



Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'zshmodules.1' command

\$ man zshmodules.1

ZSHMODULES(1) General Commands Manual ZSHMODULES(1)

NAME

zshmodules - zsh loadable modules

DESCRIPTION

Some optional parts of zsh are in modules, separate from the core of the shell. Each of these modules may be linked in to the shell at build time, or can be dynamically linked while the shell is running if the installation supports this feature. Modules are linked at runtime with the zmodload command, see zshbuiltins(1).

The modules that are bundled with the zsh distribution are:

zsh/attr

Builtins for manipulating extended attributes (xattr).

zsh/cap

Builtins for manipulating POSIX.1e (POSIX.6) capability (privi?

lege) sets.

zsh/clone

A builtin that can clone a running shell onto another terminal.

zsh/compcntl

The compctl builtin for controlling completion.

zsh/complete

The basic completion code.

zsh/complist

Completion listing extensions.

`zsh/computil`

A module with utility builtins needed for the shell function
based completion system.

`zsh/curses`

curses windowing commands

`zsh/datetime`

Some date/time commands and parameters.

`zsh/db/gdbm`

Builtins for managing associative array parameters tied to GDBM
databases.

`zsh/deltochar`

A ZLE function duplicating EMACS' zap-to-char.

`zsh/example`

An example of how to write a module.

`zsh/files`

Some basic file manipulation commands as builtins.

`zsh/langinfo`

Interface to locale information.

`zsh/mapfile`

Access to external files via a special associative array.

`zsh/mathfunc`

Standard scientific functions for use in mathematical evalua?
tions.

`zsh/nearcolor`

Map colours to the nearest colour in the available palette.

`zsh/newuser`

Arrange for files for new users to be installed.

`zsh/parameter`

Access to internal hash tables via special associative arrays.

`zsh/pcre`

Interface to the PCRE library.

`zsh/param/private`

Builtins for managing private-scoped parameters in function con?

text.

`zsh/regex`

Interface to the POSIX regex library.

`zsh/sched`

A builtin that provides a timed execution facility within the shell.

`zsh/net/socket`

Manipulation of Unix domain sockets

`zsh/stat`

A builtin command interface to the stat system call.

`zsh/system`

A builtin interface to various low-level system features.

`zsh/net/tcp`

Manipulation of TCP sockets

`zsh/termcap`

Interface to the termcap database.

`zsh/terminfo`

Interface to the terminfo database.

`zsh/zftp`

A builtin FTP client.

`zsh/zle`

The Zsh Line Editor, including the bindkey and vared builtins.

`zsh/zleparameter`

Access to internals of the Zsh Line Editor via parameters.

`zsh/zprof`

A module allowing profiling for shell functions.

`zsh/zpty`

A builtin for starting a command in a pseudo-terminal.

`zsh/zselect`

Block and return when file descriptors are ready.

`zsh/zutil`

Some utility builtins, e.g. the one for supporting configuration via styles.

THE ZSH/ATTR MODULE

The zsh/attr module is used for manipulating extended attributes. The -h option causes all commands to operate on symbolic links instead of their targets. The builtins in this module are:

`zgetattr [-h] filename attribute [parameter]`

Get the extended attribute attribute from the specified file? name. If the optional argument parameter is given, the attribute is set on that parameter instead of being printed to stdout.

`zsetattr [-h] filename attribute value`

Set the extended attribute attribute on the specified filename to value.

`zdelattr [-h] filename attribute`

Remove the extended attribute attribute from the specified file? name.

`zlistattr [-h] filename [parameter]`

List the extended attributes currently set on the specified filename. If the optional argument parameter is given, the list of attributes is set on that parameter instead of being printed to stdout.

`zgetattr` and `zlistattr` allocate memory dynamically. If the attribute or list of attributes grows between the allocation and the call to get them, they return 2. On all other errors, 1 is returned. This allows the calling function to check for this case and retry.

THE ZSH/CAP MODULE

The zsh/cap module is used for manipulating POSIX.1e (POSIX.6) capability sets. If the operating system does not support this interface, the builtins defined by this module will do nothing. The builtins in this module are:

`cap [capabilities]`

Change the shell's process capability sets to the specified capabilities, otherwise display the shell's current capabilities.

`getcap filename ...`

This is a built-in implementation of the POSIX standard utility.

It displays the capability sets on each specified filename.

setcap capabilities filename ...

This is a built-in implementation of the POSIX standard utility.

It sets the capability sets on each specified filename to the specified capabilities.

THE ZSH/CLONE MODULE

The zsh/clone module makes available one builtin command:

clone tty

Creates a forked instance of the current shell, attached to the specified tty. In the new shell, the PID, PPID and TTY special parameters are changed appropriately. \$! is set to zero in the new shell, and to the new shell's PID in the original shell.

The return status of the builtin is zero in both shells if successful, and non-zero on error.

The target of clone should be an unused terminal, such as an unused virtual console or a virtual terminal created by

```
xterm -e sh -c 'trap : INT QUIT TSTP; tty;  
while :; do sleep 100000000; done'
```

Some words of explanation are warranted about this long xterm command line: when doing clone on a pseudo-terminal, some other session ("session" meant as a unix session group, or SID) is already owning the terminal. Hence the cloned zsh cannot acquire the pseudo-terminal as a controlling tty. That means two things:

- ? the job control signals will go to the sh-started-by-xterm process group (that's why we disable INT QUIT and TSTP with trap; otherwise the while loop could get suspended or killed)
- ? the cloned shell will have job control disabled, and the job control keys (control-C, control-\ and control-Z) will not work.

This does not apply when cloning to an unused vc.

Cloning to a used (and unprepared) terminal will result in two processes reading simultaneously from the same terminal, with

input bytes going randomly to either process.

clone is mostly useful as a shell built-in replacement for
openvt.

THE ZSH/COMPCTL MODULE

The zsh/compctl module makes available two builtin commands. compctl, is the old, deprecated way to control completions for ZLE. See zshcom? pctl(1). The other builtin command, compcall can be used in user-defined completion widgets, see zshcomwid(1).

THE ZSH/COMPLETE MODULE

The zsh/complete module makes available several builtin commands which can be used in user-defined completion widgets, see zshcomwid(1).

THE ZSH/COMPLIST MODULE

The zsh/complist module offers three extensions to completion listings: the ability to highlight matches in such a list, the ability to scroll through long lists and a different style of menu completion.

Colored completion listings

Whenever one of the parameters ZLS_COLORS or ZLS_COLOURS is set and the zsh/complist module is loaded or linked into the shell, completion lists will be colored. Note, however, that complist will not automatically be loaded if it is not linked in: on systems with dynamic loading, `zmodload zsh/complist' is required.

The parameters ZLS_COLORS and ZLS_COLOURS describe how matches are highlighted. To turn on highlighting an empty value suffices, in which case all the default values given below will be used. The format of the value of these parameters is the same as used by the GNU version of the ls command: a colon-separated list of specifications of the form 'name=value'. The name may be one of the following strings, most of which specify file types for which the value will be used. The strings and their default values are:

no 0 for normal text (i.e. when displaying something other than a matched file)

fi 0 for regular files

di 32 for directories

ln 36 for symbolic links. If this has the special value target, sym?

 bolic links are dereferenced and the target file used to determine the display format.

pi 31 for named pipes (FIFOs)

so 33 for sockets

bd 44;37

 for block devices

cd 44;37

 for character devices

or none

 for a symlink to nonexistent file (default is the value defined for ln)

mi none

 for a non-existent file (default is the value defined for fi);
 this code is currently not used

su 37;41

 for files with setuid bit set

sg 30;43

 for files with setgid bit set

tw 30;42

 for world writable directories with sticky bit set

ow 34;43

 for world writable directories without sticky bit set

sa none

 for files with an associated suffix alias; this is only tested
 after specific suffixes, as described below

st 37;44

 for directories with sticky bit set but not world writable

ex 35 for executable files

lc \e[for the left code (see below)

rc m for the right code

tc 0 for the character indicating the file type printed after file?

 names if the LIST_TYPES option is set

sp 0 for the spaces printed after matches to align the next column

ec none

for the end code

Apart from these strings, the name may also be an asterisk ('*') followed by any string. The value given for such a string will be used for all files whose name ends with the string. The name may also be an equals sign ('=') followed by a pattern; the EXTENDED_GLOB option will be turned on for evaluation of the pattern. The value given for this pattern will be used for all matches (not just filenames) whose display string are matched by the pattern. Definitions for the form with the leading equal sign take precedence over the values defined for file types, which in turn take precedence over the form with the leading asterisk (file extensions).

The leading-equals form also allows different parts of the displayed strings to be colored differently. For this, the pattern has to use the `(#b)' globbing flag and pairs of parentheses surrounding the parts of the strings that are to be colored differently. In this case the value may consist of more than one color code separated by equal signs.

The first code will be used for all parts for which no explicit code is specified and the following codes will be used for the parts matched by the sub-patterns in parentheses. For example, the specification `=(#b)(?)*(?)=0=3=7' will be used for all matches which are at least two characters long and will use the code '3' for the first character, '7' for the last character and '0' for the rest.

All three forms of name may be preceded by a pattern in parentheses. If this is given, the value will be used only for matches in groups whose names are matched by the pattern given in the parentheses. For example, `(g*)m*=43' highlights all matches beginning with 'm' in groups whose names begin with 'g' using the color code '43'. In case of the 'lc', 'rc', and 'ec' codes, the group pattern is ignored.

Note also that all patterns are tried in the order in which they appear in the parameter value until the first one matches which is then used.

Patterns may be matched against completions, descriptions (possibly

with spaces appended for padding), or lines consisting of a completion followed by a description. For consistent coloring it may be necessary to use more than one pattern or a pattern with backreferences.

When printing a match, the code prints the value of `lc`, the value for the file-type or the last matching specification with a `'*'`, the value of `rc`, the string to display for the match itself, and then the value of `ec` if that is defined or the values of `lc`, `no`, and `rc` if `ec` is not defined.

The default values are ISO 6429 (ANSI) compliant and can be used on vt100 compatible terminals such as xterms. On monochrome terminals the default values will have no visible effect. The `colors` function from the contribution can be used to get associative arrays containing the codes for ANSI terminals (see the section `'Other Functions'` in `zshcon?trib(1)`). For example, after loading `colors`, one could use `'$color[red]'` to get the code for foreground color red and `'$color[bg-green]'` for the code for background color green.

If the completion system invoked by `compinit` is used, these parameters should not be set directly because the system controls them itself.

Instead, the `list-colors` style should be used (see the section `'Completion System Configuration'` in `zshcompsys(1)`).

Scrolling in completion listings

To enable scrolling through a completion list, the `LISTPROMPT` parameter must be set. Its value will be used as the prompt; if it is the empty string, a default prompt will be used. The value may contain escapes of the form `'%x'`. It supports the escapes `'%B'`, `'%b'`, `'%S'`, `'%s'`, `'%U'`, `'%u'`, `'%F'`, `'%f'`, `'%K'`, `'%k'` and `'%{...%}'` used also in shell prompts as well as three pairs of additional sequences: a `'%l'` or `'%L'` is replaced by the number of the last line shown and the total number of lines in the form `'number/total'`; a `'%m'` or `'%M'` is replaced with the number of the last match shown and the total number of matches; and `'%p'` or `'%P'` is replaced with `'Top'`, `'Bottom'` or the position of the first line shown in percent of the total number of lines, respectively.

In each of these cases the form with the uppercase letter will be re?

placed with a string of fixed width, padded to the right with spaces, while the lowercase form will not be padded.

If the parameter LISTPROMPT is set, the completion code will not ask if the list should be shown. Instead it immediately starts displaying the list, stopping after the first screenful, showing the prompt at the bottom, waiting for a keypress after temporarily switching to the listscroll keymap. Some of the zle functions have a special meaning while scrolling lists:

send-break

stops listing discarding the key pressed

accept-line, down-history, down-line-or-history

down-line-or-search, vi-down-line-or-history

scrolls forward one line

complete-word, menu-complete, expand-or-complete

expand-or-complete-prefix, menu-complete-or-expand

scrolls forward one screenful

accept-search

stop listing but take no other action

Every other character stops listing and immediately processes the key as usual. Any key that is not bound in the listscroll keymap or that is bound to undefined-key is looked up in the keymap currently selected.

As for the ZLS_COLORS and ZLS_COLOURS parameters, LISTPROMPT should not be set directly when using the shell function based completion system. Instead, the list-prompt style should be used.

Menu selection

The zsh/complist module also offers an alternative style of selecting matches from a list, called menu selection, which can be used if the shell is set up to return to the last prompt after showing a completion list (see the ALWAYS_LAST_PROMPT option in zshoptions(1)).

Menu selection can be invoked directly by the widget menu-select defined by this module. This is a standard ZLE widget that can be bound to a key in the usual way as described in zshzle(1).

Alternatively, the parameter MENUSELECT can be set to an integer, which gives the minimum number of matches that must be present before menu selection is automatically turned on. This second method requires that menu completion be started, either directly from a widget such as menu-complete, or due to one of the options MENU_COMPLETE or AUTO_MENU being set. If MENUSELECT is set, but is 0, 1 or empty, menu selection will always be started during an ambiguous menu completion.

When using the completion system based on shell functions, the MENUSELECT parameter should not be used (like the ZLS_COLORS and ZLS_COLOURS parameters described above). Instead, the menu style should be used with the select=... keyword.

After menu selection is started, the matches will be listed. If there are more matches than fit on the screen, only the first screenful is shown. The matches to insert into the command line can be selected from this list. In the list one match is highlighted using the value for ma from the ZLS_COLORS or ZLS_COLOURS parameter. The default value for this is '7' which forces the selected match to be highlighted using standout mode on a vt100-compatible terminal. If neither ZLS_COLORS nor ZLS_COLOURS is set, the same terminal control sequence as for the '%S' escape in prompts is used.

If there are more matches than fit on the screen and the parameter MENUPROMPT is set, its value will be shown below the matches. It supports the same escape sequences as LISTPROMPT, but the number of the match or line shown will be that of the one where the mark is placed.

If its value is the empty string, a default prompt will be used.

The MENUSCROLL parameter can be used to specify how the list is scrolled. If the parameter is unset, this is done line by line, if it is set to '0' (zero), the list will scroll half the number of lines of the screen. If the value is positive, it gives the number of lines to scroll and if it is negative, the list will be scrolled the number of lines of the screen minus the (absolute) value.

