Algorithm is one of the fastest and most efficient cryptographic algorithms in existence. It was developed by David Wheeler and Roger Needham at the Computer Laboratory of Cambridge University. It is a Feistel cipher which uses operations from mixed (orthogonal) algebraic groups - XORs and additions in this case. It encrypts 64 data bits at a time using a 128-bit key. It seems highly resistant to differential cryptanalysis, and achieves complete diffusion (where a one bit difference in the plaintext will cause approximately 32 bit differences in the ciphertext) after only six rounds. Performance on a modern desktop computer or workstation is very impressive.

You can obtain a copy of Roger Needham and David Wheeler's original paper describing TEA, from the Security Group ftp site at the world-famous Cambridge Computer Laboratory at Cambridge University. There is also a paper on extended variants of TEA which addresses a couple of minor weaknesses (irrelevant in almost all real-world applications), and introduces a block variant of the algorithm which can be even faster in some circumstances.

TEA is very secure. There have been no known successful cryptanalyses of TEA. It is believed (by James Massey) to be as secure as the IDEA algorithm, designed by Massey and Xuejia Lai. It uses the same mixed algebraic groups technique as IDEA, but it is much simpler, hence

faster. Also, it is public domain, whereas IDEA is patented by Ascom-Tech AG in Switzerland. IBM's Don Coppersmith and Massey independently showed that mixing operations from orthogonal algebraic groups performs the diffusion and confusion functions that a traditional block cipher would implement with P- and S-boxes. As a simple drop-in encryption routine, it is great. The code is lightweight and portable enough to be used just about anywhere. It even makes a great random number generator for Monte Carlo simulations and the like. The minor weaknesses identified by David Wagner at Berkeley are unlikely to have any impact in the real world, and you can always implement the new variant TEA which addresses them. If you want a low-overhead end-to-end cipher (for real-time data, for example), then TEA fits the bill.

The 128 bit key used in the TEA is handled in 4th Dimension through four (4) longint values. The spread use of the four longint values provides a full 128 bit key that maintains all of the advantages afforded by use of the TEA. A single routine for generating a full 128 bit key from a block of source text is provided merely for the convenience of the developer.

Note: the CRYPT module was added in BASH v1.5.5.



CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_x

CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_x (*Encrypted Text ; First TEA Key ; Second TEA Key ; Third TEA Key ; Fourth TEA Key*) => *Decrypted Text*

CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_x

```
(
    -> Encrypted Text : Text
    -> First TEA Key : Longint
    -> Second TEA Key : Longint
    -> Third TEA Key : Longint
    -> Fourth TEA Key : Longint
)
=> Decrypted Text: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Encrypted Text</i>	Text	Encrypted text which is to be decrypted
<i>First TEA Key</i>	Longint	First TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Second TEA Key</i>	Longint	Second TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Third TEA Key</i>	Longint	Third TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Fourth TEA Key</i>	Longint	Fourth TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Decrypted Text</i>	Text	Supplied source text decrypted using TEA algorithm and supplied TEA keys

The method *CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_x* will decrypt a supplied text value using the supplied keys for the decryption. The decryption is done using the tiny encryption algorithm, documented above.

Encrypted Text is the text value which is to be decrypted using the tiny encryption algorithm.

First TEA Key is the first block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Second TEA Key is the second block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Third TEA Key is the third block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Fourth TEA Key is the fourth and final block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Decrypted Text is the decrypted text of *Encrypted Text* using the supplied keys for the tiny encryption algorithm. No checks are done for whether the supplied keys were actually used originally for the encryption; rather, the

decryption processing is run blind using the supplied keys and the result is then made available.

Note: the method *CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_x* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_z

CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_z (*Referenced Encrypted BLOB ; Referenced Decrypted BLOB ; First TEA Key ; Second TEA Key ; Third TEA Key ; Fourth TEA Key*)

CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_z

(
 -> *Referenced Encrypted BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Decrypted BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *First TEA Key* : **Longint**
 -> *Second TEA Key* : **Longint**
 -> *Third TEA Key* : **Longint**
 -> *Fourth TEA Key* : **Longint**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Encrypted BLOB</i>	Pointer	Referenced source BLOB which is to be decrypted
<i>Referenced Decrypted BLOB</i>	Pointer	Referenced BLOB to hold source BLOB decrypted using TEA algorithm and supplied TEA keys
<i>First TEA Key</i>	Longint	First TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB
<i>Second TEA Key</i>	Longint	Second TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB
<i>Third TEA Key</i>	Longint	Third TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB
<i>Fourth TEA Key</i>	Longint	Fourth TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB

The method *CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_z* will decrypt a referenced binary value using the supplied keys for the decryption. The decryption is done using the tiny encryption algorithm, documented above.

Referenced Encrypted BLOB is a pointer to the binary value which is to be decrypted using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Referenced Decrypted BLOB is pointer to the BLOB to contain the decrypted *Referenced Encrypted BLOB* using the supplied keys for the tiny encryption algorithm. No checks are done for whether the supplied keys were actually used originally for the encryption; rather, the decryption processing is run blind using the supplied keys and the result is then made available.

First TEA Key is the first block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Second TEA Key is the second block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Third TEA Key is the third block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Fourth TEA Key is the fourth and final block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Note: the method *CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_z* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_x

CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_x (*Source Text* ; *First TEA Key* ; *Second TEA Key* ;
Third TEA Key ; *Fourth TEA Key*) => *Encrypted Source Text*

CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_x

(

- > *Source Text* : **Text**
- > *First TEA Key* : **Longint**
- > *Second TEA Key* : **Longint**
- > *Third TEA Key* : **Longint**

-> *Fourth TEA Key* : Longint
)
 => *Encrypted Source Text*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Source Text</i>	Text	Source text which is to be encrypted
<i>First TEA Key</i>	Longint	First TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Second TEA Key</i>	Longint	Second TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Third TEA Key</i>	Longint	Third TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Fourth TEA Key</i>	Longint	Fourth TEA key which was used to encrypt text
<i>Encrypted Source Text</i>	Text	Supplied source text encrypted using TEA algorithm and supplied TEA keys

The method *CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_x* will encrypt a supplied text value using the supplied keys for the encryption. The encryption is done using the tiny encryption algorithm, documented above.

Source Text is the text value which is to be encrypted using the tiny encryption algorithm.

First TEA Key is the first block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Second TEA Key is the second block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Third TEA Key is the third block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Fourth TEA Key is the fourth and final block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Encrypted Source Text is the encrypted text of *Source Text* using the supplied keys for the tiny encryption algorithm.

Note: the method *CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_x* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_z

CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_z (*Referenced Source BLOB* ; *Referenced Encrypted BLOB* ; *First TEA Key* ; *Second TEA Key* ; *Third TEA Key* ; *Fourth TEA Key*)

CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_z

(
 -> *Referenced Source BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Encrypted BLOB* : **Pointer**
 -> *First TEA Key* : **Longint**
 -> *Second TEA Key* : **Longint**
 -> *Third TEA Key* : **Longint**
 -> *Fourth TEA Key* : **Longint**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Source BLOB</i>	Pointer	Referenced source BLOB which is to be encrypted
<i>Referenced Encrypted BLOB</i>	Pointer	Referenced BLOB to hold source BLOB encrypted using TEA algorithm and supplied TEA keys
<i>First TEA Key</i>	Longint	First TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB
<i>Second TEA Key</i>	Longint	Second TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB
<i>Third TEA Key</i>	Longint	Third TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB
<i>Fourth TEA Key</i>	Longint	Fourth TEA key which was used to encrypt BLOB

The method *CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_z* will encrypt a referenced binary value using the supplied keys for the encryption. The encryption is done using the tiny encryption algorithm, documented above.

Referenced Source BLOB is a pointer to the binary value which is to be encrypted using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Referenced Encrypted BLOB is pointer to the BLOB to contain the encrypted *Referenced Source BLOB* using the supplied keys for the tiny encryption algorithm.

First TEA Key is the first block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Second TEA Key is the second block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Third TEA Key is the third block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Fourth TEA Key is the fourth and final block of 32 bits (MSB to LSB) of the TEA key to be used to encrypt the data using the tiny encryption algorithm.

Note: the method *CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_z* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



CRYPT_Get_TEA_Keys_f_Text

CRYPT_Get_TEA_Keys_f_Text (*Source Text Key* ; *Referenced First TEA Key* ; *Referenced Second TEA Key* ; *Referenced Third TEA Key* ; *Referenced Fourth TEA Key*)

CRYPT_Get_TEA_Keys_f_Text

(

- > *Source Text Key* : **Text**
- > *Referenced First TEA Key* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Second TEA Key* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Third TEA Key* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Fourth TEA Key* : **Pointer**

)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Source Text Key</i>	Text	Source key text to be used to generated TEA encryption keys
<i>Referenced First TEA Key</i>	Pointer	Referenced first TEA key calculated from supplied source text
<i>Referenced Second TEA Key</i>	Pointer	Referenced second TEA key calculated from supplied source text
<i>Referenced Third TEA Key</i>	Pointer	Referenced thid TEA key calculated from supplied source text
<i>Referenced Fourth TEA Key</i>	Pointer	Referenced fourth TEA key calculated from supplied source text

The method *CRYPT_Get_TEA_Keys_f_Text* will generate a set of valid tiny encryption algorithm 32 bit blocks (longints) from a block of supplied text for use as keys into the tiny encryption algorithm.

The keys generated are unique to the supplied source text and are fully regenerative. The keys are generated using a modified version of the MD5 hash algorithm. the generated keys are reasonably random to provide affordable security using the tiny encryption alogorithm without compromising randomness.

Source Key Text is the text value to use to generate the TEA keys. Repeated use of the exact same text value will produce the same TEA keys. *Source Key Text* must be at least 22 bytes long and can consist only of uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numerals, space, and hyphens. All other byte values are invalid.

Referenced First TEA Key is a pointer to a longint to hold the first 32 bit block (MSB to LSB) of the 128 bit TEA key generated in this method.

Referenced Second TEA Key is a pointer to a longint to hold the second 32 bit block (MSB to LSB) of the 128 bit TEA key generated in this method.

Referenced Third TEA Key is a pointer to a longint to hold the third 32 bit block (MSB to LSB) of the 128 bit TEA key generated in this method.

Referenced Fourth TEA Key is a pointer to a longint to hold the fourth and final 32 bit block (MSB to LSB) of the 128 bit TEA key generated in this method.

Note: the method *CRYPT_Get_TEA_Keys_f_Text* was added in BASH v1.5.5.

DATE Module

The DATE module provides very basic date operations which are currently needed in 4th Dimension. To a large extent, the DATE module acts as a bridge to other modules and functionality commonly used. Though it is the preference of the authors to utilize the DTS system exclusively for handling date and time values in 4D, the methods provided in the DATE module make this task much easier.

Note: the DATE module was added in BASH v1.5.4.



DATE_Get_RFC_GMT

DATE_Get_RFC_GMT (*Local Date ; Local Time ; Referenced GMT Date ; Referenced GMT Time*) => *RFC Formatted GMT Date Time Stamp*

DATE_Get_RFC_GMT

(
 -> *Local Date* : **Date**
 -> *Local Time* : **Time**
 -> *Referenced GMT Date* : **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced GMT Time* : **Pointer**
)
 => *RFC Formatted GMT Date Time Stamp* : **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Local Date</i>	Date	Date value to use for calculations
<i>Local Time</i>	Time	Time value to use for calculations
<i>Referenced GMT Date</i>	Pointer	Reference to date variable to hold <i>Local Date</i> in GMT
<i>Referenced GMT Time</i>	Pointer	Reference to time variable to hold <i>Local Time</i> in GMT
<i>RFC Formatted GMT Date Time Stamp</i>	Text	RFC formatted date time stamp for <i>Local Date</i> and <i>Local Time</i>

The method **DATE_Get_RFC_GMT** will format specified date and time values as a standard RFC formatted date time stamp. The time zone on the local machine will be used to convert the date and time values to GMT. The

GMT converted date and time values can also be returned in separated referenced variables. Specifications for the RFC formatted date time stamps are available in RFC 822, available at:

http://www.deepskytech.com/rfcs/rfc_0822.txt

Local Date is the local date value to use for the conversions.

Local Time is the local time value to use for the conversions.

Referenced GMT Date is a reference to a date variable to contain the the GMT equivalent of *Local Date* and *Local Time* . The time zone of the local machine will be used to make the conversion. If *Referenced GMT Date* is NULL, then no converted date value will be returned.

Referenced GMT Time is a reference to a time variable to contain the the GMT equivalent of *Local Date* and *Local Time* . The time zone of the local machine will be used to make the conversion. If *Referenced GMT Time* is NULL, then no converted time value will be returned.

RFC Formatted GMT Date Time Stamp is the string of a properly formatted date time stamp (as specified by RFC 822). *Local Date* and *Local Time* will be converted to GMT according to the time zone settings of the local machine, and then these values will be used to construct the properly formatted string.

Note: the method *DATE_Get_RFC_GMT* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



DATE_Make_from_Values

DATE_Make_from_Values (*Year Value* ; *Month Value* ; *Day Value*) =>
Date Value

DATE_Make_from_Values
(

```

-> Year Value : Longint
-> Month Value : Longint
-> Day Value : Longint
)
=> Date Value : Date

```

Parameter	Type	Description
Year Value	Longint	Full numeric year value
Month Value	Longint	Full numeric month value (between one and twelve, in most cases)
Day Value	Longint	Full numeric day value
Date Value	Date	Properly formatted 4D date value for values specified

The method *DATE_Make_from_Values* will create a properly formatted 4D date variable with the values specified. The actual date format settings for the local machine will be bypassed, allowing for the creation of a properly formatted 4D date value regardless of platform, machine, and/or local user settings. The resulting date value created will not be normalized.

Year Value is the full numeric year value to be used to create the 4D date value. No abbreviations are allowed in this value, as the date variable is constructed directly from this value (e.g. 99 is interpreted as the year 99, not the year 1999).

Month Value is the full numeric month value to be used to create the 4D date value. The native 4D constants, **Days and Months** can be used for values, though there is no restriction that this value be between one (1) and twelve (12).

Day Value is the full numeric day value to be used to create the 4D date value. *Day Value* is consider to be the day of the month. Often, this value will inclusively be between one (1) and the number of days in the specified month. Though, there are no restrictions placed on the value of *Day Value* .

Date Value is the properly constructed 4D date value for the values specified in *Year Value* , *Month Value* , and *Day Value* . *Date Value* is not normalized; rather, the

specified values are used to directly construct the 4D date value. Machine, OS, and local user settings are bypassed, allowing for the creation of a proper 4D date value regardless of the date format settings on the local machine.

Example:

The following table shows different values passed to the method *DATE_Make_from_Values* and the results which are returned. The results are displayed using the format "yyyy/mm/dd" in the table. The far right column in the table contains the normalized results (see the note, below, about normalizing 4D date values).

Y	M	D	Result	Result (Norm.)
1999	4	15	1999/04/15	1999/04/15
2000	2	29	2000/02/29	2000/02/29
2000	2	30	2000/02/30	2000/03/01
2001	12	31	2001/12/31	2001/12/31
2001	12	35	2001/12/35	2002/01/04

Note: to normalize a 4th Dimension date value, merely add zero (0) to it.

Note: the method *DATE_Make_from_Values* was added in BASH v1.5.4.

DSS Module

The DSS module is probably the single most used module of code which we have ever developed in 4th Dimension. It provides functionality which is exceedingly useful for any 4D programmer, regardless of the particular coding style and conventions used.

The simplicity of the DSS module is what helps make it so universally applicable. There are really only two methods to be called in the DSS module. And, the functionality within these two methods is very compact. But, the practical functionality gained is immeasurable.

Basically, the DSS module provides a means for a central pool of variables of every type to be shared across your 4th Dimension application. Whenever a variable of a particular type is needed, it can be retrieved from the DSS module for use. Once the variable is done being used, it can be returned to the DSS module for future use by other areas of your code. The variable management system within the DSS module provides a locking mechanism for each variable which is currently in use; the DSS module will not return to be used a variable which is still being used within another area of your code.

Consistent use of the DSS module can easily lead you to no longer require as many process and interprocess variables within your 4D based applications. And, it can even alleviate the commonly held shortcoming of 4D's lack of references to local variables.

Note: as of version 1.4.6 of BASH, one hundred (100) variables of each type can be used concurrently.

Note: as of version 1.5.5 of BASH, two hundred (200) variables of each of the following types can be used concurrently: text, longint, BLOB, text array, and longint array.

Variable Classifications

It is worth knowing, also, that variable types in 4th Dimension have two different classifications: unary and array. Unary variables are capable of storing a single data value. Array variables are capable of storing zero, one, or more data values.

A complete listing of the unary variable types and their equivalent array data types follows, including the actual DSS variable types which used (separate unary or array data types are used within DSS):

<u>Unary</u>	<u>Array</u>	<u>DSS</u>
BLOB	n/a	<i>BLOB (unary only)</i>
Boolean	Boolean	Boolean
Date	Date	Date
Graph	n/a	<i>Graph (unary only)</i>
Integer	Integer	Integer
Longint	Longint	Longint
Picture	Picture	Picture
Pointer	Pointer	Pointer
Real	Real	Real
String	String	<i>Text</i>
Text	Text	Text
Time	Longint	<i>Time (unary only)</i> <i>Longint (array only)</i>



DSS_ERROR

DSS_ERROR (*BASh* Error Number; *Special Error Text*; *Calling Method Name*)

DSS_ERROR

(
-> *BASh* Error Number: **Longint**
-> *Special Error Text*: **Text**
-> *Calling Method Name*: **Text**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASh</i> Error Number	Longint	Internal <i>BASh</i> error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance

Calling Method Name	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in
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The method ***DSS_ERROR*** acts as a callback method from within the DSS module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the DSS module, a call to the method ***DSS_ERROR*** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the DSS method which call the ***DSS_ERROR*** method.

The ***DSS_ERROR*** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed.



DSS_Get_Array_by_Unary_Type

DSS_Get_Array_by_Unary_Type (*Unary Type*;) => *Referenced DSS Array Variable*

DSS_Get_Array_by_Unary_Type
 (
 -> *Unary Type*: Longint
)
 => *Referenced DSS Array Variable*: Pointer

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Unary Type</i>	Longint	Type of array variable wanted (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
<i>Referenced DSS Array Variable</i>	Pointer	Reference to DSS array variable to be used matching type of <i>Unary Type</i>

The method *DSS_Get_Array_by_Unary_Type* will return a reference to an available DSS array variable matching the type supplied. Unary variable types will have the array equivalent DSS variable type returned for use. This variable is locked within the DSS module from being returned as a variable which can be used by subsequent calls to any of the *DSS_Get_* methods.

Unary Type is the unary data type desired. Array variable types can also be passed to this routine, for convenience.

Referenced DSS Array Variable is a pointer to a DSS array variable matching the type requested. If all DSS variables of a given type are locked and a subsequent call to any of the *DSS_Get_* methods is made, a NULL pointer is returned.

It is a mandatory that once a DSS variable is done being utilized that it be returned to the pool of available variables by calling *DSS_Return_Variable*. Failure to do so may result in an error condition.

See the method *DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type* for a more detailed explanation of the variable usage within the DSS module.

Note: the method *DSS_Get_Array_by_Unary_Type* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



DSS_Get_Unary_by_Array_Type

DSS_Get_Unary_by_Array_Type (Array Type;) => *Referenced DSS Unary Variable*

DSS_Get_Unary_by_Array_Type
(
 -> Array Type: Longint
)
 => *Referenced DSS Unary Variable: Pointer*

Parameter	Type	Description
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<i>Array Type</i>	<i>Longint</i>	Type of unary variable wanted (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
<i>Referenced DSS Unary Variable</i>	<i>Pointer</i>	Reference to DSS unary variable to be used matching type of <i>Array Type</i>

The method ***DSS_Get_Unary_by_Array_Type*** will return a reference to an available DSS unary variable matching the type supplied. Array variable types will have the unary equivalent DSS variable type returned for use. This variable is locked within the DSS module from being returned as a variable which can be used by subsequent calls to any of the *DSS_Get_* methods.

Array Type is the array data type desired. Unary variable types can also be passed to this routine, for convenience.

Referenced DSS Unary Variable is a pointer to a DSS unary variable matching the type requested. If all DSS variables of a given type are locked and a subsequent call to any of the *DSS_Get_* methods is made, a NULL pointer is returned.

It is a mandatory that once a DSS variable is done being utilized that it be returned to the pool of available variables by calling ***DSS_Return_Variable***. Failure to do so may result in an error condition.

See the method ***DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type*** for a more detailed explanation of the variable usage within the DSS module.

Note: the method ***DSS_Get_Unary_by_Array_Type*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type

DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type (*Variable Type*) => *Referenced DSS Variable*

DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type


```
(
    -> Variable Type: Longint
)
=> Referenced DSS Variable: Pointer
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Variable Type	Longint	Type of variable wanted (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
Referenced DSS Variable	Pointer	Reference to DSS variable to be used matching type of <i>Variable Type</i>

The method ***DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type*** returns a reference to a variable matching the type of *Variable Type*. This variable is locked within the DSS module from being returned as a variable which can be used by subsequent calls to ***DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type***.

The DSS module supports every variable type which is supported by 4th Dimension, with the sole exception of 2D arrays.

For each variable type which can be requested, the DSS module has a pool of one hundred (100) variables to select from. If all DSS variables of a given type are locked and a subsequent call to ***DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type*** is made, a NULL pointer is returned.

Note: as of version 1.5.5 of BASH, two hundred (200) variables of each of the following types can be used concurrently: text, longint, BLOB, text array, and longint array.

DSS variables which are put into use within code will be locked from being returned as available variables. Calling the DSS method ***DSS_Return_Variable*** will return a DSS variable to the pool of available variables, effectively unlocking it for subsequent use.

It is a mandatory that once a DSS variable is done being utilized that it be returned to the pool of available

variables by calling *DSS_Return_Variable*. Failure to do so may result in an error condition.

Example:

The following snippet of code shows a short example of properly using the *DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type* method in place of references to local variables:

```
`FUNCTION: FILE_qi_Volume_Exists
`
`This will make sure that a volume exists
`
`$0 is qi for volume
`  = 0 volume does not exist
`  = 1 volume does exist
`$1 is the volume name to check
`

C_LONGINT ($0)
$0:=0 `default to doesn't exist
C_TEXT($1;$xVolumeName)
$xVolumeName:=$1
`

C_POINTER ($pVolumes)
C_LONGINT ($iIndex)
`

`get a temp var from the dss
$pVolumes:=DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type (Text array )
`get all of the current volumes
FILE_Get_All_VolumeNames ($pVolumes)
`check to see if the volume exists
$iIndex:=Find in array ($pVolumes->$xVolumeName;1)
If ($iIndex#-1)
  $0:=1
End if
`clean up
DSS_Return_Variable ($pVolumes)
`eof
```

The method *FILE_Get_All_VolumeNames* requires a reference to a text array to get the list of all volumes. Instead of wasting a process or interprocess variable specifically for this method call, the DSS module provides a temporary text array as referenced by the variable \$pVolumes. This text array is used to get the list of volume names, then searched on to find a specific volume name. Once done, the text array is returned to the pool of available DSS variables for use elsewhere.



