

# **Manual del usuario de la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus**

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**HISTORIAL DE REVISIONES**

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### Resumen

Acciones de Nautilus es una extensión de Nautilus cuya función principal es permitir al usuario añadir acciones arbitrarias a los menús contextuales del gestor de archivos. Estas acciones se puede organizar en menús y submenús, y se puede exportar y compartir con otros entornos de escritorio.

Este manual describe la interfaz de usuario de la Herramienta de configuración de acciones de Nautilus y explica cómo puede configurar sus menús y sus acciones, haciendo que se muestren y se apliquen dependiendo de condiciones específicas.

## 1. Introducción

Acciones de Nautilus es una extensión de Nautilus cuya función principal es permitir al usuario añadir acciones arbitrarias a los menús contextuales del gestor de archivos. Estas acciones se puede organizar en menús y submenús, y se puede exportar y compartir con otros entornos de escritorio.

La aplicación Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus es la interfaz de usuario que le permite configurar cómo, dónde y cuándo deberán aparecer sus acciones en los menús contextuales de Nautilus y cómo se ejecutarán.

La Herramienta de configuración de acciones de Nautilus proporciona las siguientes características:

- Definir y configurar acciones desde cero.
- Organizar acciones en los menús, submenús, etc...
- Importar y exportar acciones y menús desde y hacia afuera.

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### nota

Acciones de Nautilus también tiene características adicionales como:

- Un complemento de Nautilus que exporta en tiempo real los archivos seleccionados a D-Bus.
- Un programa de línea de comandos capaz de ejecutar cualquier acción.  
Asociado con la interfaz D-Bus, este programa permite al usuario ejecutar cualquier acción desde un atajo de teclado, aplicando esta acción a los elementos seleccionados actualmente en el gestor de archivos.
- Un programa de línea de comandos capaz de crear una acción nueva.

Todas estas características se explican ampliamente en la documentación global de Acciones de Nautilus.

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## 2. Inicio

### 2.1. Iniciar la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus

Puede iniciar la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus de las siguientes maneras:

**Menú Sistema** Elija Preferencias → Visualización y comportamiento → Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus.

**Línea de comandos** Para iniciar la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus desde una línea de comandos, escriba lo siguiente:

**nautilus-actions-config-tool**

y pulse **Intro**.

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### sugerencia

Para ver las opciones de línea de comandos disponibles, escriba:

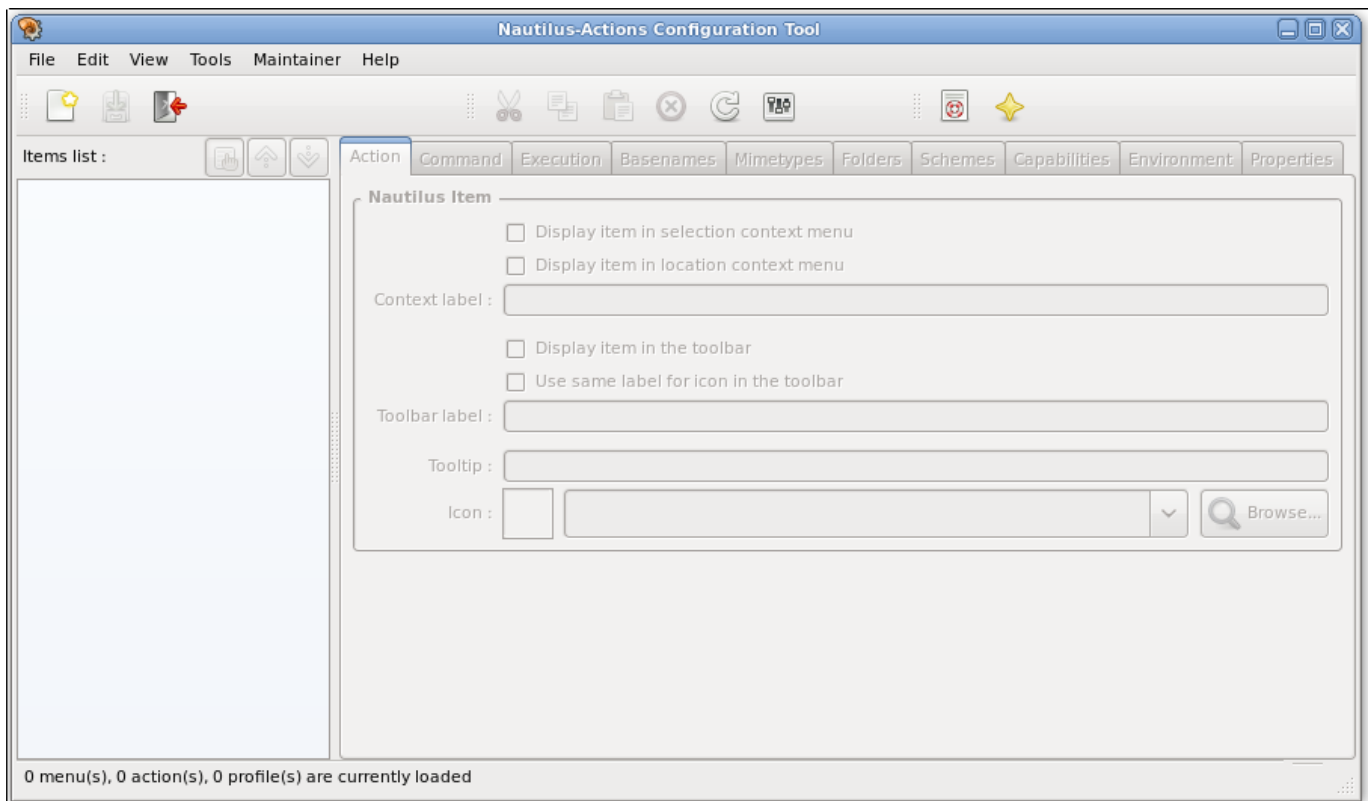
**nautilus-actions-config-tool --help-all**

y pulse **Intro**.

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## 2.2. La primera ejecución

Cuando inicia la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus, se muestra la siguiente ventana.



*La ventana principal de la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus vacía.*

Figura 1: Ventana de inicio de la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus

La ventana principal de la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus contiene los siguientes elementos:

**Barra de menú.** Los menús de la barra de menú contienen todos los comandos que necesita usar en la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus.

Hay atajos disponibles para algunos comandos:

**Ctrl-N** Crear una acción nueva.

**Ctrl-S** Guardar las acciones modificadas y los menús.

**Ctrl-Q** Salir de la aplicación.

**Ctrl-X** Cortar la selección actual, dejándola en el portapapeles.

**Ctrl-C** Copiar la selección al portapapeles.

**Ctrl-V** Insertar el contenido del portapapeles antes del elemento actual.

**Mayús-Ctrl-V** Insertar el contenido del portapapeles como subelemento(s) del elemento actual

**Eliminar** Eliminar la selección actual.

**F5** Recargar las acciones y los menús.

**F1** Mostrar la ayuda.

**Barra de herramientas.** Se pueden mostrar varias barras de herramientas debajo de la barra de menú, dependiendo de las elecciones del submenú Ver → Barras de herramientas.

**Lista de elementos.** La lista de la izquierda de la ventana principal contiene todos los elementos, ya sean acciones o menús, actualmente disponibles para editarlos en la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus.

Los elementos se puede clasificar alfabéticamente de manera ascendente o descendente, o no clasificarse, organizándolos y administrándolos directamente el usuario.

Los elementos no válidos se muestran en color rojo.

Los elementos modificados se muestran en caracteres en cursiva.

**Ordenar botones** Tres botones le permiten conmutar entre de modos de ordenación.

**Pestañas de propiedades.** La parte derecha de la ventana principal mostrará todo lo necesario para definir cómo, cuándo y dónde se mostrarán las acciones y los menús.

**Acción/Menú** Definir en qué menú de Nautilus debe aparecer el elemento, y cómo debe aparecer.

**Comando** Especifique qué comando quiere ejecutar, y qué parámetros quiere pasarle.

**Ejecución** Especifique como quiere ejecutar el comando.

**Nombres base** Defina los filtros de nombres base que debe cumplir la selección de Nautilus antes de mostrarse la acción o menú candidato.

**Tipos MIME** Defina los filtros de tipos MIME que debe cumplir la selección de Nautilus antes de mostrarse la acción o menú candidato.

**Carpetas** Defina los filtros de carpetas que debe cumplir la selección de Nautilus antes de mostrarse la acción o menú candidato.

**Esquemas** Defina los filtros de esquemas que debe cumplir la selección de Nautilus antes de mostrarse la acción o menú candidato.

**Prestaciones** Defina los filtros de prestaciones que debe cumplir la selección de Nautilus antes de mostrarse la acción o menú candidato.

**Entorno** Defina alguna condición de entorno que debe cumplir la selección de Nautilus antes de mostrarse la acción o menú candidato.

**Propiedades** Mostrar las propiedades del elemento.

**Barra de estado.** La barra de estado muestra alguna información del estado actual de la fila seleccionada actualmente en la lista de elementos.

Cuando no hay información relevante para mostrar, la barra de estado muestra la cuenta de menús, acciones y perfiles cargados.

El icono de «sólo lectura» 📖 se mostrará a la derecha de la barra de estado cuando sea apropiado.

## 2.3. Crear su primera acción

En este ejemplo, se va a mostrar una acción que muestre alguna información sobre la selección actual.

**Comprobando los prerequisites** Esta acción requiere Zenity.

Zenity es un programa que le permite crear una interfaz gráfica de usuario desde la línea de comandos.

