

SAVE

PURPOSE

Selectively save one or more of the last 20 DATAPLOT commands that have been entered.

DESCRIPTION

The SAVE command is almost always preceded by the LIST command (with no arguments). LIST will print the last 20 commands that were entered. Based on that list, the analyst can then enter the SAVE command to selectively save one or more of those commands. For example,

```
LIST
SAVE 6 3
```

would list the last 20 commands, where command 1 corresponds to the most recently entered command, and then save the sixth, fifth, fourth, and third commands. See the LIST command for details.

The saved commands can then be re-executed by entering / (i.e., the slash character) at any later time in the DATAPLOT session.

SYNTAX 1

```
SAVE <id1> <id2>
```

where <id1> is the line number of the first command to re-execute;
and <id2> is the line number of the last command to re-execute.

All the commands between the first and last line are re-executed as well.

SYNTAX 2

```
SAVE <list>
```

where <list> is a list of 3 or more commands to save.

Only the commands listed are saved.

SYNTAX 3

```
SAVE <file> <id1> <id2>
```

where <file> is the name of a file where the saved commands are written;
<id1> is the line number of the first command to re-execute;
and <id2> is the line number of the last command to re-execute.

All the commands between the first and last line are re-executed as well. This syntax is useful for saving more than one command sequence. The / command re-executes the most recently entered SAVE sequence. However, the CALL <file> command can be used to execute any SAVE sequence that was written to a file.

SYNTAX 4

```
SAVE <file> <list>
```

where <file> is the name of a file where the saved commands are written;
and <list> is a list of 3 or more commands to save.

Only the commands listed are saved. This syntax is useful for saving more than one command sequence. The / command re-executes the most recently entered SAVE sequence. However, the CALL <file> command can be used to execute any SAVE sequence that was written to a file.

EXAMPLES

SAVE 6 3	--of the last six commands, save commands 6, 5, 4, and 3
SAVE 3 6	--of the last six commands, save commands 6, 5, 4, and
SAVE 6 6	--of the last six commands, save command 6
SAVE 6	--save command 6
SAVE 1	--save the last command
SAVE	--save the last command
SAVE 2 5 8	--of the last eight commands, save commands 2, 5, and 8
SAVE COMM.DP 2 5 8	--of the last eight commands, save commands 2, 5, and 8 to a file
SAVE COMM.DP 6 3	--of the last six commands, save commands 6, 5, 4, and 3 to a file

NOTE 1

DATAPLOT saves the last 200 (50 in earlier versions) commands. Enter the command SET LIST LINES <n> where <n> is between 1 and 200 to control the number of commands that LIST prints.

NOTE 2

The SAVE command is commonly used for the re-execution of long complicated commands (e.g., PLOT with a complicated mathematical expression). The saved commands can be re-executed at any time by entering the command /.

NOTE 3

The S synonym for the SAVE command is frequently used.

NOTE 4

DATAPLOT has no restrictions on the file name other than it be a valid file name on the local operating system and that it contain a period "." in the file name itself or as a trailing character. DATAPLOT strips off trailing periods on those systems where it is appropriate to do so. On systems where trailing periods can be a valid file name (e.g., Unix), DATAPLOT opens the file with the trailing period. Some users prefer to give all macro files a ".DP" or ".dp" extension. Although this method is useful for keeping track of macro files, it is strictly a user convention and is not enforced by DATAPLOT in any way.

NOTE 5

File names are case sensitive on Unix file systems. For Unix, DATAPLOT opens the file as given. All other currently supported systems are not case sensitive regarding file names.

As a further caution for Unix hosts, certain expansion characters (specifically using "~" to refer to your home directory) are interpreted by the shell and are not recognized by the Fortran compiler. These expansion characters are interpreted as literal characters and do not yield the intended file name.

DEFAULT

If only one argument is entered, then only that command is saved. If no arguments are entered, the most recent command is saved.

SYNONYMS

S

RELATED COMMANDS

/	=	Re-execute previously saved commands.
LIST	=	List the previously entered commands.
REPEAT	=	Selectively re-execute previously entered commands.
CALL	=	Execute commands stored in a file.
CREATE	=	Echo entered commands to a file.

APPLICATIONS

Interactive convenience

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

Pre-1987

PROGRAM

```

LET CONST = 1
PLOT SIN(CONST*THETA) FOR THETA = 0 1 380
SAVE 1
MULTILOT 3 4
FRAME OFF
PRE-SORT OFF
LOOP FOR K = .1 .1 1.2
    LET CONST = K
    XLABEL ^K
/
END OF LOOP
END OF MULTILOT

```