

DeskZap version 2.0b12
by Bruce Tomlin

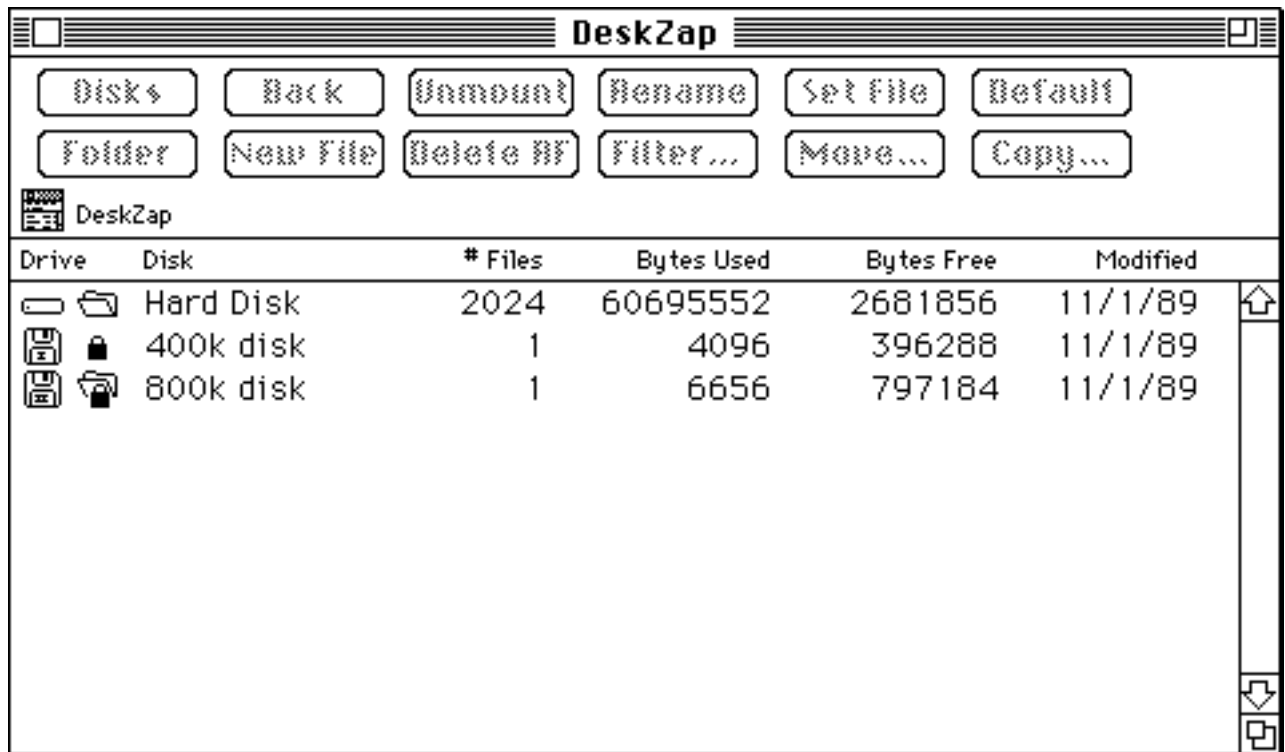
DeskZap is a desk accessory which will let you perform many useful operations on files and disks.

With DeskZap, you can:

- set the Finder information for a file (including the Protect bit)
- remove linefeeds, control characters, etc. from text files
- delete, rename, copy, and create files
- move files to different HFS folders
- create, delete, rename, and move HFS folders
- close open files

Note: This document is in Helvetica. If you don't have the Helvetica font in your System file, that's why it looks like trash.

Working with disks



In this view, each disk is represented by two icons. The first icon tells where the disk is; the second icon tells what type of disk it is (MFS or HFS) and whether it is locked or not.

The second icon does not appear for an unlocked MFS disk.

Ejected disk

Disk in internal drive (or lower drive in SE)

Disk in external drive (or upper drive in SE)

Hard disk (or third floppy drive on SE)

Locked MFS disk (400k) Unlocked HFS disk Locked HFS disk

The **Unmount** button is used to remove all knowledge of a disk volume from memory. You must eject floppy disks with shift-command-1 or -2 before they can be unmounted. Option click this button to force the disk to be unmounted using System 4.2 or later. In the future, I plan to have this button say "Eject" for floppy disks that are in a disk drive.