DSS_Return_Variable

DSS_Return_Variable (*Referenced DSS Variable*)

DSS_Return_Variable

(
 -> *Referenced DSS Variable: Pointer*
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced DSS Variable</i>	Pointer	Reference to DSS variable to be returned to pool of available DSS variables

The method **DSS_Return_Variable** will return a variable to the pool of available variables within the DSS module. It should be called after using a DSS variable which was acquired from the method **DSS_Get_Variable_by_Type**.

DTS Module

The DTS (Date-Time Stamps) module contains routines for creating, handling, and manipulating DTS values. The code within the DTS module is exceedingly simple to implement in 4th Dimension, providing basic DTS functionality needed in any system.

DTS Values

A DTS value is merely a fourteen (14) byte string which contains a date and time value. The format for a DTS value is as follows:

YYYYMMDDhhmmss

where

YYYY is four (4) byte year value (e.g. "1970")

MM is two (2) byte month value (e.g. "04")

DD is two (2) byte day value (e.g. "15")

hh is two (2) byte hour value (e.g. "18")

mm is two (2) byte minute value (e.g. "39")

ss is two (2) byte second value (e.g. "13")

So, for example, a DTS value of "19700415183913" would translate to April 15th, 1970, at 6:39:13 in the afternoon.

DTS value have a significant advantage over native date and time values in 4th Dimension. The advantages include:

- i) Sortability on a single, indexed field value for true chronological ordering;
- ii) Consistent storage format for date and time values, regardless of localization or machine settings;
- iii) Encoding format for DTS values is easily human readable;

- iv) Interfaces can continue to use standard date and time values, merely encoding into a DTS value for storage and usage internally within the database and code;
- v) Date and time math can now be accomplished much more easily and consistently;
- vi) The DTS system is often considered easier to understand and handle, especially when considering the large number of "gotchas" when dealing with native date and time values in 4th Dimension.

With repeated, consistent use of DTS values and the DTS module, every 4D programmer can realise significant gains in legibility and functionality when dealing with date and time values. As well, maintenance is significantly reduced as DTS values are easier to understand and deal with, thereby making it much simpler to produce error free code for handling date and time values. As well, since the DTS value type is completely contrived, there are no restrictions on how it can be utilized and implemented in 4th Dimension; you are free to utilize the concepts and routines within the DTS module to maximize the potential of each system placed into production.

Note: the DTS module was initially added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Add

DTS_Add(Primary DTS Value; Secondary DTS Value) => Summed DTS Value

```
DTS_Add
(
    -> Primary DTS Value: String[14]
-> Secondary DTS Value: String[14]
)
    => Summed DTS Value: String[14]
```

Parameter	Type	Description
------------------	-------------	--------------------

<i>Primary DTS Value</i>	String[14]	First DTS addend
<i>Secondary DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Second DTS addend
<i>Summed DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Sum of DTS addends

The method ***DTS_Add*** will add together two DTS values and return a DTS value wherein only the time values are normalized.

Primary DTS Value and *Secondary DTS Value* are both valid DTS values which are to be added.

Summed DTS Value is a well formed addition of *Primary DTS Value* and *Secondary DTS Value*. Only the time portion of *Summed DTS Value* is normalized.

Example:

The following table shows the values of two addends and the results which will be returned from the method ***DTS_Add***:

<u>1st Addend</u>	<u>2nd Addend</u>	<u>Sum</u>
20001122040506	00000000010101	20001122050607
20001122040506	00000014000000	20001136040506
20001031040506	00000100000000	20001131040506
20000229040506	00010000000000	20010229040506
20001122040506	00000000200000	20001123000506

As can be seen by the above table, DTS values need not respect the rules of being well formed as date and time values often must in 4th Dimension. If a DTS value must be incremented by a certain amount, for instance by fourteen (14) days (i.e. two weeks), a single month, or merely twenty (20) hours, just it is as simple as creating a DTS value with only the amount to be incremented (use the method ***DTS_Make_from_Values***, detailed below) and adding it to the original DTS value by using the ***DTS_Add*** method.

Note: the method ***DTS_Add*** was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Add_Normalize

DTS_Add_Normalize (*Primary DTS Value* ; *Secondary DTS Value*) =>
Summed DTS Value

DTS_Add_Normalize

(
 -> *Primary DTS Value*: String[14]
 -> *Secondary DTS Value*: String[14]
)
 => *Summed DTS Value*: String[14]

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Primary DTS Value</i>	String[14]	First DTS addend
<i>Secondary DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Second DTS addend
<i>Summed DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Sum of DTS addends

The method *DTS_Add_Normalize* will add together two DTS values and return a DTS value wherein both the date and time values are normalized.

Primary DTS Value and *Secondary DTS Value* are both valid DTS values which are to be added.

Summed DTS Value is a well formed addition of *Primary DTS Value* and *Secondary DTS Value* . Both the date and time portions of *Summed DTS Value* are normalized.

Example:

The following table shows the values of two addends and the results which will be returned from the method *DTS_Add_Normalize* :

<u>1st Addend</u>	<u>2nd Addend</u>	<u>Sum</u>
20001122040506	00000000010101	20001122050607
20001122040506	00000014000000	20001206040506
20001031040506	00000100000000	20001201040506
20000229040506	00010000000000	20010301040506
20001122040506	00000000200000	20001123000506

As can be seen by the above table, DTS values need not respect the rules of being well formed as date and time values often must in 4th Dimension. If a DTS value must be incremented by a certain amount, for instance by fourteen (14) days (i.e. two weeks), a single month, or merely twenty (20) hours, just it is as simple as creating a DTS value with only the amount to be incremented (use the method *DTS_Make_from_Values*, detailed below) and adding it to the original DTS value by using the *DTS_Add_Normalize* method.

Note: the method *DTS_Add_Normalize* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



DTS_Get_Current

DTS_Get_Current => Current DTS Value

DTS_Get_Current
=> Current DTS Value: String[14]

Parameter	Type	Description
Current DTS Value	String[14]	DTS value corresponding to the date and time on the current machine

The method *DTS_Get_Current* returns a DTS value containing the currently set date and time as it exists on the current machine.

Current DTS Value will always be a well formed date.

Take care to note though that the date and time is retrieved from the current machine even when this method is called in a client/server environment; so, the client machine will never retrieve the date and time from the server when calling *DTS_Get_Current*.

If the current DTS value for the server is needed, use the method *DTS_Make_from_DateTime* and native 4D commands to create the DTS value.

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Current* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Get_Date

DTS_Get_Date(*DTS Value*) => *Date Value*

```
DTS_Get_Date
(
    -> DTS Value: String[14]
)
=> Date Value: Date
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Valid DTS value
<i>Date Value</i>	Date	Valid 4D date value extracted from <i>DTS Value</i>

The method *DTS_Get_Date* will return a valid 4D date value in *Date Value* corresponding to the date stored in the supplied *DTS Value*.

DTS Value is any valid DTS value which the date is to be extracted from.

Date Value is a valid 4D date value. It is extracted from the date portion of *DTS Value* and returned as a result of *DTS_Get_Date*.

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Date* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Get_Date_Time

DTS_Get_Date_Time(*DTS Value*; *Referenced Date Variable*; *Referenced Time Variable*)

```
DTS_Get_Date_Time
(
    -> DTS Value: String[14]
    -> Referenced Date Variable: Pointer
```

-> Referenced Time Variable: Pointer
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Valid DTS value
<i>Referenced Date Variable</i>	Pointer	Reference to a 4D date variable to hold the date contained within <i>DTS Value</i>
<i>Referenced Time Variable</i>	Pointer	Reference to a 4D time variable to hold the time contained within <i>DTS Value</i>

The method *DTS_Get_Date_Time* will return in referenced date and time variables the date and time contained within a supplied DTS value.

DTS Value is any valid DTS value which the date and time is to be extracted from.

Referenced Date Variable and *Referenced Time Variable* are pointers to date and time variables, respectively. The date and time contained in *DTS Value* will be extracted and placed into *Referenced Date Variable* and *Referenced Time Variable*, respectively.

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Date_Time* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Get_Day

DTS_Get_Day(*DTS Value*) => *Day Value*

```
DTS_Get_Day
(
    -> DTS Value: String[14]
)
=> Day Value: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Valid DTS value
<i>Day Value</i>	Longint	Day value as stored in supplied <i>DTS Value</i>

The method *DTS_Get_Day* returns the day value for a supplied DTS value.

DTS Value is any valid DTS value which the day value is to be extracted from.

Day Value is the day value that is stored in the supplied *DTS Value*.

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Day* was added in BASH v1.4.7.

DTS_Get_Maximum

DTS_Get_Maximum=> Maximum DTS Value

DTS_Get_Maximum
=> Maximum DTS Value: String[14]

Parameter	Type	Description
Maximum DTS Value	String[14]	Maximum DTS value, "99991231235959"

The method *DTS_Get_Maximum* returns the maximum valid DTS value which is allowed.

Maximum DTS Value is equivalent to "99991231235959".

Note: remember that it is perfectly acceptable to have DTS values in which individual elements exceed the maximum individual elements that exist in *Maximum DTS Value*. For instance, the DTS value "00002000000000" is completely acceptable and can be used to easily add twenty (20) months to any other DTS value using the method *DTS_Add*.

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Maximum* was added in BASH v1.4.7.

DTS_Get_Month

DTS_Get_Month(*DTS Value*) => *Month Value*

```
DTS_Get_Month
(
    -> DTS Value: String[14]
)
=> Month Value: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Valid DTS value
<i>Month Value</i>	Longint	Month value as stored in supplied <i>DTS Value</i>

The method *DTS_Get_Month* returns the month value for a supplied DTS value.

DTS Value is any valid DTS value which the month value is to be extracted from.

Month Value is the month value that is stored in the supplied *DTS Value*.

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Month* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Get_Range

DTS_Get_Range(*Reference DTS*; *Range Type*; *Referenced Beginning DTS*; *Referenced Ending DTS*)

```
DTS_Get_Range
(
    -> Reference DTS: String[14]
    -> Range Type: Longint
    -> Referenced Beginning DTS: Pointer
    -> Referenced Ending DTS: Pointer
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Reference DTS</i>	String[14]	DTS value to reference from when calculating range
<i>Range Type</i>	Longint	Type of range to calculate

<i>Referenced Beginning DTS</i>	Pointer	Pointer to DTS to place beginning of calculated range into
<i>Referenced Ending DTS</i>	Pointer	Pointer to DTS to place ending of calculated range into

The method ***DTS_Get_Range*** returns valid DTS values matching a specified range type in respect to a specified reference DTS value.

Reference DTS is a valid DTS value which will be used as the reference DTS to build *Referenced Beginning DTS* and *Referenced Ending DTS* values from.

Range Type is a selector value which will determine what range values will be returned in *Referenced Beginning DTS* and *Referenced Ending DTS*. Valid values for *Range Type* are:

<u><i>Range Type</i></u>	<u>Range returned</u>
1	Last week
2	Last month
3	Last quarter

The following rule apply for range calculations:

- i) Weeks start on Sunday and end on Saturday;
- ii) Quarters work off of a standard calendar quarter;
- iii) Time values are always set to midnight for range types that involve values of a day or more.

More values for *Range Type* will be added in future versions of the BASH component.

Note: the method ***DTS_Get_Range*** was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Get_Time

DTS_Get_Time(*DTS Value*) => *Time Value*

DTS_Get_Time

```
(  
    -> DTS Value: String[14]  
)  
=> Time Value: Time
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Valid DTS value
<i>Time Value</i>	Time	Valid 4D time value extracted from <i>DTS Value</i>

The method *DTS_Get_Time* will return a valid 4D time value in *Time Value* corresponding to the time stored in the supplied *DTS Value*.

DTS Value is any valid DTS value which the time is to be extracted from.

Time Value is a valid 4D time value. It is extracted from the time portion of *DTS Value* and returned as a result of *DTS_Get_Time* .

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Time* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Get_Year

DTS_Get_Year(*DTS Value*) => *Year Value*

```
DTS_Get_Year  
(  
    -> DTS Value: String[14]  
)  
=> Year Value: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Valid DTS value
<i>Year Value</i>	Longint	Year value as stored in supplied <i>DTS Value</i>

The method *DTS_Get_Year* returns the year value for a supplied DTS value.

DTS Value is any valid DTS value which the year value is to be extracted from.

Year Value is the year value that is stored in the supplied *DTS Value*.

Note: the method *DTS_Get_Year* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Make_from_DateTime

DTS_Make_from_DateTime(*Date Value*; *Time Value*) => *DTS Value*

DTS_Make_from_DateTime
(
 -> *Date Value*: **Date**
 -> *Time Value*: **Time**
)
=> *DTS Value*: **String[14]**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Date Value</i>	Date	Valid 4th Dimension date value
<i>Time Value</i>	Time	Valid 4th Dimension time value
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	Valid DTS value formed from <i>Date Value</i> and <i>Time Value</i>

The method *DTS_Make_from_DateTime* will return a valid DTS value for supplied date and time values.

Date Value is a valid 4th Dimension date value.

Time Value is a valid 4th Dimension time value.

DTS Value is a valid DTS value formed from *Date Value* and *Time Value*.

Note: the method *DTS_Make_from_DateTime* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Make_from_Values

DTS_Make_from_Values(*Years*; *Months*; *Days*; *Hours*; *Minutes*; *Seconds*) => *DTS Value*

DTS_Make_from_Values
(
 -> *Years*: Longint
 -> *Months*: Longint
 -> *Days*: Longint
 -> *Hours*: Longint
 -> *Minutes*: Longint
 -> *Seconds*: Longint
)
=> *DTS Value*: String[14]

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Years</i>	Longint	Years value
<i>Months</i>	Longint	Months value
<i>Days</i>	Longint	Days value
<i>Hours</i>	Longint	Hours value
<i>Minutes</i>	Longint	Minutes value
<i>Seconds</i>	Longint	Seconds value
<i>DTS Value</i>	String[14]	DTS value formed directly from supplied parameters

The method *DTS_Make_from_Values* creates directly a DTS value for the supplied incremental values.

Years is the numeric value to use for years. Values for *Years* are formatted to fit into four (4) bytes.

Months is the numeric value to use for months. Values for *Months* are formatted to fit into two (2) bytes.

Days is the numeric value to use for days. Values for *Days* are formatted to fit into two (2) bytes.

Hours is the numeric value to use for hours. Values for *Hours* are formatted to fit into two (2) bytes.

Minutes is the numeric value to use for minutes. Values for *Minutes* are formatted to fit into two (2) bytes.

Seconds is the numeric value to use for seconds. Values for *Seconds* are formatted to fit into two (2) bytes.

DTS Value is the DTS value created directly from the incrementally values.

The method *DTS_Make_from_Values* does not perform any normalization upon the DTS value it creates. So, it is create a DTS value using this method which is used as a unique addend value for the method *DTS_Add*.

Example:

All of the following conditionals will result to **True**:

```
DTS_Make_from_Values (1999;12;30;4;5;6)="19991230040506"
```

```
DTS_Make_from_Values (0;0;20;0;0;0)="00000020000000"  
0" ` 20 months
```

```
DTS_Make_from_Values (0;0;90;0;0;0)="00000090000000"  
0" ` 90 days
```

```
DTS_Make_from_Values (0;0;0;48;0;0)="00000000480000"  
0" ` 48 hours
```

```
DTS_Make_from_Values (0;0;0;0;0;90)="00000000000009"  
0" ` 90 seconds
```

Note: the method *DTS_Make_from_Values* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



DTS_Subtract

DTS_Subtract (*Primary DTS Value* ; *Secondary DTS Value*) =>
Differenced DTS Value

DTS_Subtract

```
(  
-> Primary DTS Value : String [14]  
-> Secondary DTS Value : String [14]  
)  
=> Differenced DTS Value : String [14]
```

Parameter	Type	Description
-----------	------	-------------

<i>Primary DTS Value</i>	String [14]	First DTS subtractive in transitive subtraction
<i>Secondary DTS Value</i>	String [14]	Second DTS subtractive in transitive subtraction
<i>Differenced DTS Value</i>	String [14]	Difference of DTS subtractives

The method ***DTS_Subtract*** will subtract two specified DTS values and return the difference in a DTS value. The time portion of the resulting DTS value will be normalized.

Primary DTS Value is the first DTS subtractive (the value to be subtracted from) in the transitive subtraction.

Secondary DTS Value is the second DTS subtractive (the value to be subtracted) in the transitive subtraction.

Differenced DTS Value is a well formed difference of *Primary DTS Value* and *Secondary DTS Value* . Only the time portion of *Differenced DTS Value* is normalized.

Example:

The following table shows the values of two subtractives and the results which will be returned from the method ***DTS_Subtract*** :

1st subtractive	2nd subtractive	Difference
20001122040506	00000000010101	20001222030405
20001122040506	00010203000000	19990919040506
20001231040506	00000100000000	20001131040506
20000229040506	00010000000000	19990229040506
20001122040506	00000000060000	20001221220506

As can be seen by the above table, DTS values need not respect the rules of being well formed as date and time values often must in 4th Dimension. If a DTS value must be decremented by a certain amount, for instance by fourteen (14) days (i.e. two weeks), a single month, or merely twenty (20) hours, just it is as simple as creating a DTS value with only the amount to be incremented (use the method ***DTS_Make_from_Values***,

detailed above) and subtract it from the original DTS value by using the *DTS_Subtract* method.

Note: the method *DTS_Subtract* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



