```
==========================================
Davex v1.27          ProDOS command shell

25-Mar-90   Copyright (c) 1990  David A. Lyons
==========================================
```

[See the last page of this document for trademarks and other notices.]

Davex is **ShareWare**. It is NOT in the public domain. Please copy Davex and give copies to everyone you know. If you decide to use Davex after a ten-day evaluation period, you must send $25 to DAL Systems at the address below [CA residents add sales tax]. In exchange, you will receive the latest version of Davex and a registration number. This number will entitle you to technical support (on CompuServe, GEnie, America Online, or by mail), and you will be notified when updates are available.

It will be helpful if you include a brief description of your hardware when you send in your registration fee. Also, specify whether you need a 3.5" disk or 5.25" disks, and REPORT THE SERIAL NUMBER ON YOUR COPY WHEN YOU REGISTER.

> DAL Systems
> P.O. Box 875
> Cupertino, CA 95015-0875
>
> [CompuServe: 72177,3233]
> [GEnie: D.LYONS2]
> [America Online: Dave Lyons]
> [Internet: dlyons@apple.com]

REDISTRIBUTION ENCOURAGED

Please distribute Davex widely! Permission is hereby granted for Davex to be uploaded to electronic bulletin board systems. It may also included in user group libraries and other collections of Shareware, PROVIDED THAT NO MORE THAN $5.OO IS CHARGED FOR ANY DISK CONTAINING DAVEX, unless special arrangements are made with DAL Systems in advance.
MODIFIED COPIES OF DAVEX SHALL NOT BE REDISTRIBUTED, and THIS DOCUMENT AND THE ONLINE HELP SHALL BE INCLUDED WHENEVER DAVEX IS REDISTRIBUTED.

Davex can be licensed for inclusion with your own programs; contact DAL Systems for details.

DAVEX ON MULTIPLE COMPUTERS: Pay $25 for every copy of Davex that could be in use at the same

time, up to a maximum of $200 for all computers
owned by one company or school district. For
example, several people using Davex on one machine
(or one person using Davex on several machines in
different places) should pay only $25; but two
people on two machines should pay $50.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ARE WELCOME

DAL Systems will do its best to correct bugs and
make updates available. Davex is a continually
evolving package, and you can help shape its
future. (Once you send in $25, you are entitled to
use later versions without sending in more money.
However, updates ordered directly from DAL Systems
will cost $3.)

COMMISSIONS TO ENCOURAGE WIDER DISTRIBUTION

As a registered Davex user, you will receive a
$5.00 commission for every new user who registers a
copy of Davex containing your serial number.

Your serial number is the same as your registration
number. To put your serial number on your copy of
Davex (if it isn't already there), use the
"filetype" command to change the auxiliary type of
Davex:

     filetype %davex sys -x99   [use your serial #,
not 99]

Then type "$" to see that it worked.

INTRODUCTION

Davex is a command shell for ProDOS. ProDOS has no way
to accept commands from you directly, so some sort of
command interpreter is required. Davex includes a large
number of "housekeeping" commands for managing your
disks, directories, and files.

Davex is also a starting place for using other ProDOS
programs. When you run another program from Davex (just
by typing its name), you will normally be returned
automatically to Davex when you Quit the other program.

Note: This document is _not_ a ProDOS tutorial. Please
refer to reference manuals or other introductory ProDOS
texts for explanations of ProDOS basics like volume,
file, pathname, directory, prefix, and filetype.

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Any Apple II or compatible system that can run ProDOS
and display lower case can run Davex. Davex will be
much more convenient for you if you have at least one of
the following: a hard drive, a large RAM drive, two
5.25 inch drives, or at least one 3.5 inch drive.

Davex has been tested extensively on a variety of
hardware. If you find that your hardware is not
supported, contact me to see what can be done, or
whether an updated version is already available to
support your hardware.

OPTIONAL HARDWARE

Davex supports the Echo II and SlotBuster II speech
synthesizers, using the TEXTALKER or SCAT software that
you should already have if you own one of these boards.
To use TEXTALKER, just put a copy of PT.OBJ in the same
directory as Davex. PT.OBJ is part of the Textalker
software which has been licensed from Street Electronics
Corporation, the designers of the Echo, for distribution
with Davex.

For the SlotBuster, ProSCAT must already be installed in
memory; Davex will recognize it but will not install it.
(Note to SlotBuster users: Use ProSCAT 1.3 or higher.
Reviewing the screen will not work in 80 columns with
ProSCAT versions less than 1.3.)