As for the ZLS_COLORS, ZLS_COLOURS and LISTPROMPT parameters, neither MENUPROMPT nor MENUSCROLL should be set directly when using the shell

function based completion system. Instead, the select-prompt and select-scroll styles should be used.

The completion code sometimes decides not to show all of the matches in the list. These hidden matches are either matches for which the completion function which added them explicitly requested that they not appear in the list (using the -n option of the compadd builtin command) or they are matches which duplicate a string already in the list (because they differ only in things like prefixes or suffixes that are not displayed). In the list used for menu selection, however, even these matches are shown so that it is possible to select them. To highlight such matches the hi and du capabilities in the ZLS_COLORS and ZLS_COLOURS parameters are supported for hidden matches of the first and second kind, respectively.

Selecting matches is done by moving the mark around using the zle movement functions. When not all matches can be shown on the screen at the same time, the list will scroll up and down when crossing the top or bottom line. The following zle functions have special meaning during menu selection. Note that the following always perform the same task within the menu selection map and cannot be replaced by user defined widgets, nor can the set of functions be extended:

accept-line, accept-search

accept the current match and leave menu selection (but do not cause the command line to be accepted)

send-break

leaves menu selection and restores the previous contents of the command line

redisplay, clear-screen

execute their normal function without leaving menu selection

accept-and-hold, accept-and-menu-complete

accept the currently inserted match and continue selection allowing to select the next match to insert into the line

accept-and-infer-next-history

accepts the current match and then tries completion with menu

selection again; in the case of files this allows one to select a directory and immediately attempt to complete files in it; if there are no matches, a message is shown and one can use undo to go back to completion on the previous level, every other key leaves menu selection (including the other zle functions which are otherwise special during menu selection)

undo removes matches inserted during the menu selection by one of the three functions before

down-history, down-line-or-history

vi-down-line-or-history, down-line-or-search

moves the mark one line down

up-history, up-line-or-history

vi-up-line-or-history, up-line-or-search

moves the mark one line up

forward-char, vi-forward-char

moves the mark one column right

backward-char, vi-backward-char

moves the mark one column left

forward-word, vi-forward-word

vi-forward-word-end, emacs-forward-word

moves the mark one screenful down

backward-word, vi-backward-word, emacs-backward-word

moves the mark one screenful up

vi-forward-blank-word, vi-forward-blank-word-end

moves the mark to the first line of the next group of matches

vi-backward-blank-word

moves the mark to the last line of the previous group of matches

beginning-of-history

moves the mark to the first line

end-of-history

moves the mark to the last line

beginning-of-buffer-or-history, beginning-of-line

beginning-of-line-hist, vi-beginning-of-line

moves the mark to the leftmost column

end-of-buffer-or-history, end-of-line

end-of-line-hist, vi-end-of-line

moves the mark to the rightmost column

complete-word, menu-complete, expand-or-complete

expand-or-complete-prefix, menu-expand-or-complete

moves the mark to the next match

reverse-menu-complete

moves the mark to the previous match

vi-insert

this toggles between normal and interactive mode; in interactive mode the keys bound to self-insert and self-insert-unmeta insert into the command line as in normal editing mode but without leaving menu selection; after each character completion is tried again and the list changes to contain only the new matches; the completion widgets make the longest unambiguous string be inserted in the command line and undo and backward-delete-char go back to the previous set of matches

history-incremental-search-forward

history-incremental-search-backward

this starts incremental searches in the list of completions displayed; in this mode, accept-line only leaves incremental search, going back to the normal menu selection mode

All movement functions wrap around at the edges; any other zle function not listed leaves menu selection and executes that function. It is possible to make widgets in the above list do the same by using the form of the widget with a `.' in front. For example, the widget `.ac?cept-line' has the effect of leaving menu selection and accepting the entire command line.

During this selection the widget uses the keymap menuselect. Any key that is not defined in this keymap or that is bound to undefined-key is looked up in the keymap currently selected. This is used to ensure that the most important keys used during selection (namely the cursor

keys, return, and TAB) have sensible defaults. However, keys in the menuselect keymap can be modified directly using the bindkey builtin command (see zshmodules(1)). For example, to make the return key leave menu selection without accepting the match currently selected one could call

```
bindkey -M menuselect '^M' send-break
```

after loading the zsh/complist module.

THE ZSH/COMPUTIL MODULE

The zsh/computil module adds several builtin commands that are used by some of the completion functions in the completion system based on shell functions (see zshcompsys(1)). Except for compquote these builtin commands are very specialised and thus not very interesting when writing your own completion functions. In summary, these builtin commands are:

comparguments

This is used by the _arguments function to do the argument and command line parsing. Like compdescribe it has an option -i to do the parsing and initialize some internal state and various options to access the state information to decide what should be completed.

compdescribe

This is used by the _describe function to build the displays for the matches and to get the strings to add as matches with their options. On the first call one of the options -i or -l should be supplied as the first argument. In the first case, display strings without the descriptions will be generated, in the sec? ond case, the string used to separate the matches from their de? scriptions must be given as the second argument and the descrip? tions (if any) will be shown. All other arguments are like the definition arguments to _describe itself.

Once compdescribe has been called with either the -i or the -l option, it can be repeatedly called with the -g option and the names of four parameters as its arguments. This will step

through the different sets of matches and store the value of compstate[list] in the first scalar, the options for compadd in the second array, the matches in the third array, and the strings to be displayed in the completion listing in the fourth array. The arrays may then be directly given to compadd to register the matches with the completion code.

compfiles

Used by the _path_files function to optimize complex recursive filename generation (globbing). It does three things. With the -p and -P options it builds the glob patterns to use, including the paths already handled and trying to optimize the patterns with respect to the prefix and suffix from the line and the match specification currently used. The -i option does the directory tests for the ignore-parents style and the -r option tests if a component for some of the matches are equal to the string on the line and removes all other matches if that is true.

compgroups

Used by the _tags function to implement the internals of the group-order style. This only takes its arguments as names of completion groups and creates the groups for it (all six types: sorted and unsorted, both without removing duplicates, with removing all duplicates and with removing consecutive duplicates).

compquote [-p] names ...

There may be reasons to write completion functions that have to add the matches using the -Q option to compadd and perform quoting themselves. Instead of interpreting the first character of the all_quotes key of the compstate special association and using the q flag for parameter expansions, one can use this builtin command. The arguments are the names of scalar or array parameters and the values of these parameters are quoted as needed for the innermost quoting level. If the -p option is given, quoting is done as if there is some prefix before the

values of the parameters, so that a leading equal sign will not be quoted.

The return status is non-zero in case of an error and zero otherwise.

comptags

comptry

These implement the internals of the tags mechanism.

compvalues

Like comparguments, but for the _values function.

THE ZSH/CURSES MODULE

The zsh/curses module makes available one builtin command and various parameters.

Builtin

zcurses init

zcurses end

zcurses addwin targetwin nlines ncols begin_y begin_x [parentwin]

zcurses delwin targetwin

zcurses refresh [targetwin ...]

zcurses touch targetwin ...

zcurses move targetwin new_y new_x

zcurses clear targetwin [redraw | eol | bot]

zcurses position targetwin array

zcurses char targetwin character

zcurses string targetwin string

zcurses border targetwin border

zcurses attr targetwin [[+|-]attribute | fg_col/bg_col] [...]

zcurses bg targetwin [[+|-]attribute | fg_col/bg_col | @char] [...]

zcurses scroll targetwin [on | off | [+|-]lines]

zcurses input targetwin [param [kparam [mparam]]]

zcurses mouse [delay num | [+|-]motion]

zcurses timeout targetwin intval

zcurses querychar targetwin [param]

zcurses resize height width [endwin | nosave | endwin_nosave]

Manipulate curses windows. All uses of this command should be bracketed by `zcurses init' to initialise use of curses, and `zcurses end' to end it; omitting `zcurses end' can cause the terminal to be in an unwanted state.

The subcommand addwin creates a window with nlines lines and ncols columns. Its upper left corner will be placed at row be? gin_y and column begin_x of the screen. targetwin is a string and refers to the name of a window that is not currently as? signed. Note in particular the curses convention that vertical values appear before horizontal values.

If addwin is given an existing window as the final argument, the new window is created as a subwindow of parentwin. This differs from an ordinary new window in that the memory of the window contents is shared with the parent's memory. Subwindows must be deleted before their parent. Note that the coordinates of sub? windows are relative to the screen, not the parent, as with other windows.

Use the subcommand delwin to delete a window created with ad? dwin. Note that end does not implicitly delete windows, and that delwin does not erase the screen image of the window.

The window corresponding to the full visible screen is called stdscr; it always exists after `zcurses init' and cannot be delete with delwin.

The subcommand refresh will refresh window targetwin; this is necessary to make any pending changes (such as characters you have prepared for output with char) visible on the screen. re? fresh without an argument causes the screen to be cleared and redrawn. If multiple windows are given, the screen is updated once at the end.

The subcommand touch marks the targetwins listed as changed. This is necessary before refreshing windows if a window that was in front of another window (which may be stdscr) is deleted.

The subcommand move moves the cursor position in targetwin to

new coordinates new_y and new_x. Note that the subcommand string (but not the subcommand char) advances the cursor position over the characters added.

The subcommand clear erases the contents of targetwin. One (and no more than one) of three options may be specified. With the option redraw, in addition the next refresh of targetwin will cause the screen to be cleared and repainted. With the option eol, targetwin is only cleared to the end of the current cursor line. With the option bot, targetwin is cleared to the end of the window, i.e everything to the right and below the cursor is cleared.

The subcommand position writes various positions associated with targetwin into the array named array. These are, in order:

- The y and x coordinates of the cursor relative to the top left of targetwin
- The y and x coordinates of the top left of targetwin on the screen
- The size of targetwin in y and x dimensions.

Outputting characters and strings are achieved by char and string respectively.

To draw a border around window targetwin, use border. Note that the border is not subsequently handled specially: in other words, the border is simply a set of characters output at the edge of the window. Hence it can be overwritten, can scroll off the window, etc.

The subcommand attr will set targetwin's attributes or foreground/background color pair for any successive character output. Each attribute given on the line may be prepended by a + to set or a - to unset that attribute; + is assumed if absent.

The attributes supported are blink, bold, dim, reverse, stand? out, and underline.

Each fg_col/bg_col attribute (to be read as `fg_col on bg_col') sets the foreground and background color for character output.

The color default is sometimes available (in particular if the library is ncurses), specifying the foreground or background color with which the terminal started. The color pair default/default is always available. To use more than the 8 named colors (red, green, etc.) construct the fg_col/bg_col pairs where fg_col and bg_col are decimal integers, e.g 128/200. The maximum color value is 254 if the terminal supports 256 colors. bg overrides the color and other attributes of all characters in the window. Its usual use is to set the background initially, but it will overwrite the attributes of any characters at the time when it is called. In addition to the arguments allowed with attr, an argument @char specifies a character to be shown in otherwise blank areas of the window. Owing to limitations of curses this cannot be a multibyte character (use of ASCII characters only is recommended). As the specified set of attributes override the existing background, turning attributes off in the arguments is not useful, though this does not cause an error.

The subcommand scroll can be used with on or off to enable or disable scrolling of a window when the cursor would otherwise move below the window due to typing or output. It can also be used with a positive or negative integer to scroll the window up or down the given number of lines without changing the current cursor position (which therefore appears to move in the opposite direction relative to the window). In the second case, if scrolling is off it is temporarily turned on to allow the window to be scrolled.

The subcommand input reads a single character from the window without echoing it back. If param is supplied the character is assigned to the parameter param, else it is assigned to the parameter REPLY.

If both param and kparam are supplied, the key is read in `key pad' mode. In this mode special keys such as function keys and arrow keys return the name of the key in the parameter kparam.

The key names are the macros defined in the curses.h or ncurses.h with the prefix `KEY_' removed; see also the description of the parameter zcurses_keycodes below. Other keys cause a value to be set in param as before. On a successful return only one of param or kparam contains a non-empty string; the other is set to an empty string.

If mparam is also supplied, input attempts to handle mouse input. This is only available with the ncurses library; mouse handling can be detected by checking for the exit status of `zcurses mouse' with no arguments. If a mouse button is clicked (or double- or triple-clicked, or pressed or released with a configurable delay from being clicked) then kparam is set to the string MOUSE, and mparam is set to an array consisting of the following elements:

- An identifier to discriminate different input devices; this is only rarely useful.
- The x, y and z coordinates of the mouse click relative to the full screen, as three elements in that order (i.e. the y coordinate is, unusually, after the x coordinate). The z coordinate is only available for a few unusual input devices and is otherwise set to zero.
- Any events that occurred as separate items; usually there will be just one. An event consists of PRESSED, RELEASED, CLICKED, DOUBLE_CLICKED or TRIPLE_CLICKED followed immediately (in the same element) by the number of the button.
- If the shift key was pressed, the string SHIFT.
- If the control key was pressed, the string CTRL.
- If the alt key was pressed, the string ALT.

Not all mouse events may be passed through to the terminal window; most terminal emulators handle some mouse events themselves. Note that the ncurses manual implies that using input both with and without mouse handling may cause the mouse cursor

to appear and disappear.

The subcommand mouse can be used to configure the use of the mouse. There is no window argument; mouse options are global. 'zcurses mouse' with no arguments returns status 0 if mouse handling is possible, else status 1. Otherwise, the possible arguments (which may be combined on the same command line) are as follows. delay num sets the maximum delay in milliseconds between press and release events to be considered as a click; the value 0 disables click resolution, and the default is one sixth of a second. motion proceeded by an optional '+' (the default) or '-' turns on or off reporting of mouse motion in addition to clicks, presses and releases, which are always reported. However, it appears reports for mouse motion are not currently implemented.

The subcommand timeout specifies a timeout value for input from targetwin. If intval is negative, 'zcurses input' waits indefinitely for a character to be typed; this is the default. If intval is zero, 'zcurses input' returns immediately; if there is typeahead it is returned, else no input is done and status 1 is returned. If intval is positive, 'zcurses input' waits intval milliseconds for input and if there is none at the end of that period returns status 1.

The subcommand querychar queries the character at the current cursor position. The return values are stored in the array named param if supplied, else in the array reply. The first value is the character (which may be a multibyte character if the system supports them); the second is the color pair in the usual fg_col/bg_col notation, or 0 if color is not supported. Any attributes other than color that apply to the character, as set with the subcommand attr, appear as additional elements.