DTS_Subtract_Normalize

DTS_Subtract_Normalize (*Primary DTS Value* ; *Secondary DTS Value*) => *Differenced DTS Value*

```
DTS_Subtract_Normalize
(
    -> Primary DTS Value : String [14]
    -> Secondary DTS Value : String [14]
)
=> Differenced DTS Value : String [14]
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Primary DTS Value</i>	String [14]	First DTS subtractive in transitive subtraction
<i>Secondary DTS Value</i>	String [14]	Second DTS subtractive in transitive subtraction
<i>Differenced DTS Value</i>	String [14]	Difference of DTS subtractives

The method *DTS_Subtract_Normalize* will subtract two specified DTS values and return the difference in a DTS value. The date and time portions of the resulting DTS value will be normalized.

Primary DTS Value is the first DTS subtractive (the value to be subtracted from) in the transitive subtraction.

Secondary DTS Value is the second DTS subtractive (the value to be subtracted) in the transitive subtraction.

Differenced DTS Value is a well formed difference of *Primary DTS Value* and *Secondary DTS Value* . Both the date and time portions of *Differenced DTS Value* are normalized.

Example:

The following table shows the values of two subtractives and the results which will be returned from the method *DTS_Subtract* :

<u>1st subtractive</u>	<u>2nd subtractive</u>	<u>Difference</u>
20001122040506	00000000010101	20001222030405
20001122040506	00010203000000	19990919040506
20001231040506	00000100000000	20001201040506
20000229040506	00010000000000	19990301040506
20001122040506	00000000060000	20001221220506

As can be seen by the above table, DTS values need not respect the rules of being well formed as date and time values often must in 4th Dimension. If a DTS value must be decremented by a certain amount, for instance by fourteen (14) days (i.e. two weeks), a single month, or merely twenty (20) hours, just it is as simple as creating a DTS value with only the amount to be incremented (use the method *DTS_Make_from_Values*, detailed above) and subtract it from the original DTS value by using the *DTS_Subtract_Normalize* method.

Note: the method *DTS_Subtract_Normalize* was added in BASH v1.5.4.

ENV Module

The ENV module provides information about the 4D and application environment as it currently exists. The methods provide file names and paths to many of the items used within 4D development, as well as other basic information which may be variable over different instances of running 4D based applications.

Note: the ENV module was initially added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_ERROR

ENV_ERROR (*BASH Error Number; Special Error Text; Calling Method Name*)

ENV_ERROR

(
 -> *BASH Error Number*: Longint
 -> *Special Error Text*: Text
 -> *Calling Method Name*: Text
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal BASH error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
<i>Calling Method Name</i>	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method **ENV_ERROR** acts as a callback method from within the ENV module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the ENV module, a call to the method **ENV_ERROR** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method*

Name will always contain the name of the ARR method which call the **ENV_ERROR** method.

The **ENV_ERROR** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed.

Note: the method **ENV_ERROR** was added in BASH v1.5.4.



ENV_Get_4DXOS_FolderPath

ENV_Get_4DXOS_FolderPath => *Folder Path*

ENV_Get_4DXOS_FolderPath
=> *Folder Path: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Folder Path</i>	Text	Full path to 4DX folder within the current OS

The method **ENV_Get_4DXOS_FolderPath** will return the full folder path to the 4DX folder for the current platform within current system's preferences directory. This method will function correctly across platforms and in either single user or client/server environments.

This method will not confirm the actual existence of the returned full folder path. Rather, it just returns the full folder path to it for the current machine, whether it actually exists there or not.

Folder Path will be the full path to the 4DX folder for the current platform within the current system's preferences directory.

Note: the method **ENV_Get_4DXOS_FolderPath** was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_4DX_FolderPath

ENV_Get_4DX_FolderPath => *Folder Path*

ENV_Get_4DX_FolderPath
=> *Folder Path*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Folder Path</i>	Text	Full path to 4DX folder next to the current structure document

The method **ENV_Get_4DX_Folder_Path** will return the full folder path to the 4DX folder for the current platform within the structure's enclosing folder. This method will function correctly across platforms and in either single user or client/server environments. In client/server while on the client machine, the structure document's enclosing folder will be the folder containing the ".res" and ".rex" documents for the connected database.

This method will not confirm the actual existence of the returned full folder path. Rather, it just returns the full folder path to it for the current machine, whether it actually exists there or not.

Folder Path will be the full path to the 4DX folder for the current platform within the structure document's enclosing folder.

Note: the method **ENV_Get_4DX_FolderPath** was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_4DApplication_FullPath

ENV_Get_4DApplication_FullPath => *4D Application Path*

ENV_Get_4DApplication_FullPath
=> *4D Application Path*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
-----------	------	-------------

<i>4D Application Path</i>	Text	Full path to the currently running 4D application
----------------------------	-------------	--

The method ***ENV_Get_4DApplication_FullPath*** returns the full path to the current 4D application. This is functionally equivalent to using the native **Application file** command within the 4D language, except no time slicing is given to the 4D application.

4D Application Path is the full path to the current 4D application which is running.

Note: the method ***ENV_Get_4DApplication_FullPath*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_Application_Name

ENV_Get_Application_Name => *Application Name*

ENV_Get_Application_Name
=> *Application Name:Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Application Name</i>	Text	Long name of the current application as stored in the resource fork of the current structure document

The method ***ENV_Get_Application_Name*** returns the application name as stored in resource fork of the current structure document. The standard location to store the application name is in a resource of type 'STR#', ID 1, index 2, as defined by Apple developer documentation.

Application Name is the contents of the resource used for storing the application name within the current structure document.

Note: the method ***ENV_Get_Application_Name*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short

ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short=> *Application Short Name*

ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short
=> *Application Short Name: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Application Short Name</i>	Text	Short name of the current application as stored in the resource fork of the current structure document

The method **ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short** returns the application short name as stored in resource fork of the current structure document. The standard location to store the application short name is in a resource of type 'STR#', ID 1, index 1, as defined by Apple developer documentation.

Application Short Name is the contents of the resource used for storing the application short name within the current structure document.

Note: the method **ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_Application_Type

ENV_Get_Application_Type=> *Application Indicator*

ENV_Get_Application_Type
=> *Application Indicator: Longint*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Application Indicator</i>	Longint	Application type of the currently running 4D application (application types are designated by the 4D constants <i>4D Environemnt</i>)

The method *ENV_Get_Application_Type* returns the application type of the current 4D application. This is functionally equivalent to using the native **Application type** command within the 4D language, except no time slicing is given to the 4D application.

Application Indicator is the application type of the current 4D application which is running. Application type values are equivalent to the 4D constants within the *4D Environment* grouping.

Note: the method *ENV_Get_Application_Type* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_BASH_HardName_Long

ENV_Get_BASH_HardName_Long => Long Hard Name

ENV_Get_BASH_HardName_Long
=> Long Hard Name :Text

Parameter	Type	Description
Long Hard Name	Text	Full long hard name of Affix BASH document

The method *ENV_Get_BASH_HardName_Long* returns the current full long hard name of the current Affix BASH document.

For information on the Affix BASH document, please read the section in this manual entitled **Affix BASH Document**.

For information on the hard file names, please read the section in the manual entitled **Hard File Names**.

Long Hard Name is the full long hard name of the current Affix BASH document.

Note: the method *ENV_Get_BASH_HardName_Long* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_BASh_HardName_Short

ENV_Get_BASh_HardName_Short => *Short Hard Name*

ENV_Get_BASh_HardName_Short
=> *Short Hard Name* :Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Short Hard Name</i>	Text	Full short hard name of Affix BASh document

The method **ENV_Get_BASh_HardName_Short** returns the current full short hard name of the current Affix BASh document.

For information on the Affix BASh document, please read the section in this manual entitled **Affix BASh Document**.

For information on the hard file names, please read the section in the manual entitled **Hard File Names**.

Short Hard Name is the full short hard name of the current Affix BASh document.

Note: the method **ENV_Get_BASh_HardName_Short** was added in BASh v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_BASh_RF_FullPath

ENV_Get_BASh_RF_FullPath => *Full Path*

ENV_Get_BASh_RF_FullPath
=> *Full Path*:Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to the resource fork of the Affix BASh document

The method *ENV_Get_BASH_RF_FullPath* returns the full path to the resource fork of the current Affix BASH document.

For information on the Affix BASH document, please read the section in this manual entitled **Affix BASH Document**.

Full Path is the full path to the resource fork of the current Affix BASH document. On a Macintosh, this is single Affix BASH document. On Windows, this is the resource fork document for the Affix BASH document (as opposed to the data fork).

Note: the method *ENV_Get_BASH_RF_FullPath* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_DataFile_FolderPath

ENV_Get_DataFile_FolderPath => *Folder Path*

ENV_Get_DataFile_FolderPath
=> *Folder Path*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Folder Path</i>	Text	Full path to the folder containing the current data file

The method *ENV_Get_DataFile_FolderPath* returns the full path to the folder containing the current data file. This is functionally equivalent to using the native **Data file** command within the 4D language and extracting the file name, except no time slicing is given to the 4D application.

Folder Path is the full path to the folder containing the current data file which is in use.

Note: the method *ENV_Get_DataFile_FolderPath* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_DataFile_FullPath

ENV_Get_DataFile_FullPath=> *Data File Path*

ENV_Get_DataFile_FullPath
=> *Data File Path*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Data File Path</i>	Text	Full path to the current date file

The method **ENV_Get_DataFile_FullPath** returns the full path to the current data file. This is functionally equivalent to using the native **Data file** command within the 4D language, except no time slicing is given to the 4D application.

Data File Path is the full path to the current data file which is in use.

Note: the method **ENV_Get_DataFile_FullPath** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol

ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol=> *Directory Symbol*

ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol
=> *Directory Symbol*: String1

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Directory Symbol</i>	String1	Directory delimiter used on current platform

The method **ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol** returns the character used as the delimiter between directory items on the current OS.

Directory Symbol is the characters used as the delimiter between directory items on the current OS. On Macintosh, this is the colon (":") and on Windows this is the back slash ("/").

Note: the method *ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol_by_OS

ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol_by_OS (Platform) => Directory Symbol

ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol_by_OS

(
 -> Platform : Longint
)
=> Directory Symbol: String1

Parameter	Type	Description
Directory Symbol	String1	Directory delimiter used on current platform
Platform	Longint	Platform indicator value (platform indicators are designated by the 4D constants <i>Platform Properties</i>)

The method *ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol_by_OS* returns the character used as the delimiter between directory items on the specified OS.

Platform is the platform indicator to get the directory symbol for. Platform indicators are designated by the 4D constants *Platform Properties* .

Directory Symbol is the characters used as the delimiter between directory items on the specified OS *Platform* . On Macintosh, this is the colon (":") and on Windows this is the back slash ("/").

Note: the method *ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol_by_OS* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_Platform

ENV_Get_Platform => Platform Indicator

ENV_Get_Platform

=> *Platform Indicator*: Longint

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Platform Indicator</i>	Longint	Current platform indicator (platform indicators are designated by the 4D constants <i>Platform Properties</i>)

The method ***ENV_Get_Platform*** returns the platform indicator for the current platform being used. This is functionally equivalent to using the native **PLATFORM PROPERTIES** command within the 4D language, except no time slicing is given to the 4D application.

Platform Indicator is the value indicating the current platform which 4D is running under. *Platform Indicator* values are equivalent to the 4D constants within the *Platform Properties* grouping.

Note: the method ***ENV_Get_Platform*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_Structure_DF_FullPath

ENV_Get_Structure_DF_FullPath => *Full Path*

ENV_Get_Structure_DF_FullPath
=> *Full Path*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Path</i>	Text	Full path of the data fork of the current structure file as it exists on the current machine

The method ***ENV_Get_Structure_DF_FullPath*** returns the full path of the data fork of the structure file as it exists on the current machine.

When this method is called on Windows under single user 4D systems, it will return the correct full path, including the file extension, to the structure file as it currently exists. This will work even for merged 4D applications.

When this method is called on Macintosh under single user 4D systems, it will return the full path to the structure file as it currently exists. This path will be the same as the full path to the resource fork of the current structure file due to the nature of dual fork files under MacOS.

When this method is called under 4D Client, the full path is not a document that actually exists. This method considers the "RES" document the resource fork of the structure document and will return a full path to a corresponding data fork for the "RES" document if it were to exist.

Full Path is the full path of the data fork of the current structure on the current machine.

Note: the method *ENV_Get_Structure_DF_FullPath* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_Structure_FolderPath

ENV_Get_Structure_FolderPath => *Folder Path*

ENV_Get_Structure_FolderPath
=> *Folder Path: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Folder Path</i>	Text	Full path of the folder containing the current structure document on the current machine

The method *ENV_Get_Structure_FolderPath* returns the full path of the folder containing the current structure document on the current machine.

When this method is called under 4D Client, the folder containing the current structure document is the same as the folder containing the "RES" file within the 4D folder in the OS preferences.

Full Path is the full path to the folder containing the current structure document on the current machine.

Note: the method *ENV_Get_Structure_FolderPath* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FileName

ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FileName=> *Structure Resource Fork File Name*

ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FileName

=> *Structure Resource Fork File Name: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Structure Resource Fork File Name</i>	Text	File name of the resource fork of the current structure file as it exists on the current machine

The method *ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FileName* returns the file name of the resource fork of the structure file as it exists on the current machine.

When this method is called on Windows under single user 4D systems, it will return the correct file name, including the file extension, to the structure file as it currently exists. This will work even for merged 4D applications.

When this method is called on Macintosh under single user 4D systems, it will return the file name of the structure file as it currently exists. This file name will be the same as the file name of the data fork of the current structure file due to the nature of dual fork files under MacOS.

When this method is called under 4D Client, the file name will be correct file name of the "RES" file as stored in the 4D folder. The "RES" file is just a copy of the resource fork of the current structure file, maintained automatically by 4D Client when running in client/server applications. Keep in mind, though, that resources modified in the "RES" file on 4D Client are *not* updated to

the structure file on the server. In these cases, the resource fork on the server should be edited directly and flagged to be updated by the clients the next time they connect.

Structure Resource Fork File Name is the file name of the resource fork of the current structure on the current machine.

Note: the method *ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FileName* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FullPath

ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FullPath => *Structure Resource Fork Full Path*

ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FullPath

=> *Structure Resource Fork Full Path: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Structure Resource Fork Full Path</i>	Text	Full path of the resource fork of the current structure file as it exists on the current machine

The method *ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FullPath* returns the full path of the resource fork of the structure file as it exists on the current machine.

When this method is called on Windows under single user 4D systems, it will return the correct full path, including the file extension, to the structure file as it currently exists. This will work even for merged 4D applications.

When this method is called on Macintosh under single user 4D systems, it will return the full path to the structure file as it currently exists. This path will be the same as the full path to the data fork of the current structure file due to the nature of dual fork files under MacOS.

When this method is called under 4D Client, the full path will be correct path of the "RES" file as stored in the 4D folder. The "RES" file is just a copy of the resource fork of the current structure file, maintained automatically by 4D Client when running in client/server applications. Keep in mind, though, that resources modified in the "RES" file on 4D Client are *not* updated to the structure file on the server. In these cases, the resource fork on the server should be edited directly and flagged to be updated by the clients the next time they connect.

Structure Resource Fork Full Path is the full path of the resource fork of the current structure on the current machine.

Note: the method *ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FullPath* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_q_Macintosh

ENV_q_Macintosh => *Macintosh Flag*

ENV_q_Macintosh

=> *Macintosh Flag*: Boolean

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Macintosh Flag</i>	Boolean	Flag for current machine running Macintosh

The method *ENV_q_Macintosh* returns a flag for whether the current machine is running under type of Macintosh OS, including Sytem 7, MacOS 8, or MacOS 9.

Macintosh Flag is the boolean value for whether the current machine is running under Windows.

Note: the method *ENV_q_Macintosh* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



ENV_q_Windows

ENV_q_Windows => Windows Flag

ENV_q_Windows
=> Windows Flag: Boolean

Parameter	Type	Description
Windows Flag	Boolean	Flag for current machine running Windows

The method **ENV_q_Windows** returns a flag for whether the current machine is running under any type of Windows OS, including Windows 95/98/2000 and Windows NT.

Windows Flag is the boolean value for whether the current machine is running under Windows.

Note: the method **ENV_q_Windows** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



ENV_Set_FlushKey

ENV_Set_FlushKey (ASCII Value)

ENV_Set_FlushKey
(
 -> ASCII Value : Longint
)

Parameter	Type	Description
ASCII Value	Longint	ASCII Value to set for the automatic Flush Buffers functionality within 4D

The method **ENV_Set_FlushKey** will set the keyboard equivalent value for the current Flush Buffers functionality available within 4D.

The value is set directly into the resource fork of the current 4D application. This includes 4D, 4D Server, 4D Client, 4D Runtime, and structure documents which have been merged with 4D Engine. This method will set the

internal Flush Buffer keyboard equivalent for all of these applications.

The changing of the Flush Buffers keyboard equivalent value will not affect the current instance of 4D which is running. All instances of the 4D product line load this value from the resource fork immediately upon launching. Changing this value in the resource fork from code within the structure will not be effective then until the next launching of the same 4D application.

ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the character to use as the keyboard equivalent for the internal Flush Buffers functionality within 4D.

Note: the method *ENV_Set_FlushKey* was added in BASH v1.5.3.

FILE Module

The FILE modules deals with path and file names directly within the operating system (OS). The current functionality available within the FILE module is fairly limited. But, with future versions of the BASH component, enhancements to the FILE module will be made available.

Hard File Names

Hard file names are a very old convention originally used on the Macintosh. Hard file names provide a means for specific documents to be identified exactly even if the actual document names have been changed.

Essentially, hard file names are string values which are stored in a particular location in the resource fork of a document.

Two different hard file names exist: short and long. The short hard file name is just the name to be used for identification purposes for the document. The long hard file name is the same as the short hard file name except the name also contains the current version number of the document.

For instance, the Affix BASH document contains the resources for hard file names. The short hard file name of the Affix BASH document is "Affix_BASH". The long hard file name of the Affix BASH document is "Affix_BASH_v1.5.5". These hard file names stored in the resource fork of the Affix BASH document provide a means for the methods within the BASH component to identify the Affix BASH document within the 4DX folders even if the document has been renamed. By using the commands within the FILE module for hard file names, the same functionality can be built very easily within your own 4D projects for documents which must be managed.

The actual location which the hard file names are stored is as follows: 'STR#', ID 1. Short hard file names are stored in index 1. Long hard file names are stored in index 2.

Note: the FILE module was initially added in BASH v1.5.1.



FILE_Convert_to_ResFork_Windows

FILE_Convert_to_ResForm_Windows(*Data Fork Full Path*) => *Resource Fork Full Path*

FILE_Convert_to_ResForm_Windows
(
 -> *Data Fork Full Path: Text*
)
=> *Resource Fork Full Path: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Data Fork Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to data fork of a document
<i>Resource Fork Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to the resource fork of the <i>Data Fork Full Path</i> document

The method **FILE_Convert_to_ResFork_Windows** will convert a full path, relative path, or file name for the data fork of a file on Windows to the instead be to the resource fork on Windows. This will work for both plugins, applications, structure, and data documents used commonly in the 4D environment.

This method will check the *Data Fork Full Path* parameter to see if the file pointed to a 4D data file. If so, then the file extension is changed to "4DR". If the *Data Fork Full Path* does not name a 4D data file, then the extension is changed to "RSR". No confirmation is done as to the well form nature of the *Data Fork Full Path* parameter.

Data Fork Full Path is a valid full path, relative path, or file name for Windows.

Resource Fork Full Path is the *Data Fork Full Path* value modified to be a valid resource file name on Windows. *Resource Fork Full Path* is merely a string substitution done on the last four bytes of *Data Fork Full Path*.

Note: the method *FILE_Convert_to_ResFork_Windows* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



FILE_Create_Document

FILE_Create_Document (*Document Full Path* ; *Document Type*) =>
Document Reference

FILE_Create_Document
(
 -> *Document Full Path* : **Text**
 -> *Document Type* : **Longint**
)
=> *Document Reference*: **Time**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Document Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to document to create
<i>Document Type</i>	Longint	Document type to create
<i>Document Reference</i>	Time	File reference to document created

The method *FILE_Create_Document* will create a new document at a specified location of a specified type and return the document reference to its data fork.

If the document specified in *Document Full Path* already exists then *FILE_Create_Document* will generate an error and return NULL in *Document Reference*. If *Document Type* is NULL then the document will be created using the default file type ('TEXT' on Macintosh and ".txt" on Windows).

Document Full Path is the full path to the document to create.

Document Type is the type of document to be created. If *Document Type* is NULL (zero, 0) then the document will be created using the default document type ('TEXT' on Macintosh and ".txt" on Windows).

Document Reference is the document reference to the new document created. This reference is the file reference to the data fork of the new document. If there is an error creating the new document then *Document Reference* will be NULL.

Note: the method *FILE_Create_Document* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_Create_Folder

FILE_Create_Folder (*Folder Full Path*) => *Success*

FILE_Create_Folder

```
(  
    -> Folder Full Path : Text  
)  
=> Success : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Folder Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to folder to create
<i>Success</i>	Longint	Success indicator for creating folder specified in <i>Folder Full Path</i>

The method *FILE_Create_Folder* will create a specified folder.

If the folder specified in *Folder Full Path* already exists then this method will generate an error and will indicate failure in the *Success* indicator value returned.

Folder Full Path is the full path to the new folder to create.

Success is the indicator value for whether the new folder was successfully created in this method. *Success* will be set to one (1) if the new folder was successfully created. If the folder already exists or failed to be created then *Success* will be set to zero (0).

Note: the method *FILE_Create_Folder* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_Create_FullPath_Document

FILE_Create_FullPath_Document (*Full Document Path*) => *Success Status*

FILE_Create_FullPath_Document

```
(  
    -> Full Document Path : Text  
)  
=> Success Status : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Document Path</i>	Text	Full path to document and folder hierarchy to create
<i>Success Status</i>	Longint	Status code for successfully created document and folder hierarchy

The method *FILE_Create_FullPath_Document* will create a document in a specified location in the directory hierarchy with the specified name.

If any folders in the directory hierarchy specified do not exist, they will be created. If the document does not already exist, it will be created. If the document specified already exists, it will remain unmodified *FILE_Create_FullPath_Document* .

If *FILE_Create_FullPath_Document* creates the document, the document type will be the default document type assigned by the native 4th Dimension command **Create Document**.

Often, *FILE_Create_FullPath_Document* is used to confirm the existence of a particular document in a

specific location. And, to create the document with the full accompanying folder hierarchy, in the event that it is needed.

Full Document Path is the full path to the document to confirm existence of and possibly create.

Success Status is the status code returned by this method. The following table lists the values which can be returned in *Success Status* :

Value	Meaning
2	document created successfully
1	document already exists
0	document does not exist
- 1	not a document
- 2	error creating folder path
- 3	error creating document

Note: the method *FILE_Create_FullPath_Document* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



FILE_Create_FullPath_Folder

FILE_Create_FullPath_Folder (*Full Folder Path*) => *Success Status*

FILE_Create_FullPath_Folder
(
 -> *Full Folder Path* : **Text**
)
 => *Success Status* : **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Folder Path</i>	Text	Full path to folder hierarchy to create
<i>Success Status</i>	Longint	Status code for successfully created folder hierarchy

The method *FILE_Create_FullPath_Folder* will create a specified directory hierarchy. If any folders in the directory hierarchy specified do not exist, they will be created.

Often, *FILE_Create_FullPath_Folder* is used to confirm the existence of a particular folder hierarchy. And, to create the folder hierarchy, in the event that it is needed.

Full Folder Path is the full path to the folder hierarchy to confirm existence of and possibly create.

Success Status is the status code returned by this method. The following table lists the values which can be returned in *Success Status* :

Value	Meaning
2	document folder hierarchy successfully
1	folder hierarchy already exists
0	folder hierarchy does not exist
-1	not a valid folder hierarchy
-2	volume does not exist
-3	error creating folder in folder hierarchy

Note: the method *FILE_Create_FullPath_Folder* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



FILE_ERROR

FILE_ERROR (*BASH Error Number*; *Special Error Text*; *Calling Method Name*)

FILE_ERROR

```
(
    -> BASH Error Number: Longint
    -> Special Error Text: Text
    -> Calling Method Name: Text
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal BASH error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
<i>Calling Method Name</i>	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method **FILE_ERROR** acts as a callback method from within the FILE module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the FILE module, a call to the method **FILE_ERROR** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the ARR method which call the **FILE_ERROR** method.

The **FILE_ERROR** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed.

Note: the method **FILE_ERROR** was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Long

FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Long (*Long Hard Name ; Full Path*) =>
Matching File Name

FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Long
(
 -> *Long Hard Name* : **Text**
 -> *Full Path* : **Text**
)
=> *Matching File Name* : **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Long Hard Name</i>	Text	Long hard file name to match
<i>Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to folder to scan for <i>Long Hard Name</i>
<i>Matching File Name</i>	Text	File name of document within <i>Full Path</i> matching <i>Long Hard Name</i>

The method *FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Long* will return the file name of the first document within a specified folder matching a specified long hard file name.

Long Hard Name is the long hard file name to match.

Full Path is the full folder path to a folder to scan the contents of for *Long Hard Name*. Only the documents directly within the *Full Path* directory will be scanned. Documents contained within directories within the *Full Path* folder will not be scanned.

Matching File Name is the name of the document matching *Long Hard Name* within the folder *Full Path*. If no documents within *Full Path* match *Long Hard Name* then *Matching File Name* will be NULL.

Note: the method *FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Long* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Short

FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Short (*Short Hard Name* ; *Full Path*) =>
Matching File Name

FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Short
(
 -> *Short Hard Name* : **Text**
 -> *Full Path* : **Text**
)
=> *Matching File Name* : **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Short Hard Name</i>	Text	Short hard file name to match
<i>Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to folder to scan for <i>Short Hard Name</i>
<i>Matching File Name</i>	Text	File name of document within <i>Full Path</i> matching <i>Short Hard Name</i>

The method *FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Short* will return the file name of the first document within a

specified folder matching a specified short hard file name.

Short Hard Name is the short hard file name to match.

Full Path is the full folder path to a folder to scan the contents of for *Short Hard Name*. Only the documents directly within the *Full Path* directory will be scanned. Documents contained within directories within the *Full Path* folder will not be scanned.

Matching File Name is the name of the document matching *Short Hard Name* within the folder *Full Path*. If no documents within *Full Path* match *Short Hard Name* then *Matching File Name* will be NULL.

Note: the method *FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Short* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_FullPath_to_FileName

FILE_FullPath_to_FileName(*Full Path*) => *File Name*

FILE_FullPath_to_FileName
(
 -> *Full Path*: Text
)
 => *File Name*: Text

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to a document
<i>File Name</i>	Text	File name of document specified in <i>Full Path</i>

The method *FILE_FullPath_to_FileName* will take a full or relative path and return the filename portion. The currently directory delimiter value is respected so that full cross-platform compatibility is available within this method.

Full Path is the full or relative path to a file on the current platform.

File Name is the file name portion of *Full Path* as it would exist on the current platform.

Note: the method *FILE_FullPath_to_FileName* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



FILE_Get_Document_List

FILE_Get_Document_List (*Folder Full Path* ; *Referenced Document Names*) => *Document Count*

FILE_Get_Document_List
(
 -> *Folder Full Path* : **Text**
 -> *Referenced Document Names* : **Pointer**
)
 => *Document Count*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Folder Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to folder
<i>Referenced Document Names</i>	Pointer	Pointer to text array to hold document names
<i>Document Count</i>	Longint	Number of documents returned in <i>Referenced Document Names</i>

The method *FILE_Get_Document_List* returns the number of documents and document names within a specified directory.

Folder Full Path is the full path to a directory to get the directory listing of documents from.

Referenced Document Names is a pointer to a text array which will hold the names of all of the documents within *Folder Full Path*.

Document Count is the number of documents contained within *Folder Full Path*. This will be the same number of elements in *Referenced Document Names* after this method is called.

Note: the method *FILE_Get_Document_List* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_Get_Path_Parent

FILE_Get_Path_Parent (*Full Path* ; *Platform*) => *Full Parent Path*

FILE_Get_Path_Parent

(
 -> *Full Path* : **Text**
 -> *Platform* : **Longint**
)
 => *Full Parent Path*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to folder or document
<i>Platform</i>	Longint	Platform indicator value which <i>Full Path</i> is valid upon (platform indicators are designated by the 4D constants <i>Platform Properties</i>)
<i>Full Parent Path</i>	Text	Full path to parent of <i>Full Path</i>

The method *FILE_Get_Path_Parent* will return the full path to the enclosing directory for a specified full path to a document or directory. This method will operate correctly for paths on either Macintosh or Windows and it will automatically detect whether the full path specified is to a folder or a document.

Full Path is the full path to either a document or directory on either Macintosh or Windows.

Platform is the platform indicator value which *Full Path* is valid upon. Platform indicators are designated by the 4D constants *Platform Properties* .

Full Parent Path returns the full path to the parent directory of *Full Path*. *Full Parent Path* can be either the full path to the directory containing the directory specified by *Full Path* or *Full Parent Path* can be the full path to the directory containing the document specified by *Full Path*.

