NAME

HOME − Return the full pathname of a file.

SYNOPSIS

RESULT=HOME(FYLE,LF)

HOME	is the CHARACTER*48 full pathname returned
FYLE(LF)	is the CHARACTER*1 filename relative to ${HOME}
LF	is the INTEGER*4 number of characters in FYLE

DESCRIPTION

If LF < 0 or LF > 24 the routine returns the word "error" for HOME. Otherwise it constructs HOME by getting the name of the home directory from GETENV and prepending it to FYLE. If LF = 0 the result is simply the name of the home directory.

APPLICATION NOTE

Usually it is a bad idea to render a filename magic by embedding it in program code (see [1, p158]), but sometimes doing so is justified because it spares the user from having to specify an unchanging filename at run time. For example, the GETHSH subroutine, which tables the words in the hashed dictionary file ${HOME}/Utility/hebrew.hsh, always reads that file, so when it is used in /home/mike it could have this OPEN statement.

```
OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE='/home/mike/Utility/hebrew.hsh')
```

Someone who downloads the routine from my Website could then make use of it only after editing the source code to replace /home/mike/Utility with the directory where hebrew.hsh is stored on the target machine. Instead the OPEN statement is coded like this:

```
OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE=HOME('/Utility/hebrew.hsh',19))
```

Now if a downloader puts the file in ${HOME}/Utility on the target machine, it is not necessary to revise the source for GETHSH.

DIAGNOSTICS

If LF is not in 1...24 the routine returns "error" for HOME

LINKAGE

gfortran source.f −L${HOME}/lib −lmisc

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REFERENCES

Kupferschmid, Michael, Classical Fortran: Programming for Engineering and Scientific Applications, CRC Press (2009).

EXAMPLE

```
      CHARACTER*48 HOME,NAME
      CHARACTER*1 CNAME(48)
      EQUIVALENCE(CNAME,NAME)
C
      NAME=HOME('/Plan/Journal',13)
      L=LENGTH(NAME,48)
      WRITE(6,901) (CNAME(K),K=1,L)
  901 FORMAT(48A1)
      STOP
      END
```

This example produced the following output:

```
unix[1]
/home/mike/Plan/Journal
unix[2]
```