


file.delete

Description This command instructs the printer to delete specified files. For printer support, see *SGD Command Support* on page 1239.

Type do

Commands	Details
do	<p>This command instructs the printer to delete specified files.</p> <p><i>Format:</i> ! U1 do "file.delete" "value"</p> <p><i>Values:</i> file name</p> <p> Important • Be sure to always specify the memory location.</p>



Note • For details on SGD command structure, see *Command Structure* on page 891.



Example • This do example shows the specified file to delete.

```
! U1 do "file.delete" "e:abcd.zpl"
```

do Command

Do commands:

- are used to instruct the printer to perform predefined actions
- must be terminated by a space character or a CR/LF (0x0D, 0x0A)

Some Do commands require additional settings which must be enclosed in double quotes.



Important • The values must be specified in lower case.

Command Structure

It is important to understand the structure of the command and its components. A command structure illustration is provided for each command in this guide.



Example • This is an example of a command structure illustration:

```
! U1 set- "ip.addr" "value"
  1       2       3
```

1	Command—always preceded with an exclamation point (!) and must be specified in lower case. A space resides between the ! and U1 and between U1 and the command (setvar or getvar).
2	Attribute—always in double quotes and must be specified in lower case.
3	Chosen value—always in double quotes. Only applicable for setvar and do .

This command must be terminated by a space character or a CR/ LF (0x0D, 0x0A).

How to Send Multiple SGD Commands

For any **getvar**, **setvar**, or **do** command, if you issue the syntax without the "1" and use the END command followed by a space, multiple SGD commands are sent simultaneously.



Example • This syntax shows how you can send multiple `getvar` commands:

```
1 → ! U getvar "ip.telnet.enable"  
2 → | getvar "ip.dhcp.enable"  
   | getvar "ip.dhcp.cid_prefix"  
3 → END
```

1	The command portion of the string does not use the "1" after the "! U".
2	Commands issued after the first command do not require the "! U".
3	The string of commands is terminated by the word "END" with a space after the word, and by a carriage return/ line feed.