The subcommand resize resizes stdscr and all windows to given dimensions (windows that stick out from the new dimensions are resized down). The underlying curses extension (resize_term

call) can be unavailable. To verify, zeroes can be used for height and width. If the result of the subcommand is 0, re? size_term is available (2 otherwise). Tests show that resizing can be normally accomplished by calling zcurses end and zcurses refresh. The resize subcommand is provided for versatility. Multiple system configurations have been checked and zcurses end and zcurses refresh are still needed for correct terminal state after resize. To invoke them with resize, use endwin argument. Using nosave argument will cause new terminal state to not be saved internally by zcurses. This is also provided for versatility and should normally be not needed.

Parameters

ZCURSES_COLORS

Readonly integer. The maximum number of colors the terminal supports. This value is initialised by the curses library and is not available until the first time zcurses init is run.

ZCURSES_COLOR_PAIRS

Readonly integer. The maximum number of color pairs fg_col/bg_col that may be defined in `zcurses attr' commands; note this limit applies to all color pairs that have been used whether or not they are currently active. This value is initialised by the curses library and is not available until the first time zcurses init is run.

zcurses_attrs

Readonly array. The attributes supported by zsh/curses; available as soon as the module is loaded.

zcurses_colors

Readonly array. The colors supported by zsh/curses; available as soon as the module is loaded.

zcurses_keycodes

Readonly array. The values that may be returned in the second parameter supplied to `zcurses input' in the order in which they are defined internally by curses. Not all function keys are

listed, only F0; curses reserves space for F0 up to F63.

zcurses_windows

Readonly array. The current list of windows, i.e. all windows that have been created with `zcurses addwin' and not removed with `zcurses delwin'.

THE ZSH/DATETIME MODULE

The zsh/datetime module makes available one builtin command:

strftime [-s scalar] format [epochtime [nanoseconds]]

strftime -r [-q] [-s scalar] format timestamp

Output the date in the format specified. With no epochtime, the current system date/time is used; optionally, epochtime may be used to specify the number of seconds since the epoch, and nanoseconds may additionally be used to specify the number of nanoseconds past the second (otherwise that number is assumed to be 0). See strftime(3) for details. The zsh extensions described in the section EXPANSION OF PROMPT SEQUENCES in zsh? misc(1) are also available.

-q Run quietly; suppress printing of all error messages described below. Errors for invalid epochtime values are

always printed.

-r With the option -r (reverse), use format to parse the input string timestamp and output the number of seconds since the epoch at which the time occurred. The parsing is implemented by the system function strftime; see strftime(3). This means that zsh format extensions are not available, but for reverse lookup they are not required.

In most implementations of strftime any timezone in the timestamp is ignored and the local timezone declared by the TZ environment variable is used; other parameters are set to zero if not present.

If timestamp does not match format the command returns status 1 and prints an error message. If timestamp matches format but not all characters in timestamp were

used, the conversion succeeds but also prints an error message.

If either of the system functions `strftime` or `mktime` is not available, status 2 is returned and an error message is printed.

`-s scalar`

Assign the date string (or epoch time in seconds if `-r` is given) to `scalar` instead of printing it.

Note that depending on the system's declared integral time type, `strftime` may produce incorrect results for epoch times greater than 2147483647 which corresponds to 2038-01-19 03:14:07 +0000.

The `zsh/datetime` module makes available several parameters; all are readonly:

EPOCHREALTIME

A floating point value representing the number of seconds since the epoch. The notional accuracy is to nanoseconds if the `clock_gettime` call is available and to microseconds otherwise, but in practice the range of double precision floating point and shell scheduling latencies may be significant effects.

EPOCHSECONDS

An integer value representing the number of seconds since the epoch.

epochtime

An array value containing the number of seconds since the epoch in the first element and the remainder of the time since the epoch in nanoseconds in the second element. To ensure the two elements are consistent the array should be copied or otherwise referenced as a single substitution before the values are used.

The following idiom may be used:

```
for secs nsecs in $epochtime; do
```

```
...
```

```
done
```

The zsh/db/gdbm module is used to create "tied" associative arrays that interface to database files. If the GDBM interface is not available, the builtins defined by this module will report an error. This module is also intended as a prototype for creating additional database interfaces, so the ztie builtin may move to a more generic module in the future.

The builtins in this module are:

`ztie -d db/gdbm -f filename [-r] arrayname`

Open the GDBM database identified by filename and, if successful, create the associative array arrayname linked to the file.

To create a local tied array, the parameter must first be declared, so commands similar to the following would be executed inside a function scope:

```
local -A sampledb  
ztie -d db/gdbm -f sample.gdbm sampledb
```

The -r option opens the database file for reading only, creating a parameter with the readonly attribute. Without this option, using `ztie' on a file for which the user does not have write permission is an error. If writable, the database is opened synchronously so fields changed in arrayname are immediately written to filename.

Changes to the file modes filename after it has been opened do not alter the state of arrayname, but `typeset -r arrayname' works as expected.

`zuntie [-u] arrayname ...`

Close the GDBM database associated with each arrayname and then unset the parameter. The -u option forces an unset of parameters made readonly with `ztie -r'.

This happens automatically if the parameter is explicitly unset or its local scope (function) ends. Note that a readonly parameter may not be explicitly unset, so the only way to unset a global parameter created with `ztie -r' is to use `zuntie -u'.

`zgdbmpath parametername`

Put path to database file assigned to parametername into REPLY scalar.

zgdbm_tied

Array holding names of all tied parameters.

The fields of an associative array tied to GDBM are neither cached nor otherwise stored in memory, they are read from or written to the data base on each reference. Thus, for example, the values in a readonly array may be changed by a second writer of the same database file.

THE ZSH/DELTOCHAR MODULE

The zsh/deltochar module makes available two ZLE functions:

delete-to-char

Read a character from the keyboard, and delete from the cursor position up to and including the next (or, with repeat count n, the nth) instance of that character. Negative repeat counts mean delete backwards.

zap-to-char

This behaves like delete-to-char, except that the final occurrence of the character itself is not deleted.

THE ZSH/EXAMPLE MODULE

The zsh/example module makes available one builtin command:

example [-flags] [args ...]

Displays the flags and arguments it is invoked with.

The purpose of the module is to serve as an example of how to write a module.

THE ZSH/FILES MODULE

The zsh/files module makes available some common commands for file manipulation as builtins; these commands are probably not needed for many normal situations but can be useful in emergency recovery situations with constrained resources. The commands do not implement all features now required by relevant standards committees.

For all commands, a variant beginning zf_ is also available and loaded automatically. Using the features capability of zmodload will let you load only those names you want. Note that it's possible to load only

the builtins with zsh-specific names using the following command:

```
zmodload -m -F zsh/files b:zf_*
```

The commands loaded by default are:

chgrp [-hRs] group filename ...

Changes group of files specified. This is equivalent to chown with a user-spec argument of `:group'.

chmod [-Rs] mode filename ...

Changes mode of files specified.

The specified mode must be in octal.

The -R option causes chmod to recursively descend into directo? ries, changing the mode of all files in the directory after changing the mode of the directory itself.

The -s option is a zsh extension to chmod functionality. It enables paranoid behaviour, intended to avoid security problems involving a chmod being tricked into affecting files other than the ones intended. It will refuse to follow symbolic links, so that (for example) ``chmod 600 /tmp/foo/passwd" can't accidentally chmod /etc/passwd if /tmp/foo happens to be a link to /etc. It will also check where it is after leaving directories, so that a recursive chmod of a deep directory tree can't end up recursively chmoding /usr as a result of directories being moved up the tree.

chown [-hRs] user-spec filename ...

Changes ownership and group of files specified.

The user-spec can be in four forms:

user change owner to user; do not change group

user:: change owner to user; do not change group

user: change owner to user; change group to user's primary group

user:group change owner to user; change group to group

:group do not change owner; change group to group

In each case, the `:' may instead be a `!. The rule is that if

there is a `:' then the separator is `:', otherwise if there is a `.' then the separator is `.', otherwise there is no separator.

Each of user and group may be either a username (or group name, as appropriate) or a decimal user ID (group ID). Interpretation as a name takes precedence, if there is an all-numeric username (or group name).

If the target is a symbolic link, the -h option causes chown to set the ownership of the link instead of its target.

The -R option causes chown to recursively descend into directories, changing the ownership of all files in the directory after changing the ownership of the directory itself.

The -s option is a zsh extension to chown functionality. It enables paranoid behaviour, intended to avoid security problems involving a chown being tricked into affecting files other than the ones intended. It will refuse to follow symbolic links, so that (for example) ``chown luser /tmp/foo/passwd" can't accidentally chown /etc/passwd if /tmp/foo happens to be a link to /etc. It will also check where it is after leaving directories, so that a recursive chown of a deep directory tree can't end up recursively chowning /usr as a result of directories being moved up the tree.

In [-dfhins] filename dest

In [-dfhins] filename ... dir

Creates hard (or, with -s, symbolic) links. In the first form, the specified destination is created, as a link to the specified filename. In the second form, each of the filenames is taken in turn, and linked to a pathname in the specified directory that has the same last pathname component.

Normally, In will not attempt to create hard links to directories. This check can be overridden using the -d option. Typically only the super-user can actually succeed in creating hard links to directories. This does not apply to symbolic links in

any case.

By default, existing files cannot be replaced by links. The **-i** option causes the user to be queried about replacing existing files. The **-f** option causes existing files to be silently deleted, without querying. **-f** takes precedence.

The **-h** and **-n** options are identical and both exist for compatibility; either one indicates that if the target is a symlink then it should not be dereferenced. Typically this is used in combination with **-sf** so that if an existing link points to a directory then it will be removed, instead of followed. If this option is used with multiple filenames and the target is a symbolic link pointing to a directory then the result is an error.

mkdir [-p] [-m mode] dir ...

Creates directories. With the **-p** option, non-existing parent directories are first created if necessary, and there will be no complaint if the directory already exists. The **-m** option can be used to specify (in octal) a set of file permissions for the created directories, otherwise mode 777 modified by the current umask (see `umask(2)`) is used.

mv [-fi] filename dest

mv [-fi] filename ... dir

Moves files. In the first form, the specified filename is moved to the specified destination. In the second form, each of the filenames is taken in turn, and moved to a pathname in the specified directory that has the same last pathname component.

By default, the user will be queried before replacing any file that the user cannot write to, but writable files will be silently removed. The **-i** option causes the user to be queried about replacing any existing files. The **-f** option causes any existing files to be silently deleted, without querying. **-f** takes precedence.

Note that this `mv` will not move files across devices. Historical versions of `mv`, when actual renaming is impossible, fall

back on copying and removing files; if this behaviour is desired, use cp and rm manually. This may change in a future version.

`rm [-dfiRrs] filename ...`

Removes files and directories specified.

Normally, rm will not remove directories (except with the -R or -r options). The -d option causes rm to try removing directories with unlink (see `unlink(2)`), the same method used for files. Typically only the super-user can actually succeed in unlinking directories in this way. -d takes precedence over -R and -r.

By default, the user will be queried before removing any file that the user cannot write to, but writable files will be silently removed. The -i option causes the user to be queried about removing any files. The -f option causes files to be silently deleted, without querying, and suppresses all error indications. -f takes precedence.

The -R and -r options cause rm to recursively descend into directories, deleting all files in the directory before removing the directory with the `rmdir` system call (see `rmdir(2)`).

The -s option is a zsh extension to rm functionality. It enables paranoid behaviour, intended to avoid common security problems involving a root-run rm being tricked into removing files other than the ones intended. It will refuse to follow symbolic links, so that (for example) `rm /tmp/foo/passwd` can't accidentally remove `/etc/passwd` if `/tmp/foo` happens to be a link to `/etc`. It will also check where it is after leaving directories, so that a recursive removal of a deep directory tree can't end up recursively removing `/usr` as a result of directories being moved up the tree.

`rmdir dir ...`

Removes empty directories specified.

`sync` Calls the system call of the same name (see `sync(2)`), which

flushes dirty buffers to disk. It might return before the I/O has actually been completed.

THE ZSH/LANGINFO MODULE

The zsh/langinfo module makes available one parameter:

`langinfo`

An associative array that maps langinfo elements to their values.

Your implementation may support a number of the following keys:

CODESET, D_T_FMT, D_FMT, T_FMT, RADIXCHAR, THOUSEP, YESEXPR, NOEXPR, CRNCYSTR, ABDAY_{1..7}, DAY_{1..7}, ABMON_{1..12}, MON_{1..12}, T_FMT_AMPM, AM_STR, PM_STR, ERA, ERA_D_FMT, ERA_D_T_FMT, ERA_T_FMT, ALT_DIGITS

THE ZSH/MAPFILE MODULE

The zsh/mapfile module provides one special associative array parameter of the same name.

`mapfile`

This associative array takes as keys the names of files; the resulting value is the content of the file. The value is treated identically to any other text coming from a parameter. The value may also be assigned to, in which case the file in question is written (whether or not it originally existed); or an element may be unset, which will delete the file in question.

For example, `vared mapfile[myfile]' works as expected, editing the file `myfile'.

When the array is accessed as a whole, the keys are the names of files in the current directory, and the values are empty (to save a huge overhead in memory). Thus \${(k)mapfile} has the same effect as the glob operator *(D), since files beginning with a dot are not special. Care must be taken with expressions such as `rm ${(k)mapfile}`, which will delete every file in the current directory without the usual `rm *' test.

The parameter `mapfile` may be made read-only; in that case, files referenced may not be written or deleted.

A file may conveniently be read into an array as one line per element with the form `array=("\${(f@)mapfile[filename]}")'. The double quotes and the `@' are necessary to prevent empty lines from being removed. Note that if the file ends with a newline, the shell will split on the final newline, generating an additional empty field; this can be suppressed by using `array=("\${(f@)\${mapfile[filename]}%'\\n'}")'.

Limitations

Although reading and writing of the file in question is efficiently handled, zsh's internal memory management may be arbitrarily baroque; however, mapfile is usually very much more efficient than anything involving a loop. Note in particular that the whole contents of the file will always reside physically in memory when accessed (possibly multiple times, due to standard parameter substitution operations). In particular, this means handling of sufficiently long files (greater than the machine's swap space, or than the range of the pointer type) will be incorrect.

No errors are printed or flagged for non-existent, unreadable, or unwriteable files, as the parameter mechanism is too low in the shell execution hierarchy to make this convenient.