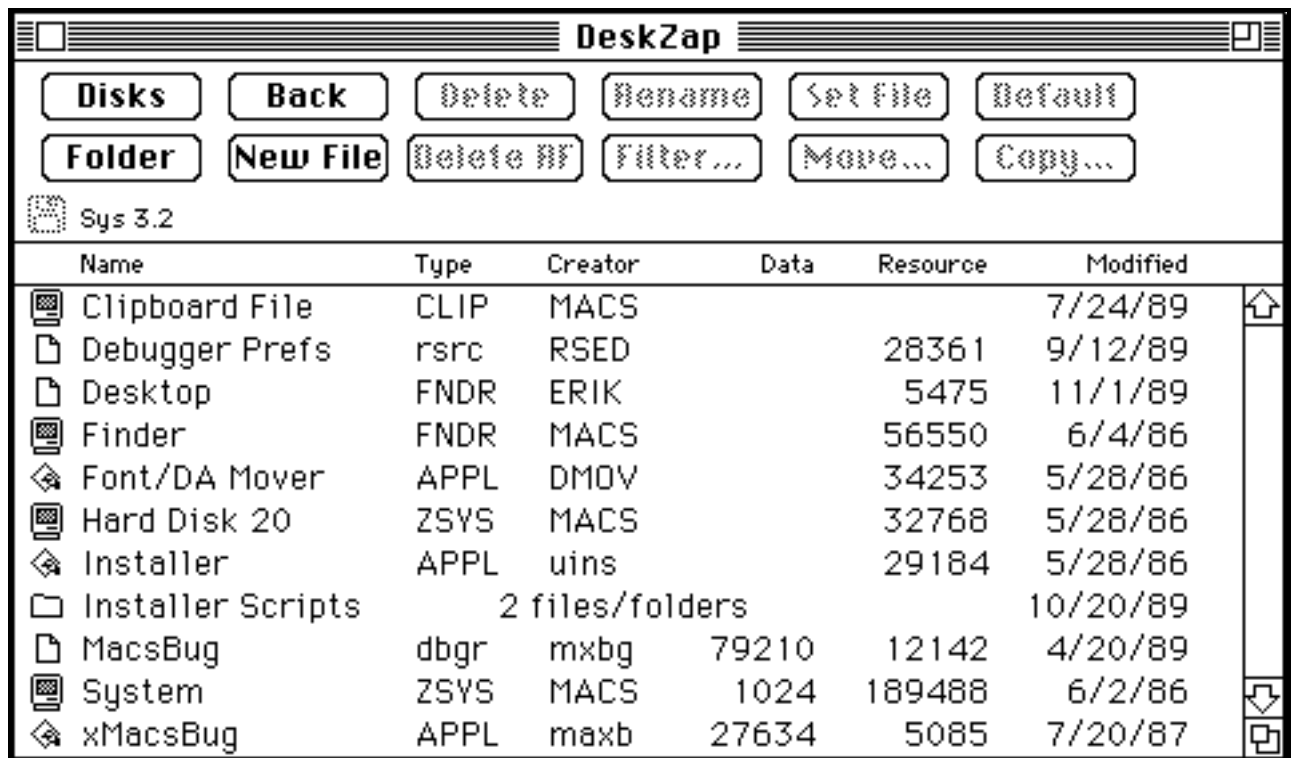
The **Rename** button lets you change the volume name of the disk. (the name below the disk's icon in the Finder)

The **Default** button sets the default directory to the selected disk. This button is only enabled when a single disk is selected. The default volume is shown in boldface type.

The **arrow keys** will select the next or previous disk.

The **shift key** selects multiple disks.

Working with files



The **Disks** button returns you to the view of all available disks. (See page 2)

The **Back** button drops you back one folder level, and returns you to the disks view if you are currently in a first-level folder.

The **Delete** button deletes the selected files and folders. Currently, you can't delete a folder that contains files. I plan to fix this.

The **Rename** button renames the selected files and folders.

The **Set File** button changes the Finder information for the selected files and folders. (See page 6)

The **Default** button makes the selected folder the default directory. The default folder is shown in boldface type.

The **Folder** button creates a new folder.

The **New File** button creates a new file.

