

命令模式

PROJect projname [/NOCLEAR]

Declares a project name to be used as the basis of default file names, closing any old project.

定义项目名称，此名称将为项目中其他文件的默认名称，关闭老的项目名称。

PROJect /DIR

Lists available project names in the current directory and prompts for selecting one of them.

列出当前目录下的所有项目名称，选中其中一个可以直接进入。

PROJect OFF

Clears the existing project name.

清除存在的项目名称。

PROJect CLOSE

Clears the geometry, closes the report file and clears the project name.

清除模型文件，关闭报告文件并清除项目名称。

PROJect projdir [(datadir)] [projname]

Defines a new project directory and, optionally, declares a project name.

定义新的项目目录，并且可以定义项目名称。

PROJect

Changes to the master project directory.

改为主项目目录。

PROJect \

Changes to the last-used project subdirectory.

改为最近用过的项目子目录。

PROJect OFF\

Clears the system file in which project directory paths are remembered.

清除项目目录所在的系统目录。

参数说明

projname

A name or number of 8 or fewer characters. Blanks and special characters (except for the hyphen and underscore) should not be used.

名称，少于 8 个字符。不允许含有空格和特殊字符（除了连字符和下划线）。

/NOCLEAR

Prevents any old project with its geometry and report from being cleared, which otherwise occurs when project names change. This has the same effect as first issuing PROJECT OFF.

当改变项目名称时，避免清除旧项目的模型文件和报告。和提前使用命令 PROJECT OFF 的效果相同。

projdir

The path to the project master directory and, optionally, (if it does not end with a back slash "\") includes an individual project subdirectory also.

项目主目录的路径，（如果结尾不用反斜杠\结束）可使得这个主目录包含项目子目录。

datadir

The name of subdirectory to be used within each project subdirectory.

在每一个项目子目录中所用的名称。

Operation

操作

The PROJECT command has two purposes:

命令 PROJECT 有两个作用：

1) It is used to declare a project name of 1 to 8 characters. This name appears on the upper right-hand corner of the screen and printouts. It is also used to form file names when they are omitted from certain commands.

1) 定义 1 到 8 个字符的项目名称。此项目名称会显示在屏幕和打印页面的右上角。当在某些命令中省略文件名时，也可以将其被默认为文件名。

2) It can be used to manage subdirectories (i.e. folders) for data files. When used for this purpose, the first parameter always contains at least one back slash (\) - except for one special case noted below.

2) 可以用于数据文件管理。当用作此目的时，第一个参数总是包含至少一个反斜杠\，除了下面注明的一个特例外。

The Project Name

项目名称

When a project name is in effect, it can be used as the basis for naming certain kinds of files. The project name forms the main part of the file name and an extension is added to identify the file type. These file-type extensions are:

当定义一个有效的项目名称后，它可以作为某些文件命名的基础。文件的名称可以为项目名称为后面加上指定的扩展名。这些文件类型的扩展名如下：

Extension	File Type	Commands affected
.GF	Geometry File	READ, WRITE

.RF	Run File	RUN, EDIT
.PF	Print File	REPORT, DISK
扩展名	文件类型	使用的命令
.GF	模型文件	READ, WRITE
.RF	运行文件	RUN, EDIT
.PF	打印文件	REPORT, DISK

For example,

例如:

PROJ ABC

READ

defines the project name as "ABC" and reads the Geometry File "ABC.GF".

定义项目名称为 ABC，读入模型文件 ABC.GF。

The project name is also carried in a system variable named PROJECT. Therefore it can be inserted in other places as well.

项目名称也会保存在叫 PROJECT 的系统变量里，以便将它插入到其他的位置。

If it is desired to set the project name to the name of the present directory, it can be done conveniently by using an asterisk in lieu of the name:

如果要把项目名称定义为当前目录名称，可以通过 PROJ *方便做到。

PROJ *

makes the project name equal to the name of the current default directory.

使项目名称成为当前的目录名称。

To get a list of the run files (*.RF) in the current directory use PROJ /DIR. Following the list PROJECT is prompted so that one of the listed names can simply be picked from the list using the mouse or arrow keys. From the keyboard, PROJ followed by the tab key is equivalent to PROJ /DIR.

用语句 PROJ /DIR 可以显示当前目录下的运行文件(*.RF)的清单。可以通过鼠标或键盘方向键进入选定的文件。在键盘操作中，PROJ 后加 tab 键和 PROJ/DIR 的作用相同。

To set the project name to nothing, the form is

定义项目名称为无，命令格式为:

PROJ OFF

When the project name is changed, the geometry file in memory is cleared and any open report is closed unless the /NOCLEAR parameter was included or PROJECT OFF was first done.

当改变文件名称时，该内存中的模型文件将被清除，任何开着的报告将被关闭，除非使用参数 /NOCLEAR 或提前使用了命令 PROJECT OFF。

The Project Directory Structure

项目目录结构

In order to organize data files in directories and to make it easy to move from one project to another, the project command recognizes and even creates a master data directory and individual project subdirectories.