It is unfortunate that the mechanism for loading modules does not yet allow the user to specify the name of the shell parameter to be given the special behaviour.

THE ZSH/MATHFUNC MODULE

The zsh/mathfunc module provides standard mathematical functions for use when evaluating mathematical formulae. The syntax agrees with normal C and FORTRAN conventions, for example,

```
(( f = sin(0.3) ))
```

assigns the sine of 0.3 to the parameter f.

Most functions take floating point arguments and return a floating point value. However, any necessary conversions from or to integer type will be performed automatically by the shell. Apart from atan with a second argument and the abs, int and float functions, all functions

tions behave as noted in the manual page for the corresponding C func?

tion, except that any arguments out of range for the function in ques?

tion will be detected by the shell and an error reported.

The following functions take a single floating point argument: acos,

acosh, asin, asinh, atan, atanh, cbrt, ceil, cos, cosh, erf, erfc, exp,

expm1, fabs, floor, gamma, j0, j1, lgamma, log, log10, log1p, log2,

logb, sin, sinh, sqrt, tan, tanh, y0, y1. The atan function can op?

tionally take a second argument, in which case it behaves like the C

function atan2. The ilogb function takes a single floating point argu?

ment, but returns an integer.

The function signgam takes no arguments, and returns an integer, which

is the C variable of the same name, as described in gamma(3). Note

that it is therefore only useful immediately after a call to gamma or

lgamma. Note also that `signgam()' and `signgam' are distinct expres?

sions.

The functions min, max, and sum are defined not in this module but in

the zmathfunc autoloadable function, described in the section `Mathe?

matical Functions' in zshcontrib(1).

The following functions take two floating point arguments: copysign,

fmod, hypot, nextafter.

The following take an integer first argument and a floating point sec?

ond argument: jn, yn.

The following take a floating point first argument and an integer sec?

ond argument: ldexp, scalb.

The function abs does not convert the type of its single argument; it

returns the absolute value of either a floating point number or an in?

teger. The functions float and int convert their arguments into a

floating point or integer value (by truncation) respectively.

Note that the C pow function is available in ordinary math evaluation

as the `***' operator and is not provided here.

The function rand48 is available if your system's mathematical library

has the function erand48(3). It returns a pseudo-random floating point

number between 0 and 1. It takes a single string optional argument.

If the argument is not present, the random number seed is initialised by three calls to the rand(3) function --- this produces the same random numbers as the next three values of \$RANDOM.

If the argument is present, it gives the name of a scalar parameter where the current random number seed will be stored. On the first call, the value must contain at least twelve hexadecimal digits (the remainder of the string is ignored), or the seed will be initialised in the same manner as for a call to rand48 with no argument. Subsequent calls to rand48(param) will then maintain the seed in the parameter param as a string of twelve hexadecimal digits, with no base signifier.

The random number sequences for different parameters are completely independent, and are also independent from that used by calls to rand48 with no argument.

For example, consider

```
print $(( rand48(seed) ))  
print $(( rand48() ))  
print $(( rand48(seed) ))
```

Assuming \$seed does not exist, it will be initialised by the first call. In the second call, the default seed is initialised; note, however, that because of the properties of rand() there is a correlation between the seeds used for the two initialisations, so for more secure uses, you should generate your own 12-byte seed. The third call returns to the same sequence of random numbers used in the first call, unaffected by the intervening rand48().

THE ZSH/NEARCOLOR MODULE

The zsh/nearcolor module replaces colours specified as hex triplets with the nearest colour in the 88 or 256 colour palettes that are widely used by terminal emulators. By default, 24-bit true colour escape codes are generated when colours are specified using hex triplets. These are not supported by all terminals. The purpose of this module is to make it easier to define colour preferences in a form that can work across a range of terminal emulators.

Aside from the default colour, the ANSI standard for terminal escape

codes provides for eight colours. The bright attribute brings this to sixteen. These basic colours are commonly used in terminal applications due to being widely supported. Expanded 88 and 256 colour palettes are also common and, while the first sixteen colours vary somewhat between terminals and configurations, these add a generally consistent and predictable set of colours.

In order to use the zsh/nearcolor module, it only needs to be loaded.

Thereafter, whenever a colour is specified using a hex triplet, it will be compared against each of the available colours and the closest will be selected. The first sixteen colours are never matched in this process due to being unpredictable.

It isn't possible to reliably detect support for true colour in the terminal emulator. It is therefore recommended to be selective in loading the zsh/nearcolor module. For example, the following checks the COLORTERM environment variable:

```
[[ $COLORTERM = *(24bit|truecolor)* ]] || zmodload zsh/nearcolor
```

Note that some terminals accept the true color escape codes but map them internally to a more limited palette in a similar manner to the zsh/nearcolor module.

THE ZSH/NEWUSER MODULE

The zsh/newuser module is loaded at boot if it is available, the RCS option is set, and the PRIVILEGED option is not set (all three are true by default). This takes place immediately after commands in the global zshenv file (typically /etc/zshenv), if any, have been executed. If the module is not available it is silently ignored by the shell; the module may safely be removed from \$MODULE_PATH by the administrator if it is not required.

On loading, the module tests if any of the start-up files .zshenv, .zprofile, .zshrc or .zlogin exist in the directory given by the environment variable ZDOTDIR, or the user's home directory if that is not set. The test is not performed and the module halts processing if the shell was in an emulation mode (i.e. had been invoked as some other shell than zsh).

If none of the start-up files were found, the module then looks for the file `newuser` first in a sitewide directory, usually the parent directory of the `site-functions` directory, and if that is not found the module searches in a version-specific directory, usually the parent of the `functions` directory containing version-specific functions. (These directories can be configured when `zsh` is built using the `--enable-site-scriptdir=dir` and `--enable-scriptdir=dir` flags to configure, respectively; the defaults are `prefix/share/zsh` and `prefix/share/zsh/$ZSH_VERSION` where the default prefix is `/usr/local`.)

If the file `newuser` is found, it is then sourced in the same manner as a start-up file. The file is expected to contain code to install start-up files for the user, however any valid shell code will be executed.

The `zsh/newuser` module is then unconditionally unloaded.

Note that it is possible to achieve exactly the same effect as the `zsh/newuser` module by adding code to `/etc/zshenv`. The module exists simply to allow the shell to make arrangements for new users without the need for intervention by package maintainers and system administrators.

The script supplied with the module invokes the shell function `zsh-newuser-install`. This may be invoked directly by the user even if the `zsh/newuser` module is disabled. Note, however, that if the module is not installed the function will not be installed either. The function is documented in the section `User Configuration Functions in zsh-contrib(1)`.

THE ZSH/PARAMETER MODULE

The `zsh/parameter` module gives access to some of the internal hash tables used by the shell by defining some special parameters. options

The keys for this associative array are the names of the options that can be set and unset using the `setopt` and `unsetopt` builtins. The value of each key is either the string `on` if the option is currently set, or the string `off` if the option is un?

set. Setting a key to one of these strings is like setting or unsetting the option, respectively. Unsetting a key in this array is like setting it to the value off.

commands

This array gives access to the command hash table. The keys are the names of external commands, the values are the pathnames of the files that would be executed when the command would be invoked. Setting a key in this array defines a new entry in this table in the same way as with the hash builtin. Unsetting a key as in `unset "commands[foo]"' removes the entry for the given key from the command hash table.

functions

This associative array maps names of enabled functions to their definitions. Setting a key in it is like defining a function with the name given by the key and the body given by the value. Unsetting a key removes the definition for the function named by the key.

dis_functions

Like functions but for disabled functions.

functions_source

This readonly associative array maps names of enabled functions to the name of the file containing the source of the function.

For an autoloaded function that has already been loaded, or marked for autoload with an absolute path, or that has had its path resolved with `functions -r', this is the file found for autoloading, resolved to an absolute path.

For a function defined within the body of a script or sourced file, this is the name of that file. In this case, this is the exact path originally used to that file, which may be a relative path.

For any other function, including any defined at an interactive prompt or an autoload function whose path has not yet been resolved, this is the empty string. However, the hash element is

reported as defined just so long as the function is present:

the keys to this hash are the same as those to \$functions.

dis_functions_source

Like functions_source but for disabled functions.

builtins

This associative array gives information about the builtin com? mands currently enabled. The keys are the names of the builtin commands and the values are either 'undefined' for builtin com? mands that will automatically be loaded from a module if invoked or 'defined' for builtin commands that are already loaded.

dis_builtins

Like builtins but for disabled builtin commands.

reswords

This array contains the enabled reserved words.

dis_reswords

Like reswords but for disabled reserved words.

patchars

This array contains the enabled pattern characters.

dis_patchars

Like patchars but for disabled pattern characters.

aliases

This maps the names of the regular aliases currently enabled to their expansions.

dis_aliases

Like aliases but for disabled regular aliases.

galiases

Like aliases, but for global aliases.

dis_galiases

Like galiases but for disabled global aliases.

saliases

Like raliases, but for suffix aliases.

dis_saliases

Like saliases but for disabled suffix aliases.

parameters

The keys in this associative array are the names of the parameters currently defined. The values are strings describing the type of the parameter, in the same format used by the `t` parameter flag, see `zshexpn(1)`. Setting or unsetting keys in this array is not possible.

modules

An associative array giving information about modules. The keys are the names of the modules loaded, registered to be autoloaded, or aliased. The value says which state the named module is in and is one of the strings `loaded', `autoloaded', or `alias:name', where name is the name the module is aliased to.

Setting or unsetting keys in this array is not possible.

dirstack

A normal array holding the elements of the directory stack. Note that the output of the `dirs` builtin command includes one more directory, the current working directory.

history

This associative array maps history event numbers to the full history lines. Although it is presented as an associative array, the array of all values (`${history[@]}`) is guaranteed to be returned in order from most recent to oldest history event, that is, by decreasing history event number.

historywords

A special array containing the words stored in the history.

These also appear in most to least recent order.

jobdirs

This associative array maps job numbers to the directories from which the job was started (which may not be the current directory of the job).

The keys of the associative arrays are usually valid job numbers, and these are the values output with, for example, `${(k)jobdirs}`. Non-numeric job references may be used when

looking up a value; for example, \${jobdirs[%+]} refers to the current job.

jobtexts

This associative array maps job numbers to the texts of the command lines that were used to start the jobs.

Handling of the keys of the associative array is as described for jobdirs above.

jobstates

This associative array gives information about the states of the jobs currently known. The keys are the job numbers and the values are strings of the form `job-state:mark:pid=state...'. The job-state gives the state the whole job is currently in, one of `running', `suspended', or `done'. The mark is `+' for the current job, `-' for the previous job and empty otherwise. This is followed by one `:pid=state' for every process in the job. The pids are, of course, the process IDs and the state describes the state of that process.

Handling of the keys of the associative array is as described for jobdirs above.

nameddirs

This associative array maps the names of named directories to the pathnames they stand for.

userdirs

This associative array maps user names to the pathnames of their home directories.

usergroups

This associative array maps names of system groups of which the current user is a member to the corresponding group identifiers.

The contents are the same as the groups output by the id command.

funcfiletrace

This array contains the absolute line numbers and corresponding file names for the point where the current function, sourced

file, or (if EVAL_LINENO is set) eval command was called. The array is of the same length as funcsourcetrace and functrace, but differs from funcsourcetrace in that the line and file are the point of call, not the point of definition, and differs from functrace in that all values are absolute line numbers in files, rather than relative to the start of a function, if any.

funcsourcetrace

This array contains the file names and line numbers of the points where the functions, sourced files, and (if EVAL_LINENO is set) eval commands currently being executed were defined. The line number is the line where the 'function name' or 'name ()' started. In the case of an autoloaded function the line number is reported as zero. The format of each element is file? name:lineno.

For functions autoloaded from a file in native zsh format, where only the body of the function occurs in the file, or for files that have been executed by the source or `.' builtins, the trace information is shown as filename:0, since the entire file is the definition. The source file name is resolved to an absolute path when the function is loaded or the path to it otherwise resolved.

Most users will be interested in the information in the func? filetrace array instead.

funcstack

This array contains the names of the functions, sourced files, and (if EVAL_LINENO is set) eval commands currently being executed. The first element is the name of the function using the parameter.

The standard shell array zsh_eval_context can be used to determine the type of shell construct being executed at each depth: note, however, that is in the opposite order, with the most recent item last, and it is more detailed, for example including an entry for toplevel, the main shell code being executed either

interactively or from a script, which is not present in \$func?

stack.

functrace

This array contains the names and line numbers of the callers corresponding to the functions currently being executed. The format of each element is name:lineno. Callers are also shown for sourced files; the caller is the point where the source or `.' command was executed.

THE ZSH/PCRE MODULE

The zsh/pcre module makes some commands available as builtins:

pcre_compile [-aimxs] PCRE

Compiles a perl-compatible regular expression.

Option -a will force the pattern to be anchored. Option -i will compile a case-insensitive pattern. Option -m will compile a multi-line pattern; that is, ^ and \$ will match newlines within the pattern. Option -x will compile an extended pattern, wherein whitespace and # comments are ignored. Option -s makes the dot metacharacter match all characters, including those that indicate newline.

pcre_study

Studies the previously-compiled PCRE which may result in faster matching.

pcre_match [-v var] [-a arr] [-n offset] [-b] string

Returns successfully if string matches the previously-compiled PCRE.

Upon successful match, if the expression captures substrings within parentheses, pcre_match will set the array match to those substrings, unless the -a option is given, in which case it will set the array arr. Similarly, the variable MATCH will be set to the entire matched portion of the string, unless the -v option is given, in which case the variable var will be set. No variables are altered if there is no successful match. A -n option starts searching for a match from the byte offset position in

string. If the -b option is given, the variable ZPCRE_OP will be set to an offset pair string, representing the byte offset positions of the entire matched portion within the string. For example, a ZPCRE_OP set to "32 45" indicates that the matched portion began on byte offset 32 and ended on byte offset 44. Here, byte offset position 45 is the position directly after the matched portion. Keep in mind that the byte position isn't necessarily the same as the character position when UTF-8 characters are involved. Consequently, the byte offset positions are only to be relied on in the context of using them for subsequent searches on string, using an offset position as an argument to the -n option. This is mostly used to implement the "find all non-overlapping matches" functionality.