The **Delete RF** button deletes the resource forks of the selected files. Be careful with this. It is intended to let you get rid of resource fork information in files (Mac Write, MDS Edit and Mac Terminal all have a resource fork in their documents, for instance) so that you can squeeze a bit more space out of a disk. This may remove some information, such as Mac Terminal settings, or the tab settings in MDS Edit, so use this only when you don't need any such settings anymore. This only works with files that have both a data fork and a resource fork, so it will unfortunately let you select the System file (which has a data fork for system patches). Make sure that you know what you are doing when using this, and be careful, because this is quite permanent! (Your only chance of recovery is to delete the file before attempting to recover it with a utility program such as MacTools.)

The **Filter...** button filters the selected text files in the way specified by the "Set file filter type..." menu item. (See page 8) Note that this button is enabled only for files of type 'TEXT'.

The **Move...** button moves the selected files to another folder. In the future, I plan to have all files moved together, instead of one at a time. I may also support moving to another disk as a copy plus delete.

The **Copy...** button copies the selected files to another folder or disk. All Finder info is copied except for the Inited, Protected, File Locked, and On Desk bits. In the future, I plan to have all files copied together, instead of one at a time.

Double Clicking on a folder opens the folder. In the future, I plan to support launching of applications by double-clicking.

Clicking in the disk name area of the window has the same effect as the "Back" button. In the future, I plan to have a pop-up menu like in the standard "Open" and "Save" dialogs.

The **arrow keys** will select the next or previous disk.

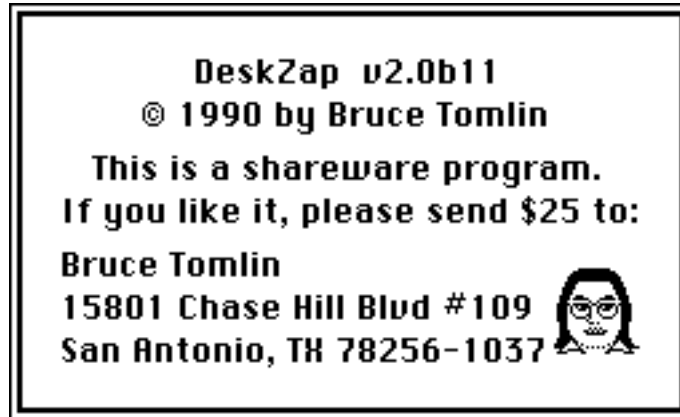
The **shift key** selects multiple files.

Typing in part of a file name will attempt to select a file that starts with those letters.

The Menu

About DeskZap 2.0...

Every Mac program has an “about” window. DeskZap is no exception.



Size in characters

Size in kilobytes

These menu items change the way file sizes are displayed. A kilobyte is 1024 characters.

Select all (command-A)

This selects all disks, files, or folders in the window.

Update file display (command-U)

If info about one of the displayed files changes, DeskZap has no way to know about it except to constantly re-check every file. Since this would take so much time, it doesn't, and instead requires you tell it to re-check everything. Re-checking which disks are available doesn't take much time, so this menu item is disabled when showing disks.

Set file filter type...

This sets up the type of file filtering to be done by the **Filter...** button. (See page 8)

Close an open file...

This will close a file which is currently open. Be careful with this! Restarting your Mac, or unmounting the disk are other ways to get the file closed.

This is mostly useful for people who write programs which write to files, because sometimes a program under development may “forget” to close a file, (or maybe the programmer forgot!) and the file is stuck open.

Close (command-Q)

This closes DeskZap and removes it from the menu bar.

The “Set file” button

This will change the Finder information for a file or an HFS folder. You can change the Finder bits, the file's type and creator, and the information telling where the file's icon appears in its window. In the future, I plan to include the file's name, icon, and Get Info comment.