为了组织目录中的数据文件，可以把文件容易的从一个项目拷贝到另一个项目，命令 project 创建数据主目录和单独的项目子目录。

Optionally, there can be another subdirectory level within the individual project directory which serves to isolate the data files relevant to this program from those with other uses.

在单个独立的项目目录下面还可以有子目录，可以使与本项目有关的文件与其它的文件隔离开来。

For example, assume that the master project directory is C:\PROJECTS. Then, within this directory, there may be subdirectories such as 9701, 9702, etc.

例如：假设文件主目录为 C:\PROJECTS，在这个目录里面，可能还有子目录如 9701, 9702

Within each of these subdirectories there may be a subdirectory for GHS data files, say GHSDATA. The directory structure would look like this:

在子目录里面还可以有保存 GHS 数据文件的子目录，如 GHSDATA。目录结构可以如下：

```
C:
  PROJECTS
    9701
      GHSDATA
    9702
      GHSDATA
```

This structure could be created by the following two PROJECT commands:

此结构可以通过下面的两个 PROJECT 命令创建：

```
PROJECT C:\PROJECTS\9701 (GHSDATA)
PROJECT \9702
```

Of course, it could also be created directly by using operating system commands or tools.

当然，也可以直接通过操作系统的命令或工具来实现。

Once the directory structure has been established, the PROJECT command can then be used to easily move among them.

目录结构一旦建立，可以使用命令 PROJECT 在项目间移动。

If issued from the keyboard, the above commands would also prompt for a project name. If no project name is desired, simply press Enter. A project name could also be added to the above commands. For example,

如果通过键盘输入以上命令，会要求指定项目名称。如果不指定项目名称，仅按回车键。一个项目名称会加到命令后面。例如：

PROJ C:\PROJECTS\9701 (GHSDATA) INTACT

or

PROJ \9702 INTACT

This would create and/or change to the indicated subdirectory and also define the project name as "INTACT". If the project name is given as "", it is cleared without prompting.

这将创建或更改指定的子目录同时定义项目名称为 INTACT。如果项目名称给定为""，不会要求指定项目名称。

After a project master directory has been established, a particular project subdirectory can be selected interactively simply by entering the PROJECT command without parameters. This is the only case where a back slash does not occur when dealing with project directories:

项目主目录创建完成以后，通过命令 PROJECT 不附加参数可以选中项目的子目录。这是唯一选取项目子目录时不加反斜杠\的情况。

PROJ

This changes to the last-used master directory and prompts for the project subdirectory to be entered. At this point the name can be typed in or the "up arrow" key can be pressed to pick a project subdirectory from the list (or the mouse can be used to pick the name on some systems). If a new name is entered instead, a new subdirectory will be created.

这个命令将更改目录为最近使用过的主目录并要求指定要进入的子目录，这时可以通过键盘输入或通过方向键从列表清单中选择子目录（或在某些系统中通过鼠标选中）。如果输入新的名称，那么将创建新的子目录。

Additionally, when operating from the keyboard and selecting a project subdirectory, if there are any files in the project data subdirectory with extensions of ".RF", their names will be listed on the screen before the prompt for the project name appears. This makes it easy to pick a project name by pressing the "up arrow" key and moving to the desired name before pressing enter (or using the mouse).

另外，当通过键盘操作选择项目子目录时，如果在子目录中有扩展名为.RF的文件，在要求指定要进入的项目名称前会屏幕显示出这些文件，这样可以很方便的通过方向键或鼠标选择要进入的项目。

When any of these project directory operations are performed, the system remembers the name of the project master directory, subdirectory and data directory name (if any). Thereafter, these names are implied when omitted.

当项目目录被操作过，系统会记住项目主目录，子目录和数据目录名称，此后，当这些名称被省略时，系统会默认自动提取这些信息。

This explains why the command

PROJ \9702

was able to change to C:\PROJECTS\9702\GHSDATA in the example given above.

这样就解释了为什么命令 PROJ \9702 可以创建目录 C:\PROJECTS\9702\GHSDATA。

Similarly, the command

同样的，命令

**PROJ **

will change to the last-used project subdirectory.

会切换到最近使用过的项目子目录。

The system records the project directory path in a special file named GHS.PRJ which is located in the configuration directory. Although it should rarely be necessary to do so, this file can be erased (causing the project directory names to be "forgotten") by the command,

系统会把项目目录路径记录在软件安装目录中的文件 GHS.PRJ 上。尽管很少需要这样去做，但其实此文件可以通过下面命令将其删除（这样系统将“忘记”项目目录名称）。

PROJ OFF

Output:

输出

none.

无

Examples

样例

Establishing a project master directory, then prompt for subdirectory:

建立项目主目录，指定子目录：

PROJ D:\PROJECTS

Creating a new project subdirectory within the current master directory:

在当前主目录下建立新的子目录：

PROJ \JOB123

Selecting a new project subdirectory from a list of existing subdirectories:

在存在的子目录列表中，选择新的子目录：

PROJ

Returning to the last-used project subdirectory:

回到最近使用过的子目录:

**PROJ **