FILES NEEDED FOR DAVEX

When you install Davex on a hard disk or RAM disk, you
should create a subdirectory for Davex. The name of the
subdirectory doesn't matter, but "DAVEX" is the obvious
choice. From within Davex, this directory's name can
always be abbreviated as "%".

Davex itself is a SYS file in the % directory and is
usually called DAVEX, although the name does not matter
to Davex. %CONFIG is a BIN file; it stores
configuration options like printer slot, your scan list,
and a file type table. %HELP is a directory containing
help files for individual commands. If you are short on
disk space, you may want to leave %HELP off of your work
disk. If you do, the "help" command will report
"directory not found" when you ask for help on a
specific command. (You can also put the help directory
on another disk; use the 'config' command to tell Davex
the pathname of your help directory.)

No other files are required in the % directory.
Typically there will be external commands (BIN files or
$2E files) and other programs (SYS files) there. If you
are using any aliases, there will be a TXT file called

"aliases" in your % directory (see "help alias"). If
you are using the Echo speech synthesizer, there should
also be a copy of PT.OBJ in the % directory.

RECOMMENDED HARD DRIVE SETUP

Copy the entire "%" directory onto your hard drive.
Then, if you want your system to boot up directly into
Davex, use the "sysalias" command (try "help sysalias")
to create a one-block SYS program, with a name ending in
".SYSTEM", in your top-level directory.

For example:

    copy % /hard1/davex
    sysalias /hard1/davex/davex /hard1/davex.system

(If there are other ".SYSTEM" files earlier in the
directory than davex.system, copy the first one to
another disk, delete it, create davex.system using the
'sysalias' command, and finally copy the ".SYSTEM" file
back onto the disk. This way, davex.system will be the
first program ProDOS sees when it looks for a program to
run.)

Once you have Davex installed, you will probably want to
use the "scan" command to tell Davex what directories to
search when looking for programs to run. You may also
want to (1) edit the %aliases file and (2) use the
config command to set miscellaneous options.

RAM DISKS

If your RAM disk is backed up by a battery, the
instructions for hard disks apply to you. Just install
it once, and you're all set.

To set up a disk that will copy Davex to the RAM disk
and execute it there, first you need to understand the
"copy" and "exec" commands. If there is a %autoexec
file, it will be executed automatically when you boot
Davex. A typical %autoexec file contains something like
this:

    copy %=:sys /ram/davex
    copy %=:bin /ram/davex
    copy %aliases /ram/davex
    copy %help /ram/davex/help
    /ram/davex/davex

The first line copies all SYS files from the % directory
to the RAM disk, and the second line copies BIN files.
The third line copies the help directory (if you have a
small RAM disk, you may not want to copy the help). The
last line simply runs the copy of Davex from the RAM

disk.

(Note that it would be simpler to just "copy %
/ram/davex". But this is a problem because the
%autoexec file will be in use, causing the copy to fail.)

Once you are running the copy of Davex from the RAM
disk, your "%" directory is "/ram/davex".

A different approach to moving Davex to a RAMdisk would
use the "vrestore" command to copy an complete image of
your RAMdisk from a file. See "help vrestore" for more
information.

APPLE IIGS USERS

See your dealer for the most recent version of the
System Software. The most recent version (as of
February, 1990) is 5.0.2. Davex will work with older
versions, but keeping up to date is always a good idea
for maximum compatibility with new software. The most
recent version of ProDOS 8 is 1.8.

If you have an Apple IIgs and wish to have your system
boot into Davex <u>through</u> GS/OS (so you can run S16 and
EXE programs without rebooting), the above instructions
still apply to you.

You will also need to delete or rename the START file in
your SYSTEM directory. This forces the ProDOS loader to
scan your root directory for a startup application
instead of running START. You may want to rename START
to FINDER and type

     scan -a /your.boot.disk/system

so that you can run FINDER (in the SYSTEM directory)
just by typing its name.

USING DAVEX

When you enter Davex, you see (in 80 columns if your
system supports it):

     Davex vX.XX (Serial #xxx)
     Type ? for help, $ for ShareWare notice.
     current_date_and_time

     prefix:

Your current ProDOS prefix (the directory you're "in"),
followed by a colon (:), is your prompt. Davex expects
you to type a command and press RETURN. (If you press
RETURN without typing anything, you just get the current

date and time and another prompt.) [You can use the
'date' or 'setdate' command to set the date and time if
your machine doesn't have a clock.]