This is what the **Set File** dialog box looks like (shown with information for the DeskTop file):

File: ResEdit 1.2

<input type="checkbox"/> Protected	<input type="checkbox"/> File Locked	Type	APPL
<input type="checkbox"/> Locked	<input type="checkbox"/> No Inits	Creator	RSED
<input type="checkbox"/> Invisible	<input type="checkbox"/> Shared	VLoc	20
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bundle	<input type="checkbox"/> Always switch	HLoc	0
<input type="checkbox"/> System	<input type="checkbox"/> Never switch	Folder	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Bozo	<input type="checkbox"/> Bit 3		
<input type="checkbox"/> Busy	<input type="checkbox"/> Bit 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> Changed	<input type="checkbox"/> Bit 1		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Init'd	<input type="checkbox"/> On desk		

Set it **Cancel**

About the Finder bits:

<u>Bit</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Protected	The Finder will not copy a file with this bit set. This bit is used by some copy protected software.
File Locked	If this bit is set, the file can not be written to or renamed. This bit is set by the “Locked” check box in the “Get Info” windows of the newer (5.0 and later) Finders.
Locked	This bit is set by the "Locked" check box in Finders before 7.0.
Invisible	If this bit is set, the file will not appear in a Finder window or on the desktop. An HFS folder can be made invisible. The Finder then won't display the folder. It might also not copy the folder and its contents if you drag-copy to another disk.
Bundle	This bit is set if the file contains icon information for the Finder.
System	If this bit is set, the Finder will not allow you to rename the file, and it will also mention that you are trying to delete a system file if you drag it into the trash.
Bozo	Finders before 5.0 will not allow you to copy a file with this bit set.
Busy	This bit is used internally by the Finder.
Changed	This bit is used internally by the Finder.

Inited	This bit is set if the Finder has given the file a place in a window or on the desktop.
No Inits	This bit is set if the file has no 'INIT' resources in it.
Shared	This bit is set if the application should be opened read-only. (128K ROMs or newer)
Always Switch	If this bit is set on an application, Finders 5.0 and newer will always try to switch to the system on the disk containing the application when it is launched.
Never Switch	(not implemented)
Bit 3	Reserved, currently unused
Bit 2	Reserved, currently unused
Bit 1	This bit is used internally by the Finder.
On Desk	This bit is set if the icon for the file or folder is on the desktop. (Finder 5.0 and newer)

The rest of the Finder info:

Type	This is used to identify the type of data contained in the file so that an application can know how to read the file. Also, an application can specify which types of files it knows how to read when it brings up the "Open..." dialog.
Creator	This determines the application to launch when you double-click on the document from the Finder.
VLoc, HLoc	This is the location of the file or folder's icon in a window or on the desktop.
Folder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On an MFS disk, this will contain the ID of the folder resource in the DeskTop file which contains this file. • On an HFS disk, this field is not used.

Common file types and creators:

APPL	an application	MPNT	MacPaint
PNTG	a MacPaint/FullPaint file	PANT	FullPaint
TEXT	a generic text file	EDIT	MDS Edit
WORD	a MacWrite document	MACA	MacWrite
WDBN	an MS-Word document	WORD	MS-Word
ZSYS	a system file	MACS	a system file
FFIL	a font file	FMOV	Font Mover
DFIL	a desk accessory file	DMOV	Font/DA Mover
DRWG	a MacDraw file	MDRW	MacDraw
PICT	a MacDraw 'PICT' format file	MSWD	MS-Word 3.0

Note that the "Type", "Creator", and "Folder" boxes do not appear when setting a folder's attributes, as the Finder uses those fields of a folder's information for other purposes.

A note about the protect bit:

DeskZap will allow you to set the "Protected" bit will only if you have one of a specific list of Macintosh models.. It will not work on MacWorks (Lisa/XL) or any future ROMs (including the new Quadras and PowerBooks) without the protect bit code being updated. Why? Because I did direct calls to the ROMs in order to get the simplest and most reliable method of setting the protect bit. If it won't work, the check box will be disabled, but it will still show whether the file is protected or not. Also, it probably won't work with disk volumes on file servers (such as AppleShare and TOPS), but shouldn't hurt anything.

I originally wasn't planning on supporting the protect bit because it can get real nasty to try to set it by writing directly to disk, but I finally decided that it would be acceptable to use direct ROM calls if I kept the ROM specific code to one assembly language procedure and disabled it for unknown ROMs.

DeskZap will let you set the protect bit on a folder as well. Why? It was no trouble to get my protect bit code to do it, however Finders earlier than 7.0 ignore it. Also, you can't set the file locked bit on a folder because the "SetFileLock" call to set the file locked bit doesn't work on folders.

The “Filter...” button

This will perform an assortment of operations on text files. The file filter operations to be formed are selected by the “Set file filter type...” menu item.