Note: the method *FILE_Get_Path_Parent* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_Get_Volumes_Names

FILE_Get_Volumes_Names (*Referenced Text Array*)

FILE_Get_Volumes_Names

(
 -> *Referenced Text Array* : **Pointer**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Text Array</i>	Pointer	Referenced array to contain list of volumes available on the current, local machine

The method *FILE_Get_Volumes_Names* will return the list of volumes available on the current, local machine.

FILE_Get_Volumes_Names acts similar to the native 4th Dimension command **VOLUME LIST**, with the exception that both platforms will return volumes names as fully qualified directory paths, including the trailing item delimiter. This correction allows for completely seamless integration of this command across platforms in 4D.

Referenced Text Array is a referenced text or string array which is to contain the list of volumes available on the current, local machine.

Note: the method *FILE_Get_Volumes_Names* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



FILE_qi_Document_Exists

FILE_qi_Document_Exists (*Full Document Path*) => *Exists*

FILE_qi_Document_Exists

```
(  
    -> Full Document Path : Text  
)  
=> Exists: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Document Path</i>	Text	Full path to document to check for existence
<i>Exists</i>	Longint	Existence indicator value

The method ***FILE_qi_Document_Exists*** will return an indicator value for whether a specified document at a specified location actually exists.

Full Document Path is the full path to a document on the current machine.

Exists is an indicator value for whether the document *Full Document Path* exists. If *Exists* is one (1) then the document *Full Document Path* actually exists on the current machine. If *Exists* is zero (0) then the document *Full Document Path* does not exist on the current machine.

Note: the method ***FILE_qi_Document_Exists*** was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_qi_Folder_Exists

FILE_qi_Folder_Exists (*Full Folder Path*) => *Exists*

FILE_qi_Folder_Exists

```
(  
    -> Full Folder Path : Text  
)  
=> Exists: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Folder Path</i>	Text	Full path to directory to check for existence
<i>Exists</i>	Longint	Existence indicator value

The method *FILE_qi_Folder_Exists* will return an indicator value for whether a specified directory at a specified location actually exists.

Full Folder Path is the full path to a directory on the current machine.

Exists is an indicator value for whether the directory *Full Folder Path* exists. If *Exists* is one (1) then the directory *Full Folder Path* actually exists on the current machine. If *Exists* is zero (0) then the directory *Full Folder Path* does not exist on the current machine.

Note: the method *FILE_qi_Folder_Exists* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



FILE_qi_Volume_Exists

FILE_qi_Volume_Exists (*Named Volume*) => *Exists*

FILE_qi_Volume_Exists

```
(  
    -> Named Volume : Text  
)  
=> Exists : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Named Volume</i>	Text	Volume name to confirm existence of
<i>Exists</i>	Longint	qi for whether volume named exists or not

The method *FILE_qi_Volume_Exists* will confirm whether a named volume actually exists on the current, local machine.

Named Volume is a named volume to check for existence on the current, local machine.

Exists is qi for whether *Named Volume* exists on the current local machine. If *Named Volume* exists, *Exists*

will be set to one (1); if the named volume does not exist, *Exists* will be set to zero (0).

Note: the method *FILE_qi_Volume_Exists* was added in BASH v1.5.4.

INIT Module

The INIT module is the first module which needs to be dealt with in the BASH component. At this time, it consists of only a single routine. But, this single routine provides initialization for all of the modules within the BASH component.

It is **strongly** recommended that all initialization be done early in the **On Startup** database method.

And, it is also strongly recommended to not consider any of the methods in the INIT module as reentrant during any single use of the application without it being clearly stated in this documentation.

Note: the INIT module was added in BASH v1.5.4.



INIT_BASH

INIT_BASH

INIT_BASH

Parameter	Type	Description
(none)	n/a	n/a

The method *INIT_BASH* will initialize the whole BASH component.

Before any of the methods within the BASH component can function, *INIT_BASH* should be called. It is best to call *INIT_BASH* early in the **On Startup** database method

There is no need to call *INIT_BASH* twice during the operation of the database. And, it is actually discouraged to call the method repeatedly during use of the application.

There are no parameters or returned values to *INIT_BASH*.

Note: the method *INIT_BASH* was added in BASH v1.5.4.

NULL Module

The NULL module is just a feeble attempt to make up for 4th Dimension lacking support for actual NULL/Nil values. At its core, the NULL module contains variables of each type that contain empty values (zero, empty string, zero-byte picture and BLOB, Nil pointer, etc.). Using these values, the methods within the NULL module make it easier to clear the values in a set of variables, test whether a value is NULL, and more. The functionality available in the NULL module is very simplistic; its power comes from consistent use of it throughout your code.

For the sake of reference, the following is a listing of the actual NULL variables, their types, and their values:

Variable	Type	Value
zNULL	BLOB	Blob Size is 0
qNULL	Boolean	False
dNULL	Date	!00/00/00!
isNULL	Integer	0
iNULL	LongInt	0
yNULL	Picture	(*0, empty Picture)
pNULL	Pointer	Nil
rNULL	Real	0
xNULL	Text	""
tNULL	Time	†00:00:00†
dtsNULL	String, 14	"0000000000000000"

Under **no** circumstances should you **ever** set values into these variables. They are listed here solely for your convenience and reference purposes. Their values can be assigned to other variables, but no value should ever be set into these NULL variables.

The initial assignment of the empty values to these variables is handled internally within the NULL module. Assigning different values to any of these variables will result in erroneous operation of the code with the BASH component.



NULL_Dereference_by_Type

NULL_Dereferenced_by_Type (Variable Type) => Referenced NULL Variable

NULL_Dereference_by_Type

(
 -> Variable Type: Longint
)
=> Referenced DSS Variable: Pointer

Parameter	Type	Description
Variable Type	Longint	Type of NULL variable reference wanted (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
Referenced NULL Variable	Pointer	Reference to NULL variable matching type of Variable Type

The method **NULL_Reference_by_Type** returns a reference to one of the NULL variables matching the variable type specified.

Example:

It is common to use such a reference as an empty value within a method. For instance, consider the following code fragment:

```
C_TEXT($xMyText;$1)
$xMyText:=$1
C_LONGINT($iErrorCode)
$iErrorCode:=MyMethod ($xMyText;"";"";69)
```

It is not exactly clear what is being done or even how many parameters are being passed to *MyMethod* (well, for us old people that have poor eyesight). The following code fragment is much easier to read and understand:

```
C_TEXT($xMyText;$1)
$xMyText:=$1
C_LONGINT($iErrorCode)
C_TEXT($xNoValue)
$xNoValue:=NULL_Dereference_by_Type (Is Text) ->
$iErrorCode:=MyMethod ($xMyText;$xNoValue;$xNoValue;69)
```



NULL_ERROR

NULL_ERROR (*BASH Error Number*; *Special Error Text*; *Calling Method Name*)

NULL_ERROR

(
 -> *BASH Error Number*: **Longint**
 -> *Special Error Text*: **Text**
 -> *Calling Method Name*: **Text**
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal NULL error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
<i>Calling Method Name</i>	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method **NULL_ERROR** acts as a callback method from within the DSS module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the NULL module, a call to the method **NULL_ERROR** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the DSS method which call the **NULL_ERROR** method.

The **NULL_ERROR** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed



NULL_Get_DTS

NULL_Get_DTS => NULL DTS Value

NULL_Get_DTS

=> NULL DTS Value: String [14]

Parameter	Type	Description
NULL DTS Value	String[14]	Returns NULL DTS value, which is "00000000000000"

The method **NULL_Get_DTS** returns a NULL DTS value. That is, the value returned from **NULL_Get_DTS** is equal to "00000000000000", or 14 zeros ("0"*14).

See the DTS library for more information on DTS values.

Note: the method **NULL_Get_DTS** was added in BASH v1.4.7.



NULL_Get_Pointer

NULL_Get_Pointer => nil pointer

NULL_Get_Pointer

=> nil pointer: Pointer

Parameter	Type	Description
nil pointer	Pointer	Returns a Nil pointer

The method **NULL_Get_Pointer** returns a Nil pointer. That is, the pointer returned from the method **NULL_Get_Pointer** will evaluate in the Nil command in 4th Dimension as TRUE.

Example:

Due to an *anomaly* in compiled and merged 4th Dimension for Windows applications, assigning a dereferenced reference to a Nil reference will crash the merged application. In other words, the following code fragment

will fail horribly as a compiled and merged Windows application:

```
C_POINTER($pClearThisVar)
$pClearThisVar:=NULL_Dereference_by_Type (Is Pointer)
->
```

To get around this slight aberration in 4D, the following code fragment should be used instead:

```
C_POINTER($pClearThisVar)
$pClearThisVar:=NULL_Get_Pointer
```

Hopefully, a future version of 4th Dimension will make this unnecessary, though for now it is needed to consistently utilize the NULL module of code.



NULL_Set_Variables

NULL_Set_Variables (*Referenced Variable* {; ... })

NULL_Set_Variables

```
(
    -> Referenced Variable: Pointer
    { -> Referenced Variable: Pointer }
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Variable</i>	Pointer	Reference to variable(s) to clear (set to NULL values)

The method **NULL_Set_Variables** will clear between one (1) and sixteen (16) referenced variables, setting their values to NULL.

This makes the initialization and clearing of variables extremely simple, saving many lines of code. For instance, consider the following code fragment:

```
SET BLOB SIZE (zMyBlob;0)
xMyText:=""
yMyPicture:=yMyPicture*0
```

This can quickly become cumbersome. Instead, a single line of code can be written:

```
NULL_Set_Variables (->zMyBlob; ->xMyText; ->yMyPicture)
```

This single line of code is much more compact and easier to read. As well, it provides a good reminder to always be tidy in the management of your memory as used by variables in your 4th Dimension applications.

NVP Module

The NVP module is available for handling named value pairs. The methods available in the NVP module provide easy access to packing, unpacking, and extracting values from NVP stacks and text variables.

An NVP stack is a pair of text arrays which manage named data values. One array holds the names (keys) of the values. The other array contains the values associated with each named element. A NVP stack must always be well form, meaning that both arrays must always contain the same number of elements.

The routines available in the NVP modules provide a simple means for NVP stacks to be formatted into a single text variable. And, there is even a method to extract a named value from a formatted NVP stack stored in a text variable.

Note: the NVP module was initially added in BASH v1.5.1.



NVP_ERROR

NVP_ERROR (*BASH Error Number; Special Error Text; Calling Method Name*)

NVP_ERROR

(
-> *BASH Error Number: Longint*
-> *Special Error Text: Text*
-> *Calling Method Name: Text*
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal NULL error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance

Calling Method Name	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in
---------------------	------	---

The method ***NVP_ERROR*** acts as a callback method from within the NVP module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the NVP module, a call to the method ***NVP_ERROR*** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the DSS method which call the ***NVP_ERROR*** method.

The ***NVP_ERROR*** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed

Note: the method ***NVP_ERROR*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_s

NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_s (*NVP Name*; *Referenced Names Array*; *Referenced Values Array*) => *NVP Value*

NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_s

```
(
    -> NVP Name: Text
    -> Referenced Names Array: Pointer
    -> Referenced Values Array: Pointer
)
=> NVP Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>NVP Name</i>	Text	Named value to extract

<i>Referenced Names Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to names array
<i>Referenced Values Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to values array
<i>NVP Value</i>	Text	Value matching <i>NVP Name</i>

The method ***NVP_Extract_Values_by_Names_s*** returns the value associated with a particular name from an NVP stack. The value returned will be the first occurrence of the specified name which is found in the names array of the NVP stack.

NVP Name is the name to find in the names array in the NVP stack, *Referenced Names Array*.

Referenced Names Array is a pointer to the names array for the NVP stack to be searching.

Referenced Values Array is a pointer to the values array for the NVP stack to be searching.

NVP Value is the value found matching *NVP Name* within the referenced NVP stack. If no match is found in the NVP stack for *NVP Name*, *NVP Value* will be set to empty.

Note: the method ***NVP_Extract_Values_by_Names_s*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_x

NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_x(*Packed NVP Text*; *NVP Name*; *Column Delimiter ASCII Value*; *Row Delimiter ASCII Value*) => *NVP Value*

NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_x
 (
 -> *Packed NVP Text*: **Text**
 -> *NVP Name*: **Text**
 -> *Column Delimiter ASCII Value*: **Longint**
 -> *Row Delimiter ASCII Value*: **Longint**
)
 => *NVP Value*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Packed NVP Text</i>	Text	NVP stack packed in text
<i>NVP Name</i>	Text	Named value to extract
<i>Column Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII Value of the column delimiter used to pack the NVP stack into text
<i>Row Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII Value of the row delimiter used to pack the NVP stack into text
<i>NVP Value</i>	Text	Value matching <i>NVP Name</i>

The method ***NVP_Extract_Values_by_Names_x*** returns the values associated with a particular name from a packed NVP stack. The value returned will be the first occurrence of the specified name which is found in the packed NVP stack.

Packed NVP Text is the NVP stack packed into a text variable (see the method ***NVP_Pack_to_Text*** for packing and NVP stack into a text variable).

NVP Name is the name to find in the names array in the NVP stack, *Referenced Names Array*.

Column Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the column delimiter used to pack the NVP stack.

Row Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the row delimiter used to pack the NVP stack.

NVP Value is the value found matching *NVP Name* within the referenced NVP stack. If no match is found in the NVP stack for *NVP Name*, *NVP Value* will be set to empty.

Note: the method ***NVP_Extract_Values_by_Names_x*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



NVP_Pack_to_Text

NVP_Pack_to_Text(*Referenced Names Array*; *Referenced Values Array*;
Column Delimiter ASCII Value; *Row Delimiter ASCII Value*;
Trailing Row Delimiter Flag) => *Packed NVP Text*

NVP_Pack_to_Text

```
(
    -> Referenced Names Array: Pointer
    -> Referenced Values Array: Pointer
    -> Column Delimiter ASCII Value: Longint
    -> Row Delimiter ASCII Value: Longint
    -> Trailing Row Delimiter Flag: Boolean
)
=> Packed NVP Text: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Names Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to names array of NVP stack
<i>Referenced Values Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to values array of NVP stack
<i>Column Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII Value of the column delimiter to use to pack the NVP stack into text
<i>Row Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII Value of the row delimiter to use to pack the NVP stack into text
<i>Trailing Row Delimiter Flag</i>	Boolean	Flag to include the trailing row delimiter value in the packed NVP stack
<i>Packed NVP Text</i>	Text	NVP stack packed into text with the options specified

The method ***NVP_Pack_to_Text*** packs a well formed NVP stack into a text variable using the options specified. The NVP stack must have at least one (1) pairing of names and values and it must be a well formed NVP stack.

Referenced Names Array is a pointer to the names array for the NVP stack to be packed.

Referenced Values Array is a pointer to the values array for the NVP stack to be packed.

Column Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the column delimiter to use to pack the NVP stack.

Row Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the row delimiter to use to pack the NVP stack.

Trailing Row Delimiter Flag is a boolean value to indicate whether the a row delimiter is to be placed after the last pairing within the packed NVP stack.

Packed NVP Text is the NVP stack packed into a text variable using all of options specified in calling this method.

Note: the method *NVP_Pack_to_Text* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



NVP_Parse_to_Arrays

NVP_Parse_to_Arrays(*Packed NVP Text*; *Referenced Names Array*;
Referenced Values Array; *Column Delimiter ASCII Value*; *Row Delimiter ASCII Value*; *Comment ASCII Value*) => *NVP Count*

NVP_Parse_to_Arrays

```
(  
    -> Packed NVP Text: Text  
    -> Referenced Names Array: Pointer  
    -> Referenced Values Array: Pointer  
    -> Column Delimiter ASCII Value: Longint  
    -> Row Delimiter ASCII Value: Longint  
    -> Comment ASCII Value: Longint  
)  
=> NVP Count: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Packed NVP Text</i>	Text	NVP stack packed into text
<i>Referenced Names Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to use as names array for unpacked NVP pairings
<i>Referenced Values Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to use as values array for unpacked NVP pairings
<i>Column Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII Value of the column delimiter used to pack the NVP stack into text
<i>Row Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII Value of the row delimiter used to pack the NVP stack into text

<i>Comment ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII Value of the comment character used in the packed NVP stack
<i>NVP Count</i>	Longint	Number of pairings successfully extracted from the packed NVP stack

The method ***NVP_Parse_to_Arrays*** unpacks an NVP stack from a text variable using the options specified. The packed NVP stack must be well formed and formatted for the parsing routine to be successful.

Packed NVP Text is the NVP stack packed into a text variable which is to be parsed.

Referenced Names Array is a pointer to the array to hold the names of the pairings unpacked from *Packed NVP Text*..

Referenced Values Array is a pointer to the array to hold the values of the pairings unpacked from *Packed NVP Text*..

Column Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the column delimiter used to pack the NVP stack.

Row Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the row delimiter used to pack the NVP stack.

Comment ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the comment character to skip within the packed NVP stack. A comment byte used at the beginning of a row in a packed NVP stack will force the row to be skipped when parsed.

NVP Count is the number of pairings which this method parses from *Packed NVP Text* using the options specified.

Note: the method ***NVP_Parse_to_Arrays*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.

PROS Module

The PROS module provides very basic functionality involving 4th Dimension processes. A few holes in the native functionality have been filled in and some functionality natively available has been more conveniently packaged by the methods in the PROS module.

In future versions of the BASH component, the basic contents of the PROS module will be expanded considerably to provide much greater, and more convenient, handling of 4th Dimension processes. As well, future components will rely heavily on the process handling capabilities that exist, and are to come, in the PROS module.

Note: the PROS module was added in BASH v1.5.4.



PROS_Delay_Current

PROS_Delay_Current (*Delay Tick Count*)

PROS_Delay_Current

(
 -> *Delay Tick Count* : Longint
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Delay Tick Count</i>	Longint	Ticks to delay current process

The method **PROS_Delay_Current** will delay the current process for the specified number of ticks.

4D kernel processes, which can not be directly delayed, are held synchronously within this routine until the timeout has been reached. During this time, the process state will not read as delayed.

Delay Tick Count is the number of ticks to delay the current process.

Note: the method *PROS_Delay_Current* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



PROS_Get_Type

PROS_Get_Type (*Process ID*) => *Process Type*

PROS_Get_Type
(
 -> *Process ID* : Longint
)
 => *Process Type* : Longint

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Process ID</i>	Longint	4D process ID to get the the type of
<i>Process Type</i>	Longint	Process type of <i>Process ID</i>

The method *PROS_Get_Type* will return the process type of the specified 4D process ID. Process types are also known as the process origin.

Process ID is the 4D process ID for the process to get the type of. *Process ID* must always be with respect to the current, local machine; this is not the actual process ID of remote processes on other machines.

Process Type is the process type code of the specified process *Process ID*. Valid values for *Process Type* are as follows:

Value	Meaning
-11	Contextual Web Process
-10	Other 4D Process
-9	External Task
-8	Event Manager
-7	Apple Event Manager
-6	Serial Port Manager
-5	Indexing Process
-4	Cache Manager
-3	NonContextual Web Process
-2	Design Process
-1	User or Custom Menus Process
0	None
1	Creating from Programming

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 2 | Creating from Menu Command |
| 3 | Created from User Mode |
| 4 | Other User Process |

Note: the method *PROS_Get_Type* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



PROS_Get_UniqueID

PROS_Get_UniqueID (*Process ID*) => *Process Unique ID*

PROS_Get_UniqueID

```
(
    -> Process ID : Longint
)
=> Process Unique ID : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Process ID</i>	Longint	4D process ID to get the unique ID of
<i>Process Unique ID</i>	Longint	Unique process ID of <i>Process ID</i>

The method *PROS_Get_UniqueID* will return the 4D unique process ID for a specified 4D process ID.

Process ID is the 4D process ID for the process to get the type of. *Process ID* must always be with respect to the current, local machine; this is not the actual process ID of remote processes on other machines.

Process Unique ID is the 4D unique process ID of the specified 4D process *Process ID*.

Note: due to a bug in 4D v6.7.0, this command does not return the correct value when used with this version of 4D.

Note: the method *PROS_Get_UniqueID* was added in BASH v1.5.4.

RES Module

The RES module contains numerous resource management methods for use within 4th Dimension. This includes methods to manage opening and closing resource forks and accessing specific resource types. Methods are also available for setting and getting different resource properties and attributes. With future versions of the BASH component, the RES module will expand significantly.

'fMAP' Resource

Documentation for the 'fMap' resource will be provided in a future release of the BASH component.

'HTbl' Resource

Documentation for the 'HTbl' resource will be provided in a future release of the BASH component.

'LoCK' Resource

Documentation for the 'LoCK' resource will be provided in a future release of the BASH component.

'MENV' Resource

Documentation for the 'MENV' resource will be provided in a future release of the BASH component.

'WAGr' Resource

Documentation for the 'fMap' resource will be provided in a future release of the BASH component.

'WPGGr' Resource

Documentation for the 'fMap' resource will be provided in a future release of the BASH component.

Note: the RES module was initially added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Close

RES_Close(*Resource Fork File Reference*)

RES_Close

(
 -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to close

The method **RES_Close** will close a resource fork which was previously opened within 4th Dimension. This method functions exactly the same as calling the native 4D command **CLOSE RESOURCE FORK**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork previously opened to close within this method.

Note: the method **RES_Close** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Create_File

RES_Create_File(*Full Path*; *File Type*) => *Resource Fork File Reference*

RES_Create_File

```
(  
    -> Full Path: Text  
    -> File Type: Longint  
)  
=> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Full Path</i>	Text	Full path to new resource document to create
<i>File Type</i>	Longint	File type of new resource document
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference for new resource document

The method **RES_Create_File** will create a new resource document, open it within 4th Dimension, and return the resource fork file reference for it. This method functions exactly the same as calling the native 4D command **Create resource file**.

Full Path is the full path to the resource document to create.

File Type is the file type of the new resource document being created. If *File Type* is zero (0), then the default file type will be assigned to the newly created resource document (i.e. 'res ' or ".res", as applicable by platform).

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the newly created resource document.

Note: the method **RES_Create_File** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Delete_Resource

RES_Delete_Resource(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource Type*; *Resource ID*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Delete_Resource

```
(
    -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
    -> Resource Type: Longint
    -> Resource ID: Longint
)
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to delete from
<i>Resource Type</i>	Longint	Resource type to delete
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to delete
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for successfully deleting resource

The method *RES_Delete_Resource* will delete a particular resource. The resource must be identified by the resource file, resource type, and resource ID. This method is functionally equivalent to using the netive 4D command **DELETE RESOURCE**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to delete from.

Resource Type is the resource type to delete.

Resource ID is the resource ID to delete.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the deletion was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not deleted; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successully deleted.

Note: the method *RES_Delete_Resource* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_ERROR

RES_ERROR (*BASH Error Number*; *Special Error Text*; *Calling Method Name*)

RES_ERROR

```
(
    -> BASH Error Number: Longint
    -> Special Error Text: Text
    -> Calling Method Name: Text
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
BASH Error Number	Longint	Internal NULL error number
Special Error Text	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
Calling Method Name	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method **RES_ERROR** acts as a callback method from within the RES module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the RES module, a call to the method **RES_ERROR** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the DSS method which call the **RES_ERROR** method.

The **RES_ERROR** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed

Note: the method **RES_ERROR** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Get_Resource_List

RES_Get_Resource_List(Resource Fork File Reference; Resource Type;
Referenced Resource IDs; Referenced Resource Names)

RES_Get_Resource_List

```
(  
    -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time  
    -> Resource Type: Longint  
    -> Referenced Resource IDs: Pointer  
    -> Referenced Resource Names: Pointer  
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource Type</i>	Longint	Resource type to work with
<i>Referenced Resource IDs</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold resource IDs
<i>Referenced Resource Names</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold resource names

The method ***RES_Get_Resource_List*** retrieves a list of all of the resources of a specified resource type from a specified resource document. This method is functionally equivalent to the native 4D command **RESOURCE LIST**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource Type is the resource type to work with.