Debe comprobar que este programa esté instalado en su sistema, por ejemplo escribiendo en una terminal el siguiente comando:

**zenity**

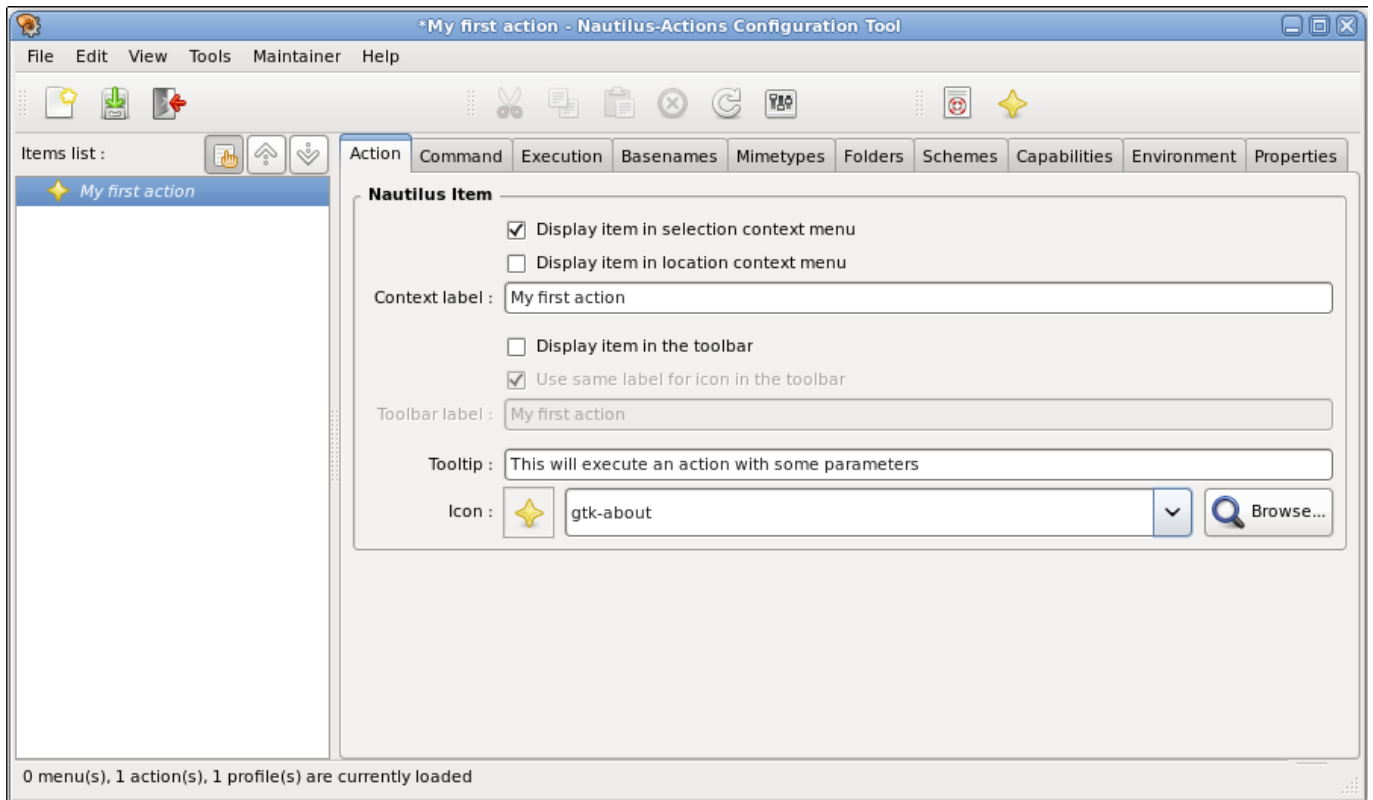
y pulse **Intro**.

**Crear la acción** Para crear una acción nueva, elija Archivo → Acción nueva (**Ctrl-N**).

Se inserta una acción nueva en la lista de elementos y sus propiedades se muestran en las pestañas del panel derecho.

La etiqueta de la acción editada actualmente (ésta misma) se añade al nombre de la aplicación en la barra de título.





*Propiedades predeterminadas de una acción nueva*

Figura 2: Propiedades predeterminadas de una acción nueva

En la Lista de elementos, la acción nueva se muestra con los caracteres en cursiva.

Las cursivas se utilizan como recordatorio de que el elemento aún no se ha guardado.

Como otro recordatorio de que hay algunas modificaciones pendientes, un asterisco (« \* ») precede al nombre de la aplicación en la barra de título.

**Calificar su acción nueva** Simplemente consiste en elegir cómo su acción se mostrará en el menú contextual del gestor de archivos.


- Escriba **Mi primera acción** en el caja de entrada Etiqueta de contexto.

El cuadro de texto Etiqueta de contexto contiene la etiqueta de la acción que se quiere mostrar en el menú contextual del gestor de archivos.

La etiqueta es una propiedad obligatoria de la acción. Si se encuentra vacía, entonces la Herramienta de configuración de las acciones de Nautilus considerará no válida la acción: se mostrará en rojo en la Lista de elementos y nunca será candidata a mostrarse en el menú contextual del gestor de archivos.

- Escriba **Esto ejecutará una acción con algunos parámetros** en el cuadro de texto Consejo.

El cuadro de texto Consejo contiene el texto que quiere mostrar como una ayuda breve sobre la acción.

- Seleccione  **About** en la lista desplegable Icono.

La selección del Icono determina el icono que se asociará con su acción en el menú contextual del gestor de archivos y en la barra de tareas.

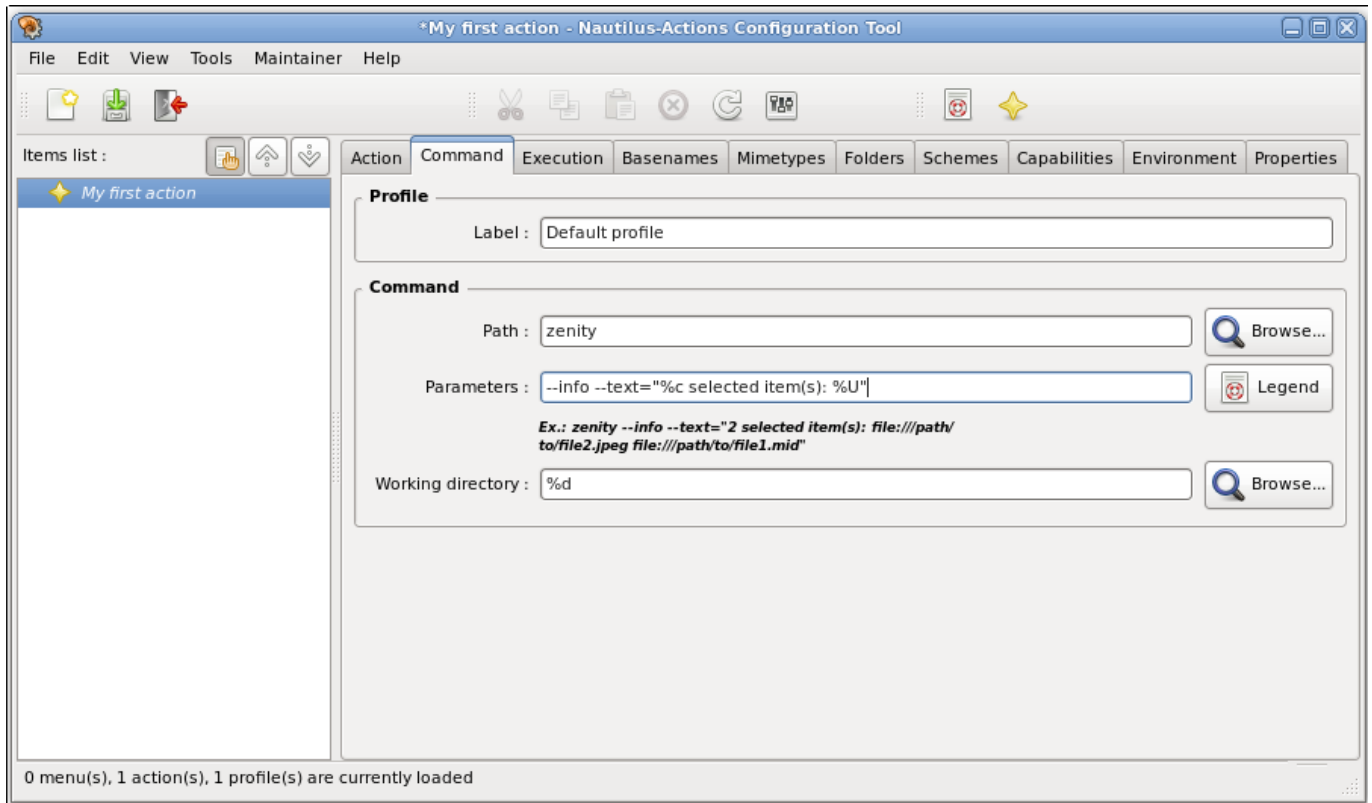
Tiene dos formas de elegir el icono asociado a su acción:

- Pulse sobre la lista desplegable Icono para seleccionar un icono.

- Pulse sobre Examinar para buscar una imagen en el sistema de archivos.

**Especificar el comando que ejecutar** Cuando se seleccione su acción en el menú contextual del gestor de archivos, este comando se ejecutará con los argumentos de su elección.

Pulse en la pestaña Comando para mostrar la página que le permitirá introducir el comando.



Pestaña «Comando»

Figura 3: Pestaña «Comando»

- Escriba **zenity** en el cuadro de texto Ruta.

El cuadro de texto Ruta establece el comando que se ejecutará cuando seleccione su acción en el menú contextual del gestor de archivos.

Tiene dos formas de definir el comando que ejecutar:

- Escríbalo en el cuadro de texto Ruta.
- Pulse sobre Examinar para seleccionar un archivo ejecutable en el sistema de archivos.

Si el comando que escriba contiene una ruta absoluta, se buscará en la variable `PATH` en tiempo de ejecución.