Some commands can be executed just by typing their
names. For example:

        help
        online
        quit

Other commands require additional information (called
"parameters") after the command name. You must type at
least one blank space between a command name and the
parameters that follow it. Examples:

        delete that.file
        lock /disk3/standard.ltr

For some commands, parameters are optional.

        help
        help copy
        info
        info /my.disk/my.file

You may put more than one command on a line if you
separate the commands with semicolons (;). If an error
occurs during one command, the remaining commands are
ignored.

WHAT IS A COMMAND?

There are three kinds of commands:

1. **built-in commands**

        Built-in commands are part of Davex and are always
available. When you type a command, Davex always checks
first to see if it's an internal command. (The '?' or
'help' command displays a list of all internal commands.)

        If the command you typed is not internal, it looks
on your disks, trying to find a file with the same name.
You can tell Davex what directories to look in by using
the 'scan' command. (See "help scan".)

2. **external commands**

        If the non-internal command is found to be a BIN
file or a $2E file, Davex attempts to execute the file's
contents as an external command. These files are
usually found in the same directory as Davex, although

they can be in any directory on your scan list.

Davex features such as wildcards and shorthand pathnames are available with external commands.

A number external commands are supplied with Davex, and an appendix describes how assembly language programmers can write additional external commands.

3. **SYS, S16, and EXE programs**

If a non-internal command is found to be a SYS or S16 program, Davex runs the program. When you quit the other program, you are automatically returned to Davex.

[You need the file BRIDGE.S16 in the same directory as Davex to run S16 and EXE programs directly from Davex. These work only on the Apple IIgs, and you need to boot through ProDOS 16 or GS/OS to run them.]

SHORTHAND FOR PATHNAMES

'%' is shorthand for the name of the directory Davex is in. A '/' after the '%' is optional. Examples:

```
   cat %
   cat %help
   cat %/help
   info %davex
```

You can specify a volume by slot and drive number like this:

```
   info .61/prodos   <==>  info /xxx/prodos, where /xxx
is the name of the ProDOS volume in slot 6, drive 1

   prefix .32        <==>  prefix /xxx, where /xxx is
the name of the ProDOS volume in slot 3, drive 2
(usually /RAM)
```

Finally, '.' is shorthand for the name of the current directory, and '..' is shorthand for the name of the directory <u>above</u> the current directory. Slashes after '.' and '..' are optional, as with '%'.

```
   cat ..                   display catalog of directory
above
   ./help                   run program called 'help'
```

WILDCARDS

It is often convenient to execute one command (for example, delete, lock, or copy) on a **group** of files all at once, rather than on one file at a time. Davex

provides **wildcards** as a convenient way to work with
groups of files.

'=' and '?' are wildcard characters; they "match" any
number of characters in a file's name. You can use
wildcards in the last segment of pathnames for many
commands. Only one wildcard per pathname is permitted.

Examples:

   lock =   Locks all files in the current directory

   delete =.old Deletes all files ending in ".old" from
the current directory

'?' is like '=', but Davex asks you whether or not to
operate on each matching file. Examples:

   lock ?   For each file in the current directory,
asks you "lock xxxxx? (Y/N)". Type Y to lock the file,
or N to skip to the next one.

   delete ?.old For each file in the current directory
whose name ends in ".old", asks whether or not to delete
it.

You can restrict a wildcard to match files only if they
are of a particular type. Examples:

   pg part?:txt   For each "txt" file in the current
directory beginning with "part", ask whether or not to
"pg" the file ("pg" displays a file one screenful at a
time)

ALIASES (ABBREVIATIONS)

Starting with Davex 1.2, there is an "alias" mechanism
available. Before Davex tries to find your commands (in
the built-in list or on disk), it first checks your
aliases. If there is an alias for a command word you
typed, Davex replaces the word with what it stands for;
then it continues processing the command line.

Type "alias" to see what aliases are defined; see "help
alias" to learn how to create, remove, and save aliases.

Alias expansion can happen up to ten times in a row--the
expansion can start with a word that is itself an alias
for something.

A "~" as the first character of a command halts alias
expansion right away--this is useful both from the
keyboard and inside alias definitions. For example,
"~cat" executes the 'cat' command even if there is an

alias expanding "cat" into something else. Also, an
alias expanding "ls" into "~cat" means that "ls" always
executes the 'cat' command, even if there is an alias
expanding "cat".