Referenced Resource IDs is a pointer to a longint array which will contain the resource IDs matching *Resource Type* in the resource document *Resource Fork File Reference*.

Referenced Resource Names is a pointer to a text array which will contain the resource names matching *Resource Type* in the resource document *Resource Fork File Reference*.

Note: the values within *Referenced Resource IDs* and *Referenced Resource Names* are a well formed stack.

Note: the method ***RES_Get_Resource_List*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Get_TEXT_Resource

RES_Get_TEXT_Resource(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*) =>
Resource Text Value

RES_Get_TEXT_Resource

(
 -> *Resource Fork File Reference*: **Time**
 -> *Resource ID*: **Longint**
)
=> *Resource Text Value*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Resource Text Value</i>	Text	Text value stored in specified resource

The method **RES_Get_TEXT_Resource** retrieves the contents of a 'TEXT' resource from a specified resource document. This method is functionally equivalent to the native 4D command **Get text resource**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Resource Text Value is the contents of the specified 'TEXT' resource.

Note: the method **RES_Get_TEXT_Resource** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_cicn

RES_Load_cicn(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Picture*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Load_cicn

```
(
    -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
    -> Resource ID: Longint
    -> Referenced Picture: Pointer
)
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Picture</i>	Pointer	Pointer to picture variable to load resource into
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method ***RES_Load_cicn*** retrieves a the contents of an icon resource from a specified resource document. This method is functionally equivalent to the native 4D command **GET ICON RESOURCE**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Referenced Picture is a pointer to a picture variable to load the resource contents into.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method ***RES_Load_cicn*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_fMap

RES_Load_fMAP(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Title*; *Referenced Macintosh Types*; *Referenced Windows Types*; *Referenced Macintosh Creators*; *Referenced MIME Types*; *Referenced Parm Bits*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Load_fMAP

```
(  
    -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time  
    -> Resource ID: Longint  
    -> Referenced Title: Pointer  
    -> Referenced Macintosh Types: Pointer  
    -> Referenced Windows Types: Pointer  
    -> Referenced Macintosh Creators: Pointer  
    -> Referenced MIME Types: Pointer  
    -> Referenced Parm Bits: Pointer  
)  
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Title</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Macintosh Types</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Windows Types</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Macintosh Creators</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced MIME Types</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Parm Bits</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method ***RES_Load_fMap*** retrieves the contents of an 'fMap' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

The remainder of the documentation for this method, including the exact structure of the 'fMap' resource is being left for future versions of the BASH component.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0)

then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method *RES_Load_fMap* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_HTbl

RES_Load_HTbl (*Resource File Reference* ; *Resource ID* ; *Referenced Resource*) => *Success*

RES_Load_HTbl
(
 -> *Resource File Reference* : **Time**
 -> *Resource ID* : **Longint**
 -> *Referenced Resource* : **Pointer**
)
=> *Success*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file referenced to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Resource</i>	Pointer	Referenced BLOB to load 'HTbl' resource into
<i>Success</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method *RES_Load_HTbl* retrieves the contents of a 'HTbl' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Referenced Resource is a pointer to a BLOB to contain the resource retrieved.

Success is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method *RES_Load_HTbl* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



RES_Load.LoCK

RES_Load.LoCK(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Lock Pin Names*; *Referenced Low Flags*; *Referenced High Flags*)
=> *Success Indicator*

RES_Load.LoCK
(
 -> *Resource Fork File Reference*: **Time**
 -> *Resource ID*: **Longint**
 -> *Referenced Lock Pin Names*: **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced Low Flags*: **Pointer**
 -> *Referenced High Flags*: **Pointer**
)
=> *Success Indicator*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Lock Pin Names</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Low Flags</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced High Flags</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method *RES_Load.LoCK* retrieves the contents of a 'LoCK' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

The remainder of the documentation for this method, including the exact structure of the 'LoCK' resource is being left for future versions of the BASH component.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method *RES_Load_LoCK* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_MBAR

RES_Load_MBAR(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced MENU Resource IDs*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Load_MBAR

(
 -> *Resource Fork File Reference*: **Time**
 -> *Resource ID*: **Longint**
 -> *Referenced MENU Resource IDs*: **Pointer**
)
 => *Success Indicator*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced MENU Resource IDs</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold 'MENU' resource IDs within specified 'MBAR' resource
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method *RES_Load_MBAR* retrieves the contents of an 'MBAR' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Referenced MENU Resource IDs is a pointer to a longint array which will hold the 'MENU' resource IDs referenced in the specified 'MBAR' resource.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method *RES_Load_MBAR* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_MENU

RES_Load_MENU(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Menu Item Titles*; *Referenced Menu Item States*; *Referenced Menu Item Styles*; *Referenced Menu Item Keys*; *Referenced Menu Item Marks*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Load_MENU

```
(
-> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
-> Resource ID: Longint
-> Referenced Menu Item Titles: Pointer
-> Referenced Menu Item States: Pointer
-> Referenced Menu Item Styles: Pointer
-> Referenced Menu Item Keys: Pointer
-> Referenced Menu Item Marks: Pointer
)
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Menu Item Titles</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold menu item titles
<i>Referenced Menu Item States</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold menu item states
<i>Referenced Menu Item Styles</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold menu item styles
<i>Referenced Menu Item Keys</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold menu items keys
<i>Referenced Menu Item Marks</i>	Pointer	Pointer to array to hold menu items marks
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method ***RES_Load_MENU*** retrieves the contents of a 'MENU' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Referenced Menu Item Titles is a pointer to a text array which will hold the menu item names for the specified 'MENU' resource.

Referenced Menu Item States is a pointer to a longint array which will hold the menu item states for the specified 'MENU' resource.

Referenced Menu Item Styles is a pointer to a longint array which will hold the menu item styles for the specified 'MENU' resource.

Referenced Menu Item Keys is a pointer to a longint array which will hold the menu item keys for the specified 'MENU' resource.

Referenced Menu Item Marks is a pointer to a longint array which will hold the menu item marks for the specified 'MENU' resource.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the values within *Referenced Template Referenced Menu Item Titles*, *Referenced Menu Item States*, *Referenced Menu Item Styles*, *Referenced Menu Item Keys*, and *Referenced Menu Item Marks* are a well formed stack.

Note: the method ***RES_Load_MENU*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_MENV

RES_Load_MENV(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Menu Item Names*; *Referenced Method Names*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Load_MENV

```
(
    -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
    -> Resource ID: Longint
    -> Referenced Menu Item Names: Pointer
    -> Referenced Method Names: Pointer
)
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Menu Item Names</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Method Names</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method **RES_Load_MENV** retrieves the contents of a 'MENV' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

The remainder of the documentation for this method, including the exact structure of the 'MENV' resource is being left for future versions of the BASH component.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method **RES_Load_MENV** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_PICT

RES_Load_PICT(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Picture*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Load_PICT

(
-> *Resource Fork File Reference*: **Time**
-> *Resource ID*: **Longint**
-> *Referenced Picture*: **Pointer**
)
=> *Success Indicator*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Picture</i>	Pointer	Pointer to picture variable to load resource into
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method **RES_Load_PICT** retrieves the contents of a 'PICT' resource from a specified resource document. This method is functionally equivalent to the native 4th Dimension command **GET PICTURE RESOURCE**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Referenced Picture is a pointer to a picture variable to load the resource contents into.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method **RES_Load_PICT** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_TMPL

RES_Load_TMPL(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Template Item Titles*; *Referenced Template Field Types*) =>
Success Indicator

RES_Load_TMPL

(
-> *Resource Fork File Reference*: **Time**
-> *Resource ID*: **Longint**
-> *Referenced Template Item Titles*: **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Template Field Types*: **Pointer**
)
=> *Success Indicator*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Template Item Titles</i>	Pointer	Pointer to text array to hold template item titles which are loaded
<i>Referenced Template Field Types</i>	Pointer	Pointer to longint array to hold template field types which are loaded
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method **RES_Load_TMPL** retrieves the contents of a 'PICT' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Referenced Template Item Titles is a pointer to a text array which will hold the template item titles which are loaded from the specified resource.

Referenced Template Field Types is a pointer to a longint array which will hold the template field types which are loaded from the specified resource.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the values within *Referenced Template Item Titles* and *Referenced Template Item Titles* are a well formed stack.

Note: the method *RES_Load_TMPL* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_WAGr

RES_Load_WAGr(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Lock Code*; *Referenced Table Name*; *Referenced Action Titles*; *Referenced Action Values*; *Referenced Method Names*; *Referenced Link Titles*; *Referenced Resource IDs*; *Referenced Pin Indices*; *Referenced Page Flags*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Load_WAGr

```
(  
-> Resource Fork File Reference: Time  
-> Resource ID: Longint  
-> Referenced Lock Code: Pointer  
-> Referenced Table Name: Pointer  
-> Referenced Action Titles: Pointer  
-> Referenced Action Values: Pointer  
-> Referenced Method Names: Pointer  
-> Referenced Link Titles: Pointer  
-> Referenced Resource IDs: Pointer  
-> Referenced Pin Indices: Pointer  
-> Referenced Page Flags: Pointer  
)  
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Lock Code</i>	Pointer	not available at this time

<i>Referenced Table Name</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Action Titles</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Action Values</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Method Names</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Link Titles</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Resource IDs</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Pin Indices</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Page Flags</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method *RES_Load_WAGr* retrieves the contents of a 'WAGr' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

The remainder of the documentation for this method, including the exact structure of the 'WAGr' resource is being left for future versions of the BASH component.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method *RES_Load_WAGr* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Load_WPGr

RES_Load_WPGr(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*; *Referenced Global Lock Code*; *Referenced Global Pin Index*; *Referenced File Names*; *Referenced Resource IDs*; *Referenced Pin Indices*;

Referenced Link Titles; Referenced Method Names; Referenced Low Product Flags; Referenced High Product Flags) => Success Indicator

RES_Load_WPGr

```
(
    -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
    -> Resource ID: Longint
    -> Referenced Global Lock Code: Pointer
    -> Referenced Global Pin Index: Pointer
    -> Referenced File Names: Pointer
    -> Referenced Resource IDs: Pointer
    -> Referenced Pin Indices: Pointer
    -> Referenced Link Titles: Pointer
    -> Referenced Method Names: Pointer
    -> Referenced Low Product Flags: Pointer
    -> Referenced High Product Flags: Pointer
)
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Resource Fork File Reference	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
Resource ID	Longint	Resource ID to work with
Referenced Global Lock Code	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Global Pin Index	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced File Names	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Resource IDs	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Pin Indices	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Link Titles	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Method Names	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Low Product Flags	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced High Product Flags	Pointer	not available at this time
Success Indicator	Longint	qi for loaded successfully

The method **RES_Load_WPGr** retrieves the contents of a 'WPGr' resource from a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

The remainder of the documentation for this method, including the exact structure of the 'WPGr' resource is being left for future versions of the BASH component.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the loading was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not loaded; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully loaded.

Note: the method *RES_Load_WPGr* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

RES_Make_TMPL_f_Arrays

RES_Make_TMPL_f_Arrays (*Referenced BLOB; Referenced Template Item Titles; Referenced Template Field Types*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Make_TMPL_f_Arrays
(
 -> *Referenced BLOB: Pointer*
 -> *Referenced Template Item Titles: Pointer*
 -> *Referenced Template Field Types: Pointer*
)
=> *Success Indicator: Longint*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Pointer to BLOB to contain 'TMPL' resource created
<i>Referenced Template Item Titles</i>	Pointer	Pointer to text array containing template item titles
<i>Referenced Template Field Types</i>	Pointer	Pointer to longint array containing template field types
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for created successfully

The method *RES_Make_TMPL_f_Arrays* will create a 'TMPL' resource from the values specified. The 'TMPL' resource will be placed into a referenced BLOB value for further use and manipulation.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB to place the 'TMPL' resource created into.

Referenced Template Item Titles is a pointer to a text array containing the template item titles to be created in the 'TMPL' resource.

Referenced Template Field Types is a pointer to a longint array containing the template field types to be created in the 'TMPL' resource.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the creation was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not created; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully created.

Note: the method *RES_Make_TMPL_f_Arrays* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Open

RES_Open(Full Path) => Resource Fork File Reference

RES_Open

```
(  
    -> Full Path: Text  
)  
=> Resource Fork File Reference: Time
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Full Path	Text	Full path to resource document to open
Resource Fork File Reference	Time	Resource fork file reference opened

The method **RES_Open** will open a resource fork within 4th Dimension and return a resource fork file reference for accessing the contents. This method functions exactly the same as calling the native 4D command **Open resource fork**.

Full Path is the full path to the resource document to open within this method.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork opened within this method. If *Resource Fork File Reference* is NULL then the resource document specified failed to be opened.

Note: there is no harm or error condition which occurs if a resource document that is already opened within 4D is opened again. The same resource fork file reference will again be returned for use and there is no need to subsequently close the resource document multiple times.

Note: the method **RES_Open** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Open_4DApplication

RES_Open_4DApplication=> *Resource Fork File Reference*

RES_Open_4DApplication

=> *Resource Fork File Reference: Time*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference opened

The method **RES_Open_4DApplication** will open the resource fork of the current 4D application and return a resource fork file reference for accessing the contents.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork opened within this method. If *Resource Fork File Reference* is NULL then the resource fork failed to be opened.

Note: there is no harm or error condition which occurs if this method is called multiple times within the same 4D session. The same resource fork file reference will be returned for each subsequent call to this method. Under no circumstances though should you ever close the resource fork of the current 4D application.

Note: the method *RES_Open_4DApplication* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Open_BASH

RES_Open_BASH => *Resource Fork File Reference*

RES_Open_BASH

=> *Resource Fork File Reference: Time*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference opened

The method *RES_Open_BASH* will open the resource fork of the current BASH Affix document (it should be in one of the 4DX directories) and return a resource fork file reference for accessing the contents.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork opened within this method. If *Resource Fork File Reference* is NULL then the resource fork failed to be opened.

Note: there is no harm or error condition which occurs if this method is called multiple times within the same 4D session. The same resource fork file reference will be returned for each subsequent call to this method.

Note: the method *RES_Open_BASH* was added in BASH v1.5.3.



RES_Open_DataFile

RES_Open_DataFile=> *Resource Fork File Reference*

RES_Open_DataFile

=> *Resource Fork File Reference: Time*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference opened

The method **RES_Open_DataFile** will open the resource fork of the current 4D data file and return a resource fork file reference for accessing the contents.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork opened within this method. If *Resource Fork File Reference* is NULL then the resource fork failed to be opened.

Note: there is no harm or error condition which occurs if this method is called multiple times within the same 4D session. The same resource fork file reference will be returned for each subsequent call to this method.

Note: the method **RES_Open_DataFile** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Open_Structure

RES_Open_Structure=> *Resource Fork File Reference*

RES_Open_Structure

=> *Resource Fork File Reference: Time*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference opened

The method **RES_Open_Structure** will open the resource fork of the current 4D structure file and return a resource fork file reference for accessing the contents.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork opened within this method. If *Resource Fork File Reference* is NULL then the resource fork failed to be opened.

Note: there is no harm or error condition which occurs if this method is called multiple times within the same 4D session. The same resource fork file reference will be returned for each subsequent call to this method. Under no circumstances though should you ever close the resource fork of the current 4D structure file.

Note: the method *RES_Open_Structure* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Parse_HTbl_Cells

RES_Parse_HTbl_Cells (*Referenced Resource ; Beginning Offset ; Referenced Cell IDs ; Referenced Cell Column Starts ; Referenced Cell Column Ends ; Referenced Cell Nth Columns ; Referenced Cell Nth Column Offsets ; Referenced Cell Horizontal Alignments ; Referenced Cell Vertical Alignments ; Referenced Cell Column Spans ; Referenced Cell Row Spans ; Referenced Cell Widths ; Referenced Cell Heights ; Referenced Cell Background Colors ; Referenced Cell Height Percentage Indicators ; Referenced Cell NoWrap Indicators*) => *Offset*

RES_Parse_HTbl_Cells

(

- > *Referenced Resource* : **Pointer**
- > *Beginning Offset* : **Longint**
- > *Referenced Cell IDs* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Column Starts* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Column Ends* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Nth Columns* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Nth Column Offsets* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Horizontal Alignments* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Vertical Alignments* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Column Spans* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Row Spans* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Widths* : **Pointer**
- > *Referenced Cell Heights* : **Pointer**

-> Referenced Cell Background Colors : **Pointer**
 -> Referenced Cell Height Percentage Indicators : **Pointer**
 -> Referenced Cell NoWrap Indicators : **Pointer**
)
 => Offset : **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
Referenced Resource	Pointer	Referenced BLOB containing 'HTBl' resource
Beginning Offset	Longint	not available at this time
Referenced Cell IDs	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Column Starts	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Column Ends	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Nth Columns	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Nth Column Offsets	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Horizontal Alignments	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Vertical Alignments	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Column Spans	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Row Spans	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Widths	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Heights	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Background Colors	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell Height Percentage Indicators	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Cell NoWrap Indicators	Pointer	not available at this time
Offset	Longint	Ending offset after parsing 'HTBl' resource

The method *RES_Parse_HTbl_Cells* will parse HTML table cell descriptors from a referenced 'HTbl' resource.

All parameters for this method are not documented at this time. Future versions of the BASH component will fully describe the use of this method.

Note: the method *RES_Parse_HTbl_Cells* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



RES_Parse_HTbl_Rows

RES_Parse_HTbl_Rows (*Referenced Resource* ; *Beginning Offset* ;
Referenced Row Starts ; *Referenced Row Ends* ; *Referenced Row Nths* ; *Referenced Row Nths Offsets* ; *Referenced Row Horizontal Alignments* ; *Referenced Row Vertical Alignments* ;
Referenced Row Background Colors ; *Referenced Row Heights* ;
Referenced Row Heights Percentage Indicators ; *Referenced Row Packed Column IDs*) => *Offset*

RES_Parse_HTbl_Rows

(
-> *Referenced Resource* : **Pointer**
-> *Beginning Offset* : **Longint**
-> *Referenced Row Starts* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Ends* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Nths* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Nths Offsets* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Horizontal Alignments* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Vertical Alignments* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Background Colors* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Heights* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Heights Percentage Indicators* : **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Row Packed Column IDs* : **Pointer**
)
=> *Offset* : **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Resource</i>	Pointer	Referenced BLOB containing 'HTbl' resource
<i>Beginning Offset</i>	Longint	not available at this time

<i>Referenced Row Starts</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Ends</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Nths</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Nths Offsets</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Horizontal Alignments</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Vertical Alignments</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Background Colors</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Heights</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Heights Percentage Indicators</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Referenced Row Packed Column IDs</i>	Pointer	not available at this time
<i>Offset</i>	Longint	Ending offset after parsing 'HTbl' resource

The method *RES_Parse_HTbl_Rows* will parse HTML table row descriptors from a referenced 'HTbl' resource.

All parameters for this method are not documented at this time. Future versions of the BASH component will fully describe the use of this method.

Note: the method *RES_Parse_HTbl_Rows* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



RES_Parse_HTbl_Table

RES_Parse_HTbl_Table (*Referenced Resource ; Referenced Table Border ; Referenced Table Width ; Referenced Table Height ; Referenced*

Table Cell Padding ; Referenced Table Cell Spacing ; Referenced Table Background Color ; Referenced Table Horizontal Alignment ; Referenced Table Height Percentage Indicator ; Referenced Table Width Percentage Indicator)

RES_Parse_HTbl_Table

```
(
    -> Referenced Resource : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Border : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Width : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Height : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Cell Padding : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Cell Spacing : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Background Color : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Horizontal Alignment : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Height Percentage Indicator : Pointer
    -> Referenced Table Width Percentage Indicator : Pointer
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Referenced Resource	Pointer	Referenced BLOB containing 'HTBI' resource
Referenced Table Border	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Width	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Height	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Cell Padding	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Cell Spacing	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Background Color	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Horizontal Alignment	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Height Percentage Indicator	Pointer	not available at this time
Referenced Table Width Percentage Indicator	Pointer	not available at this time

The method *RES_Parse_HTbl_Table* will parse HTML table descriptors from a referenced 'HTbl' resource.

All parameters for this method are not documented at this time. Future versions of the BASH component will fully describe the use of this method.

Note: the method *RES_Parse_HTbl_Table* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



RES_Parse_TMPL

RES_Parse_TMPL(*Referenced BLOB*; *Referenced Template Item Titles*; *Referenced Template Field Types*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Parse_TMPL

(
-> *Referenced BLOB*: **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Template Item Titles*: **Pointer**
-> *Referenced Template Field Types*: **Pointer**
)
=> *Success Indicator*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced BLOB</i>	Pointer	Pointer to BLOB containing 'TMPL' resource to parse
<i>Referenced Template Item Titles</i>	Pointer	Pointer to text array to contain template item titles
<i>Referenced Template Field Types</i>	Pointer	Pointer to longint array to contain template field types
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for parsed successfully

The method *RES_Parse_TMPL* will parse a 'TMPL' resource individual pairings of template item titles and template field types.

Referenced BLOB is a pointer to a BLOB containing the 'TMPL' resource to parse.

Referenced Template Item Titles is a pointer to a text array which will contain the template item titles parsed from the 'TMPL' resource.

Referenced Template Field Types is a pointer to a longint array which will contain the template field types parsed from the 'TMPL' resource.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the parsing was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not parsed; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully parsed.

Note: the method *RES_Parse_TMPL* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Set_HTbl_Resource

RES_Set_HTbl_Resource (*Resource File Reference* ; *Resource ID* ;
Referenced Resource) => *Success*

RES_Set_HTbl_Resource

(
 -> *Resource File Reference* : **Time**
 -> *Resource ID* : **Longint**
 -> *Referenced Resource* : **Pointer**
)
 -> *Success*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file referenced to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Referenced Resource</i>	Pointer	Referenced BLOB to set into indicated 'HTbl' resource
<i>Success</i>	Longint	qi for set successfully

The method *RES_Set_HTbl_Resource* sets the contents of a 'HTbl' resource within a specified resource document.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Referenced Resource is a pointer to a BLOB containing the 'HTbl' resource to write to the resource fork of the specified document.

Success is an indicator value for whether the setting was successful. If *Success* is zero (0) then the resource was not set; if *Success* is one (1) then the resource was successfully set.

Note: the method *RES_Set_HTbl_Resource* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



RES_Set_Resource_Name

RES_Set_Resource_Name(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource Type*;
Resource ID; *Resource Name*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Set_Resource_Name

(
-> *Resource Fork File Reference*: **Time**
-> *Resource Type*: **Longint**
-> *Resource ID*: **Longint**
-> *Resource Name*: **String255**
)
=> *Success Indicator*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource Type</i>	Longint	Resource type to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Resource Name</i>	String255	Value to set the resource name to
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for set successfully

The method *RES_Set_Resource_Name* set the name of a specified resource in a specified resource document. This method is functionally equivalent to the native 4D command **SET RESOURCE NAME**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource Type is the resource type to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Resource Name is the value to set the specified resource name to.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the setting was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not set; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully set.