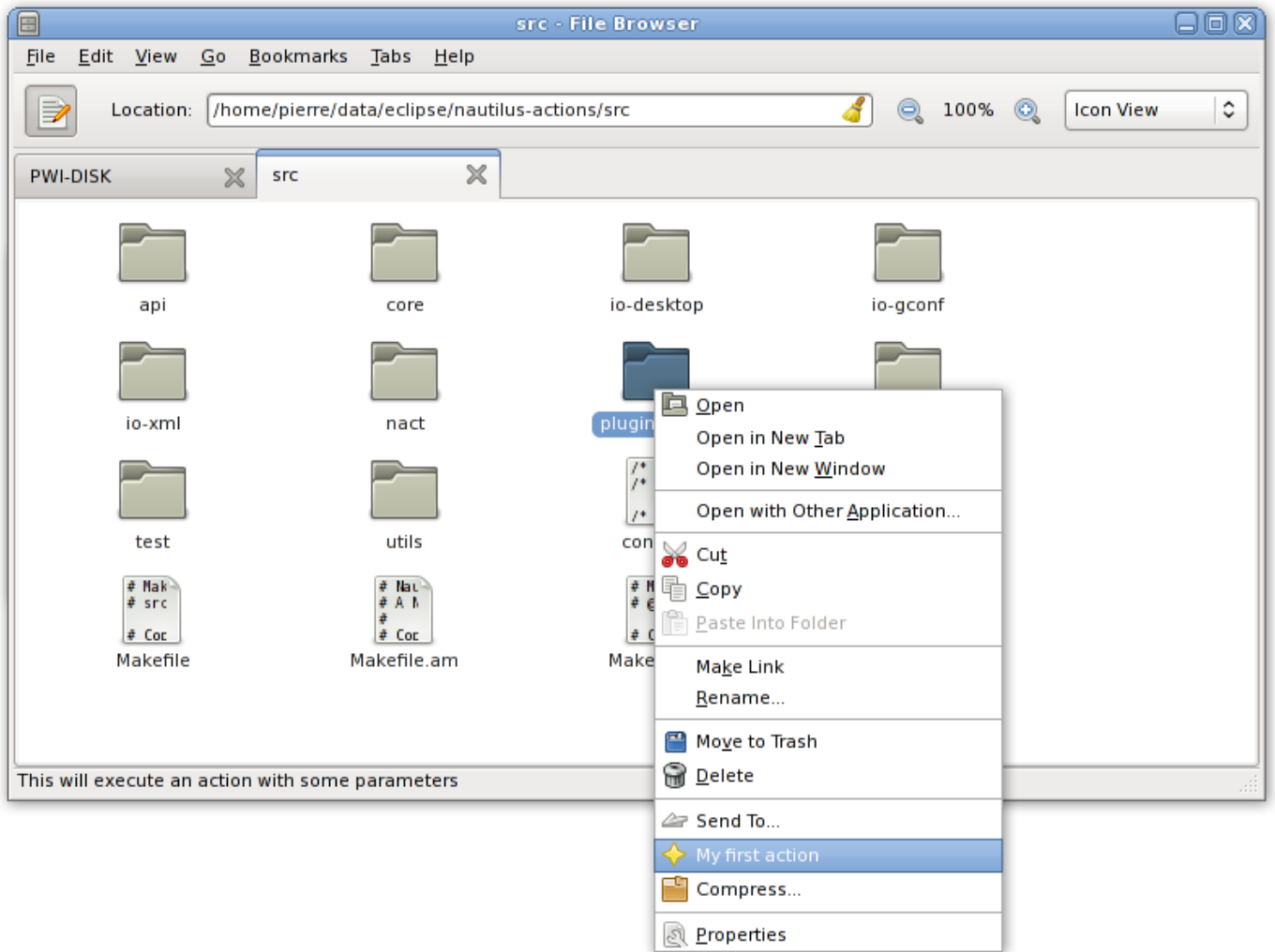
- Enter **--info --text=' %c selected item(s) : %U'** in the Parameters entry box.

The Parameters contains the arguments which will be passed to your command when it will be executed. These arguments may embed parameters which will be expanded at runtime.

If both Path and Parameters are empty, then this action will be considered as invalid: it will be displayed in red in Items list and will be never be candidate to be displayed in the file manager context menus.

**Guardado** To save all pending modifications, choose File → Save (**Ctrl-S**).

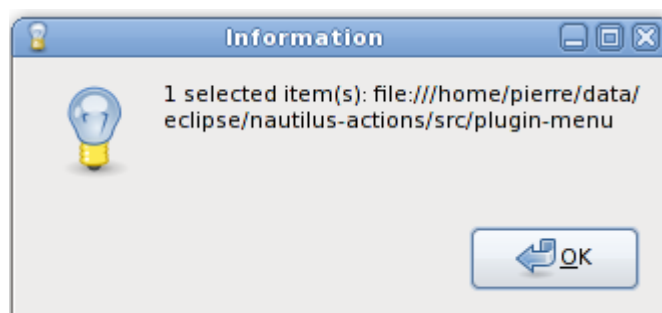
Nautilus automatically takes into account your new action, and displays it in its context menu.



*Your first action in the Nautilus context menu*

Figura 4: Your first action in the Nautilus context menu

Clicking of the item in the Nautilus context menu activates it, and executes the corresponding command.



*The result of the execution of your first action*

Figura 5: The result of the execution of your first action

## 3. Usar la Herramienta de configuración de acciones de Nautilus

### 3.1. Definir las condiciones

Whether your action will eventually be displayed in Nautilus file manager context menus or in its toolbar depends on the conditions you will have defined for it.

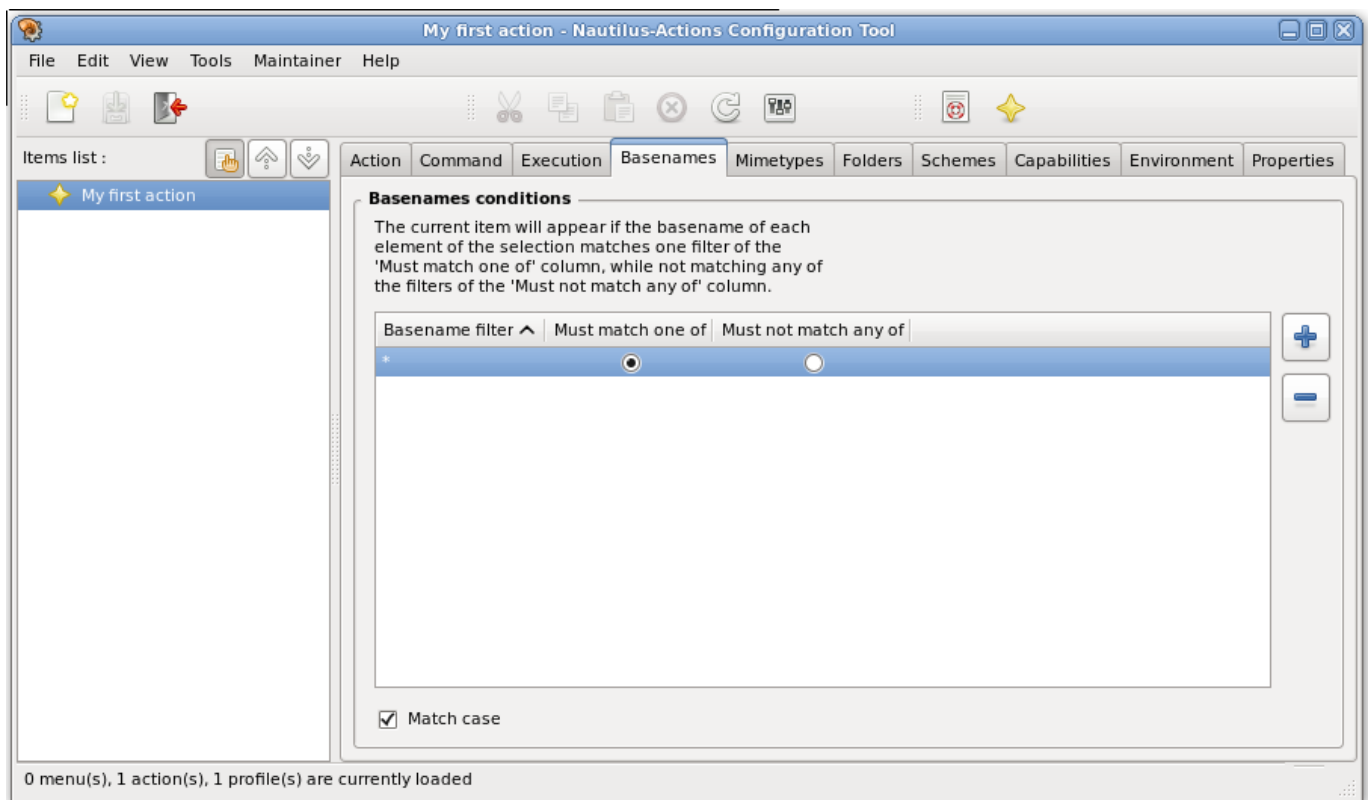
Conditions may be put against the location the file manager currently points to, or against the currently selected items in this location.

Each time the selection or the location change in the file manager, Nautilus-Actions checks all your actions, comparing the defined conditions against the new location and selection: all defined conditions must be satisfied in order your action be actually displayed.

#### 3.1.1. Basename-based conditions

You may decide that your action will appear depending on the basenames of the items currently selected in the file-manager: you may define that each item of the selection must meet some sort of basename, and you may simultaneously decide that none of the selected item(s) can have some other sort of basename.

Click on the Basenames tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your basename-based conditions.



*The basename-based conditions tab*

Figura 6: Basename-based conditions


In fact, basename-based conditions are built as a list of « must match one of » and « must not match any of » patterns. In order for your action to be a candidate regarding these basename-based conditions, each element of the selection must be valid for all the listed conditions: the basename of each element must match at least one of the defined « must match one of » patterns, and must not match any of the defined « must not match any of » patterns.

If at least one element of the selection does not match all the defined conditions, then your action will not be displayed.

When targeting the selection context menu, your basename-based conditions will be checked against the currently selected items. When targeting the location context menu or the toolbar, your basename-based conditions will be checked against the basename of the current location.

Defining a new basename-based condition involves two steps.

1. Define the new condition filter.

- Press **Insert** or click on  button to insert a new condition filter
- Edit the newly inserted condition filter to the basename you want match.

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**sugerencia**

A basename-based condition may use « \* » or « ? » wildcard characters.

---

2. Indicates whether this a « must match one of » or a « must not match any of » condition.

Click on the Must match one of or Must not match any of radio button in the same row to set the corresponding condition.


Depending of your target operating system, make sure that the Match case checkbox is activated (or not).

- When activated, all filters are considered as case sensitive, which means that `/my/file` filename is considered distinct from `/My/File` one.

This is the default behavior on Unix-like systems.

- When deactivated, filters are considered as case insensitive, which means that `/my/file` and `/My/File` filenames are considered the same name.

This is most probably what you want if you target some sort of Windows system.