The aliases are stored in the TXT file %aliases. See
Appendix C for an explanation of the aliases that come
on the disk as shipped from DAL Systems. (Of course,
you can change the supplied aliases and add your own--
see "help alias".)

Note: If you use wildcards with an alias, you may be
surprised to see Davex refer to the command by its real
name. For example, if you have an alias expanding
"kill" into "delete":

  /my.disk: kill a?
  delete /my.disk/apple? (y/n)
  delete /my.disk/apricot? (y/n)

PAUSING AND ABORTING

If you press SPACE while the screen is scrolling, it
will freeze. Each SPACE press will generally advance
the display by one line. Press RETURN to continue
scrolling.

Ctrl-C or Apple-period will print "*** aborted" and will
always return you to the command line prompt.

ESC aborts the current operation, but does not
necessarily return you to command level. For example,
if you are executing "pg =", ESC will abort paging the
current file, but pg will begin executing on the next
file matching the wildcard.

CONTROL CHARACTERS AVAILABLE WHILE TYPING A COMMAND LINE

(from "help cmdline")

     Ctrl-B = move to beginning of line
     Ctrl-D = delete character at cursor
     Ctrl-E/Ctrl-N = move to end of line
     Ctrl-F = find forward; press ESC to exit
     Ctrl-H (left arrow) = move left
     Ctrl-I = insert (cancelled by arrows or Ctrl-D)
     Ctrl-J (down arrow) = move down on the list of
     previous commands
     Ctrl-K (up arrow) = move up on the list of previous
     commands
     Ctrl-L = toggle Caps-lock on/off for Apple II+
     Ctrl-M = return (accept whole line, even the part
     after the cursor)
     Ctrl-O = if the following character is a control
     character, inserts it (control characters can't

normally be entered). If the following character
is "K" to "O" or "k" to "o", a special character is
inserted (useful only on the II+ keyboard):

                   K L M N O k l m n o
                   [\ ] ^ _ { | } ~ DEL

    Ctrl-Q = accept portion of line before cursor
    Ctrl-R = re-edit previous input
    Ctrl-U (right arrow) = move cursor right
    Ctrl-X = cancel input
    Ctrl-Y = erase from cursor to end of line
    DELETE = erase character to left of cursor

    Apple-Y = same as Ctrl-Y
    Apple-< = move to beginning of command line
    Apple-> = move to end of command line
    Apple-E = switch between insert and overstrike
    ("exchange")

    Apple-H = Hardcopy of screen (set printer slot with
    config)
              (beeps twice if printer is busy)
    Apple-Space = advance printer one line
    Apple-Return = advance printer to next page

MUCH MORE INFORMATION ONLINE

This document is intentionally short. Information on
each command and on other topics can be found using the
'help' command. Type 'help help' (or '??') to get
started.

The first line of each help file shows alternative names
for the command, if there are any. Then the command's
syntax is given, using square brackets around the parts
you can leave out.

DON'T IGNORE THE ONLINE HELP! Even if a command's
purpose and use seem obvious, take a quick look at the
help. Lots of commands have handy options that you
won't know about if you skip the help.

"DASH" PARAMETERS

Many commands take optional parameters following a "-".
A letter identifying the parameter follows the "-". In
some cases, a value (a number, or string, for example)
is expected after the letter, and in other cases nothing
more is required.

Starting with Davex 1.25, it doesn't matter whether you
put the "-" parameters before or after the other
parameters. (Older versions required the "-" parameters
to come last.)

Examples

```
     cat -t /xyz      The "-t" stands for "tree"; when a
DIR appears in the listing, "-t" tells the catalog
command to indent two spaces and list the contents of
the directory.  No value is expected after the "-t".

     cat /x -fsys     The "-f" stands for "filetype"; a
filetype must be specified after the "f".  (In this
example, files not of type SYS will not appear in the
listing.)
```