A simple example of "find all non-overlapping matches":

```
string="The following zip codes: 78884 90210 99513"
pcre_compile -m "\d{5}"
accum=()
pcre_match -b -- $string
while [[ $? -eq 0 ]] do
    b=(${=ZPCRE_OP})
    accum+=$MATCH
    pcre_match -b -n ${b[2]} -- $string
done
print -l $accum
```

The zsh/pcre module makes available the following test condition:

```
expr -pcre-match pcre
```

Matches a string against a perl-compatible regular expression.

For example,

```
[[ "$text" -pcre-match ^d+$ ]] &&
print text variable contains only "d's".
```

If the REMATCH_PCRE option is set, the =~ operator is equivalent to -pcre-match, and the NO_CASE_MATCH option may be used. Note that NO_CASE_MATCH never applies to the pcre_match builtin, in?

stead use the `-i` switch of `pcre_compile`.

THE ZSH/PARAM/PRIVATE MODULE

The `zsh/param/private` module is used to create parameters whose scope is limited to the current function body, and not to other functions called by the current function.

This module provides a single autoloaded builtin:

```
private [ {+|-}AHUahlprtux ] [ {+|-}EFLRZi [ n ] ] [ name[=value] ... ]
```

The private builtin accepts all the same options and arguments as local (`zshbuiltins(1)`) except for the `'-T'` option. Tied pa? rameters may not be made private.

If used at the top level (outside a function scope), private creates a normal parameter in the same manner as declare or typeset. A warning about this is printed if `WARN_CREATE_GLOBAL` is set (`zshoptions(1)`). Used inside a function scope, private creates a local parameter similar to one declared with local, except having special properties noted below.

Special parameters which expose or manipulate internal shell state, such as `ARGC`, `argv`, `COLUMNS`, `INES`, `UID`, `EUID`, `IFS`, `PROMPT`, `RANDOM`, `SECONDS`, etc., cannot be made private unless the `'-h'` option is used to hide the special meaning of the parameter. This may change in the future.

As with other typeset equivalents, private is both a builtin and a reserved word, so arrays may be assigned with parenthesized word list `name=(value...)` syntax. However, the reserved word `'private'` is not available until `zsh/param/private` is loaded, so care must be taken with order of execution and parsing for function definitions which use private. To compensate for this, the module also adds the option `'-P'` to the `'local'` builtin to declare private parameters.

For example, this construction fails if `zsh/param/private` has not yet been loaded when `'bad_declaration'` is defined:

```
bad_declaration() {  
    zmodload zsh/param/private  
    private array=( one two three )
```

```
}
```

This construction works because local is already a keyword, and the module is loaded before the statement is executed:

```
good_declaration() {  
    zmodload zsh/param/private  
    local -P array=( one two three )  
}
```

The following is usable in scripts but may have trouble with autoload:

```
zmodload zsh/param/private  
iffy_declaration() {  
    private array=( one two three )  
}
```

The private builtin may always be used with scalar assignments and for declarations without assignments.

Parameters declared with private have the following properties:

- ? Within the function body where it is declared, the parameter behaves as a local, except as noted above for tied or special parameters.
- ? The type of a parameter declared private cannot be changed in the scope where it was declared, even if the parameter is unset. Thus an array cannot be assigned to a private scalar, etc.
- ? Within any other function called by the declaring function, the private parameter does NOT hide other parameters of the same name, so for example a global parameter of the same name is visible and may be assigned or unset. This includes calls to anonymous functions, although that may also change in the future.
- ? An exported private remains in the environment of inner scopes but appears unset for the current shell in those scopes. Generally, exporting private parameters should be avoided.

Note that this differs from the static scope defined by compiled languages derived from C, in that a new call to the same function creates a new scope, i.e., the parameter is still associated with the call

stack rather than with the function definition. It differs from ksh
'typeset -S' because the syntax used to define the function has no
bearing on whether the parameter scope is respected.

THE ZSH/REGEX MODULE

The zsh/regex module makes available the following test condition:

`expr -regex-match regex`

Matches a string against a POSIX extended regular expression.

On successful match, matched portion of the string will normally
be placed in the MATCH variable. If there are any capturing
parentheses within the regex, then the match array variable will
contain those. If the match is not successful, then the vari?
ables will not be altered.

For example,

```
[[ alphabetical -regex-match ^a([a]+)a([a]+)a ]] &&  
print -l $MATCH X $match
```

If the option REMATCH_PCRE is not set, then the `=~` operator will
automatically load this module as needed and will invoke the
`-regex-match` operator.

If `BASH_REMATCH` is set, then the array `BASH_REMATCH` will be set
instead of `MATCH` and `match`.

THE ZSH/SCHED MODULE

The zsh/sched module makes available one builtin command and one parameter.

`sched [-o] [+][hh:mm[:ss]] command ...`

`sched [-o] [+][seconds] command ...`

`sched [-item]`

Make an entry in the scheduled list of commands to execute. The
time may be specified in either absolute or relative time, and
either as hours, minutes and (optionally) seconds separated by a
colon, or seconds alone. An absolute number of seconds indicates
the time since the epoch (1970/01/01 00:00); this is useful in
combination with the features in the zsh/datetime module,
see the zsh/datetime module entry in `zshmodules(1)`.

With no arguments, prints the list of scheduled commands. If the scheduled command has the -o flag set, this is shown at the start of the command.

With the argument ` -item', removes the given item from the list.

The numbering of the list is continuous and entries are in time order, so the numbering can change when entries are added or deleted.

Commands are executed either immediately before a prompt, or while the shell's line editor is waiting for input. In the latter case it is useful to be able to produce output that does not interfere with the line being edited. Providing the option -o causes the shell to clear the command line before the event and redraw it afterwards. This should be used with any scheduled event that produces visible output to the terminal; it is not needed, for example, with output that updates a terminal emulator's title bar.

To effect changes to the editor buffer when an event executes, use the `zle' command with no arguments to test whether the editor is active, and if it is, then use `zle widget' to access the editor via the named widget.

The sched builtin is not made available by default when the shell starts in a mode emulating another shell. It can be made available with the command `zmodload -F zsh/sched b:sched'.

`zsh_scheduled_events`

A readonly array corresponding to the events scheduled by the sched builtin. The indices of the array correspond to the numbers shown when sched is run with no arguments (provided that the KSH_ARRAYS option is not set). The value of the array consists of the scheduled time in seconds since the epoch (see the section `The zsh/datetime Module' for facilities for using this number), followed by a colon, followed by any options (which may be empty but will be preceded by a `-' otherwise), followed by a colon, followed by the command to be executed.

The `sched` builtin should be used for manipulating the events.

Note that this will have an immediate effect on the contents of the array, so that indices may become invalid.

THE ZSH/NET/SOCKET MODULE

The zsh/net/socket module makes available one builtin command:

`zsocket` [`-altv`] [`-d fd`] [`args`]

`zsocket` is implemented as a builtin to allow full use of shell command line editing, file I/O, and job control mechanisms.

Outbound Connections

`zsocket` [`-v`] [`-d fd`] `filename`

Open a new Unix domain connection to `filename`. The shell parameter `REPLY` will be set to the file descriptor associated with that connection. Currently, only stream connections are supported.

If `-d` is specified, its argument will be taken as the target file descriptor for the connection.

In order to elicit more verbose output, use `-v`.

File descriptors can be closed with normal shell syntax when no longer needed, for example:

```
exec {REPLY}>&-
```

Inbound Connections

`zsocket -l` [`-v`] [`-d fd`] `filename`

`zsocket -l` will open a socket listening on `filename`. The shell parameter `REPLY` will be set to the file descriptor associated with that listener. The file descriptor remains open in subshells and forked external executables.

If `-d` is specified, its argument will be taken as the target file descriptor for the connection.

In order to elicit more verbose output, use `-v`.

`zsocket -a` [`-tv`] [`-d targetfd`] `listenfd`

`zsocket -a` will accept an incoming connection to the socket associated with `listenfd`. The shell parameter `REPLY` will be set to the file descriptor associated with the inbound connection.

The file descriptor remains open in subshells and forked external executables.

If -d is specified, its argument will be taken as the target file descriptor for the connection.

If -t is specified, zsocket will return if no incoming connection is pending. Otherwise it will wait for one.

In order to elicit more verbose output, use -v.

THE ZSH/STAT MODULE

The zsh/stat module makes available one builtin command under two possible names:

`zstat [-gnNolLTrs] [-f fd] [-H hash] [-A array] [-F fmt]`

`[+element] [file ...]`

`stat ...`

The command acts as a front end to the `stat` system call (see `stat(2)`). The same command is provided with two names; as the name `stat` is often used by an external command it is recommended that only the `zstat` form of the command is used. This can be arranged by loading the module with the command ``zmodload -F zsh/stat b:zstat``.

If the `stat` call fails, the appropriate system error message is printed and status 1 is returned. The fields of `struct stat` give information about the files provided as arguments to the command. In addition to those available from the `stat` call, an extra element `'link'` is provided. These elements are:

`device` The number of the device on which the file resides.

`inode` The unique number of the file on this device (`'inode'` number).

`mode` The mode of the file; that is, the file's type and access permissions. With the `-s` option, this will be returned as a string corresponding to the first column in the display of the `ls -l` command.

`nlink` The number of hard links to the file.

`uid` The user ID of the owner of the file. With the `-s` op?

tion, this is displayed as a user name.

gid The group ID of the file. With the -s option, this is displayed as a group name.

rdev The raw device number. This is only useful for special devices.

size The size of the file in bytes.

atime

mtime

ctime The last access, modification and inode change times of the file, respectively, as the number of seconds since midnight GMT on 1st January, 1970. With the -s option, these are printed as strings for the local time zone; the format can be altered with the -F option, and with the -g option the times are in GMT.

blksize

The number of bytes in one allocation block on the device on which the file resides.

block The number of disk blocks used by the file.

link If the file is a link and the -L option is in effect, this contains the name of the file linked to, otherwise it is empty. Note that if this element is selected (`zstat +link") then the -L option is automatically used.

A particular element may be selected by including its name preceded by a '+' in the option list; only one element is allowed.

The element may be shortened to any unique set of leading characters. Otherwise, all elements will be shown for all files.

Options:

-A array

Instead of displaying the results on standard output, as? sign them to an array, one struct stat element per array element for each file in order. In this case neither the name of the element nor the name of the files appears in

array unless the -t or -n options were given, respectively. If -t is given, the element name appears as a prefix to the appropriate array element; if -n is given, the file name appears as a separate array element preceding all the others. Other formatting options are respected.

-H hash

Similar to -A, but instead assign the values to hash. The keys are the elements listed above. If the -n option is provided then the name of the file is included in the hash with key name.

-f fd Use the file on file descriptor fd instead of named files; no list of file names is allowed in this case.

-F fmt Supplies a strftime (see strftime(3)) string for the formatting of the time elements. The format string supports all of the zsh extensions described in the section EXPANSION OF PROMPT SEQUENCES in zshmisc(1). The -s option is implied.

-g Show the time elements in the GMT time zone. The -s option is implied.

-l List the names of the type elements (to standard output or an array as appropriate) and return immediately; arguments, and options other than -A, are ignored.

-L Perform an lstat (see lstat(2)) rather than a stat system call. In this case, if the file is a link, information about the link itself rather than the target file is returned. This option is required to make the link element useful. It's important to note that this is the exact opposite from ls(1), etc.

-n Always show the names of files. Usually these are only shown when output is to standard output and there is more than one file in the list.

-N Never show the names of files.

- o If a raw file mode is printed, show it in octal, which is more useful for human consumption than the default of decimal. A leading zero will be printed in this case.
Note that this does not affect whether a raw or formatted file mode is shown, which is controlled by the -r and -s options, nor whether a mode is shown at all.
- r Print raw data (the default format) alongside string data (the -s format); the string data appears in parentheses after the raw data.
- s Print mode, uid, gid and the three time elements as strings instead of numbers. In each case the format is like that of ls -l.
- t Always show the type names for the elements of struct stat. Usually these are only shown when output is to standard output and no individual element has been selected.
- T Never show the type names of the struct stat elements.

THE ZSH/SYSTEM MODULE

The zsh/system module makes available various builtin commands and parameters.

Builtins

`syserror [-e errvar] [-p prefix] [errno | errname]`

This command prints out the error message associated with errno, a system error number, followed by a newline to standard error.

Instead of the error number, a name errname, for example ENOENT, may be used. The set of names is the same as the contents of the array errnos, see below.

If the string prefix is given, it is printed in front of the error message, with no intervening space.

If errvar is supplied, the entire message, without a newline, is assigned to the parameter names errvar and nothing is output. A return status of 0 indicates the message was successfully printed (although it may not be useful if the error number was

out of the system's range), a return status of 1 indicates an error in the parameters, and a return status of 2 indicates the error name was not recognised (no message is printed for this).

sysopen [-arw] [-m permissions] [-o options]

-u fd file

This command opens a file. The -r, -w and -a flags indicate whether the file should be opened for reading, writing and appending, respectively. The -m option allows the initial permissions to use when creating a file to be specified in octal form.

The file descriptor is specified with -u. Either an explicit file descriptor in the range 0 to 9 can be specified or a variable name can be given to which the file descriptor number will be assigned.

The -o option allows various system specific options to be specified as a comma-separated list. The following is a list of possible options. Note that, depending on the system, some may not be available.

cloexec

mark file to be closed when other programs are executed (else the file descriptor remains open in subshells and forked external executables)

create

creat create file if it does not exist

excl create file, error if it already exists

noatime

suppress updating of the file atime

nofollow

fail if file is a symbolic link

sync request that writes wait until data has been physically written

truncate

trunc truncate file to size 0

To close the file, use one of the following:

```
exec {fd}<&-
exec {fd}>&-
sysread [ -c countvar ] [ -i infd ] [ -o outfd ]
[ -s bufsize ] [ -t timeout ] [ param ]
```

Perform a single system read from file descriptor infd, or zero if that is not given. The result of the read is stored in param or REPLY if that is not given. If countvar is given, the number of bytes read is assigned to the parameter named by countvar.

The maximum number of bytes read is bufsize or 8192 if that is not given, however the command returns as soon as any number of bytes was successfully read.

If timeout is given, it specifies a timeout in seconds, which may be zero to poll the file descriptor. This is handled by the poll system call if available, otherwise the select system call if available.

If outfd is given, an attempt is made to write all the bytes just read to the file descriptor outfd. If this fails, because of a system error other than EINTR or because of an internal zsh error during an interrupt, the bytes read but not written are stored in the parameter named by param if supplied (no default is used in this case), and the number of bytes read but not written is stored in the parameter named by countvar if that is supplied. If it was successful, countvar contains the full number of bytes transferred, as usual, and param is not set.