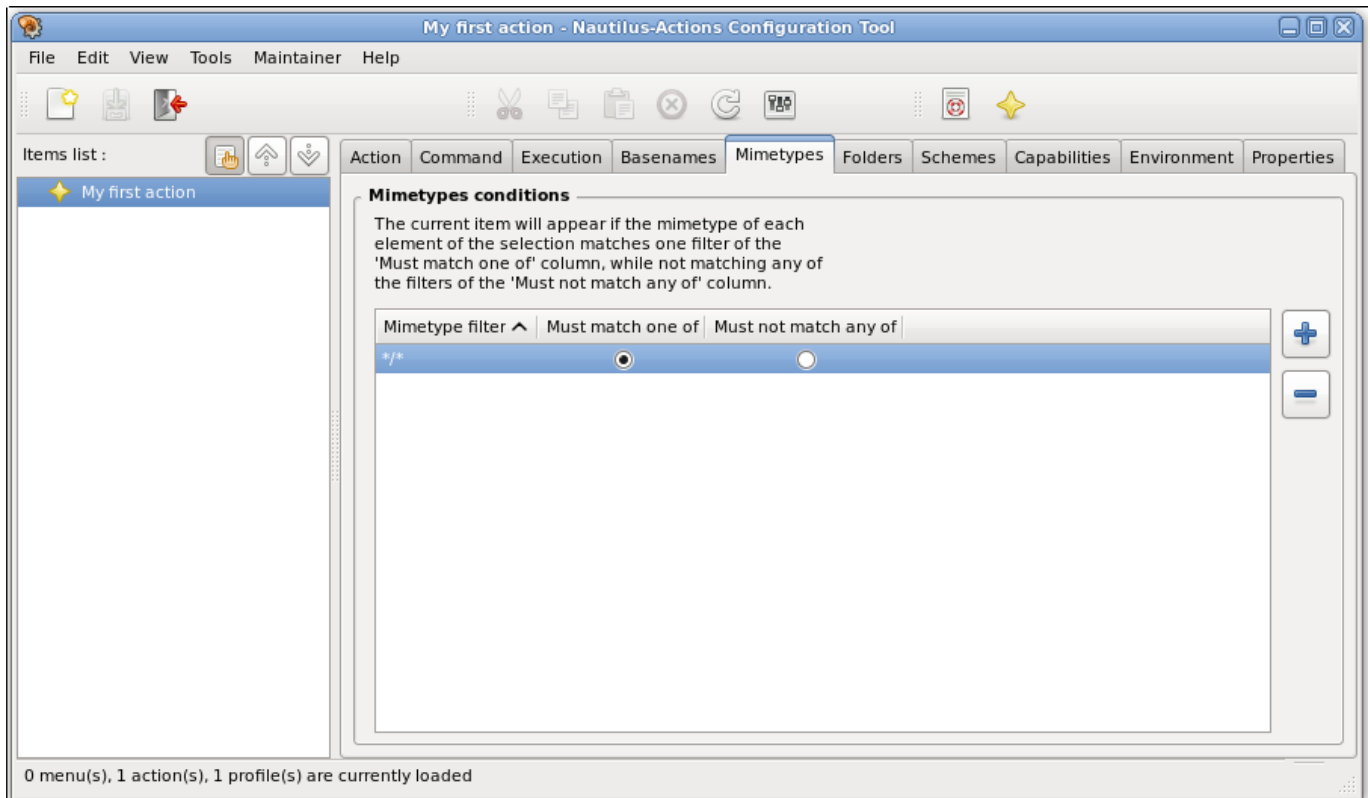
Removing a defined basename-based condition is as simple as selecting it, and pressing **Del** (or clicking on  button).

By default, the basename-based condition is just one « must match one of \* » condition. As all basenames always match the « \* » condition, this just means that basename-based conditions are not considered as relevant for the action.

### 3.1.2. Condiciones basadas en tipos MIME

You may decide that your action will appear depending on the mimetypes of the items currently selected in the file-manager: you may define that each item of the selection must meet some sort of mimetype; and you may simultaneously decide that none of the selected item(s) can have some other sort of mimetype.

Click on the Mimetypes tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your mimetype-based conditions.



*The mimetype-based conditions tab*

Figura 7: Condiciones basadas en tipos MIME


In fact, mimetype-based conditions are built as a list of « must match one of » and « must not match any of » patterns. In order for your action to be a candidate regarding these mimetype-based conditions, each element of the selection must be valid for all the listed conditions: the mimetype of each element must match at least one of the defined « must match one of » patterns, and must not match any of the defined « must not match any of » patterns.

If at least one element of the selection does not match all the defined conditions, then your action will not be displayed.

When targeting the selection context menu, your mimetype-based conditions will be checked against the currently selected items. When targeting the location context menu or the toolbar, your mimetype-based conditions will be checked against the mimetype of the current location, which happens to be the well known « inode/directory » mimetype.

Defining a new mimetype-based condition involves two steps.

1. Define the new condition filter.

- Press **Insert** or click on  button to insert a new condition filter
- Edit the newly inserted condition filter to the mimetype you want match.  
A mimetype must be defined as a `group/subgroup` expression.

---


#### **sugerencia**

The « \* » wildcard is supported only in some situations:

- The « \*/\* » expression matches all mimetypes. As a convenient shortcut, the « \* » literal is also accepted for this same purpose.
  - A `group/*` string matches all subgroups of `group` mimetype.
  - The `*/subgroup` string is not accepted as a valid wildcard.
-

2. Indicates whether this a « must match one of » or a « must not match any of » condition.

Click on the Must match one of or Must not match any of radio button in the same row to set the corresponding condition.

Removing a defined mimetype-based condition is as simple as selecting it, and pressing **Del** (or clicking on  button).

By default, the mimetype-based condition is just one « must match one of \*/\* » condition. As all mimetypes always match the « \*/\* », this just means that mimetypes are not considered as relevant for the action.

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### Ejemplo 3.1 Ejemplo de tipos MIME habituales

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**all/all** Matches all items.

**all/allfiles** Matches all regular files.

**inode/directory** Matches only directories.

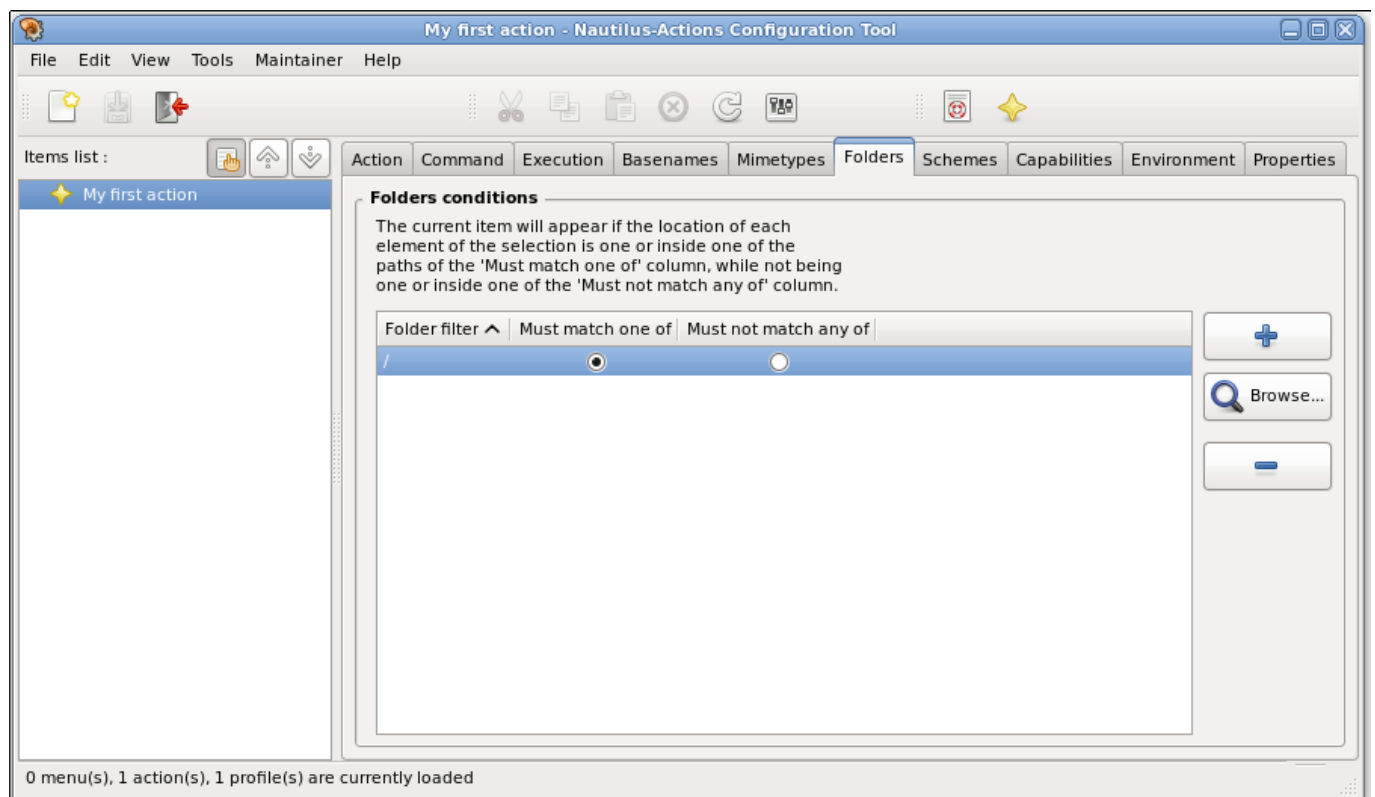
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#### 3.1.3. Condiciones basadas en carpetas

You may decide that your action will appear depending on the directory the items currently selected in the file-manager are located in: you may define that each item of the selection must be located in one hierarchy or in another; and you may simultaneously decide that none of the selected item(s) can be located in some other hierarchy.

A folder-based condition must be understood as the specification of the hierarchy in which the currently examined item should (or should not) stay: this is a pattern on the dirname of the element.

Click on the Folders tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your folder-based conditions.



*The folder-based conditions tab*

Figura 8: Condiciones basadas en carpetas

In fact, folder-based conditions are built as a list of « must match one of » and « must not match any of » patterns. In order for your action to be a candidate regarding these folder-based conditions, each element of the selection must be valid for all the listed conditions: each element must be located in one of the defined « must match one of » folders, and must not match any of the defined « must not match any of » folders.

If at least one element of the selection does not match all the defined conditions, then your action will not be displayed.

When targeting the selection context menu, your folder-based conditions will be checked against the dirname of each currently selected items. When targeting the location context menu or the toolbar, your folder-based conditions will be checked against the current location.

Defining a new folder-based condition involves two steps.

1. Define the new condition filter.

- Press **Insert** or click on  button to insert a new condition filter
- Edit the newly inserted condition filter to the folder you want match.

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**sugerencia**


The « \* » and « ? » characters are accepted as wildcards at any level of the defined folder filter.

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- Or click on Browse to select a folder on the file system.

2. Indicates whether this a « must match one of » or a « must not match any of » condition.

Click on the Must match one of or Must not match any of radio button in the same row to set the corresponding condition.

Removing a defined folder-based condition is as simple as selecting it, and pressing **Del** (or clicking on  button).