Note: the method *RES_Set_Resource_Name* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Set_Resource_Properties

RES_Set_Resource_Properties(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource Type*; *Resource ID*; *Resource Properties*) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Set_Resource_Properties

(
-> *Resource Fork File Reference*: **Time**
-> *Resource Type*: **Longint**
-> *Resource ID*: **Longint**
-> *Resource Properties*: **Longint**
)
=> *Success Indicator*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource Type</i>	Longint	Resource type to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Resource Properties</i>	Longint	Value to set the resource properties to
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for set successfully

The method *RES_Set_Resource_Properties* set the properties of a specified resource in a specified resource

document. This method is functionally equivalent to the native 4D command **SET RESOURCE PROPERTIES**.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource Type is the resource type to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Resource Properties is the value to set the specified resource properties to.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the setting was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not set; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully set.

Note: the method *RES_Set_Resource_Properties* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



RES_Set_TEXT_Resource

RES_Set_TEXT_Resource(*Resource Fork File Reference*; *Resource ID*;
Resource Text Value) => *Success Indicator*

RES_Set_TEXT_Resource

```
(  
    -> Resource Fork File Reference: Time  
    -> Resource ID: Longint  
    -> Resource Text Value: Text  
)  
=> Success Indicator: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Resource Fork File Reference</i>	Time	Resource fork file reference to work with
<i>Resource ID</i>	Longint	Resource ID to work with
<i>Resource Text Value</i>	Text	Value to set the resource contents to
<i>Success Indicator</i>	Longint	qi for set successfully

The method *RES_Set_TEXT_Resource* sets the contents of a 'TEXT' resource within a specified resource document. This method is functionally equivalent to the native 4D command SET TEXT RESOURCE.

Resource Fork File Reference is the reference value to the resource fork of the resource document to work with.

Resource ID is the resource ID to work with.

Resource Text Value is the contents to set for the specified 'TEXT' resource.

Success Indicator is an indicator value for whether the setting was successful. If *Success Indicator* is zero (0) then the resource was not set; if *Success Indicator* is one (1) then the resource was successfully set.

Note: the method *RES_Set_TEXT_Resource* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

SEM Module

The SEM module is the beginning of wrapper functionality for semaphores in 4th Dimension. The current functionality available within the SEM module is fairly limited and may at times seem redundant for what is already available natively within 4th Dimension. But, with future versions of the BASH component, enhancements to the SEM module will be made available.



SEM_Clear_One

SEM_Clear_One (*Semaphore Name*)

SEM_Clear_One
(
 -> *Semaphore Name*: String [32]
)

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Semaphore Name</i>	String [32]	Name of semaphore to clear

The method **SEM_Clear_One** will clear a named semaphore.

The *Semaphore Name* parameter is the name of the semaphore which should be cleared.

This method is equivalent to calling the built in 4th Dimension command **CLEAR SEMAPHORE**. It is recommended that the method **SEM_Clear_One** be used in place of **CLEAR SEMAPHORE** though as future enhancements to the SEM module will provide more functionality within this method.



SEM_ERROR

SEM_ERROR (*BASH Error Number; Special Error Text; Calling Method Name*)

SEM_ERROR

```
(  
    -> BASH Error Number: Longint  
    -> Special Error Text: Text  
    -> Calling Method Name: Text  
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>BASH Error Number</i>	Longint	Internal BASH error number
<i>Special Error Text</i>	Text	Special text to describe the exact error instance
<i>Calling Method Name</i>	Text	Name of the method that the error condition occurred in

The method **SEM_ERROR** acts as a callback method from within the SEM module for errors that may occur. Any time an error condition is detected within the SEM module, a call to the method **SEM_ERROR** is made.

The internal *BASH Error Number* is passed to this method as the first parameter. The *Special Error Text* parameter will contain any relevant error text which is specific to the error which occurred. It is not uncommon for the *Special Error Text* value to be empty. The *Calling Method Name* will always contain the name of the SEM method which call the **SEM_ERROR** method.

The **SEM_ERROR** method has been implemented as a source for a consistent interface and/or error tracking mechanism to be available while using the BASH component. This method can be modified to suit the needs of the database in which the BASH module has been installed.

Note: the method **SEM_ERROR** was added in BASH v1.5.4.



SEM_Set_One

SEM_Set_One (Semaphore Name; Ticks Between Checks; Total Ticks to Wait) => Semaphore Status

SEM_Set_One
(
 -> Semaphore Name: **String [32]**
 -> Ticks Between Checks: **Longint**
 -> Total Ticks to Wait: **Longint**
)
=> Semaphore Status: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
Semaphore Name	String [32]	Name of the semaphore to set
Ticks Between Checks	Longint	Number of ticks to wait between checking for the availability of the semaphore to the current process
Total Ticks to Wait	Longint	Total number of ticks to wait for the semaphore in the current process until returning from the method
Semaphore Status	Longint	Status of attempt to set named semaphore

The method **SEM_Set_One** is used to set a semaphore from within the current process. It handles checking whether the semaphore is already set, and will wait for it to be cleared for a specified amount of time before setting it within this call or returning without having set it.

The *Semaphore Name* paramater is the name of the semaphore which should be set.

The *Ticks Between Checks* parameter is the number of ticks the method will wait between calls to check whether the named semaphore is available to be set; if the named semaphore is already set, then this method will loop with a delay of *Ticks Between Checks* between each loop waiting for the semaphore to become cleared before setting it within this method. Setting this parameter to zero (0) will product no delay in the loop.

The *Total Ticks to Wait* parameter is the total number of ticks this method will wait for the named semaphore to

become available before it stops trying. If the named semaphore is already set and this method has already waited for *Total Ticks to Wait* for the semaphore to be cleared, the method will return a status code indicating such (see below). If the *Total Ticks to Wait* parameter is set to zero (0), then the named semaphore will be checked for availability only once and set if available; otherwise, no waiting for the named semaphore will be done within this method. If the *Total Ticks to Wait* parameter is set to **MAXLONG** (the native 4th Dimension constant), then this method will wait indefinitely for the named semaphore to become available for setting herein.

The returned parameter *Semaphore Status* indicates the success or failure of this method to set the named semaphore. If *Semaphore Status* is zero (0) then the named semaphore was not set at all. If *Semaphore Status* is one (1) then the named semaphore was successfully set. If *Semaphore Status* is two (2) then the named semaphore was not set because it was already set from another location and did not become available within the time allowed to this method.

It is recommended that the method **SEM_Set_One** be used in place of the 4th Dimension **SEMAPHORE** command as future enhancements to the SEM module will provide more functionality within this method. In any case, the **SEM_Set_One** method provides more functionality than is available by the native **SEMAPHORE** command.



SEM_Test_One

SEM_Test_One (*Named Semaphore*) => *Semaphore Status*

```
SEM_Test_One
(
    -> Named Semaphore : String [32]
)
=> Semaphore Status : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
-----------	------	-------------

<i>Named Semaphore</i>	String [32]	Name of semaphore to check
<i>Semaphore Status</i>	Longint	qi for whether semaphore is currently set

The method ***SEM_Test_One*** will return the status of a named semaphore.

Named Semaphore is the name of a semaphore to check the status of.

Semaphore Status is qi for whether the *Named Semaphore* is currently set. *Semaphore Status* will be set to one (1) if *Named Semaphore* is currently set; *Semaphore Status* will be set to zero (0) if *Named Semaphore* is not currently set.

Note: the method ***SEM_Test_One*** was added in BASH v1.5.4.

SERNO Module

The SERNO module is useful for serializing applications or functionality within an application. It provides for encoded storage locations within the serial numbers generated for a product code, user count, major and minor versions, beta flag, and year and month expiration dates.

The routines in the SERNO module merely provide a mechanism for generating and decoding serial numbers. The actions a particular application are to take with respect to serial numbers is determined by the developer.

The serial numbers created by the SERNO module are twenty (20) byte strings of alphanumeric values. All serial numbers are case sensitive. And, it is a simple enough matter to format serial numbers with embedded hyphens for easier handling by users.

The data contained in generated serial numbers is encoded across all of the byte values within the serial number. No particular byte value corresponds to any single serial number parameters, thereby assuring reasonable security for application developers. Also, random bytes of data are spread throughout the contents of generated serial numbers and checksums are inherently encoded, as well.

Greater security for serial numbers can be had by combining the SERNO module methods with the CRYPT module and CODEC module. The CRYPT module can be used to provide a 128 bit encryption on top of a serial number and the CODEC module can then encode the encrypted serial number so that it is still easily handled by users.

There are limitations to the numerical values of all parameters encoded within a serial number. The following table lists the valid value ranges for each value encoded in a serial number:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
------------------	------------	-------------

Product Code	0	63
Users	0	65535
Major Version	0	63
Minor Version	0	63
Beta Flag	n/a	n/a
Month	0	16
Year	0	16

Keep in mind, though the different parameter values are named particularly, these names are merely for convenience in documentation and referencing. In essence, the different values are named arbitrarily and can be treated as such. So, the developer chooses completely the effect each parameter, and its values, have upon the application they are being used within.

Note: the SERNO module was initially added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Create_SerialNumber

SERNO_Create_SerialNumber (*Product Code ; Users ; Major Version ; Minor Version ; Beta Flag ; Month ; Year*) => *Serial Number*

SERNO_Create_SerialNumber

```
(
    -> Product Code : Longint
    -> Users : Longint
    -> Major Version : Longint
    -> Minor Version : Longint
    -> Beta Flag : Boolean
    -> Month : Longint
    -> Year : Longint
)
=> Serial Number : Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Product Code</i>	Longint	Unique identifier code for product
<i>Users</i>	Longint	Number of users
<i>Major Version</i>	Longint	Major version number for product
<i>Minor Version</i>	Longint	Minor version number for product

<i>Beta Flag</i>	Boolean	Flag to indicate beta version for product
<i>Month</i>	Longint	Expiration month for product
<i>Year</i>	Longint	Expiration Year for product
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Generated serial number containing discrete data elements specified

The method ***SERNO_Create_SerialNumber*** will generate a serial number from the values provided. Subsequent calls to this method will produce different serial numbers each time even with the parameters remaining the same. All parameters are encoded into the serial number and can be extracted later using the other methods in the SERNO module.

Product Code is the product code to encode into the generated serial number.

Users is the user count to encode into the generated serial number.

Major Version is the major version code to encode into the generated serial number.

Minor Version is the minor version code to encode into the generated serial number.

Beta Flag is the boolean beta flag to encode into the generated serial number.

Month is the expiration month value to encode into the generated serial number.

Year is the expiration year value to encode into the generated serial number.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number randomly generated containing the encoded parameters provided.

Note: the method ***SERNO_Create_SerialNumber*** was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Decode_SerialNumber

SERNO_Decode_SerialNumber (*Serial Number* ; *Referenced Product Code* ; *Referenced Users* ; *Referenced Major Version* ; *Referenced Minor Version* ; *Referenced Beta Flag* ; *Referenced Month* ; *Referenced Year*) => *Valid Serial Flag*

SERNO_Decode_SerialNumber

```
(  
    -> Serial Number : Text  
    -> Referenced Product Code : Pointer  
    -> Referenced Users : Pointer  
    -> Referenced Major Version : Pointer  
    -> Referenced Minor Version : Pointer  
    -> Referenced Beta Flag : Pointer  
    -> Referenced Month : Pointer  
    -> Referenced Year : Pointer  
)  
=> Valid Serial Flag : Boolean
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Referenced Product Code</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to hold product code
<i>Referenced Users</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to hold users
<i>Referenced Major Version</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to hold major version
<i>Referenced Minor Version</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to hold minor version
<i>Referenced Beta Flag</i>	Pointer	Referenced boolean to hold beta flag
<i>Referenced Month</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to hold expiration month
<i>Referenced Year</i>	Pointer	Referenced longint to hold expiration year
<i>Valid Serial Flag</i>	Boolean	q for whether serial number is valid and well formed

The method **SERNO_Decode_SerialNumber** will decode a serial number and return the values in referenced parameters.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Referenced Product Code is a pointer to a longint to contain the product code decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* . The parameter can be passed a NULL value to skip.

Referenced Users is a pointer to a longint to contain the user count decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* . The parameter can be passed a NULL value to skip.

Referenced Major Version is a pointer to a longint to contain the major version code decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* . The parameter can be passed a NULL value to skip.

Referenced Minor Version is a pointer to a longint to contain the minor version code decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* . The parameter can be passed a NULL value to skip.

Referenced Beta Flag is a pointer to a boolean to contain the beta flag to decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* . The parameter can be passed a NULL value to skip.

Referenced Month is a pointer to a longint to contain the expiration month value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* . The parameter can be passed a NULL value to skip.

Referenced Year is a pointer to a longint to contain the expiration year value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* . The parameter can be passed a NULL value to skip.

Note: the method *SERNO_Decode_SerialNumber* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Get_Beta

SERNO_Get_Beta (*Serial Number*) => *Beta Flag*

SERNO_Get_Beta

```
(  
    -> Serial Number : Text  
)  
=> Beta Flag : Boolean
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Beta Flag</i>	Boolean	Beta flag contained in supplied serial number

The method **SERNO_Get_Beta** will decode a serial number and return a particular encoded parameter within it.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Beta Flag is the beta flag decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* .

Note: the method **SERNO_Get_Beta** was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Get_MajorVersion

SERNO_Get_MajorVersion (*Serial Number*) => *Major Version*

SERNO_Get_MajorVersion

```
(  
    -> Serial Number : Text  
)  
=> Major Version : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Major Version</i>	Longint	Major version contained in supplied serial number

The method **SERNO_Get_MajorVersion** will decode a serial number and return a particular encoded parameter within it.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Major Version is the major version value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* .

Note: the method *SERNO_Get_MajorVersion* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Get_MinorVersion

SERNO_Get_MinorVersion (*Serial Number*) => *Minor Version*

SERNO_Get_MinorVersion

```
(  
    -> Serial Number : Text  
)  
=> Minor Version : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Minor Version</i>	Longint	Minor version contained in supplied serial number

The method *SERNO_Get_MinorVersion* will decode a serial number and return a particular encoded parameter within it.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Minor Version is the minor version value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* .

Note: the method *SERNO_Get_MinorVersion* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Get_Month

SERNO_Get_Month (*Serial Number*) => *Month*

SERNO_Get_Month

```
(  
    -> Serial Number : Text  
)  
=> Month : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Month</i>	Longint	Expiration month contained in supplied serial number

The method **SERNO_Get_Month** will decode a serial number and return a particular encoded parameter within it.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Month is the expiration month value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number*.

Note: the method **SERNO_Get_Month** was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Get_ProductCode

SERNO_Get_ProductCode (*Serial Number*) => *Product Code*

SERNO_Get_ProductCode

```
(  
    -> Serial Number : Text  
)  
=> Product Code : asd
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Product Code</i>	Longint	Product code contained in supplied serial number

The method **SERNO_Get_ProductCode** will decode a serial number and return a particular encoded parameter within it.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Product Code is the product code value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* .

Note: the method *SERNO_Get_ProductCode* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Get_Users

SERNO_Get_Users (*Serial Number*) => *Users*

SERNO_Get_Users

```
(  
    -> Serial Number :Text  
)  
=> Users :asd
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Users</i>	Longint	Users contained in supplied serial number

The method *SERNO_Get_Users* will decode a serial number and return a particular encoded parameter within it.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Users is the user count value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* .

Note: the method *SERNO_Get_Users* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



SERNO_Get_Year

SERNO_Get_Year (*Serial Number*) => *Year*

SERNO_Get_Year

```
(  
    -> Serial Number : Text  
)  
=> Year : asd
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Serial Number</i>	Text	Serial number to decode
<i>Year</i>	Longint	Expiration year contained in supplied serial number

The method ***SERNO_Get_Year*** will decode a serial number and return a particular encoded parameter within it.

Serial Number is the twenty (20) byte serial number to decode.

Year is the expiration year value decoded and extracted from *Serial Number* .

Note: the method ***SERNO_Get_Year*** was added in BASH v1.5.5.

STR Module

The STR module provides numerous methods for manipulating text and string values. The methods in the STR module comprise many basic and common operations which are performed on text values. As with many of the modules in the BASH component, this module will be continuously growing with future releases.

Note: the STR module was initially added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Clean_EmailAddress

STR_Clean_EmailAddress(*Text Value*) => *Cleansed Text Value*

STR_Clean_EmailAddress

(
 -> *Text Value: Text*
)
 => *Cleansed Text Value: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to clean
<i>Cleansed Text Value</i>	Text	Cleansed text value

The method **STR_Clean_EmailAddress** will removed all invalid byte values for a properly comprised email address.

Valid values for email addresses include: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, hyphen, period, underscore, and the at sign. All other byte values are consider invalid and will be removed with this method.

Text Value is the supplied text value to be cleansed.

Cleansed Text Value is *Text Value* with all invalid email address bytes removed.

Note: the method *STR_Clean_EmailAddress* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

STR_Clean_EmailUsername

STR_Clean_EmailUsername (*Text Value*) => *Cleansed Text Value*

STR_Clean_EmailUsername
(
 -> *Text Value: Text*
)
=> *Cleansed Text Value: Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to clean
<i>Cleansed Text Value</i>	Text	Cleansed text value

The method *STR_Clean_EmailUsername* will removed all invalid byte values for a properly comprised email username.

Valid values for email username include: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, hyphen, period, and underscore. All other byte values are consider invalid and will be removed with this method.

Text Value is the supplied text value to be cleansed.

Cleansed Text Value is *Text Value* with all invalid email username bytes removed.

Note: the method *STR_Clean_EmailUsername* was added in BASH v1.5.3.

STR_Concatenate_Text

STR_Concatenate_Text(*Referenced Concatenated Text; Overflow Option*{*Referenced Text Value*{ ...}}) => *Byte Count*

STR_Concatenate_Text

```
(  
    -> Referenced Concatenated Text: Pointer  
    -> Overflow Option: Longint  
    {-> Referenced Text Value: Pointer}  
)  
=> Byte Count: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Concatenated Text</i>	Pointer	Pointer to text variable to hold concatenated text
<i>Overflow Option</i>	Longint	Overflow option setting
<i>Referenced Text Value</i>	Pointer	One or more pointer to text values to concatenate
<i>Byte Count</i>	Longint	Number of bytes in resulting <i>Referenced Concatenated Text</i>

The method ***STR_Concatenate_Text*** concatenates multiple referenced text values while properly respecting overflow limitations. An overflow option setting determines whether concatenation is performed up to the overflow state in the event that concatenation would normally produce an overflow condition.

This method provides a fullproof means to concatenate text values and avoid possible overflow conditions. This is essential for many unattended systems which must run continuously in an error and dialog free state.

Referenced Concatenated Text is a pointer to a text variable which will contain the concatenated text values. Depending on the value of *Overflow Option* and potential overflow conditions, *Referenced Concatenated Text* may actually be empty.

Overflow Option is an indicator setting for what this method will do in the even that the concatenation of the *Referenced Text Value* parameters' values would product an overflow condition. If *Overflow Option* is zero (0) then *Referenced Concatenated Text* will be empty in the event of a possible overflow. If *Overflow Option* is one (1) then *Referenced Concatenated Text* will be the first MAXTEXTLEN bytes of the concatenation of the

Referenced Text Value parameters' values; the remaining overflow text will be truncated.

Referenced Text Value is between one (1) and fourteen (14) pointers to text variables which will be concatenated within this method. The referenced values are concatenated in the order of the parameter references.

Byte Count contains the total number of bytes within *Referenced Concatenated Text* upon returning from this method.

Note: the method *STR_Concatenate_Text* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII

STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII(*Text Value*; *ASCII Value*) =>
Occurrence Count

STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII
(
 -> *Text Value*: **Text**
 -> *ASCII Value*: **Longint**
)
=> *Occurrence Count*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to scan
<i>ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of bytes to count
<i>Occurrence Count</i>	Longint	Count of occurrences of <i>ASCII Value</i> within <i>Text Value</i>

The method *STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII* will count the number of occurrences of a specified ASCII value within a block of text.

For single byte scanning, this method is much faster than the method *STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String*.

Text Value is the text block to scan.

ASCII Value is the ASCII value to actually scan for within *Text Value*.

Occurrence Count is the total number of occurrences of the *ASCII Value* within the text block *Text Value*.

Note: the method *STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String

STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String(*Text Value*; *Match Text*) => *Occurrence Count*

STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String
(
 -> *Text Value*: **Text**
 -> *Match Text*: **Text**
)
=> *Occurrence Count*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to scan
<i>Match Text</i>	Text	Text value to match for counting
<i>Occurrence Count</i>	Longint	Count of occurrences of <i>Match Text</i> within <i>Text Value</i>

The method *STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String* will count the number of occurrences of a specified match text value within a block of text. The string matching is done using native 4D string comparison operators and comparators and is inclusive for multiple match values within and overlapping match strings.

For single byte scanning, the method *STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII* is much faster for counting occurrences.

Text Value is the text block to scan.

Match Text is the actual match string to scan for within *Text Value*.

Occurrence Count is the total number of occurrences of the *Match Text* within the text block *Text Value*.

Note: the method *STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

STR_Get_CharPosition_by_ASCII

STR_Get_CharPosition_by_ASCII(*Text Value*; *ASCII Value*; *Start Byte*;
Direction Option) => *Found Byte*

STR_Get_CharPosition_by_ASCII
(
 -> *Text Value*: **Text**
 -> *ASCII Value*: **Longint**
 -> *Start Byte*: **Longint**
 -> *Direction Option*: **Longint**
)
=> *Found Byte*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to scan
<i>ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of byte to scan for
<i>Start Byte</i>	Longint	Starting byte position within <i>Text Value</i>
<i>Direction Option</i>	Longint	Direction option for whether to scan forward or backwards within <i>Text Value</i>
<i>Found Byte</i>	Longint	Byte position of first byte within <i>Text Value</i> matching scanning options

The method *STR_Get_CharPosition_by_ASCII* returns the byte position of the first byte found within a specified text block matching a particular value. This byte can be scanned for either forward or backwards from any starting byte position within the specified text block.

Text Value is the text block to scan.

ASCII Value is the ASCII value to actually scan for within *Text Value*.

Start Byte is the starting byte position to begin the scanning from.

Direction Option is the looping parameter for which direction to scan for the matching byte value within *Text Value*. If *Direction Option* is one (1) then the scanning is done forward through *Text Value* starting at *Start Byte*. If *Direction Option* is negative one (-1) then the scanning is done backwards through *Text Value* starting at *Start Byte*.

Found Byte is the position of the first occurrence of *ASCII Value* found within *Text Value* when using the specified scanning options within this method. The following table summarizes result values for *Found Byte* after calling this method:

<u>Found Byte value</u>	<u>Indicates</u>
> 0	position of next match
0	no match found
- 1	text block to scan is empty
- 2	ASCII value invalid
- 3	start byte is too high (out of range)

Note: since *Direction Option* is actually the looping parameter within this method, scanning can be done on everything *nth* byte if the need arises. There are no limitations within this method to prevent different integral values, both positive and negative, from being passed to this method. Positive values will scan forward and negative values will scan backwards.

Note: the method *STR_Get_CharPosition_by_ASCII* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Get_Line_First

STR_Get_Line_First(*Text Value*) => *First Line Text*

STR_Get_Line_First

```
(  
    -> Text Value: Text  
)  
=> First Line Text: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Text Value	Text	Text block to scan
First Line Text	Text	Text of first line within Text Value

The method **STR_Get_Line_First** will return the first line within a specified text block. Lines of text are considered to be delimited by carriage returns (ASCII value 13) within this method.