This is what the “Set file filter type...” dialog box looks like:

Select text file filter(s):

<input type="checkbox"/> Strip linefeeds	<input type="checkbox"/> “Smart quotes”
<input type="checkbox"/> Strip control chars	<input type="checkbox"/> "Plain quotes"
<input type="checkbox"/> Strip high bit	<input type="checkbox"/> UPPER CASE
<input type="checkbox"/> Add linefeeds*	<input type="checkbox"/> lower case
<input type="checkbox"/> Strip trailing blanks	<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed case
<input type="checkbox"/> Returns to linefeeds	<input type="checkbox"/> Linefeeds to returns
<input type="checkbox"/> Custom Configure...	

☐ Output to same file
(* = can't output to same file)

OK **Cancel**

Strip linefeeds

All linefeeds are removed from the file.

Strip control chars

All control characters (except for carriage returns) are removed from the file.

Strip high bit

The high bit of each character in the file is removed. (This can be useful for converting word processing files from other computers, such as WordStar files.)

Add linefeeds

Linefeeds are put after each carriage return in the file.

Strip trailing blanks

All blanks at the end of a line are removed. (This can be useful with files created by MacTerminal.)

Smart quotes

Plain quotes (" and ') are converted to typographical quotes (“ ” and ‘ ’).

Plain quotes

Typographical quotes are converted to plain quotes. Also, en- and em-dashes (‘-’ and ‘—’) are converted to plain minus signs (‘-’).

Upper case

All letters are converted to upper case. International characters are not supported.

Lower case

All letters are converted to lower case. International characters are not supported.

Mixed case

An attempt is made to capitalize sentences based solely on the punctuation marks ‘.’, ‘!’, and ‘?’.

Returns to linefeeds

Replaces returns with linefeeds. (Useful for creating UN*X files)

Linefeeds to returns

Replaces returns with linefeeds. (Useful for reading UN*X files)

Custom

Allows you to create custom filter types. Click on the “**Configure**” button for the dialog on the next page.

Configure...

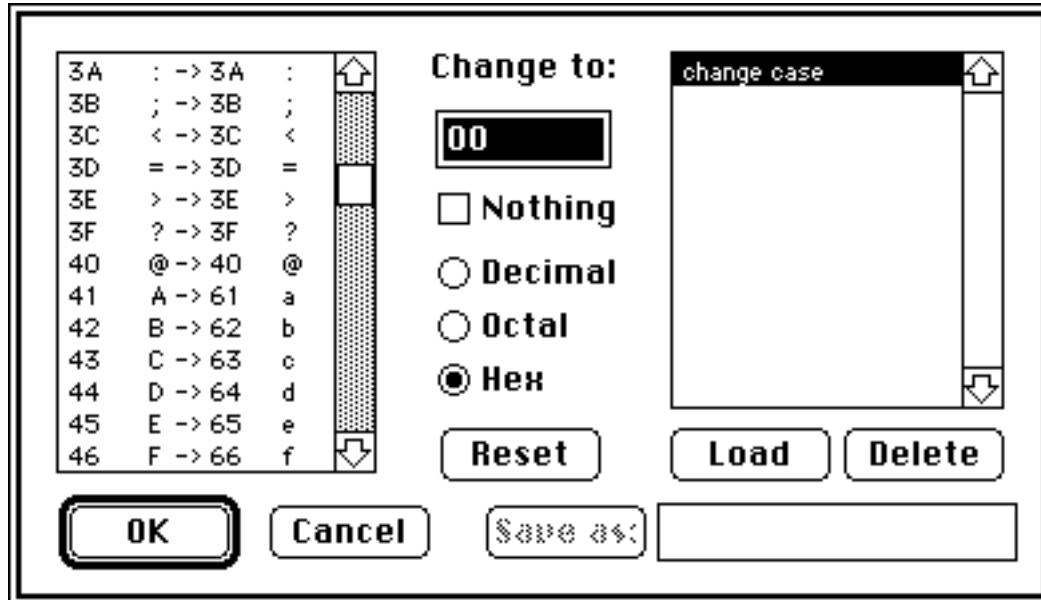
This button brings up the custom filter dialog on the next page.

Output to same file

If this box is checked, the output of the file filtering will be the same file that you selected. If this box is not checked, you will be prompted for a different file name. **Add Linefeeds** can't filter to the same file because it increases the file size and would write over the part of the original text before having a chance to read it.