By default, the folder-based condition is just one « must match one of / » condition. As / is always the top of an Unix-like file system, then all selected items always match this condition.

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**nota**

If you target a Windows system, then this default value may not be what you actually want.

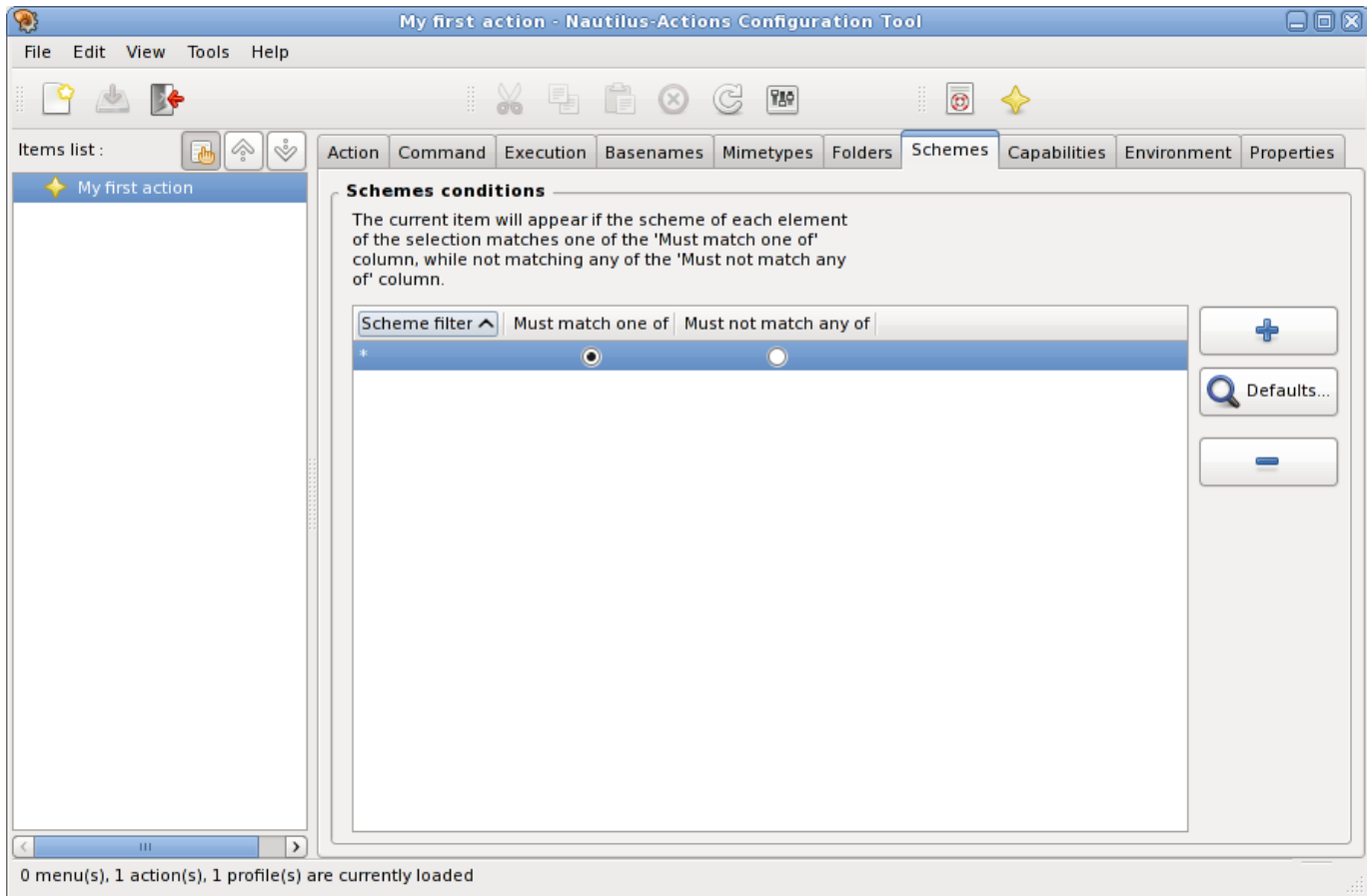
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### 3.1.4. Condiciones basadas en esquemas

You may decide that your action will appear depending on the schemes of the URIs of the items currently selected in the file-manager: you may define that each item of the selection must have some scheme; and you may simultaneously decide that none of the selected item(s) may have some other scheme.

Click on the Schemes tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your scheme-based conditions.





*The scheme-based conditions tab*

Figura 9: Condiciones basadas en esquemas


In fact, scheme-based conditions are built as a list of « must match one of » and « must not match any of » patterns. In order for your action to be a candidate regarding these scheme-based conditions, each element of the selection must be valid for all the listed conditions: the scheme of each element must match at least one of the defined « must match one of » patterns, and must not match any of the defined « must not match any of » patterns.

If at least one element of the selection does not match all the defined conditions, then your action will not be displayed.

When targeting the selection context menu, your scheme-based conditions will be checked against the currently selected items. When targeting the location context menu or the toolbar, your scheme-based conditions will be checked against the scheme of the current location.

Defining a new scheme-based condition involves two steps.

1. Define the new condition filter.

- Press **Insert** or click on  button to insert a new condition filter
- Edit the newly inserted condition filter to the scheme you want match.

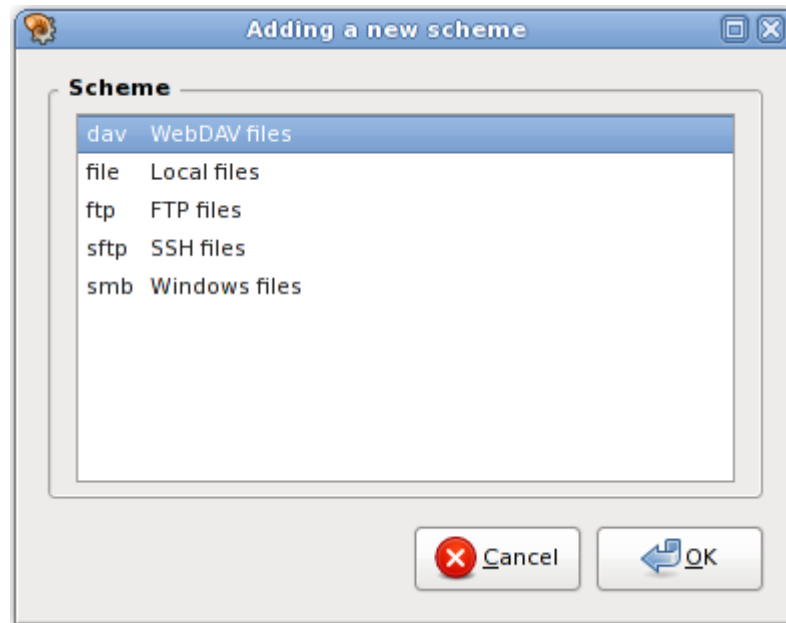
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**sugerencia**

Scheme-based conditions only accept « \* » wildcard, which stands for « any scheme ».

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- Or click on Common to select a scheme among those predefined in Edit → Preferences.




*Selecting a scheme among predefined defaults*

Figura 10: Selecting a scheme among predefined defaults

A new scheme may only be selected here if it is not already defined as a scheme filter.  
To select a new scheme, click OK, or double-click on the desired row.

2. Indicates whether this a « must match one of » or a « must not match any of » condition.

Click on the Must match one of or Must not match any of radio button in the same row to set the corresponding condition.

Removing a defined scheme-based condition is as simple as selecting it, and pressing **Del** (or clicking on  button).

By default, the scheme-based condition is just one «must match one of \*» condition, which means that schemes are not relevant for this action.

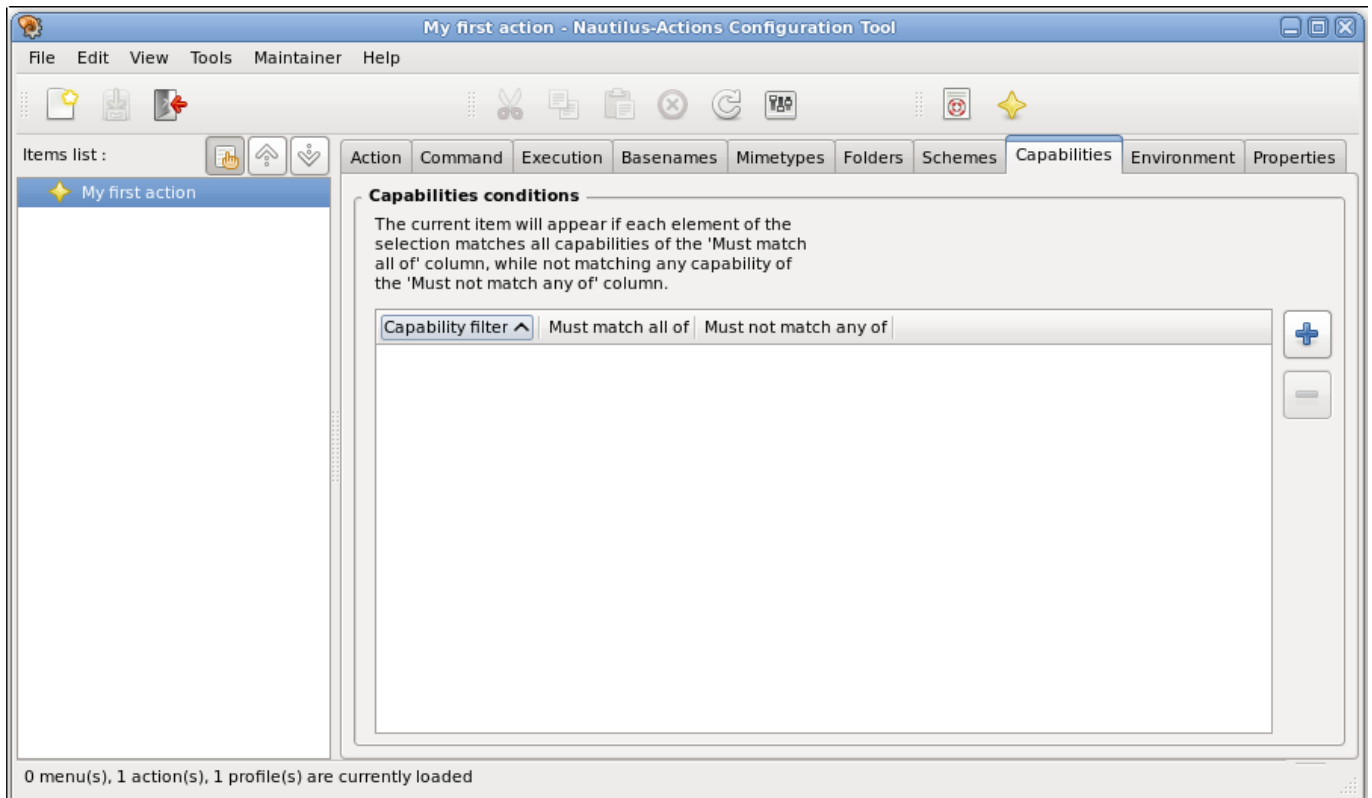
### 3.1.5. Capability-based conditions

Capabilities are some properties that a file may exhibit to the user.