The error EINTR (interrupted system call) is handled internally so that shell interrupts are transparent to the caller. Any other error causes a return.

The possible return statuses are

- 0 At least one byte of data was successfully read and, if appropriate, written.
- 1 There was an error in the parameters to the command.

This is the only error for which a message is printed to standard error.

- 2 There was an error on the read, or on polling the input file descriptor for a timeout. The parameter ERRNO gives the error.
- 3 Data were successfully read, but there was an error writing them to outfd. The parameter ERRNO gives the error.
- 4 The attempt to read timed out. Note this does not set ERRNO as this is not a system error.
- 5 No system error occurred, but zero bytes were read. This usually indicates end of file. The parameters are set according to the usual rules; no write to outfd is attempted.

sysseek [-u fd] [-w start|end|current] offset

The current file position at which future reads and writes will take place is adjusted to the specified byte offset. The offset is evaluated as a math expression. The -u option allows the file descriptor to be specified. By default the offset is specified relative to the start or the file but, with the -w option, it is possible to specify that the offset should be relative to the current position or the end of the file.

syswrite [-c countvar] [-o outfd] data

The data (a single string of bytes) are written to the file descriptor outfd, or 1 if that is not given, using the write system call. Multiple write operations may be used if the first does not write all the data.

If countvar is given, the number of bytes written is stored in the parameter named by countvar; this may not be the full length of data if an error occurred.

The error EINTR (interrupted system call) is handled internally by retrying; otherwise an error causes the command to return. For example, if the file descriptor is set to non-blocking output, an error EAGAIN (on some systems, EWOULDBLOCK) may result in the command returning early.

The return status may be 0 for success, 1 for an error in the

parameters to the command, or 2 for an error on the write; no error message is printed in the last case, but the parameter ER?

RNO will reflect the error that occurred.

```
zsystem flock [-t timeout] [-f var] [-er] file
```

```
zsystem flock -u fd_expr
```

The builtin zsystem's subcommand flock performs advisory file locking (via the fcntl(2) system call) over the entire contents of the given file. This form of locking requires the processes accessing the file to cooperate; its most obvious use is between two instances of the shell itself.

In the first form the named file, which must already exist, is locked by opening a file descriptor to the file and applying a lock to the file descriptor. The lock terminates when the shell process that created the lock exits; it is therefore often convenient to create file locks within subshells, since the lock is automatically released when the subshell exits. Note that use of the print builtin with the -u option will, as a side effect, release the lock, as will redirection to the file in the shell holding the lock. To work around this use a subshell, e.g. `(print message) >> file'. Status 0 is returned if the lock succeeds, else status 1.

In the second form the file descriptor given by the arithmetic expression fd_expr is closed, releasing a lock. The file descriptor can be queried by using the '-f var' form during the lock; on a successful lock, the shell variable var is set to the file descriptor used for locking. The lock will be released if the file descriptor is closed by any other means, for example using `exec {var}>&-'; however, the form described here performs a safety check that the file descriptor is in use for file locking.

By default the shell waits indefinitely for the lock to succeed.

The option -t timeout specifies a timeout for the lock in seconds; currently this must be an integer. The shell will attempt

to lock the file once a second during this period. If the `at?` tempt times out, status 2 is returned.

If the option `-e` is given, the file descriptor for the lock is preserved when the shell uses `exec` to start a new process; otherwise it is closed at that point and the lock released.

If the option `-r` is given, the lock is only for reading, otherwise it is for reading and writing. The file descriptor is opened accordingly.

`zsystem` supports subcommand

The builtin `zsystem`'s subcommand supports tests whether a given subcommand is supported. It returns status 0 if so, else status 1. It operates silently unless there was a syntax error (i.e. the wrong number of arguments), in which case status 255 is returned. Status 1 can indicate one of two things: subcommand is known but not supported by the current operating system, or subcommand is not known (possibly because this is an older version of the shell before it was implemented).

Math Functions

`systell(fd)`

The `systell` math function returns the current file position for the file descriptor passed as an argument.

Parameters

`errno`s A readonly array of the names of errors defined on the system.

These are typically macros defined in C by including the system header file `errno.h`. The index of each name (assuming the option `KSH_ARRAYS` is unset) corresponds to the error number. Error numbers `num` before the last known error which have no name are given the name `Enum` in the array.

Note that aliases for errors are not handled; only the canonical name is used.

`sysparams`

A readonly associative array. The keys are:

`pid` Returns the process ID of the current process, even in

subshells. Compare \$\$, which returns the process ID of the main shell process.

ppid Returns the process ID of the parent of the current process, even in subshells. Compare \$PPID, which returns the process ID of the parent of the main shell process.

procsubstpid

Returns the process ID of the last process started for process substitution, i.e. the <(...) and >(...) expansions.

THE ZSH/NET/TCP MODULE

The zsh/net/tcp module makes available one builtin command:

`ztcp [-acfLtv] [-d fd] [args]`

ztcp is implemented as a builtin to allow full use of shell command line editing, file I/O, and job control mechanisms.

If ztcp is run with no options, it will output the contents of its session table.

If it is run with only the option -L, it will output the contents of the session table in a format suitable for automatic parsing. The option is ignored if given with a command to open or close a session. The output consists of a set of lines, one per session, each containing the following elements separated by spaces:

File descriptor

The file descriptor in use for the connection. For normal inbound (I) and outbound (O) connections this may be read and written by the usual shell mechanisms. However, it should only be closed with `ztcp -c'.

Connection type

A letter indicating how the session was created:

Z A session created with the zftp command.

L A connection opened for listening with `ztcp -l'.

I An inbound connection accepted with `ztcp -a'.

O An outbound connection created with `ztcp host

...'.

The local host

This is usually set to an all-zero IP address as the address of the localhost is irrelevant.

The local port

This is likely to be zero unless the connection is for listening.

The remote host

This is the fully qualified domain name of the peer, if available, else an IP address. It is an all-zero IP address for a session opened for listening.

The remote port

This is zero for a connection opened for listening.

Outbound Connections

`ztcp [-v] [-d fd] host [port]`

Open a new TCP connection to host. If the port is omitted, it will default to port 23. The connection will be added to the session table and the shell parameter REPLY will be set to the file descriptor associated with that connection.

If -d is specified, its argument will be taken as the target file descriptor for the connection.

In order to elicit more verbose output, use -v.

Inbound Connections

`ztcp -l [-v] [-d fd] port`

`ztcp -l` will open a socket listening on TCP port. The socket will be added to the session table and the shell parameter REPLY will be set to the file descriptor associated with that listener.

If -d is specified, its argument will be taken as the target file descriptor for the connection.

In order to elicit more verbose output, use -v.

`ztcp -a [-tv] [-d targetfd] listenfd`

`ztcp -a` will accept an incoming connection to the port associated with listenfd.

ated with `listenfd`. The connection will be added to the session table and the shell parameter `REPLY` will be set to the file descriptor associated with the inbound connection.

If `-d` is specified, its argument will be taken as the target file descriptor for the connection.

If `-t` is specified, `ztcp` will return if no incoming connection is pending. Otherwise it will wait for one.

In order to elicit more verbose output, use `-v`.

Closing Connections

`ztcp -cf [-v] [fd]`

`ztcp -c [-v] [fd]`

`ztcp -c` will close the socket associated with `fd`. The socket will be removed from the session table. If `fd` is not specified, `ztcp` will close everything in the session table.

Normally, sockets registered by `zftp` (see `zshmodules(1)`) cannot be closed this way. In order to force such a socket closed, use `-f`.

In order to elicit more verbose output, use `-v`.

Example

Here is how to create a TCP connection between two instances of zsh.

We need to pick an unassigned port; here we use the randomly chosen 5123.

On host1,

```
zmodload zsh/net/tcp
ztcp -l 5123
listenfd=$REPLY
ztcp -a $listenfd
fd=$REPLY
```

The second from last command blocks until there is an incoming connection.

Now create a connection from host2 (which may, of course, be the same machine):

```
zmodload zsh/net/tcp
```

```
ztcp host1 5123
```

```
fd=$REPLY
```

Now on each host, \$fd contains a file descriptor for talking to the other. For example, on host1:

```
print This is a message >&$fd
```

and on host2:

```
read -r line <&$fd; print -r - $line
```

prints 'This is a message'.

To tidy up, on host1:

```
ztcp -c $listenfd
```

```
ztcp -c $fd
```

and on host2

```
ztcp -c $fd
```

THE ZSH/TERMCAP MODULE

The zsh/termcap module makes available one builtin command:

```
echotc cap [ arg ... ]
```

Output the termcap value corresponding to the capability cap, with optional arguments.

The zsh/termcap module makes available one parameter:

```
termcap
```

An associative array that maps termcap capability codes to their values.

THE ZSH/TERMINFO MODULE

The zsh/terminfo module makes available one builtin command:

```
echoti cap [ arg ]
```

Output the terminfo value corresponding to the capability cap, instantiated with arg if applicable.

The zsh/terminfo module makes available one parameter:

```
terminfo
```

An associative array that maps terminfo capability names to their values.

THE ZSH/ZFTP MODULE

The zsh/zftp module makes available one builtin command:

zftp subcommand [args]

The zsh/zftp module is a client for FTP (file transfer proto? col). It is implemented as a builtin to allow full use of shell command line editing, file I/O, and job control mechanisms. Of? ten, users will access it via shell functions providing a more powerful interface; a set is provided with the zsh distribution and is described in zshzftpsys(1). However, the zftp command is entirely usable in its own right.

All commands consist of the command name zftp followed by the name of a subcommand. These are listed below. The return sta? tus of each subcommand is supposed to reflect the success or failure of the remote operation. See a description of the vari? able ZFTP_VERBOSE for more information on how responses from the server may be printed.

Subcommands

open host[:port] [user [password [account]]]

Open a new FTP session to host, which may be the name of a TCP/IP connected host or an IP number in the standard dot nota? tion. If the argument is in the form host:port, open a connec? tion to TCP port port instead of the standard FTP port 21. This may be the name of a TCP service or a number: see the descrip? tion of ZFTP_PORT below for more information.

If IPv6 addresses in colon format are used, the host should be surrounded by quoted square brackets to distinguish it from the port, for example '[fe80::203:baff:fe02:8b56]'. For consistency this is allowed with all forms of host.

Remaining arguments are passed to the login subcommand. Note that if no arguments beyond host are supplied, open will not au? tomatically call login. If no arguments at all are supplied, open will use the parameters set by the params subcommand. After a successful open, the shell variables ZFTP_HOST, ZFTP_PORT, ZFTP_IP and ZFTP_SYSTEM are available; see 'Vari? ables' below.

login [name [password [account]]]

user [name [password [account]]]

Login the user name with parameters password and account. Any of the parameters can be omitted, and will be read from standard input if needed (name is always needed). If standard input is a terminal, a prompt for each one will be printed on standard error and password will not be echoed. If any of the parameters are not used, a warning message is printed.

After a successful login, the shell variables ZFTP_USER, ZFTP_ACCOUNT and ZFTP_PWD are available; see 'Variables' below.

This command may be re-issued when a user is already logged in, and the server will first be reinitialized for a new user.

params [host [user [password [account]]]]

params -

Store the given parameters for a later open command with no arguments. Only those given on the command line will be remembered. If no arguments are given, the parameters currently set are printed, although the password will appear as a line of stars; the return status is one if no parameters were set, zero otherwise.

Any of the parameters may be specified as a '?', which may need to be quoted to protect it from shell expansion. In this case, the appropriate parameter will be read from stdin as with the login subcommand, including special handling of password. If the '?' is followed by a string, that is used as the prompt for reading the parameter instead of the default message (any necessary punctuation and whitespace should be included at the end of the prompt). The first letter of the parameter (only) may be quoted with a '\'; hence an argument "\\$word" guarantees that the string from the shell parameter \$word will be treated literally, whether or not it begins with a '?'.

If instead a single '-' is given, the existing parameters, if any, are deleted. In that case, calling open with no arguments

will cause an error.

The list of parameters is not deleted after a close, however it will be deleted if the zsh/zftp module is unloaded.

For example,

`zftp params ftp.elsewhere.xx juser '?Password for juser: '`

will store the host `ftp.elsewhere.xx` and the user `juser` and then prompt the user for the corresponding password with the given prompt.

`test` Test the connection; if the server has reported that it has closed the connection (maybe due to a timeout), return status 2; if no connection was open anyway, return status 1; else return status 0. The test subcommand is silent, apart from messages printed by the `$ZFTP_VERBOSE` mechanism, or error messages if the connection closes. There is no network overhead for this test.

The test is only supported on systems with either the `select(2)` or `poll(2)` system calls; otherwise the message `not supported on this system' is printed instead.

The test subcommand will automatically be called at the start of any other subcommand for the current session when a connection is open.

`cd` directory

Change the remote directory to directory. Also alters the shell variable `ZFTP_PWD`.

`cdup` Change the remote directory to the one higher in the directory tree. Note that `cd ..` will also work correctly on non-UNIX systems.

`dir` [arg ...]

Give a (verbose) listing of the remote directory. The args are passed directly to the server. The command's behaviour is implementation dependent, but a UNIX server will typically interpret args as arguments to the `ls` command and with no arguments return the result of `'ls -l'`. The directory is listed to standard output.

`put`.

ls [arg ...]

Give a (short) listing of the remote directory. With no arg, produces a raw list of the files in the directory, one per line. Otherwise, up to vagaries of the server implementation, behaves similar to dir.

type [type]

Change the type for the transfer to type, or print the current type if type is absent. The allowed values are `A' (ASCII), `I' (Image, i.e. binary), or `B' (a synonym for `I').

The FTP default for a transfer is ASCII. However, if zftp finds that the remote host is a UNIX machine with 8-bit bytes, it will automatically switch to using binary for file transfers upon open. This can subsequently be overridden.

The transfer type is only passed to the remote host when a data connection is established; this command involves no network overhead.

ascii The same as type A.

binary The same as type I.

mode [S | B]

Set the mode type to stream (S) or block (B). Stream mode is the default; block mode is not widely supported.

remote file ...

local [file ...]