This is the order in which the filter operations are performed:

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | Upper case | 8 | Strip line feeds |
| 2 | Lower case | 9 | Custom filter |
| 3 | Mixed case | 10 | Strip control chars |
| 4 | Unsmart quotes | 11 | Add linefeeds |
| 5 | Strip high bit | 12 | Returns to linefeeds |
| 6 | Smart Quotes | 13 | Strip trailing blanks |
| 7 | Linefeeds to returns | | |



The box on the top left shows you the current character translations. First is the character to be changed and then, after the ‘->’, the character it will be changed to. Both the numeric and text forms of the character are shown.

The text box under “**Change To:**” is used to enter the code to change the character to. You can either enter the code or a quote(‘) followed by the actual character. If you want the character to be removed entirely during filtering, click the “**Nothing**” check box.

The “**Decimal**”, “**Octal**”, and “**Hex**” buttons are used to change the format of the character codes between base ten, eight, and sixteen numbers.

The “**Reset**” button is used to reset the entire set of character codes to be unfiltered.

The box on the top right shows a list of translation files. Currently these are all kept in the System Folder. The “**Load**” button will load the selected translation file, and the “**Delete**” button will delete the selected translation file. The “**Save as:**” button saves the current translation into the file named in the text box in the lower right corner.

More Stuff

The newer Finders usually recognize the renaming and deletion of files, but the older Finders may not notice. The Finder doesn't really enjoy things going on behind its back. Even the newer Finders don't take kindly to file attributes being changed. It is best to avoid changing attributes of files in folders whose windows are open in the Finder.

If a file inside a folder has its "On Desk" bit set (with a Finder older than 7.0), the file icons don't appear on the desktop until the folder is opened. They will stay on the desktop after the folder is closed, however.

DeskZap is written in MPW Pascal and MPW assembler.

Please remember that this is a shareware program, so send in the \$25 if you find this desk accessory useful. Also tell me where you got your copy of DeskZap (if you want to). You can always get the latest stuff from me by sending a blank disk. Be sure to tell me the version you have and whether or not you want me to hold onto your disk until the next version. If you send your disk in a mailer, or even if you don't, a return label will be much appreciated. If you send me an extra \$5, I'll mail you a copy.

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|||||

GEnie: BTOMLIN
AOL: BTomlin
Fidonet: 1:387/555
Internet: bruce@f387.n555.z1.fidonet.org
Applelink: bruce@f387.n555.z1.fidonet.org@INTERNET#
Applelink: D4872 (I prefer that you send mail to the above Fidonet address)

Canadians: Please don't send checks drawn on Canadian banks. Even if you specify US dollars, I can't do anything with them because they don't have US bank numbers. A postal money order, a money order drawn on a US bank, or even just the green stuff is okay. Also, if you have a US bank account and send a check drawn on it, no problem.

Glossary

Canada	The Great White North.
CIS	Compuserve. A nationwide network that I no longer call up.
data fork	(See fork)
default directory	This is the disk or folder that is used when an application does not specify a directory to look for a file in.
filter	A black box which takes text as input, does something useful to it, and spits out the changed text.
fork	Each file has two forks. The data fork is where most of the data is stored, especially with 'TEXT' files. The resource fork is accessed by the Resource Manager, and usually contains settings and such in document files. In this way, a file can be a plain text file, and still have other information specific to the application that created it.
GEnie	A nationwide computer network that I read my mail on at least every couple of days, usually more often. AppleLink runs on the very same machines and also uses the same dial-up lines.
HFS	The Hierarchial Filing System. This is how all disks 800k and larger are formatted. HFS supports "real" folders, as opposed to the fake folders of MFS, and also handles very large disks easily. (See MFS)
James Brown	The Godfather of Soul.
MFS	The Macintosh Filing System. This is the way that floppy disks were formatted on the old 128k and 512k Macs. MFS used "fake" folders which were only an illusion created by the Finder, and it was horrible at handling even the smallest hard disks. 400k disks are MFS disks no matter what machine they were initialized on. (See HFS)
moof	The call of the wild dogcow. (Also a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.)
resource fork	(See fork)
US bank number	A number on a check that looks like a fraction of the form: xxx-yyy/zzzz
UN*X	A reference to a trademarked name of a multi-user operating system.
volume	A disk that has been initialized and can have files stored on it.