Text Value is the text block to scan.

First Line Text is the text of the first line within *Text Value*. If no carriage returns are found within *Text Value* then *First Line Text* is set to the complete *Text Value*.

Note: the method **STR_Get_Line_First** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Pad_String

STR_Pad_String(Referenced Text Value; Preferred Length; ASCII Value; Padding Flag)

STR_Pad_String

```
(  
    -> Referenced Text Value: Pointer  
    -> Preferred Length: Longint  
    -> ASCII Value: Longint  
    -> Padding Flag: Boolean  
)
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Referenced Text Value	Pointer	Pointer to text value to pad
Preferred Length	Longint	Preferred minimum length of Referenced Text Value
ASCII Value	Longint	ASCII value of bytes used for padding

<i>Padding Flag</i>	Boolean	Flag for whether padding goes after string or before
---------------------	----------------	---

The method ***STR_Pad_String*** will pad out a referenced text value to always be a minimum length. This method is ideal for providing formatting columnar data.

Referenced Text Value is a pointer to the text value to pad to a minimum length.

Preferred Length is the minimum length required for *Referenced Text Value*. If the length of *Referenced Text Value* is less than *Preferred Length* then it will be padded to this minimum length. If the length of *Referenced Text Value* is greater than *Preferred Length* then no change will be made to *Referenced Text Value*.

ASCII Value is the ASCII value to use for any padding bytes which are added to *Referenced Text Value*.

Padding Flag is a boolean value for whether padding bytes added should be done after *Referenced Text Value*. If *Padding Flag* is not set then padding bytes will be added before *Referenced Text Value*, if length requirements deem it necessary..

Note: the method ***STR_Pad_String*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.

STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII

STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII(*Referenced Text Array*; *Text Value*;
Delimiter ASCII Value) => *Element Count*

STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII
 (
 -> *Referenced Text Array*: **Pointer**
 -> *Text Value*: **Text**
 -> *Delimiter ASCII Value*: **Longint**
)
 => *Element Count*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Text Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to text array to hold parsed values
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text block to parse
<i>Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of value delimiter within <i>Text Value</i>
<i>Element Count</i>	Longint	Number of elements parsed from <i>Text Value</i>

The method ***STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII*** will parse a text block into one or more elements. The elements can be separate within the text block by any ASCII value.

For single byte delimiters, this method is much faster than the method ***STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str***.

Referenced Text Array is a pointer to a text array that will hold the parsed values.

Text Value is the text block to parse.

Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the value delimiter within *Text Value*.

Element Count is the number of elements parsed from *Text Value*. The following table summarizes possible values for the *Element Count* return value:

<u>Found Byte value</u>	<u>Indicates</u>
> 0	element count
- 1	referencing not to a text array
- 2	no reference parameter

Note: the method ***STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str

STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str(*Referenced Text Array*; *Text Value*; *Delimiter Text*) => *Element Count*

STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str

```
(
    -> Referenced Text Array: Pointer
    -> Text Value: Text
    -> Delimiter Text: Text
)
=> Element Count: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Text Array</i>	Pointer	Pointer to text array to hold parsed values
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text block to parse
<i>Delimiter Text</i>	Text	Text value of delimiter within <i>Text Value</i>
<i>Element Count</i>	Longint	Number of elements parsed from <i>Text Value</i>

The method *STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str* will parse a text block into one or more elements. The elements can be separate within the text block by any text value. Delimiter matches are determined by using native 4D string operators and comparators.

For single byte delimiters, the method *STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII* is much faster and efficient.

Referenced Text Array is a pointer to a text array that will hold the parsed values.

Text Value is the text block to parse.

Delimiter Text is the text value of the value delimiter within *Text Value*.

Element Count is the number of elements parsed from *Text Value*. The following table summarizes possible values for the *Element Count* return value:

<u>Found Byte value</u>	<u>Indicates</u>
> 0	element count
- 1	referencing not to a text array
- 2	no reference parameter
- 3	delimiter longer than text block

Note: the method *STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_qi_Match_Filter_NonCase

STR_qi_Match_Filter_NonCase(*Source Text Value*; *Filter*; *Multiple Wilcard ASCII Value*; *Single Wilcard ASCII Value*) => *Match Successful*

STR_qi_Match_Filter_NonCase
(
 -> *Source Text Value*: **Text**
 -> *Filter*: **Text**
 -> *Multiple Wilcard ASCII Value*: **Longint**
 -> *Single Wilcard ASCII Value*: **Longint**
)
=> *Match Successful*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Source Text Value</i>	Text	Text to compare with a particular filter and filter criteria
<i>Filter</i>	Text	Filter to compare against <i>Source Text Value</i>
<i>Multiple Wilcard ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of multiple wildcard byte within <i>Filter</i>
<i>Single Wilcard ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value of single wildcard byte within <i>Filter</i>
<i>Match Successful</i>	Longint	qi for whether <i>Source Text Value</i> matches specified filter and filter criteria

The method *STR_qi_Match_Filter_NonCase* will return an indicator for whether a specified text block matches a specified filter string. The single and multiple wildcard values are specified as parameters into this method.

Comparisons are done using standard 4D operators and comparators, though wildcard byte matches must be exact.

Source Text Value is the text value to compare for matching a specified filter and filter criteria.

Filter is the filter string to use for comparison against *Source Text Value*. *Filter* can contain zero, one, or more than one of both multiple and single wildcard values.

Multiple Wildcard ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the multiple wildcard value used within *Filter*.

Single Wildcard ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the single wildcard value used within *Filter*.

Match Successful is an indicator value for whether *Source Text Value* matches the specified filter and filter criteria.

Note: the method *STR_qi_Match_Filter_NonCase* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Remove_After_Last_by_ASCII

STR_Remove_After_Last_by_ASCII(*Text Value*; *Delimiter ASCII Value*)
=> *Truncated Text Value*

STR_Remove_After_Last_by_ASCII
(
-> *Text Value*: *Text*
-> *Delimiter ASCII Value*: *Longint*
)
=> *Truncated Text Value*: *Text*

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text block to truncate
<i>Delimiter ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value to truncate after
<i>Truncated Text Value</i>	Text	Truncated text block

The method *STR_Remove_After_Last_by_ASCII* will truncate a specified text block after the *last* occurrence of a specified byte value.

Text Value is the text block to be scanned and truncated.

Delimiter ASCII Value is the ASCII value of the byte which will be truncated after. The last occurrence of *Delimiter ASCII Value* within *Text Value* will be the last byte returned in *Truncated Text Value*.

Truncated Text Value is the resulting truncated text. If the *Delimiter ASCII Value* is invalid then the complete *Text Value* will be returned. If the *Delimiter ASCII Value* is not found within *Text Value* then the value returned in *Truncated Text Value* will be empty.

Note: the method *STR_Remove_After_Last_by_ASCII* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Remove_Line_First

STR_Remove_Line_First(*Text Value*) => *Truncated Text Value*

STR_Remove_Line_First
(
 -> *Text Value*: **Text**
)
=> *Truncated Text Value*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text block to scan
<i>Truncated Text Value</i>	Text	Text block with first line removed

The method *STR_Remove_Line_First* will return a specified text block with the first line removed. Lines of text are considered to be delimited by carriage returns (ASCII value 13) within this method.

Text Value is the text block to scan.

Truncated Text Value is the text of *Text Value* with the first line removed. If there are no carriage returns with *Text Value* then *Truncated Text Value* will be empty.

Note: the method *STR_Remove_Line_First* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Remove_NonAlphaNumeric

STR_Remove_NonAlphaNumeric(*Text Value*) => *Filtered Text Value*

STR_Remove_NonAlphaNumeric

```
(  
    -> Text Value: Text  
)  
=> Filtered Text Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to filter
<i>Filtered Text Value</i>	Text	Filtered text value

The method *STR_Remove_NonAlphaNumeric* will removed all nonalphanumeric bytes from a text block.

Valid alphanumeric values include: lowercase letters, uppercase letters, and numbers.

Text Value is the supplied text value to be filtered.

Filtered Text Value is *Text Value* with all invalid bytes removed.

Note: the method *STR_Remove_NonAlphaNumeric* was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Remove_Spaces_Post

STR_Remove_Spaces_Post(*Text Value*) => *Trimmed Text Value*

STR_Remove_Spaces_Post

```
(  
    -> Text Value: Text  
)  
=> Trimmed Text Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to trim
<i>Trimmed Text Value</i>	Text	Trimmed text value

The method ***STR_Remove_Spaces_Post*** will removed all trailing spaces (ASCII 32) from a text block.

Text Value is the supplied text value to be trimmed.

Trimmed Text Value is *Text Value* with all trailing spaces removed.

Note: the method ***STR_Remove_Spaces_Post*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Remove_Spaces_Pre

STR_Remove_Spaces_Pro(*Text Value*) => *Trimmed Text Value*

```
STR_Remove_Spaces_Pro
(
    -> Text Value: Text
)
=> Trimmed Text Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to trim
<i>Trimmed Text Value</i>	Text	Trimmed text value

The method ***STR_Remove_Spaces_Pre*** will removed all leading spaces (ASCII 32) from a text block.

Text Value is the supplied text value to be trimmed.

Trimmed Text Value is *Text Value* with all leading spaces removed.

Note: the method ***STR_Remove_Spaces_Pre*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Remove_Spaces_PrePost

STR_Remove_Spaces_PrePost(*Text Value*) => *Trimmed Text Value*

STR_Remove_Spaces_PrePost

```
(  
    -> Text Value: Text  
)  
=> Trimmed Text Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to trim
<i>Trimmed Text Value</i>	Text	Trimmed text value

The method **STR_Remove_Spaces_PrePost** will removed all leading and trailing spaces (ASCII 32) from a text block.

Text Value is the supplied text value to be trimmed.

Trimmed Text Value is *Text Value* with all leading and trailing spaces removed.

Note: the method **STR_Remove_Spaces_PrePost** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Replace_ASCII_All

STR_Replace_ASCII_All(*Text Value*; *Old ASCII Value*; *New ASCII Value*)
=> *New Text Value*

STR_Replace_ASCII_All

```
(  
    -> Text Value: Text  
    -> Old ASCII Value: Longint  
    -> New ASCII Value: Longint  
)  
=> New Text Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
-----------	------	-------------

<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text value to scan
<i>Old ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value to be replaced
<i>New ASCII Value</i>	Longint	ASCII value to replace with
<i>New Text Value</i>	Text	Text value with replacement completed

The method ***STR_Replace_ASCII_All*** will replace all occurrences of a specified ASCII value within a specified text block.

Text Value is the supplied text value to be scanned.

Old ASCII Value is the ASCII value within *Text Value* which is to be replaced.

New ASCII Value is the ASCII value within *Text Value* which will replace all occurrences of *Old ASCII Value*.

New Text Value is *Text Value* with all occurrences of *Old ASCII Value* replaced with *New ASCII Value*.

Note: the method ***STR_Replace_ASCII_All*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



STR_Wrap_in_DoubleQuotes

STR_Wrap_in_DoubelQuotes(*Text Value*) => *Wrapped Text Value*

```
STR_Wrap_in_DoubelQuotes
(
    -> Text Value: Text
)
=> Wrapped Text Value: Text
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Text Value</i>	Text	Text block to wrap
<i>Wrapped Text Value</i>	Text	<i>Text Value</i> wrapped in double quotes

The method ***STR_Wrap_in_DoubleQuotes*** will wrap any text value with double quotes.

Text Value is the text block to wrap in double quotes.

Wrapped Text Value is *Text Value* wrapped in double quotes.

Note: the method *STR_Wrap_in_DoubleQuotes* was added in BASH v1.5.1.

TIME Module

The TIME module comprises basic routines for dealing with time variables in 4th Dimension. The routines are fairly simplistic in this release of the BASH component. But, similar to the SEM module, additional functionality will be added to the TIME module in future releases and it is strongly suggested that these routines be used in place of traditional native implementations.

Note: the TIME module was initially added in BASH v1.4.7.



TIME_Add_Normalize

*TIME_Add_Normalize(First Time Addend; Second Time Addend) =>
Normalized Time Sum*

TIME_Add_Normalize
(
 -> First Time Addend: **Time**
 -> Second Time Addend: **Time**
)
=> Normalized Time Sum: **Time**

Parameter	Type	Description
First Time Addend	Time	Time value to add
Second Time Addend	Time	Time value to add
Normalized Time Sum	Time	Sum of two supplied time values, normalized to be a valid time value within a 24 hour day

The method *TIME_Add_Normalize* returns the sum of two time supplied time values. The returned sum is in the format of a time value which has been normalized to be a valid time value.

First Time Addend and *Second Time Addend* are both supplied time values which are to be added together.

Normalized Time Sum is the sum of *First Time Addend* and *Second Time Addend*. *Normalized Time Sum* is normalized into a time value such; if the sum of *First Time Addend* and *Second Time Addend* would create a time value which is above the 24th hour, then 24 hours is removed from the sum to create a valid, normalized time value in *Normalized Time Sum*.

To determine whether *Normalized Time Sum* was normalized in the method *TIME_Add_Normalize*, call the method *TIME_Get_Sum_Offset* afterwards.

Example:

The following fragment of code exemplifies the use of the *TIME_Add_Normalize* and *TIME_Get_Sum_Offset* methods. This fragment of code will add two time values together properly and determine whether a corresponding date value should be incremented to indicate that the sum of the two time values rolled over past midnight.

```
tTimeSum:= TIME_Add_Normalize (tTime1; tTime2)
If ( TIME_Get_Sum_Offset (tTime1; tTime2; tTimeSum)=1)
    `sum rolled over past midnight
Else
    `sum did not roll over past midnight
End if
```

Note: the method *TIME_Add_Normalize* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



TIME_Get_Hours

TIME_Get_Hours(Time Value) => Number of Hours

```
TIME_Get_Hours
(
    -> Time Value: Time
)
=> Number of Hours: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Time Value</i>	Time	Supplied time value
<i>Number of Hours</i>	Longint	Number of hours in supplied time value <i>Time Value</i>

The method ***TIME_Get_Hours*** returns the number of whole hours in a supplied time value.

Time Value is any given time value to extract the number of hours from.

Number of Hours is the number of whole hours within the supplied time value *Time Value*. No concessions are made to make *Number of Hours* correspond to a standard twelve (12) hour clock. Rather, the *Number of Hours* is merely a mathematical calculation performed on *Time Value*.

Note: the method ***TIME_Get_Hours*** was added in BASH v1.4.7.



TIME_Get_Minutes

TIME_Get_Minutes (*Time Value*) => *Number of Minutes*

```
TIME_Get_Minutes
(
    -> Time Value: Time
)
=> Number of Minutes: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Time Value</i>	Time	Supplied time value
<i>Number of Minutes</i>	Longint	Number of minutes past hour in supplied time value <i>Time Value</i>

The method ***TIME_Get_Minutes*** returns the number of whole minutes past the last whole hour in a supplied time value.

Time Value is any given time value to extract the number of minutes past the last whole hour from.

Number of Minutes is the number of whole minutes past the last whole hour within the supplied time value *Time Value*. The *Number of Minutes* is merely retrieved from a mathematical calculation on the supplied time value *Time Value*.

Note: the method *TIME_Get_Minutes* was added in BASH v1.4.7.

TIME_Get_Seconds

TIME_Get_Seconds (*Time Value*) => *Number of Seconds*

```
TIME_Get_Seconds
(
    -> Time Value: Time
)
=> Number of Seconds: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Time Value</i>	Time	Supplied time value
<i>Number of Seconds</i>	Longint	Number of seconds past minute in supplied time value <i>Time Value</i>

The method *TIME_Get_Seconds* returns the number of whole seconds past the last whole minute in a supplied time value.

Time Value is any given time value to extract the number of seconds past the last whole minute from.

Number of Seconds is the number of whole seconds past the last whole minute within the supplied time value *Time Value*. The *Number of Seconds* is merely retrieved from a mathematical calculation on the supplied time value *Time Value*.

Note: the method *TIME_Get_Seconds* was added in BASH v1.4.7.



TIME_Get_Sum_Offset

TIME_Get_Sum_Offset(Primary Time Value; Secondary Time Value;
Tertiary Time Value) => Sum Cycle Status

TIME_Get_Sum_Offset
(
 -> Primary Time Value: Time
 -> Secondary Time Value: Time
 -> Tertiary Time Value: Time
)
=> Sum Cycle Status: Longint

Parameter	Type	Description
Primary Time Value	Time	First time value to check against
Secondary Time Value	Time	Second time value to check against
Tertiary Time Value	Time	Third time value to check against
Sum Cycle Status	Longint	Indicator for whether Tertiary Time Value is less than either Primary Time Value or Secondary Time Value

The method *TIME_Get_Sum_Offset* returns an indicator in for whether a particular time value is less than two other time values.

The *Primary Time Value* and *Secondary Time Value* must both be greater than *Tertiary Time Value* for *Sum Cycle Status* to be set to one (1). Otherwise, *Sum Cycle Status* will be set to zero (0).

The method *TIME_Get_Sum_Offset* is meant to be used in conjunction with the method *TIME_Add_Normalize* to properly add two time values together and determine whether a day rollover occurred as a result of the summing.

Example:

The following fragment of code exemplifies the use of the *TIME_Add_Normalize* and *TIME_Get_Sum_Offset* methods. This fragment of code will add two time values together properly and determine whether a corresponding date value should be incremented to indicate that the sum of the two time values rolled over past midnight.

```
tTimeSum:= TIME_Add_Normalize (tTime1; tTime2)
If ( TIME_Get_Sum_Offset (tTime1; tTime2; tTimeSum)=1)
    `sum rolled over past midnight
Else
    `sum did not roll over past midnight
End if
```

Note: the method *TIME_Get_Sum_Offset* was added in BASH v1.4.7.

TYPE Module

The TYPE module comprises basic routines for checking and confirming data types of different objects. The routines are fairly simplistic in this release of the BASH component. But, similar to the SEM module, additional functionality will be added to the TYPE module in future releases and it is strongly suggested that these routines be used in place of traditional native implementations.

Unary and Array Classifications

It is worth knowing, also, that variable types in 4th Dimension have two different classifications: unary and array. Unary variables are capable of storing a single data value. Array variables are capable of storing zero, one, or more data values.

A complete listing of the unary variable types and their equivalent array data types follows:

<u>Unary</u>	<u>Array</u>
BLOB	n/a
Boolean	Boolean
Date	Date
Graph	n/a
Integer	Integer
Longint	Longint
Picture	Picture
Pointer	Pointer
Real	Real
String	String
Text	Text
Time	Longint



TYPE_Compare_Dereferenced_Type

TYPE_Compare_Dereferenced_Type (*Referenced Variable; Variable Type*) =>
Match State

TYPE_Compare_Dereferenced_Type

```
(
    -> Referenced Variable: Pointer
    -> Variable Type: Longint
)
=> Match State: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Variable</i>	Pointer	Reference to a variable which will have its type checked
<i>Variable Type</i>	Longint	Variable type to compare to (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
<i>Match State</i>	Longint	State of type match check

The method *TYPE_Compare_Dereferenced_Type* will compare a referenced variable type with a supplied variable type. It will return an indicator for whether the types match or an error condition.

The *Referenced Variable* parameter is a pointer to any variable whose type is going to be checked.

The *Variable Type* parameter is a variable type value to check against the *Referenced Variable* parameter. The list of valid type values are available as native constants in 4th Dimension under the *Field and Variable Types* grouping.

The *Match State* return parameter is the indicator for the match validity of the *Referenced Variable* parameter and the *Variable Type* parameter. Valid values for the *Match State* return parameter are as follows:

Value	Meaning
1	Types match
0	Types do not match
-1	<i>Referenced Variable</i> is Nil
-2	<i>Referenced Variable</i> is not a pointer



TYPE_Get_Array_by_Unary

TYPE_Get_Array_by_Unary (*Unary Type*) => *Array Type*

TYPE_Get_Array_by_Unary

```
(  
    -> Unary Type: Longint  
)  
=> Array Type: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Unary Type	Longint	Unary data type (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
Array Type	Longint	Equivalent array data type (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)

The method **TYPE_Get_Array_by_Unary** will return the array equivalent data type for any specified unary data type. Variable data type values are designated by the 4D constants *Field* and *Variable Types*.

Unary Type is any unary variable type. Array variable types can be specified within *Unary Type* for convenience.

Array Type is the equivalent array data type for a value passed in *Unary Type*. If *Unary Type* is invalid, *Array Type* will be set to -1. If *Unary Type* has no equivalent array variable type, *Array Type* will be set to -2.

Note: the method **TYPE_Get_Array_by_Unary** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



TYPE_Get_Unary_by_Array

TYPE_Get_Unary_by_Array (Array Type) => Unary Type

```
TYPE_Get_Unary_by_Array  
(  
    -> Array Type: Longint  
)  
=> Unary Type: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
-----------	------	-------------

Array Type	Longint	Array data type (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
Unary Type	Longint	Equivalent array data type (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)

The method ***TYPE_Get_Unary_by_Array*** will return the unary equivalent data type for any specified array data type. Variable data type values are designated by the 4D constants *Field* and *Variable Types*.

Array Type is any array variable type. Unary variable types can be specified within *Array Type* for convenience.

Unary Type is the equivalent unary data type for a value passed in *Array Type*. If *Array Type* is invalid, *Unary Type* will be set to -1.

Note: the method ***TYPE_Get_Unary_by_Array*** was added in BASH v1.5.1.



TYPE_qi_Array

TYPE_qi_Array (Variable Type) => Array Match State

TYPE_qi_Array

```
(
    -> Variable Type: Longint
)
=> Array Match State: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
Variable Type	Longint	Variable type to check (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field</i> and <i>Variable Types</i>)
Array Match State	Longint	State of type match check

The method ***TYPE_qi_Array*** will check whether a supplied variable type is any form of array variable.

The *Variable Type* parameter is any variable type value which is consistent with the native 4th Dimension variable type values found in the *Field and Variable Types* constants grouping. This variable type will be checked for whether it is some form of array, regardless of the exact type of array.

The returned *Array Match State* parameter is an indicator of whether the *Variable Type* value is an array type. If *Array Match State* is zero (0) then the supplied *Variable Type* is not an array. If *Array Match State* is one (1) then the supplied *Variable Type* is an array of some type.



TYPE_qi_BLOB

TYPE_qi_BLOB (*Variable Type*) => *BLOB Match State*

TYPE_qi_BLOB

```
(
    -> Variable Type: Longint
)
=> BLOB Match State: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Variable Type</i>	Longint	Variable type to check (variable types are designated by the 4D constants <i>Field and Variable Types</i>)
<i>BLOB Match State</i>	Longint	State of type match check

The method **TYPE_qi_BLOB** will check whether a supplied variable type is a BLOB.