<u>Internal commands</u>

This is just a list of commands. It tells you what commands
are built into Davex, but it does not explain them. Consult
the online help to find out how to use a specific command.
(Start with "help help" or "help topics".)

```
help | ?    display command information

cat         display directory
prefix      change prefix

top         set prefix to parent volume
up          change prefix to parent directory
over        move to another directory
online      print names of online volumes

copy        copy files or trees of files
update      replace outdated files
pg          display files a screenful at a time
type        display files

rename      change name
delete      destroy files
create      create a directory or other file
filetype    change file's type (and auxiliary type)

config      show or set various Davex options
ftype       display or update filetype table
dev         list, add, or remove ProDOS devices
scan        examine or change the scan list

exec        get keyboard input from a TXT file
como        redirect command output to file or printer
size        show size of file or directory
info        print info on file
lock        make a file read-only
unlock      allow read, write, rename, delete
prot        protect file
spool       spool files for later printing
eject       eject a volume or all volumes from SmartPort
touch       touch a file, updating its modification
date/time
            (or set/clear backup bit)

bye         quit Davex
cls         clear screen (or send Ctrl-L to file/printer)
rep         repeat:  execute a command several times
err         print ProDOS error message from code
num         convert numbers between decimal and hex
dt          print date and time
boot        boot the system
mon         enter the Monitor
echo        echo string
=           print pathnames
wait        wait for spooled files to finish printing
```

External commands

These commands are supplied with Davex. Other external commands can be written in 6502 assembly language (see Appendix).

```
alias          show or change aliases (abbreviations)
blist          list a BAS file in ASCII
brun           run a BIN file ['brun' is actually a
small SYS file, not an external command]
combine        join several files into one
conp           set IIgs control panel options
date           set the ProDOS date and time (if you
have no clock)
deschw         describe system hardware
doscat         catalog a DOS 3.3 disk in a 5.25" drive
du             summarize disk usage
expand         expand tabs into spaces
ffind          search directories or volumes for files
(find by name, type, auxiliary type, need-backup)
find           search files for lines containing a
given string
gsbuff         set Apple IIgs printer/modem buffer sizes
hdr            show lines from the beginning of a file
init           initialize (format) any ProDOS block
device (or just write Boot blocks to a volume)
iw2            set up print options for ImageWriter II
modchk         compare modification dates on pairs of
files
mx80           set up print options for Epson MX80
pset           set up print options for NEC8023 /
ProWriter / ImageWriter
ptype          display a Pascal Text file (type $03)
ram3           disconnect or reconnect slot 3 RAMdisk
setdate        sets date and time (only if no clock
available)
setstart       examine or set the startup path of a SYS
application
split          split a file into two pieces
strings        display legible strings in any file
sysalias       create an alias for a SYS or S16 file
tail           show lines from the end of a file
tr             translate strings in file into other
strings
viewdhr        view a double high resolution graphics
file
viewhr         view a high resolution graphics file
wc             count the lines, words, and characters
in a file
what           determine what a file is (this can be
really handy!)
```

SHORTCUTS

If Davex is looking on disk for a command and finds a
directory by that name, Davex simply sets your prefix to that
directory. This is similar to using the 'prefix' command,
except that the scan list is used.

Typing a full pathname (beginning with a slash) always sets
your prefix. Pathname shorthand works, too--pathnames
beginning with a period (.) or percent sign (%) are expanded
into full pathnames internally (try "= %", "= .61", etc).

After an optional parameter that accepts no parameter value,
additional parameters can follow without another "-". For
example,

                    copy this that -fb
is the same as
                    copy this that -f -b

and
                    cat -ta .61
is the same as
                    cat -t -a .61

HOWEVER,
                    cat .61 -at
is NOT the same as
                    cat .61 -a -t

because the "-a" parameter takes a string value (in "cat .61
-ta" the string value following "-a" consists of 0
characters).

Note that in
                    cat -a .61
the ".61" string belongs to the "-a" option, and there is no
pathname provided. You can get the desired effect by instead
using
                    cat -a"" .61
or
                    cat -an .61

Some SYS files can take a pathname parameter; BASIC.SYSTEM,
for example, will run whatever BAS file you specify as its
parameter (actually it does a '-' command, so you can also
BRUN a BIN file, EXEC a TXT file, or launch a SYS file). If
BASIC.SYSTEM is available in one of your scan directories,
you can type

      BASIC.SYSTEM MYPROGRAM

to run MYPROGRAM under BASIC.SYSTEM. To Davex, the parameter
following the name of a SYS file is a STRING, not a pathname.
This means you can't use the "%" or ".xx" shorthand notations
in the parameter.

(Note that BASIC.SYSTEM does not always preserve your prefix.
If your prefix refers to a subdirectory, BASIC.SYSTEM will
preserve it; otherwise it sets the prefix to be EMPTY and
behaves like DOS 3.3--it goes by slot and drive numbers and
defaults to the slot/drive that BASIC.SYSTEM was loaded from.)

The 'what' command tells you whether a particular SYS file
has a **startup buffer**.