Print the size and last modification time of the remote or local files. If there is more than one item on the list, the name of the file is printed first. The first number is the file size, the second is the last modification time of the file in the format CCYYMMDDhhmmSS consisting of year, month, date, hour, minutes and seconds in GMT. Note that this format, including the length, is guaranteed, so that time strings can be directly compared via the [[builtin's < and > operators, even if they are too long to be represented as integers.

Not all servers support the commands for retrieving this information?

mation. In that case, the remote command will print nothing and return status 2, compared with status 1 for a file not found.

The local command (but not remote) may be used with no arguments, in which case the information comes from examining file descriptor zero. This is the same file as seen by a put command with no further redirection.

get file ...

Retrieve all files from the server, concatenating them and sending them to standard output.

put file ...

For each file, read a file from standard input and send that to the remote host with the given name.

append file ...

As put, but if the remote file already exists, data is appended to it instead of overwriting it.

getat file point

putat file point

appendat file point

Versions of get, put and append which will start the transfer at the given point in the remote file. This is useful for appending to an incomplete local file. However, note that this ability is not universally supported by servers (and is not quite the behaviour specified by the standard).

delete file ...

Delete the list of files on the server.

mkdir directory

Create a new directory directory on the server.

rmdir directory

Delete the directory directory on the server.

rename old-name new-name

Rename file old-name to new-name on the server.

site arg ...

Send a host-specific command to the server. You will probably

only need this if instructed by the server to use it.

quote arg ...

Send the raw FTP command sequence to the server. You should be familiar with the FTP command set as defined in RFC959 before doing this. Useful commands may include STAT and HELP. Note also the mechanism for returning messages as described for the variable ZFTP_VERBOSE below, in particular that all messages from the control connection are sent to standard error.

close

quit Close the current data connection. This unsets the shell param?

eters ZFTP_HOST, ZFTP_PORT, ZFTP_IP, ZFTP_SYSTEM, ZFTP_USER, ZFTP_ACCOUNT, ZFTP_PWD, ZFTP_TYPE and ZFTP_MODE.

session [sessname]

Allows multiple FTP sessions to be used at once. The name of the session is an arbitrary string of characters; the default session is called `default'. If this command is called without an argument, it will list all the current sessions; with an argument, it will either switch to the existing session called sessname, or create a new session of that name.

Each session remembers the status of the connection, the set of connection-specific shell parameters (the same set as are unset when a connection closes, as given in the description of close), and any user parameters specified with the params subcommand.

Changing to a previous session restores those values; changing to a new session initialises them in the same way as if zftp had just been loaded. The name of the current session is given by the parameter ZFTP_SESSION.

rmsession [sessname]

Delete a session; if a name is not given, the current session is deleted. If the current session is deleted, the earliest existing session becomes the new current session, otherwise the current session is not changed. If the session being deleted is the only one, a new session called `default' is created and be?

comes the current session; note that this is a new session even if the session being deleted is also called `default'. It is recommended that sessions not be deleted while background commands which use zftp are still active.

Parameters

The following shell parameters are used by zftp. Currently none of them are special.

ZFTP_TMOUT

Integer. The time in seconds to wait for a network operation to complete before returning an error. If this is not set when the module is loaded, it will be given the default value 60. A value of zero turns off timeouts. If a timeout occurs on the control connection it will be closed. Use a larger value if this occurs too frequently.

ZFTP_IP

Readonly. The IP address of the current connection in dot notation.

ZFTP_HOST

Readonly. The hostname of the current remote server. If the host was opened as an IP number, ZFTP_HOST contains that instead; this saves the overhead for a name lookup, as IP numbers are most commonly used when a nameserver is unavailable.

ZFTP_PORT

Readonly. The number of the remote TCP port to which the connection is open (even if the port was originally specified as a named service). Usually this is the standard FTP port, 21.

In the unlikely event that your system does not have the appropriate conversion functions, this appears in network byte order.

If your system is little-endian, the port then consists of two swapped bytes and the standard port will be reported as 5376.

In that case, numeric ports passed to zftp open will also need to be in this format.

ZFTP_SYSTEM

Readonly. The system type string returned by the server in re? sponse to an FTP SYST request. The most interesting case is a string beginning "UNIX Type: L8", which ensures maximum compatibility with a local UNIX host.

ZFTP_TYPE

Readonly. The type to be used for data transfers, either 'A' or 'I'. Use the type subcommand to change this.

ZFTP_USER

Readonly. The username currently logged in, if any.

ZFTP_ACCOUNT

Readonly. The account name of the current user, if any. Most servers do not require an account name.

ZFTP_PWD

Readonly. The current directory on the server.

ZFTP_CODE

Readonly. The three digit code of the last FTP reply from the server as a string. This can still be read after the connection is closed, and is not changed when the current session changes.

ZFTP_REPLY

Readonly. The last line of the last reply sent by the server. This can still be read after the connection is closed, and is not changed when the current session changes.

ZFTP_SESSION

Readonly. The name of the current FTP session; see the description of the session subcommand.

ZFTP_PREFS

A string of preferences for altering aspects of zftp's behaviour. Each preference is a single character. The following are defined:

P Passive: attempt to make the remote server initiate data transfers. This is slightly more efficient than sendport mode. If the letter S occurs later in the string, zftp will use sendport mode if passive mode is not available.

S Sendport: initiate transfers by the FTP PORT command.

If this occurs before any P in the string, passive mode will never be attempted.

D Dumb: use only the bare minimum of FTP commands. This prevents the variables ZFTP_SYSTEM and ZFTP_PWD from being set, and will mean all connections default to ASCII type. It may prevent ZFTP_SIZE from being set during a transfer if the server does not send it anyway (many servers do).

If ZFTP_PREFS is not set when zftp is loaded, it will be set to a default of 'PS', i.e. use passive mode if available, otherwise fall back to sendport mode.

ZFTP_VERBOSE

A string of digits between 0 and 5 inclusive, specifying which responses from the server should be printed. All responses go to standard error. If any of the numbers 1 to 5 appear in the string, raw responses from the server with reply codes beginning with that digit will be printed to standard error. The first digit of the three digit reply code is defined by RFC959 to correspond to:

1. A positive preliminary reply.
2. A positive completion reply.
3. A positive intermediate reply.
4. A transient negative completion reply.
5. A permanent negative completion reply.

It should be noted that, for unknown reasons, the reply 'Service not available', which forces termination of a connection, is classified as 421, i.e. 'transient negative', an interesting interpretation of the word 'transient'.

The code 0 is special: it indicates that all but the last line of multiline replies read from the server will be printed to standard error in a processed format. By convention, servers use this mechanism for sending information for the user to read.

The appropriate reply code, if it matches the same response, takes priority.

If ZFTP_VERBOSE is not set when zftp is loaded, it will be set to the default value 450, i.e., messages destined for the user and all errors will be printed. A null string is valid and specifies that no messages should be printed.

Functions

zftp_chpwd

If this function is set by the user, it is called every time the directory changes on the server, including when a user is logged in, or when a connection is closed. In the last case, \$ZFTP_PWD will be unset; otherwise it will reflect the new directory.

zftp_progress

If this function is set by the user, it will be called during a get, put or append operation each time sufficient data has been received from the host. During a get, the data is sent to standard output, so it is vital that this function should write to standard error or directly to the terminal, not to standard output. When it is called with a transfer in progress, the following additional shell parameters are set:

ZFTP_FILE

The name of the remote file being transferred from or to.

ZFTP_TRANSFER

A G for a get operation and a P for a put operation.

ZFTP_SIZE

The total size of the complete file being transferred: the same as the first value provided by the remote and local subcommands for a particular file. If the server cannot supply this value for a remote file being retrieved, it will not be set. If input is from a pipe the value may be incorrect and correspond simply to a full pipe buffer.

ZFTP_COUNT

The amount of data so far transferred; a number between zero and \$ZFTP_SIZE, if that is set. This number is always available.

The function is initially called with ZFTP_TRANSFER set appropriately and ZFTP_COUNT set to zero. After the transfer is finished, the function will be called one more time with ZFTP_TRANSFER set to GF or PF, in case it wishes to tidy up. It is otherwise never called twice with the same value of ZFTP_COUNT.

Sometimes the progress meter may cause disruption. It is up to the user to decide whether the function should be defined and to use unfunction when necessary.

Problems

A connection may not be opened in the left hand side of a pipe as this occurs in a subshell and the file information is not updated in the main shell. In the case of type or mode changes or closing the connection in a subshell, the information is returned but variables are not updated until the next call to zftp. Other status changes in subshells will not be reflected by changes to the variables (but should be otherwise harmless).

Deleting sessions while a zftp command is active in the background can have unexpected effects, even if it does not use the session being deleted. This is because all shell subprocesses share information on the state of all connections, and deleting a session changes the ordering of that information.

On some operating systems, the control connection is not valid after a fork(), so that operations in subshells, on the left hand side of a pipeline, or in the background are not possible, as they should be.

This is presumably a bug in the operating system.

THE ZSH/ZLE MODULE

The zsh/zle module contains the Zsh Line Editor. See zshzle(1).

THE ZSH/ZLEPARAMETER MODULE

The zsh/zleparameter module defines two special parameters that can be used to access internal information of the Zsh Line Editor (see zsh?zle(1)).

keymaps

This array contains the names of the keymaps currently defined.

widgets

This associative array contains one entry per widget. The name of the widget is the key and the value gives information about the widget. It is either

the string `builtin' for builtin widgets,

a string of the form `user:name' for user-defined widgets,

where name is the name of the shell function implementing the widget,

a string of the form `completion:type:name'

for completion widgets,

or a null value if the widget is not yet fully defined. In

the penultimate case, type is the name of the builtin widget the completion widget imitates in its behavior and name is the name of the shell function implementing the completion widget.

THE ZSH/ZPROF MODULE

When loaded, the zsh/zprof causes shell functions to be profiled. The profiling results can be obtained with the zprof builtin command made available by this module. There is no way to turn profiling off other than unloading the module.

zprof [-c]

Without the -c option, zprof lists profiling results to standard output. The format is comparable to that of commands like gprof.

At the top there is a summary listing all functions that were called at least once. This summary is sorted in decreasing order of the amount of time spent in each. The lines contain the number of the function in order, which is used in other parts of the list in suffixes of the form `[num]', then the number of

calls made to the function. The next three columns list the time in milliseconds spent in the function and its descendants, the average time in milliseconds spent in the function and its descendants per call and the percentage of time spent in all shell functions used in this function and its descendants. The following three columns give the same information, but counting only the time spent in the function itself. The final column shows the name of the function.

After the summary, detailed information about every function that was invoked is listed, sorted in decreasing order of the amount of time spent in each function and its descendants. Each of these entries consists of descriptions for the functions that called the function described, the function itself, and the functions that were called from it. The description for the function itself has the same format as in the summary (and shows the same information). The other lines don't show the number of the function at the beginning and have their function named indented to make it easier to distinguish the line showing the function described in the section from the surrounding lines.

The information shown in this case is almost the same as in the summary, but only refers to the call hierarchy being displayed. For example, for a calling function the column showing the total running time lists the time spent in the described function and its descendants only for the times when it was called from that particular calling function. Likewise, for a called function, this column lists the total time spent in the called function and its descendants only for the times when it was called from the function described.

Also in this case, the column showing the number of calls to a function also shows a slash and then the total number of invocations made to the called function.

As long as the zsh/zprof module is loaded, profiling will be done and multiple invocations of the zprof builtin command will

show the times and numbers of calls since the module was loaded.

With the -c option, the zprof builtin command will reset its internal counters and will not show the listing.

THE ZSH/ZPTY MODULE

The zsh/zpty module offers one builtin:

`zpty [-e] [-b] name [arg ...]`

The arguments following name are concatenated with spaces between, then executed as a command, as if passed to the eval builtin. The command runs under a newly assigned pseudo-terminal; this is useful for running commands non-interactively which expect an interactive environment. The name is not part of the command, but is used to refer to this command in later calls to zpty.

With the -e option, the pseudo-terminal is set up so that input characters are echoed.

With the -b option, input to and output from the pseudo-terminal are made non-blocking.

The shell parameter REPLY is set to the file descriptor assigned to the master side of the pseudo-terminal. This allows the terminal to be monitored with ZLE descriptor handlers (see zsh?zle(1)) or manipulated with sysread and syswrite (see THE ZSH/SYSTEM MODULE in zshmodules(1)). Warning: Use of sysread and syswrite is not recommended; use zpty -r and zpty -w unless you know exactly what you are doing.

`zpty -d [name ...]`

The second form, with the -d option, is used to delete commands previously started, by supplying a list of their names. If no name is given, all commands are deleted. Deleting a command causes the HUP signal to be sent to the corresponding process.

`zpty -w [-n] name [string ...]`

The -w option can be used to send the command name the given strings as input (separated by spaces). If the -n option is not given, a newline is added at the end.

If no string is provided, the standard input is copied to the pseudo-terminal; this may stop before copying the full input if the pseudo-terminal is non-blocking. The exact input is always copied: the -n option is not applied.

Note that the command under the pseudo-terminal sees this input as if it were typed, so beware when sending special tty driver characters such as word-erase, line-kill, and end-of-file.

`zpty -r [-mt] name [param [pattern]]`

The -r option can be used to read the output of the command name. With only a name argument, the output read is copied to the standard output. Unless the pseudo-terminal is non-blocking, copying continues until the command under the pseudo-terminal exits; when non-blocking, only as much output as is immediately available is copied. The return status is zero if any output is copied.

When also given a param argument, at most one line is read and stored in the parameter named param. Less than a full line may be read if the pseudo-terminal is non-blocking. The return status is zero if at least one character is stored in param.

If a pattern is given as well, output is read until the whole string read matches the pattern, even in the non-blocking case.

The return status is zero if the string read matches the pattern, or if the command has exited but at least one character could still be read. If the option -m is present, the return status is zero only if the pattern matches. As of this writing, a maximum of one megabyte of output can be consumed this way; if a full megabyte is read without matching the pattern, the return status is non-zero.

In all cases, the return status is non-zero if nothing could be read, and is 2 if this is because the command has finished.

If the -r option is combined with the -t option, zpty tests whether output is available before trying to read. If no output is available, zpty immediately returns the status 1. When used

with a pattern, the behaviour on a failed poll is similar to when the command has exited: the return value is zero if at least one character could still be read even if the pattern failed to match.

`zpty -t name`

The `-t` option without the `-r` option can be used to test whether the command name is still running. It returns a zero status if the command is running and a non-zero value otherwise.

