Executive

INHERITS FROM Object

REQUIRES HEADER FILES Executive.h

DEFINED IN

CLASS DESCRIPTION

Executive allows the execution of shell commands from a program, providing

both synchronous and asynchronous execution of commands. Other features

include the ability to direct command output to another object through the

popen(3) mechanism and displaying of errors through a standard panel for

consistency in error reporting throughout an application.

INSTANCE VARIABLES

Inherited from Object	Class	isa;
Declared in Executive	id SEL double int int mutex_t mutex_t id	target; action; period; curCmdld; numExecuting; runningLock; doneLock; running;

target The target of asynchronous operations

done;

id

action Action to be sent to the target when an

asynchronous operation ends

period Period at which the timed entry gets called

curCmdld Used internally for tracking command

identifiers

numExecuting Used internally to track the number of

asynchronous

commands executing

runningLock Mutual exclusion for the running gueue

doneLock Mutual exclusion for the done queue

running Queue of commands running

asynchronously

done Queue of asynchronous commands that

have finished

METHOD TYPES

Creating and freeing instances - free

+ new

+ newPeriod:

Target and Action - setTarget:

- target

Setting timed entry period - setPeriod:

- period

Executing commands - execute:

- execute:async:

- execute:async:environs:

Reading pipes - pipe:to::

- pipe:environs:to::

Showing errors - showError:

showError:while:showError:while:on:

- showError:while:on:using:

CLASS METHODS

new

+ new

Creates a new Executive object with the default period for updating the timed entry.

See also: **newPeriod:**

newPeriod

+ newPeriod:(double)period

Creates a new Executive object with *period* for updating the timed entry.

INSTANCE METHODS

target

target

Returns the target of the Executive

See also: setTarget:

setTarget:

- setTarget:anObject

Sets the Executive's target to be anObject.

See also: target

action

- (SEL)action

Returns the action that is sent to the target when an asynchronous command completes.

See also: setAction:

setAction

- **setAction:**(SEL)aSelector

Sets the action that is sent to the target when an asynchronous command completes..

See also: action

period

- (double)period

Returns the period at which the timed entry executes when looking for completed commands.

See also: setPeriod:

setPeriod

- **setPeriod**:(double)*p*

Sets the period at which the timed entry executes when looking for completed commands.

See also: **period**

execute

- (int)execute:(const char *)command

Begins execution of *command* synchronously. Returns the result of the system(3) call.

See also: **execute:async:**, **execute:environs:async:**

execute:async:

- (int)execute:(const char *)command async:(BOOL)async

Begins execution of *command*. If *asnyc* is YES then the method returns immediately with the command identifier (a unique integer) that can be used when the command eventually notifies the caller that it has been completed. If *async* is NO then it returns the result of the system(3) call.

See also: **execute:**, **execute:environs:async:**

execute:environs:async:

- (int)execute:(const char *)command environs:(const char *)environs

async:(BOOL)*async*

Begins execution of *command*. If *async* is YES then the method returns immediately with the command identifier (a unique integer) that can be used when the command eventually notifies the caller that it has been completed. If *async* is NO then it returns the result of the system(3) call. The *environs* argument contains command-line style environment variable definitions that are prepended to the command line before execution.

See also: **execute:**, **execute:async:**

pipe:to::

 - (int)pipe:(const char *)command to:anObject :(SEL)aSelector async:(BOOL)async

Opens a pipe to the command command and sends the output lines to anObject with the selector aSelector. aSelector should be a method that takes one argument, the line that is bring processed. See below under **pipe:environs:to::async:** for the semantics of an asynchronous request.

See also: **pipe:environs:to::async:**

pipe:environs:to::async:

- (int)pipe:(const char *)command environs:(const char *)environs to:anObject :(SEL)aSelector async:(BOOL)async

Opens a pipe to the command *command* and sends the output lines to *anObject* with the selector *aSelector*. For synchronous commands, *aSelector* should be a method that takes one argument, the line that is being processed. For asynchronous commands, *aSelector* should be a method that takes two arguments, the command identifier that is returned by this method and the line that is being processed. The *environs* argument contains command-line style environment variable definitions that are prepended to the command line before execution. If **pipe:environs:to::async:** is called to operate asynchronously, the target of the Executive will be notified in the same manner as with **execute:environs:async:**.

See also: pipe:to::async:

showError

- **showError**:(int)*err*
- **showError**:(int)*err* **while**:(const char *)*doingWhat*
- showError:(int)err while:(const char *)doingWhat on:(const char *)fname
- showError:(int)err while:(const char *)doingWhat on:(const char *)fname

using:(const char *)prog

Allows the application to have a regular set of error-reporting abilities in various degrees of granularity. The area in the upper portion of the NXRunAlertPanel panel will be the text (by named parameter) "prog error" The lower part will have the text "Error while doingWhat fname (error code err)"

All of the methods eventually call **showError:while:on:using:**. If any of the more general methods are called, they substitute defaults for the missing parameters.

The defaults for these methods are:

doingWhat defaults to "executing a command"

fname defaults to "on a file" prog defaults to "File"