Subject: Re: reading gziped CDFs
Posted by K. Bowman on Thu, 27 Feb 2003 18:43:09 GMT

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In article <b3lhp2$1j8e$1@nntp6.u.washington.edu>,
 "Rick Towler" <rtowler@u.washington.edu> wrote:

> Ken suggested using mktemp() to create unique file
> names although that is a C library function and isn't native to IDL.

Actually, on my BSD-based system (OS X) mktemp has a command line
interface. Since he was thinking of spawning a gunzip command, he could
easily spawn a mktemp command first to generate a filename.

It would be safer, but not as portable as using the system clock.

Regards, Ken

bowman> mktemp /tmp/idl.XXXXX
/tmp/idl.9OIp9
bowman> ll /tmp
total 0
-rw------- 1 bowman wheel   0 Feb 27 12:36 idl.9OIp9

MKTEMP(1)   System General Commands Manual
MKTEMP(1)

NAME
    mktemp - make temporary file name (unique)

SYNOPSIS
    mktemp [-d] [-q] [-t prefix] [-u] template ...
    mktemp [-d] [-q] [-u] -t prefix

DESCRIPTION
    The mktemp utility takes each of the given file name templates and
over-writes a portion of it to create a file name. This file name is
unique and suitable for use by the application. The template may be any
file name with some number of `Xs' appended to it, for example
/tmp/temp.XXXX. The trailing `Xs' are replaced with the current process
number and/or a unique letter combination. The number of unique file
names mktemp can return depends on the number of `Xs' provided; six `Xs'
will result in mktemp testing roughly 26 ** 6 combinations.

    If mktemp can successfully generate a unique file name, the file is

created with mode 0600 (unless the -u flag is given) and the filename is
printed to standard output.