`zpty [-L]`

The last form, without any arguments, is used to list the commands currently defined. If the `-L` option is given, this is done in the form of calls to the `zpty` builtin.

THE ZSH/ZSELECT MODULE

The zsh/zselect module makes available one builtin command:

`zselect [-rwe] [-t timeout] [-a array] [-A assoc] [fd ...]`

The `zselect` builtin is a front-end to the `select' system call, which blocks until a file descriptor is ready for reading or writing, or has an error condition, with an optional timeout.

If this is not available on your system, the command prints an error message and returns status 2 (normal errors return status 1). For more information, see your systems documentation for `select(3)`. Note there is no connection with the shell builtin of the same name.

Arguments and options may be intermingled in any order. Non-option arguments are file descriptors, which must be decimal integers. By default, file descriptors are to be tested for reading, i.e. `zselect` will return when data is available to be read from the file descriptor, or more precisely, when a read operation from the file descriptor will not block. After a `-r`, `-w` and `-e`, the given file descriptors are to be tested for reading, writing, or error conditions. These options and an arbitrary list of file descriptors may be given in any order.

(The presence of an `error condition' is not well defined in the

documentation for many implementations of the select system call. According to recent versions of the POSIX specification, it is really an exception condition, of which the only standard example is out-of-band data received on a socket. So zsh users are unlikely to find the -e option useful.)

The option `-t timeout' specifies a timeout in hundredths of a second. This may be zero, in which case the file descriptors will simply be polled and zselect will return immediately. It is possible to call zselect with no file descriptors and a non-zero timeout for use as a finer-grained replacement for `sleep'; note, however, the return status is always 1 for a timeout.

The option `-a array' indicates that array should be set to indicate the file descriptor(s) which are ready. If the option is not given, the array reply will be used for this purpose. The array will contain a string similar to the arguments for zselect. For example,

```
zselect -t 0 -r 0 -w 1
```

might return immediately with status 0 and \$reply containing `-r 0 -w 1' to show that both file descriptors are ready for the requested operations.

The option `-A assoc' indicates that the associative array assoc should be set to indicate the file descriptor(s) which are ready. This option overrides the option -a, nor will reply be modified. The keys of assoc are the file descriptors, and the corresponding values are any of the characters `rwe' to indicate the condition.

The command returns status 0 if some file descriptors are ready for reading. If the operation timed out, or a timeout of 0 was given and no file descriptors were ready, or there was an error, it returns status 1 and the array will not be set (nor modified in any way). If there was an error in the select operation the appropriate error message is printed.

THE ZSH/ZUTIL MODULE

The zsh/zutil module only adds some builtins:

```
zstyle [-L [ metapattern [ style ] ] ]  
zstyle [-e | - | --] pattern style string ...  
zstyle -d [ pattern [ style ... ] ]  
zstyle -g name [ pattern [ style ] ]  
zstyle -{a|b|s} context style name [ sep ]  
zstyle -{T|t} context style [ string ... ]  
zstyle -m context style pattern
```

This builtin command is used to define and lookup styles.

Styles are pairs of names and values, where the values consist of any number of strings. They are stored together with patterns and lookup is done by giving a string, called the `con? text', which is matched against the patterns. The definition stored for the most specific pattern that matches will be returned.

A pattern is considered to be more specific than another if it contains more components (substrings separated by colons) or if the patterns for the components are more specific, where simple strings are considered to be more specific than patterns and complex patterns are considered to be more specific than the pattern `*'. A `*' in the pattern will match zero or more characters in the context; colons are not treated specially in this regard. If two patterns are equally specific, the tie is broken in favour of the pattern that was defined first.

Example

For example, to define your preferred form of precipitation depending on which city you're in, you might set the following in your zshrc:

```
zstyle ':weather:europe:*' preferred-precipitation rain  
zstyle ':weather:europe:germany:*' preferred-precipitation none  
zstyle ':weather:europe:germany:*=munch' preferred-precipitation snow
```

Then, the fictional `weather' plugin might run under the hood a

command such as

```
zstyle -s ":weather:${continent}:${country}:${county}:${city}" preferred-precipitation REPLY
```

in order to retrieve your preference into the scalar variable

\$REPLY.

Usage

The forms that operate on patterns are the following.

```
zstyle [ -L [ metapattern [ style ] ] ]
```

Without arguments, lists style definitions. Styles are shown in alphabetic order and patterns are shown in the order zstyle will test them.

If the -L option is given, listing is done in the form of calls to zstyle. The optional first argument, metapattern, is a pattern which will be matched against the string supplied as pattern when the style was defined.

Note: this means, for example, `zstyle -L ":completion:*" will match any supplied pattern beginning `:completion:', not just ":completion:". use ':completion:' to match that. The optional second argument limits the output to a specific style (not a pattern).

-L is not compatible with any other options.

```
zstyle [ - | -- | -e ] pattern style string ...
```

Defines the given style for the pattern with the strings as the value. If the -e option is given, the strings will be concatenated (separated by spaces) and the resulting string will be evaluated (in the same way as it is done by the eval builtin command) when the style is looked up. In this case the parameter 'reply' must be assigned to set the strings returned after the evaluation. Before evaluating the value, reply is unset, and if it is still unset after the evaluation, the style is treated as if it were not set.

```
zstyle -d [ pattern [ style ... ] ]
```

Delete style definitions. Without arguments all definitions are deleted.

tions are deleted, with a pattern all definitions for that pattern are deleted and if any styles are given, then only those styles are deleted for the pattern.

zstyle -g name [pattern [style]]

Retrieve a style definition. The name is used as the name of an array in which the results are stored. Without any further arguments, all patterns defined are returned.

With a pattern the styles defined for that pattern are returned and with both a pattern and a style, the value strings of that combination is returned.

The other forms can be used to look up or test styles for a given context.

zstyle -s context style name [sep]

The parameter name is set to the value of the style interpreted as a string. If the value contains several strings they are concatenated with spaces (or with the sep string if that is given) between them.

Return 0 if the style is set, 1 otherwise.

zstyle -b context style name

The value is stored in name as a boolean, i.e. as the string 'yes' if the value has only one string and that string is equal to one of 'yes', 'true', 'on', or '1'. If the value is any other string or has more than one string, the parameter is set to 'no'.

Return 0 if name is set to 'yes', 1 otherwise.

zstyle -a context style name

The value is stored in name as an array. If name is declared as an associative array, the first, third, etc. strings are used as the keys and the other strings are used as the values.

Return 0 if the style is set, 1 otherwise.

zstyle -t context style [string ...]

zstyle -T context style [string ...]

Test the value of a style, i.e. the `-t` option only re? turns a status (sets \$?). Without any string the return status is zero if the style is defined for at least one matching pattern, has only one string in its value, and that is equal to one of 'true', 'yes', 'on' or '1'. If any strings are given the status is zero if and only if at least one of the strings is equal to at least one of the strings in the value. If the style is defined but doesn't match, the return status is 1. If the style is not defined, the status is 2.

The `-T` option tests the values of the style like `-t`, but it returns status zero (rather than 2) if the style is not defined for any matching pattern.

`zstyle -m context style pattern`

Match a value. Returns status zero if the pattern matches at least one of the strings in the value.

`zformat -f param format spec ...`

`zformat -a array sep spec ...`

This builtin provides two different forms of formatting. The first form is selected with the `-f` option. In this case the format string will be modified by replacing sequences starting with a percent sign in it with strings from the specs. Each spec should be of the form `char:string' which will cause every appearance of the sequence `%char' in format to be replaced by the string. The '%' sequence may also contain optional minimum and maximum field width specifications between the '%' and the 'char' in the form `%min.maxc', i.e. the minimum field width is given first and if the maximum field width is used, it has to be preceded by a dot. Specifying a minimum field width makes the result be padded with spaces to the right if the string is shorter than the requested width. Padding to the left can be achieved by giving a negative minimum field width. If a maximum field width is specified, the string will be truncated after

that many characters. After all '%' sequences for the given specs have been processed, the resulting string is stored in the parameter param.

The %-escapes also understand ternary expressions in the form used by prompts. The % is followed by a `(' and then an ordinary format specifier character as described above. There may be a set of digits either before or after the `('; these specify a test number, which defaults to zero. Negative numbers are also allowed. An arbitrary delimiter character follows the format specifier, which is followed by a piece of `true' text, the delimiter character again, a piece of `false' text, and a closing parenthesis. The complete expression (without the digits) thus looks like `%(X.text1.text2)', except that the `.' character is arbitrary. The value given for the format specifier in the char:string expressions is evaluated as a mathematical expression, and compared with the test number. If they are the same, text1 is output, else text2 is output. A parenthesis may be escaped in text2 as %). Either of text1 or text2 may contain nested %-escapes.

For example:

```
zformat -f REPLY "The answer is '%3(c.yes.no)'." c:3
```

outputs "The answer is 'yes'." to REPLY since the value for the format specifier c is 3, agreeing with the digit argument to the ternary expression.

The second form, using the -a option, can be used for aligning strings. Here, the specs are of the form `left:right' where `left' and `right' are arbitrary strings. These strings are modified by replacing the colons by the sep string and padding the left strings with spaces to the right so that the sep strings in the result (and hence the right strings after them) are all aligned if the strings are printed below each other. All strings without a colon are left unchanged and all strings with an empty right string have the trailing colon removed. In

both cases the lengths of the strings are not used to determine how the other strings are to be aligned. A colon in the left string can be escaped with a backslash. The resulting strings are stored in the array.

zregexpars

This implements some internals of the `_regex_arguments` function.

zparseopts [-D -E -F -K -M] [-a array] [-A assoc] [-] spec ...

This builtin simplifies the parsing of options in positional parameters, i.e. the set of arguments given by `$*`. Each spec describes one option and must be of the form `'opt[=array]'`. If an option described by `opt` is found in the positional parameters it is copied into the array specified with the `-a` option; if the optional `'=array'` is given, it is instead copied into that array, which should be declared as a normal array and never as an associative array.

Note that it is an error to give any spec without an `'=array'` unless one of the `-a` or `-A` options is used.

Unless the `-E` option is given, parsing stops at the first string that isn't described by one of the specs. Even with `-E`, parsing always stops at a positional parameter equal to `'-'` or `--`. See also `-F`.

The `opt` description must be one of the following. Any of the special characters can appear in the option name provided it is preceded by a backslash.

name

name+ The name is the name of the option without the leading

`'-'`. To specify a GNU-style long option, one of the usual two leading `'-'` must be included in name; for example, a `--file` option is represented by a name of `'-file'`.

If a `'+'` appears after name, the option is appended to array each time it is found in the positional parameters; without the `'+'` only the last occurrence of the option is

preserved.

If one of these forms is used, the option takes no argument, so parsing stops if the next positional parameter does not also begin with `-' (unless the `-E` option is used).

name:

name:-

name:: If one or two colons are given, the option takes an argument; with one colon, the argument is mandatory and with two colons it is optional. The argument is appended to the array after the option itself.

An optional argument is put into the same array element as the option name (note that this makes empty strings as arguments indistinguishable). A mandatory argument is added as a separate element unless the `:-' form is used, in which case the argument is put into the same element.

A `+' as described above may appear between the name and the first colon.

In all cases, option-arguments must appear either immediately following the option in the same positional parameter or in the next one. Even an optional argument may appear in the next parameter, unless it begins with a `+'. There is no special handling of `=' as with GNU-style argument parsers; given the specification `'-foo:'`, the positional parameter `'--foo=bar'` is parsed as `'--foo'` with an argument of `'=bar'`.

When the names of two options that take no arguments overlap, the longest one wins, so that parsing for the specification `'-foo -foo=bar'` (for example) is unambiguous. However, due to the aforementioned handling of option-arguments, ambiguities may arise when at least one overlapping spec takes an argument, as in `'-foo: -foobar'`. In that case, the last matching spec wins.

The options of `zparseopts` itself cannot be stacked because, for example, the stack `'-DEK'` is indistinguishable from a spec for

the GNU-style long option `--DEK'. The options of zparseopts itself are:

-a array

As described above, this names the default array in which to store the recognised options.

-A assoc

If this is given, the options and their values are also put into an associative array with the option names as keys and the arguments (if any) as the values.

-D If this option is given, all options found are removed from the positional parameters of the calling shell or shell function, up to but not including any not described by the specs. If the first such parameter is `-' or `--', it is removed as well. This is similar to using the shift builtin.

-E This changes the parsing rules to not stop at the first string that isn't described by one of the specs. It can be used to test for or (if used together with -D) extract options and their arguments, ignoring all other options and arguments that may be in the positional parameters.

As indicated above, parsing still stops at the first `-' or `--' not described by a spec, but it is not removed when used with -D.

-F If this option is given, zparseopts immediately stops at the first option-like parameter not described by one of the specs, prints an error message, and returns status 1. Removal (-D) and extraction (-E) are not performed, and option arrays are not updated. This provides basic validation for the given options.

Note that the appearance in the positional parameters of an option without its required argument always aborts parsing and returns an error as described above regardless of whether this option is used.

-K With this option, the arrays specified with the -a option and with the `=array' forms are kept unchanged when none of the specs for them is used. Otherwise the entire array is replaced when any of the specs is used. Individual elements of associative arrays specified with the -A option are preserved by -K. This allows assignment of default values to arrays before calling zparseopts.

-M This changes the assignment rules to implement a map among equivalent option names. If any spec uses the `=array' form, the string array is interpreted as the name of another spec, which is used to choose where to store the values. If no other spec is found, the values are stored as usual. This changes only the way the values are stored, not the way \$* is parsed, so results may be unpredictable if the `name+' specifier is used inconsistently.

For example,

```
set -- -a -bx -c y -cz baz -cend
zparseopts a=foo b:=bar c+=bar
```

will have the effect of

```
foo=(-a)
bar=(-b x -c y -c z)
```

The arguments from `baz' on will not be used.

As an example for the -E option, consider:

```
set -- -a x -b y -c z arg1 arg2
zparseopts -E -D b:=bar
```

will have the effect of

```
bar=(-b y)
set -- -a x -c z arg1 arg2
```

i.e., the option -b and its arguments are taken from the positional parameters and put into the array bar.

The -M option can be used like this:

```
set -- -a -bx -c y -cz baz -cend
```

```
zparseopts -A bar -M a=foo b+: c:=b
```

to have the effect of

```
foo=(-a)
```

```
bar=(-a " -b xyz)
```

zsh 5.8

February 14, 2020

ZSHMODULES(1)