But except for the `Local` capability, all others depend on the user who executes the command.

You may so decide that your action will appear, or not, depending on the capabilities of the selected item(s) vs. the current user.

Click on the Capabilities tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your capability-based conditions.



*The capability-based conditions tab*

Figura 11: Capability-based conditions


In fact, capability-based conditions are built as a list of « must match all of » and « must not match any of » patterns. In order for your action to be a candidate regarding these capability-based conditions, each element of the selection must be valid for all the listed conditions: the capability of each element must match each of the defined « must match all of » capabilities, and must not match any of the defined « must not match any of » ones.

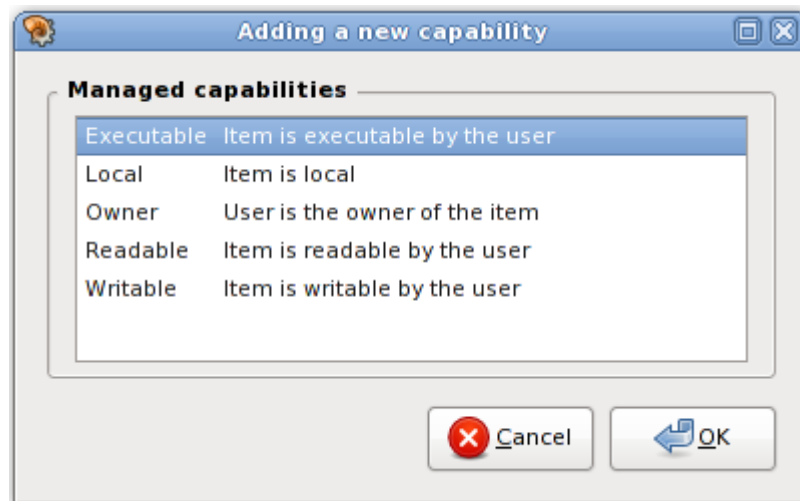
If at least one element of the selection does not match all the defined conditions, then your action will not be displayed.

When targeting the selection context menu, your capability-based conditions will be checked against the currently selected items. When targeting the location context menu or the toolbar, your capability-based conditions will be checked against those of the current location.

Defining a new capability-based condition involves two steps.

1. Define the new condition filter.

- Press **Insert** to insert a new condition filter
- Edit the newly inserted condition filter to the capability you want match.
- Or click on  to open the Adding a new capability dialog box.



*The list of managed capabilities*


Figura 12: Managed capabilities

A new capability may only be selected here if it is not already defined as a capability filter.

To select a new capability, click OK, or double-click on the desired row.

2. Indicates whether this a « must match all of » or a « must not match any of » condition.

Click on the Must match all of or Must not match any of radio button in the same row to set the corresponding condition.

Removing a defined capability-based condition is as simple as selecting it, and pressing **Del** (or clicking on  button).

By default, the capability-based condition list is empty. This means that capabilities are not relevant for this action.

### 3.1.6. Selection count condition

You may define that your action will only appear if the current selection in the file manager has some precise count, or some precise relation with a given count.

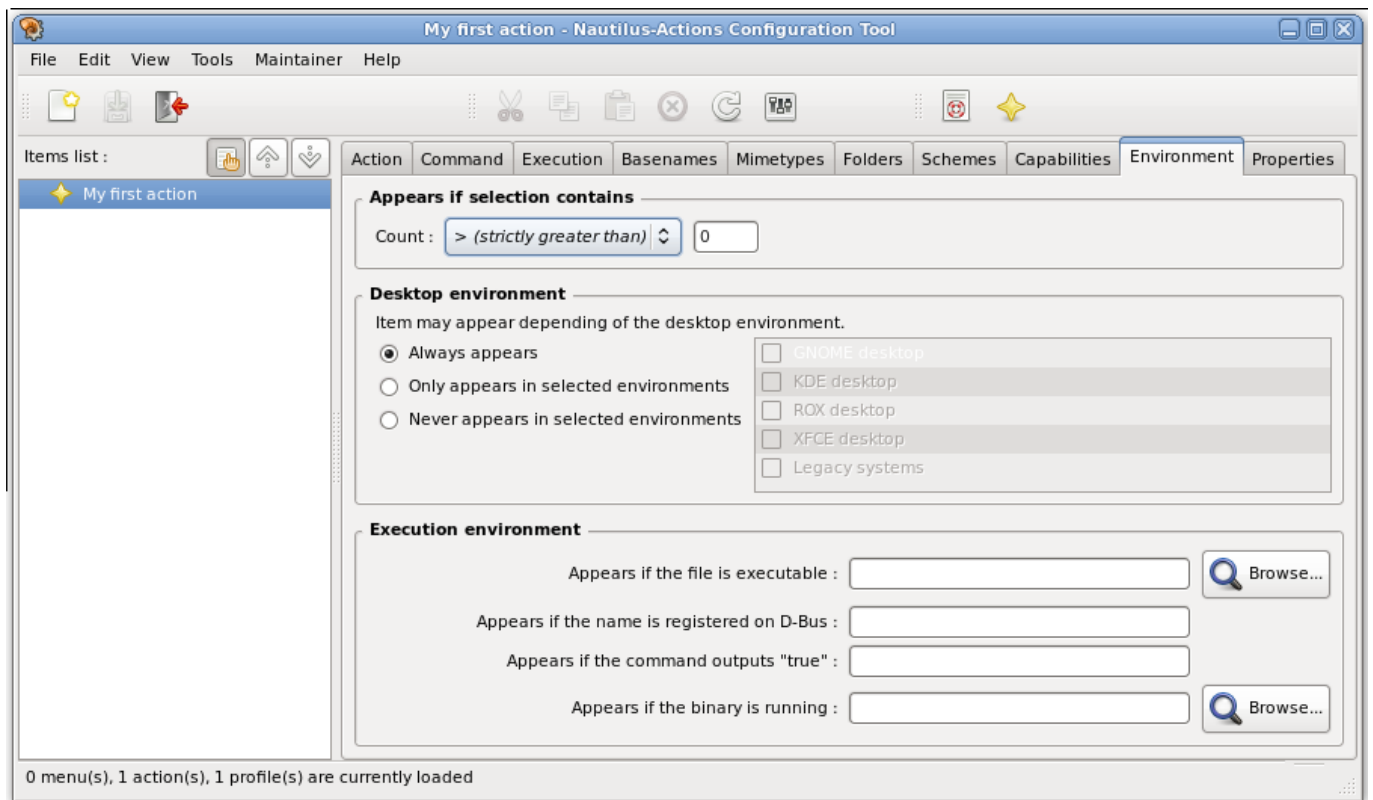
---

#### **Ejemplo 3.2** A selection count use case

If your action consists in displaying the differences between two files, you may define here « Count = (equal to) 2 ».

---

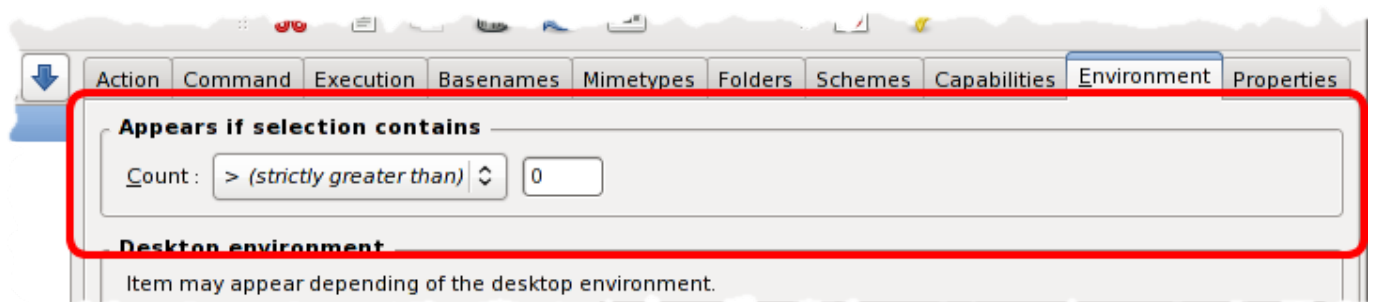
Click on the Environment tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your environment-based conditions.



*The environment-based conditions tab*

Figura 13: Environment-based conditions

The selection count condition is defined in the Appears if selection contains frame.



*Selection count condition frame*

Figura 14: Selection count condition frame

When targeting the selection context menu, the count condition defined here will be checked against the count of currently selected items. When targeting the location context menu or the toolbar, the count condition will be checked against zero because there is no selected item in this case.

To define a selection count condition:

- Select in the Count drop-down list the operator you want apply to the selection count:

- < (estrictamente menor que)
- = (igual a)
- > (estrictamente mayor que)

- Enter the reference count you wish.

The selection count defaults to « Count > (strictly greater than) 0 », which means that the action will be a candidate to be displayed as soon as at least one item is selected in the file manager.