The *Variable Type* parameter is any variable type value which is consistent with the native 4th Dimension variable type values found in the *Field and Variable Types* constants grouping. This variable type will be checked for whether it is of type BLOB.

The returned *BLOB Match State* parameter is an indicator of whether the *Variable Type* value is BLOB type. If *BLOB Match State* is zero (0) then the supplied *Variable*

Type is not a BLOB. If *BLOB Match State* is one (1) then the supplied *Variable Type* is a BLOB.

VAR Module

The VAR module comprises basic routines for handling and manipulating variables directly. The routines are fairly simplistic in this release of the BASH component. But, similar to the SEM and TYPE modules, additional functionality will be added to the VAR module in future releases and it is strongly suggested that these routines be used in place of traditional native implementations.



VAR_Get_Variable_Name

VAR_Get_Variable_Name (*Referenced Variable*) => *Variable Name*

VAR_Get_Variable_Name
(
 -> *Referenced Variable*: **Pointer**
)
 => *Variable Name*: **Text**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Referenced Variable</i>	Pointer	Referenced variable to get the name of
<i>Variable Name</i>	Text	Actual name of <i>Referenced Variable</i>

The method **VAR_Get_Variable_Name** will return the actual variable name for any referenced variable supplied in the *Referenced Variable* parameter. This method is practically equivalent to the native 4th Dimension command **RESOLVE POINTER**.



VAR_qi_Null_Pointer

VAR_qi_Null_Pointer (*Reference Value*) => *nil Match State*

VAR_qi_Null_Pointer
(
 -> *Reference Value*: **Pointer**
)
 => *nil Match State*: **Longint**

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Reference Value</i>	Pointer	Any form of a referenced (pointer)
<i>nil Match State</i>	Longint	Indicator for whether <i>Reference Value</i> is a NULL pointer

The method *VAR_qi_Null_Pointer* will check the *Reference Value* parameter and return an indicator for whether it is a NULL pointer. This method is practically equivalent to the native 4th Dimension command **Nil**. If the *Reference Value* parameter is a NULL pointer, the returned value *nil Match State* will be set to one (1); if the *Reference Value* parameter is not a NULL pointer, the returned value *nil Match State* will be set to zero (0).

WORD Module

The WORD module provides operations which can be performed on four byte word data types. These differ often from 4D native longint data types in the actual meanings of the encoded values.

For instance, one common type of four byte word value is the unsigned longint. Where a native 4D longint value has of values from -2^{31} to $(2^{31}) - 1$, an unsigned longint has a range of 0 to 2^{32} .

Different words require that operation be performed upon them differently. The basic routines available in the WORD module provide a small basis for operating on words of different types. As well, basic bit operations have been included in the WORD module to increase the functionality which is not already included natively in 4D's native bit operations.

Note: the WORD module was added in BASH v1.5.4.



WORD_Add_Unsigned

WORD_Add_Unsigned (*First Addend* ; *Second Addend*) => *Word Sum*

WORD_Add_Unsigned

```
(  
    -> First Addend : Longint  
    -> Second Addend : Longint  
)  
=> Word Sum : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>First Addend</i>	Longint	First addend for unsigned longint addition
<i>Second Addend</i>	Longint	Second addend for unsigned longint addition
<i>Word Sum</i>	Longint	Unsigned longint sum of <i>First Addend</i> and <i>Second Addend</i>

The method ***WORD_Add_Unsigned*** will perform an unsigned longint addition upon two supplied unsigned longint values. The unsigned longint sum will be returned.

First Addend and *Second Addend* are the two unsigned longint values which are to be added.

Word Sum is the unsigned longint sum of *First Addend* and *Second Addend*.

Note: the method ***WORD_Add_Unsigned*** was added in BASH v1.5.4.



WORD_Clear_Bits

WORD_Clear_Bits (*Word* { ; *Bit to Clear* { ; ... } }) => *Word Result*

WORD_Clear_Bits

```
(  
    -> Word : Longint  
    { -> Bit to Clear : Longint }  
)  
    -> Word Result : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Word</i>	Longint	Word value to clear bits within
<i>Bit to Clear</i>	Longint	Zero, one, or more bit numbers to clear
<i>Word Result</i>	Longint	Resulting word with specified bits cleared

The method ***WORD_Clear_Bits*** will clear one or more numbered bits within a longint and return the resulting longint.

Word is the longint value to have one or more bits cleared within.

Bit to Clear is the bit number to clear within *Word*. Multiple bit numbers can be passed to this method. Valid bit numbers are between zero (0) and thirty-one (31).

Word Result is the longint value of *Word* with the specified bits cleared.

Note: the method *WORD_Clear_Bits* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



WORD_Get_Bit_Range

WORD_Get_Bit_Range (*Word* ; *Start Extract Bit Number* ; *End Extract Bit Number* ; *Start Result Bit Number*) => *Word Result*

WORD_Get_Bit_Range

```
(  
    -> asd : Longint  
    -> Start Extract Bit Number : Longint  
    -> End Extract Bit Number : Longint  
    -> Start Result Bit Number : Longint  
)  
=> Word Result : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Word</i>	Longint	Word value to extract bit range from
<i>Start Extract Bit Number</i>	Longint	Bit number in supplied word to begin extraction from
<i>End Extract Bit Number</i>	Longint	Bit number in supplied word to end extraction from
<i>Start Result Bit Number</i>	Longint	Bit number in resulting word to place extraction into
<i>Word Result</i>	Longint	Resulting word for extracted bit range place in specified location

The method *WORD_Get_Bit_Range* will extract a range of bit values from a supplied longint and return it in a particular location within a longint.

Word is the longint value to extract a bit range from.

Start Extract Bit Number is the starting bit number to extract from *Word* . Valid bit numbers are between zero (0) and thirty-one (31).

End Extract Bit Number is the end bit number to extract from *Word* . Valid bit numbers are between zero (0) and thirty-one (31).

Start Result Bit Number is the starting bit number within the result to place the extracted bits into. This allows for the result of the extracted bits to automatically be shifted in the result for the convenience of the developer. Valid bit numbers are between zero (0) and thirty-one (31).

Word Result is the longint value of the extracted bits located at the bit location within the value specified in the method call.

Note: the method *WORD_Get_Bit_Range* was added in BASH v1.5.5.



WORD_Rotate_Left

WORD_Rotate_Left (*Word Value* ; *Left Shift Count*) => *Rotated Word*

WORD_Rotate_Left

```
(  
    -> Word Value : Longint  
    -> Left Shift Count : Longint  
)  
=> Rotated Word: Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Word Value</i>	Longint	Word value to operate on
<i>Left Shift Count</i>	Longint	Bit count to rotate left
<i>Rotated Word</i>	Longint	Resulting word value rotated left <i>Left Shift Count</i>

The method *WORD_Rotate_Left* will do a left rotating bit shift on a specified word value for a specified number of bits.

Rotated bits from the left end of a word will be attached as new bits on the right end of the word, maintaining the 32 bit integrity of the word value.

Word Value is the four byte word value which is to be left shifted rotationally.

Left Shift Count is the number of bits *Word Value* will be rotationally shifted left.

Rotated Word is the resulting *Word Value* after it has been rotationally shifted left *Left Shift Count*.

Note: the method *WORD_Rotate_Left* was added in BASH v1.5.4.



WORD_Set_Bits

Word_Set_Bits (*Word* { ; *Bit to Set* { ; ... } }) => *Word Result*

Word_Set_Bits

```
(  
    -> Word : Longint  
    { -> Bit to Set : Longint }  
)  
    -> Word Result : Longint
```

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Word</i>	Longint	Word value to set bits within
<i>Bit to Set</i>	Longint	Zero, one, or more bit numbers to set
<i>Word Result</i>	Longint	Resulting word with specified bits set

The method *WORD_Set_Bits* will set one or more numbered bits within a longint and return the resulting longint.

Word is the longint value to have one or more bits set within.

Bit to Set is the bit number to set within *Word*. Multiple bit numbers can be passed to this method. Valid bit numbers are between zero (0) and thirty-one (31).

Word Result is the longint value of *Word* with the specified bits set.

Note: the method *WORD_Set_Bits* was added in BASH v1.5.5.

Version History

The following is a brief version history of the BASH component. It details release notes, bug fixes, and changes for each version publicly available.

It is worth noting that the version jumps of the BASH component are intentional. The code within the BASH module is actually stored in a master 4th Dimension application within Deep Sky Technologies, Inc. As core code within DSTi changes, it is changed in this master application and the version is incremented at specific intervals. The BASH component is kept synchronous with the master structure for ease of maintenance of version numbers.

In general, version numbers should not be an issue within your usage of the BASH component. And, in any case, the full history of different versions of the BASH component are fully detailed in this section.

BASh v1.5.5

released 20010425

Changes:

Added methods to the ARR module:

ARR_Coerce_to_Text
ARR_Coerce_from_Text

Added method to the BLOB module:

BLOB_Replace_Byte

Added methods to the CODEC module:

CODEC_Decode_URL_z
CODEC_Encode_URL_z

Added the CRYPT module to the BASh component. Added methods to the CRYPT module:

CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_x
CRYPT_Decrypt_TEA_z
CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_x
CRYPT_Encrypt_TEA_z
CRYPT_Get_TEA_Keys_f_Text

Added methods to the RES module:

RES_Load_HTbl
RES_Parse_HTbl_Cells
RES_Parse_HTbl_Rows
RES_Parse_HTbl_Table
RES_Set_HTbl_Resource

Added the SERNO module to the BASh component. Added methods to the SERNO module:

SERNO_Create_SerialNumber
SERNO_Decode_SerialNumber
SERNO_Get_Beta

SERNO_Get_MajorVersion
SERNO_Get_MinorVersion
SERNO_Get_Month
SERNO_Get_ProductCode
SERNO_Get_Users
SERNO_Get_Year

Added methods to the WORD module:

WORD_Clear_Bits
WORD_Get_Bit_Range
WORD_Set_Bits

Upgraded 4D Pack from v6.7.0 to v6.7.1.

For future compatibility and avoidance of particular bugs under Windows, the Affix documents on Windows have been renamed to no longer begin with "Affix_" and instead begin with "afx_".

Fixed a bug in *DTS_Get_Current* in which, under rare circumstances, the date could be one date and the time from the following day. 4D needs to provide a way to atomically get both the current date and the current time. [Thanks to TK of IRGi for the bug report and bug fix.]

Fixed a crashing bug when compiled under Windows in which calls to some methods with a referenced pointer array would fail. This is the old 4D bug involving assigning a referenced NULL pointer to a referenced pointer variable value (4D SA has still not fixed this bug since 4D v3.5.x). The bug fix is to just not make the assignment when compiled under Windows in the offending methods.

Fixed bugs within the *CONV_IP_to_Longint* and *CONV_Longint_to_IP* methods in which the values which would convert to negative 4D longint values were being handled incorrectly.

Fixed a bug in applying the padding to the encoding object within the method *CODEC_Encode_MD5_z*.

Fixed a bug in the method

ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short in which the resource fork of the structure was not being opened or referenced correctly.

Increased DSS variable space from 100 to 200 objects each for text, longint, BLOB, text array, and longint array. Remaining data types were left at 100 objects of each type.

BASh v1.5.4

released 20010212

Changes:

Added methods to the ARR module:

ARR_Set_Sizes

Added methods to the BLOB module:

BLOB_BLOB_to_Document
BLOB_Document_to_BLOB
BLOB_Find_Between_Folding_x
BLOB_Find_Between_x
BLOB_Find_Text_NonCase
BLOB_Finds_Between_Folding_x

Added methods to the CODEC module:

CODEC_Encode_MD5_x
CODEC_Encode_MD5_z
CODEC_ERROR

Added the DATE module to the BASh component. Added methods to the DATE module:

DATE_Get_RFC_GMT
DATE_Make_from_Values

Added methods to the DTS module:

DTS_Add_Normalize
DTS_Subtract
DTS_Subtract_Normalize

Added methods to the ENV module:

ENV_ERROR

Added the INIT module to the BASh component. Added methods to the INIT module:

INIT_BASh

Added the PROS module to the BASh component. Added methods to the PROS module:

PROS_Delay_Current
PROS_Get_Type
PROS_Get_UniqueID

Added methods to the SEM module:

SEM_ERROR
SEM_Test_One

Added the WORD module to the BASh component. Added methods to the WORD module:

WORD_Add_Unsigned
WORD_Rotate_Left

Made the 4D Pack plugin a requirement to use the BASh component; this is not enforced in the code, though.

Fixed a bug in the method *SEM_Set_One* in which the determination of whether the method actually set a semaphore which was previously set in the same process was not returning the correct result.

Fixed a bug in the initialization of the RES module in which previously initializing the ENV module would make the RES module think that it too had been initialized.

Fixed bugs in the *SEM_Set_One* method wherein the wrong result was returned if the semaphore being set was already set in the current process.

Fixed a bug in *SEM_Set_One* in which the delay between check ticks being non-zero could result in an infinite loop waiting for the semaphore, as the timeout checking was reversed incorrectly.

Rebuilt the initialization routines for the ENV module.

Rebuilt the initialization routines for the CODEC module.

Rebuilt the initialization routines for the DSS module.

Changed the way the DSS stack was locked and unlocked in nested calls within the same process.

Rebuilt the initialization routines for the NULL module.

Rebuilt the initialization routines for the RES module.

Fixed a bug wherein kernel processes were not delaying.

Fixed a bug in the method *CODEC_Decode_URL_x* in which an encoded plus byte "+" would be decoded to a space if the "plus to space" option was selected.

BASh v1.5.3

released 20001204

Changes:

Fixed a bug in the method

FILE_Convert_to_ResFork_Windows in which the resource fork of a 4D data file was not calculated correctly.

Created the Affix BASh document for handling all resources and data structures essential to the BASh components functionality. Added support for the Affix BASh document throughout the BASh component. Including full long hard file name checking for the Affix BASh document, to be located in the 4DX directory, across all relevant BASh component methods.

Moved all needed resources (only one so far) within the BASh component to instead be distributed in the Affix BASh document, meant to be placed in the 4DX folder. This will facilitate distribution of custom resource types and resources which are not supported directly within components by 4D.

Modified the method ***CODEC_Encode_URL_x*** to instead pull its needed resource from the Affix BASh file instead of from the resource fork of the structure.

Updated the documentation for the method ***CODEC_Encode_URL_x***. The details for the storage location of the "Allowable ASCII Values for URLs" resource changed from the structure document to the new Affix BASh document.

Added another index entry into the Affix BASh document for URL encoded within the CODEC module. This value was for the number 4 (value 52) which was previously missing in the "Allowable ASCII Values for URLs" resource.

Added documentation for Hard File Names within the FILE module. This includes details on what hard file names are, the differences between long and short hard file names, and the storage location for hard file names. This new section is entitled **Hard File Names**.

Updated the installation and updating instructions to account for the Affix BASH document. This section of the developer's manual now includes a section describing in details the Affix BASH document. This new section is entitled **Affix BASH Document**.

Added the BLOB module to the BASH component. This included the following methods:

- BLOB_Append_Text
- BLOB_Clear

Added methods to the ENV module:

- ENV_Get_4DXOS_FolderPath
- ENV_Get_4DX_FolderPath
- ENV_Get_BASH_HardName_Long
- ENV_Get_BASH_HardName_Short
- ENV_Get_BASH_RF_FullPath
- ENV_Get_DataFile_FolderPath
- ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol_by_OS
- ENV_Get_Structure_DF_FullPath
- ENV_Get_Structure_FolderPath
- ENV_q_Macintosh
- ENV_Set_FlushKey

Added methods to the FILE module:

- FILE_Create_Document
- FILE_Create_Folder
- FILE_ERROR
- FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Long
- FILE_Find_FileName_Hard_Short
- FILE_Get_Document_List
- FILE_Get_Path_Parent
- FILE_qi_Document_Exists
- FILE_qi_Folder_Exists

Added method to the RES module:

- RES_Open_BASH

Added method to the STR module:

STR_Clean_EmailUsername

BASh v1.5.1

released 20001127

Changes:

Added documentation for CLE encoding within the CODEC module. This new section is entitled **CLE Encoding Scheme**.

Added documentation for CONV value types which are not standard 4th Dimension data types. This includes Hex2, Hex8, Type, and Dotted IP values. These new section are entitled **Hex2 and Hex8 Values, Type Values, Dotted IP Values**.

Updated documentation within DSS module to explain the difference between unary and array variable classifications within 4th Dimension. Also, included explanation of mapping table for 4D data type and DSS variable types. This section was entitled **Variable Classifications**.

Added documentation sections within the RES module for the custom resource types. These documentation sections were left for future completion once the functionality for these custom resource types has been integrated into BASh and other DSTi components. These documentation sections are entitled **'fMap' Resource, 'LoCK' Resource, 'MENV' Resource, 'WAGr' Resource, 'WPGGr' Resource**.

Updated documentation within TYPE module to explain the difference between unary and array variable classifications within 4th Dimension. This section was entitled **Unary and Array Classifications**.

Added methods to the ARR module:

```
ARR_Convert_Text_to_Longint  
ARR_Convert_Type_to_Longint  
ARR_Pack_to_Text
```

Added the CODEC module to the BASh component. This included the following methods:

```
CODEC_Decode_Base64_x
```

```
CODEC_Decode_Base64_z  
CODEC_Decode_CLE_x  
CODEC_Decode_URL_x  
CODEC_Encode_Base64_x  
CODEC_Encode_Base64_z  
CODEC_Encode_CLE_x  
CODEC_Encode_URL_x
```

Added the CONV module to the BASH component. This included the following methods:

```
CONV_ASCII_to_Hex2  
CONV_ASCII_to_PrintableText  
CONV_Coerce_from_Text  
CONV_Coerce_to_Text  
CONV_ERROR  
CONV_Hex8_to_Longint  
CONV_Hex8_to_Text  
CONV_IP_to_Longint  
CONV_Longint_to_Hex8  
CONV_Longint_to_IP  
CONV_Longint_to_Type  
CONV_Text_to_Hex8  
CONV_Text_to_Longint  
CONV_Text_to_Real  
CONV_Type_to_Longint
```

Added methods to the DSS module:

```
DSS_Get_Array_by_Unary_Type  
DSS_Get_Unary_by_Array_Type
```

Added the ENV module to the BASH component. This included the following methods:

```
ENV_Get_4DApplication_FullPath  
ENV_Get_Application_Name  
ENV_Get_Application_Name_Short  
ENV_Get_Application_Type  
ENV_Get_DataFile_FullPath  
ENV_Get_DirectorySymbol  
ENV_Get_Platform  
ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FileName
```

ENV_Get_Structure_RF_FullPath
ENV_q_Windows

Added the FILE module to the BASH component. This included the following methods:

FILE_Convert_to_ResFork_Windows
FILE_FullPath_to_FileName

Added the NVP module to the BASH component. This included the following methods:

NVP_ERROR
NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_s
NVP_Extract_Values_by_Name_x
NVP_Pack_to_Text
NVP_Parse_to_Arrays

Added the RES module to the BASH component. This included the following methods:

RES_Close
RES_Create_File
RES_Delete_Resource
RES_ERROR
RES_Get_Resource_List
RES_Get_TEXT_Resource
RES_Load_cicn
RES_Load_fMap
RES_Load_Loack_LoCK
RES_Load_MBAR
RES_Load_MENU
RES_Load_MENV
RES_Load_PICT
RES_Load_TMPL
RES_Load_WAGr
RES_Load_WPGr
RES_Make_TMPL_f_Arrays
RES_Open
RES_Open_4DApplication
RES_Open_DateFile
RES_Open_Structure
RES_Parse_TMPL

RES_Set_Resource_Name
RES_Set_Resource_Properties
RES_Set_TEXT_Resource

Added the STR module to the BASH component. This included the following methods:

STR_Clean_EmailAddress
STR_Concatenate_Text
STR_Count_Occurrences_of_ASCII
STR_Count_Occurrences_of_String
STR_Get_CharPosition_by_ASCII
STR_Get_Line_First
STR_Pad_String
STR_Parse_to_Array_by_ASCII
STR_Parse_to_Array_by_Str
STR_qi_Match_Filter_NonCase
STR_Remove_After_Last_by_ASCII
STR_Remove_Line_First
STR_Remove_NonAlphaNumeric
STR_Remove_Spaces_Post
STR_Remove_Spaces_Pre
STR_Remove_Spaces_PrePost
STR_Replace_ASCII_All
STR_Wrap_in_DoubleQuotes

Added methods to the TYPE module:

TYPE_Get_Array_by_Unary
TYPE_Get_Unary_by_Array

BASh v1.4.7

released 20001029

Changes:

Added the TIME module to the BASh component. This included the following methods:

- TIME_Add_Normalize
- TIME_Get_Hours
- TIME_Get_Minutes
- TIME_Get_Seconds
- TIME_Get_Sum_Offset

Added the DTS modules to the BASh component. This included the following methods:

- DTS_Add
- DTS_Get_Current
- DTS_Get_Date
- DTS_Get_Date_Time
- DTS_Get_Day
- DTS_Get_Maximum
- DTS_Get_Month
- DTS_Get_Range
- DTS_Get_Time
- DTS_Get_Year
- DTS_Make_from_DateTime
- DTS_Make_from_Values

Added the method NULL_Get_DTS to the NULL module.

Fixed a bug in the DSS module wherein the getting and returning of variables was not indexed correctly. This was introduced with v1.4.6 when the indexing went from 2 digits to 3 digits to support the increased number of variables of each type.

BASh v1.4.6

released 20001025

Changes:

Expanded the number of supported variables of each type within the DSS module from 50 to 100.

Provided a mapping mechanism within the DSS module to handle string and alpha variable types as text and string array variable types as text arrays.

Completed the documentation of all of the protected and public methods which are available within the BASh component.

BASh v1.4.1

released 20001001

Changes:

Included limited PDF documentation for the BASh component.

Added some functionality to the SEM module, particularly for greater control in the ***SEM_Set_One*** method.

Fixed a bug in the initialization of the different modules. The inclusion of auto-initialization within v1.4.0 caused a small bug which could lead to duplicate initialization calls being made concurrently. This is now fixed in v1.4.1.

BASh v1.4.0

released 20000905

BASh v1.4.0 was released mainly for inclusion on the 4D Summit 2000 CD. It accompanied the notes and materials for two (2) different classes: *If Memory Serves Me Right...* and *Styles Vary*. Notes for both of these classes are available on the Deep Sky Technologies, Inc., web site (<http://www.deepskytech.com/>) and the 4D Zine web site (<http://www.4dzine.com/>).

BASh pre-v1.4.0

never released publicly

Prior to version 1.4.0 of the BASh component, the code which comprised the BASh component was used internally at Deep Sky Technologies, Inc., in all of our projects. It forms the basis for much of the code work and application development which is done at DSTi in 4th Dimension. The code which is in the BASh component has been in use in one form or another at DSTi for at least four (4) years, since the beginning of 1997.

Over the years, the DSS module, contained in the BASh component, has become the single most used module of code within DSTi. No other module of code has been as useful or widely used in all of the projects done at DSTi. The functionality it provides makes variable management and variable reuse simpler than anything else currently available for use when developing in 4th Dimension.

Using BASH

asd

BASh Error Codes

asd

Index

asd