Appendix A: Hardware Compatibility

Davex has been tested with the following Apple IIs and
compatibles: Apple II+ (SmarTerm 80-column, shift-key mod),
Apple //e (original and enhanced), Apple //c (original and
UniDisk 3.5 ROM), Apple IIgs, and Laser 128.

IIgs Support

Davex is compatible with the IIgs but does not behave much
differently than on an earlier Apple. Since Davex does not
disable interrupts, you can use Classic Desk Accessories
(including the Control Panel) with no problem. If you launch
Davex from a GS/OS program like Finder, APW, or ECP16 you
will return to it automatically when you quit Davex. You can
launch a GS/OS application (a file with type S16) by typing
its name (assuming the directory it's in is in your scan
list), and you still automatically return to Davex when you
quit. (The file %BRIDGE.S16 is a tiny GS/OS application that
makes this possible.)

Appendix B: AppleWorks Classic Compatibility

The pg and type commands recognize AWP files but have not
been revised especially for AppleWorks 3.0. In future Davex
versions, 'spool' and 'exec' may recognize AWP files.

The 'cat' command displays AWP, ADB, and ASP filenames using
the capitalization you used when naming the files in
AppleWorks. (This information is stored in the files'
auxiliary type fields.)

```
                    Appendix C: Standard Aliases

This appendix lists and explains the aliases provided in the
"%aliases" file.  You can use the 'alias' command or a text
editor to remove or change these aliases, and you can add
your own.  The maximum size of the %aliases file is currently
768 bytes; if your %aliases file is longer than that, Davex
simply ignores the excess.

q bye
quit q
  Explanation:  "q" and "quit" stand for "bye" (leave Davex).

> como
< exec
  Explanation: ">" stands for "como" (send output to a file
or slot) and "<" stands for "exec" (get command input from a
file)

cd prefix
pfx cd
down cd
  Explanation: "cd" (change directory), "pfx", and "down" all
stand for "prefix".  "down" is appropriate because the
'prefix' command takes you down to a subdirectory if you use
a partial pathname (example: "down mydir" or "down
firstdir/xyz/abc").

\ up
  Explanation: "\" stands for "up", which takes you to the
directory above.

over up;prefix
  Explanation:  "over" stands for "up" followed by the
directory name you type.  Example:  If your prefix is
"/mydisk/dir1" and you type "over dir2", your prefix will
then be "/mydisk/dir2".  Wildcards are allowed, because they
are not expanded until the "prefix" command is executed.

or %;top
origin or
  Explanation:  "origin" or "or" takes you to the top level
directory of the disk Davex is running from.  "%" takes you
to the Davex directory, and then "top" takes you to the top
level directory.

o online
  Explanation:  "o" stands for "online", which shows a list
of all disks in your drives.

home cls
  Explanation:  "home" stands for "cls", which clears the
screen (or starts a new page on the printer).

more pg
  Explanation:  "more" stands for "pg", which displays the
contents of a file one screenful at a time.
```

```
mv rename
  Explanation:  "mv" (move) and "cname" (change name) stand
for "rename", which changes the name of a file, directory, or
volume.

mkdir create
md create
  Explanation:  "mkdir" and "md" (make directory) stand for
"create", which can be used to create subdirectories (as well
as other files).

rm delete
del rm
  Explanation:  "rm" and "del" stand for "delete", which
erases files and directories.

catalog cat
dir cat
ld cat
ls cat
  Explanation:  "catalog", "dir" (directory), "ld" (list
directory), and "ls" (list) all stand for "cat", which
displays catalog listings.

tree cat -t
    Explanation:  "tree" stands for "cat -t", which displays a
    catalog listing including the contents of subdirectories.

mod cat -am
     Explanation:  "mod" stands for "cat -am", which displays a
     catalog listing sorted by last-modification date (most
     recently modified files appear first).

cp copy
  Explanation:  "cp" stands for "copy", which copies files
and directories.

e echo
  Explanation:  "e" stands for "echo", which prints the
strings you feed it (useful from "exec" files).

ej eject
  Explanation:  "ej" stands for "eject", which ejects 3.5"
disks from their drives.

print > &;
  Explanation:  "print" stands for redirecting output to the
printer, and the semicolon between commands is included in
the alias, so you don't need to type one when you use it.
Example:  "print help rename", or "print cat -t", but NOT
"print filename".

page > &;cls
  Explanation:  "page" does a clear-screen after sending
output to the printer.  Result:  the printer advances to the
top of the page.
```

The Conspicuous Last Page

Mike Lutz suggested the name "Davex." If you don't like it,
blame him.