### 3.1.7. Desktop selection

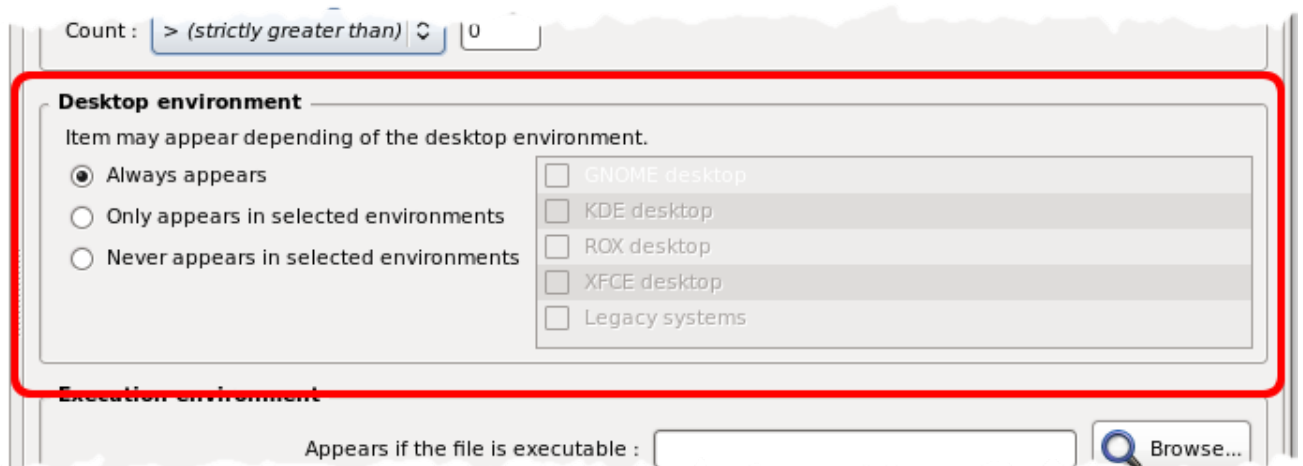
Debe definir que su acción:

- aparecerá siempre,
- o aparecerá sólo en algunos entornos de escritorio,
- o no aparecerá en algunos entornos de escritorio.

Sólo es posible elegir uno de estos tres elementos.

Click on the Environment tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your environment-based conditions.

The desktop selection is defined in the Desktop environment frame.



*Desktop selection frame*

Figura 15: Desktop selection frame

To define the desktop environment condition:

1. Primero seleccione el tipo de filtro:
  - should your action always appear, regardless of the desktop environment ?
  - should your action only appear in some desktop environment(s) ?
  - should your action never appear in some desktop environment(s) ?
2. If your action should not always appear, then select the relevant desktop environment(s) in the listbox in the right side.

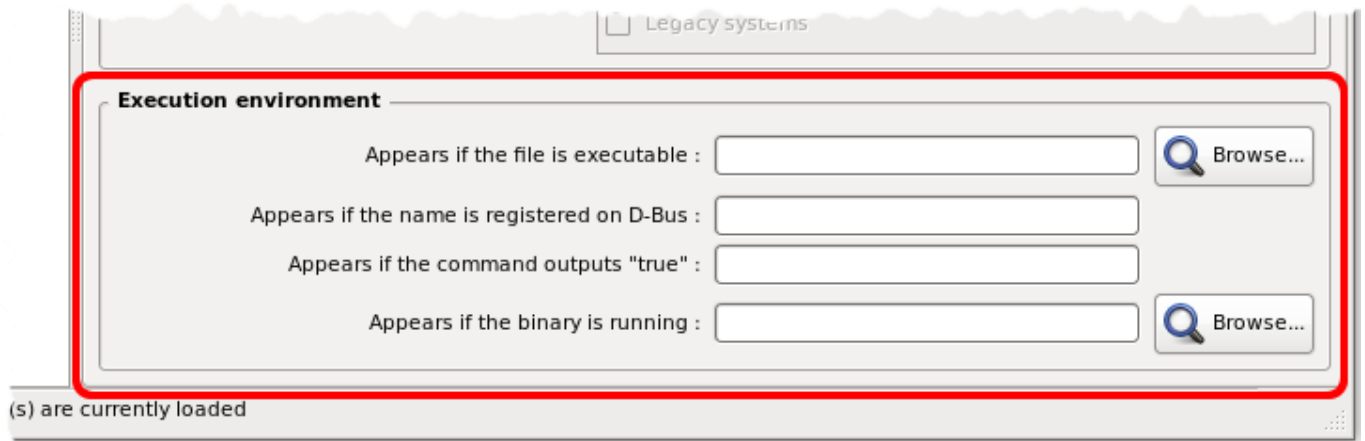
The targeted desktop environment condition defaults to « Always appear », which means that the action will be a candidate to be displayed regardless of the current desktop environment.

### 3.1.8. Executable found condition

You may define that your action will only appear if some prerequisite package is installed on your system. This is checked here by specifying that a specific file, known or at least supposed to be provided by the package, must be present on the file system, and executable.

Click on the Environment tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your environment-based conditions.

The executable found condition is defined in the Execution environment frame.



*Execution environment frame*

Figura 16: Execution environment frame

To define the relevant file, enter its full filename in the Appears if the file is executable entry box, or click on Browse to select a file on the file system.

Deje el campo vacío si esta condición no es relevante para su acción.

---

#### **sugerencia**

You may embed some parameters in the searched filename. These parameters will be dynamically substituted at runtime with values which will depend on currently selected item(s).

---

### 3.1.9. D-Bus registration condition

You may define that your action will only appear if some given name is registered on the D-Bus system at runtime.

Click on the Environment tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your environment-based conditions, and focus on Execution environment frame.

To define the relevant name, enter it in the Appears if the name is registered on D-Bus entry box.

Deje el campo vacío si esta condición no es relevante para su acción.

---

#### **sugerencia**

You may embed some parameters in the searched name. These parameters will be dynamically substituted at runtime with values which will depend on currently selected item(s).

---

### 3.1.10. Condición personalizada

You may define that your action will only appear if some given command outputs a `true` string on its standard output.

Click on the Environment tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your environment-based conditions, and focus on Execution environment frame.

This lets you define your own customized condition filter, by writing a small script which outputs, or not, the `true` string on stdout when it is ran.

To define the command, enter it in the Appears if the command outputs "true" entry box.

Deje el campo vacío si esta condición no es relevante para su acción.

---

#### **sugerencia**

You may embed some parameters in the executed filename or its options. These parameters will be dynamically substituted at runtime with values which will depend on currently selected item(s).

---

### 3.1.11. Running process condition

You may define that your action will only appear if some given binary is currently running.

Click on the Environment tab to show the page which will permit you to configure your environment-based conditions, and focus on Execution environment frame.

To define the binary, enter its name in the Appears if the binary is running entry box, or click on Browse to select a file on the file system.

---

#### **nota**

Even if you enter here the full filename of a binary, only its basename will be searched for in the processes list at runtime.

---

Deje el campo vacío si esta condición no es relevante para su acción.

---

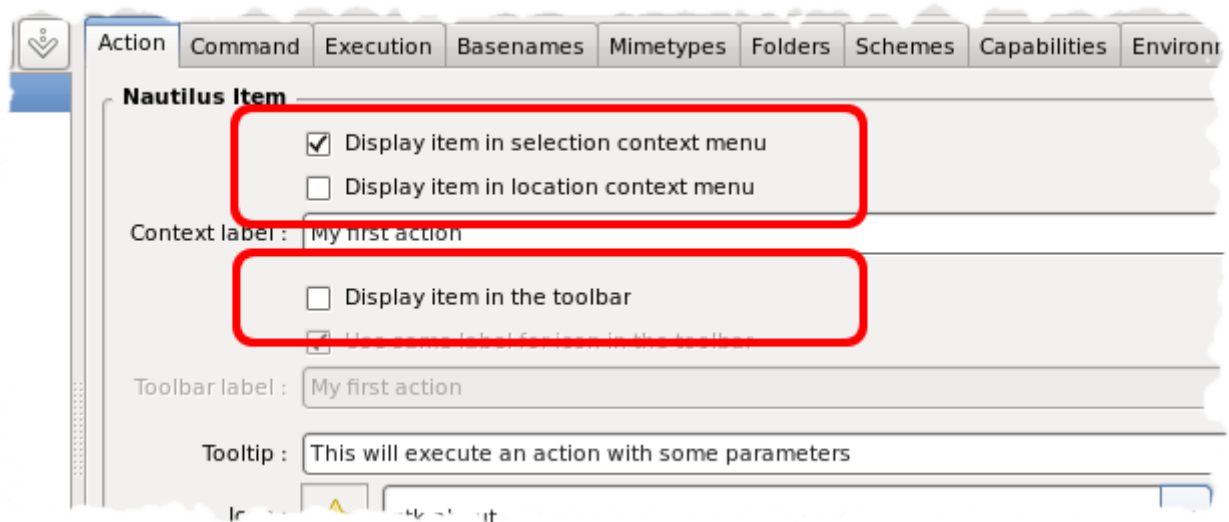
#### **sugerencia**

You may embed some parameters in the searched name. These parameters will be dynamically substituted at runtime with values which will depend on currently selected item(s).

---



## 3.2. Locating the action



*Target configuration*

Figura 17: Target configuration

Nautilus file manager may display your action in different places, depending on what you will request here, and if some item is currently selected (or not).

Click on the Action tab to show the page which will permit you to configure the locations your action targets.

### 3.2.1. Targeting the selection context menu

When Display item in selection context menu is checked, then your action will be a candidate to be displayed in Nautilus' context menu as soon as at least one item is selected in the file manager. Your action will so deal with currently selected item(s). In order to be actually displayed, all the conditions defined in your candidate action must be met by each item currently selected in the Nautilus file manager.

---

#### **sugerencia**

When an action targets the selection context menu, and is actually displayed in Nautilus' context menu, then it is also displayed in Nautilus' Edit menu.

---

This target is checked by default.

### 3.2.2. Targeting the location context menu

When Display item in location context menu checkbox is activated, then your action will be a candidate to be displayed in Nautilus' context menu when the file manager selection is empty. Your action will so deal with currently displayed location. In order to be actually displayed, all the conditions defined in your candidate action must be met by the location currently displayed in the Nautilus file manager.

---

#### **sugerencia**

When an action targets the location context menu, and is actually displayed in Nautilus' context menu, then it is also displayed in Nautilus' File menu.

---

### 3.2.3. Targeting the toolbar

When Display item in the toolbar checkbox is activated, then your action will be a candidate to be displayed in Nautilus' toolbar. Actions displayed in the toolbar only deal with the location which is currently displayed in the file-manager, not with the items which may be currently selected (or not). In order to be displayed, all the conditions defined in your candidate action must so be met by the current location.

### 3.2.4. Notas

**If your action is to be displayed in a context menu** Whether it is the selection context menu or the location context menu, and both in Nautilus' context menus and in File or Edit menus, it will be displayed as

- the Context label as a label,
- the Icon,
- these two properties being associated with the Tooltip.

---

#### nota

Depending of the exact configuration of your desktop environment, the icon may or may not be displayed in front of the label in the menu.

---

---

#### sugerencia

You may embed some parameters in the label, the icon name or the tooltip. These parameters will be dynamically substituted at runtime with values which will depend on currently selected item(s).

---

**If your action is to be displayed in the toolbar** Se mostrará como

- the Toolbar label as a label,
- the Icon,
- these two properties being associated with the Tooltip.

---

#### nota

Depending of the exact configuration of your desktop environment, the toolbar label may or may not be displayed in front of the icon in the toolbar.

---

---

#### sugerencia

The toolbar label defaults to the same label as those used in menus. By unchecking the Use same label for icon in the toolbar checkbox you can define a label specific to the toolbar, which is usually shorter than those defined for the menus.

---

---

#### sugerencia

You may embed some parameters in the toolbar label, the icon name or the tooltip. These parameters will be dynamically substituted at runtime with values which will depend on currently selected item(s).

---

**Definir varios objetivos** An action may target the selection context menu, the location context menu and the toolbar, or one or more of these.

**Defining no target at all** If no target is defined, i.e. if the three checkboxes are unchecked, then your action will never be displayed.

---

### 3.3. ¿Qué acción se debe ejecutar?

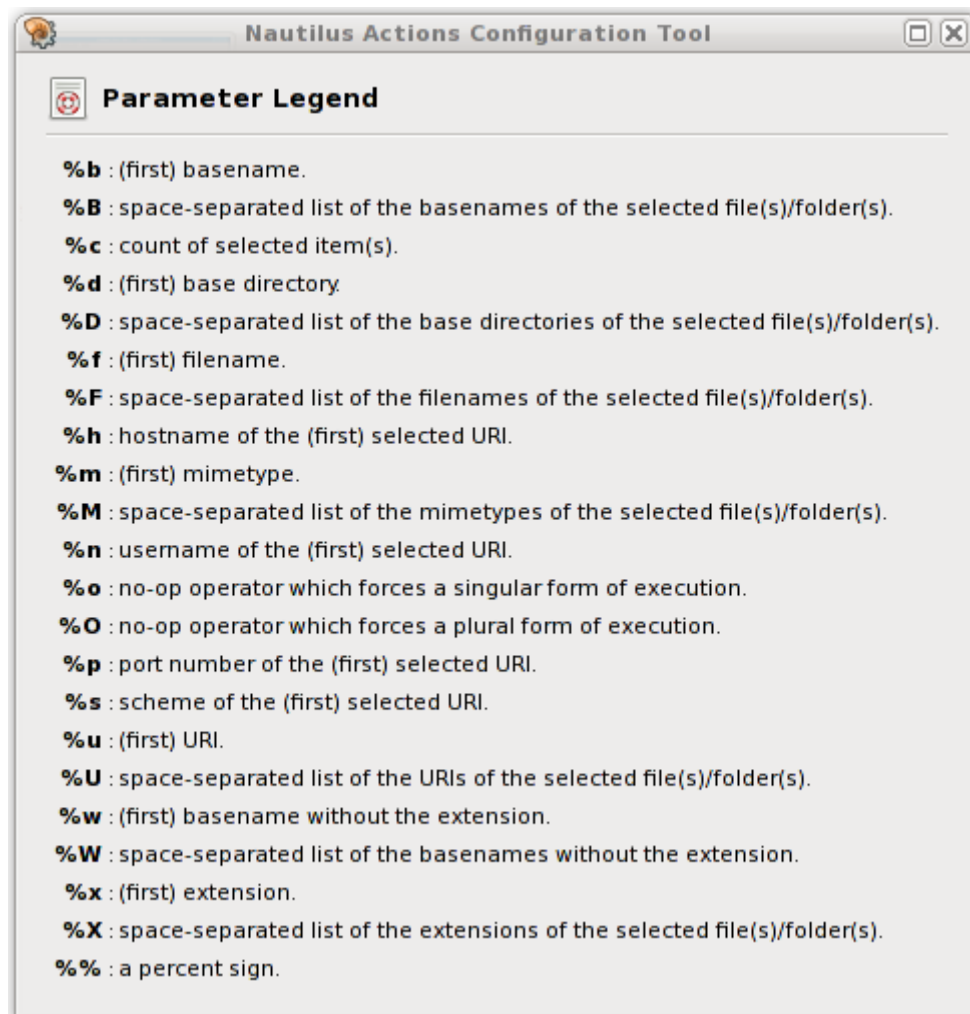
You most probably want that your action eventually ends up in executing something. And, as a matter of fact, having something to execute is one of the few conditions which are required for an action to be considered as valid.

As we have already seen, the command to be executed is configured in the Command page.

This command may take arguments, which themselves may embed parameters. These parameters will be expanded at runtime, with values which will depend on currently selected item(s).

#### 3.3.1. Parámetros disponibles

En la página Comando, pulse en el botón Leyenda para ver la lista de parámetros disponibles.



*Los parámetros disponibles*

Figura 18: Lista de parámetros disponibles

---

#### sugerencia

The Legend button has a toggling action: click once to display the Parameter Legend dialog box; click a second time to hide it.

---

---

#### nota

The word « first » may be misleading as it only refers to the list of selected items internally provided by the file manager to the Nautilus-Actions plugin.

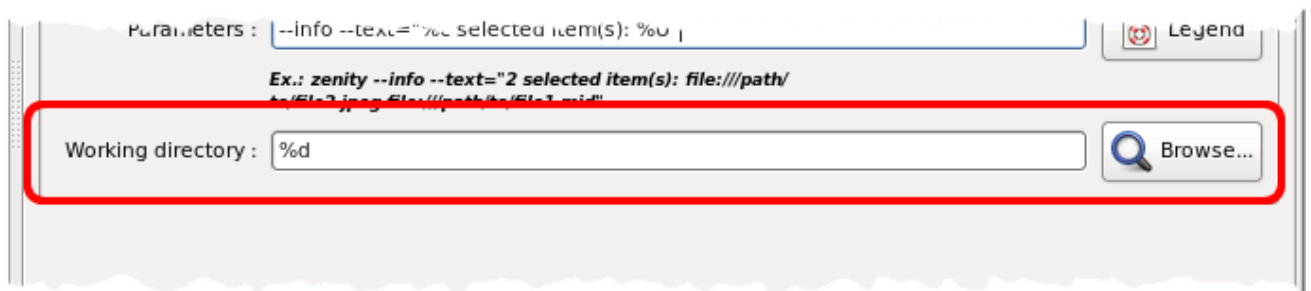
In particular, it has *nothing to do* with the visual selection you may have done in the file manager window. And, in fact, which is the « first » selected item in a multiple selection is absolutely undefined and rather unpredictable.

---

### 3.3.2. ¿Dónde se debe ejecutar la acción?

Your action may be executed in a particular working directory.

You may specify it in the Command tab, in the Working directory entry box, or by clicking on Browse to select a folder on the filesystem.



Working directory frame

Figura 19: Working directory frame

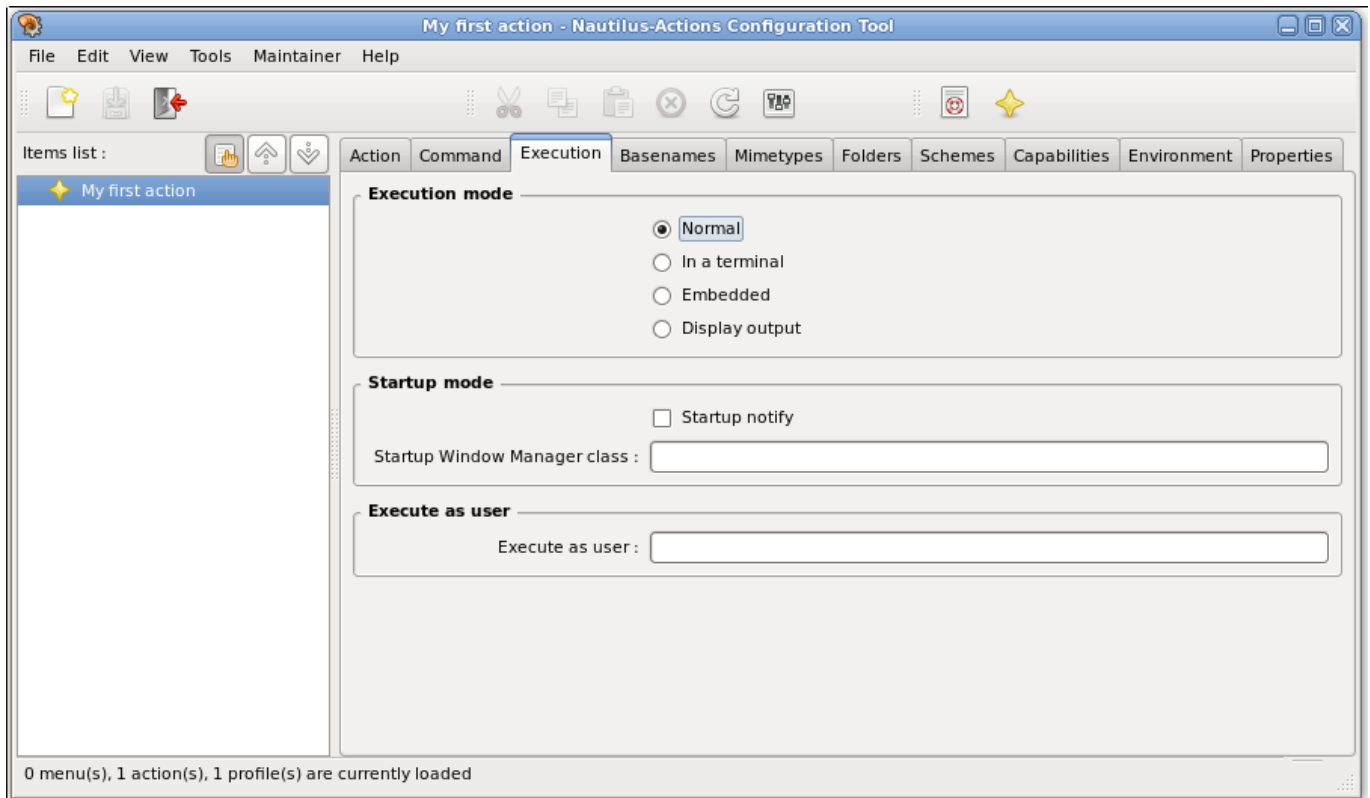
The working directory defaults to `%d`, which runs the command in the base directory of the (first) selected item.

In the particular case of the `%d` parameter, the « first » selected item is not very important because it is very likely that all selected items are located in the same base directory.

### 3.3.3. ¿Cómo se debe ejecutar la acción?

Apart from configuring the conditions, the selection must met in order your action be displayed in file manager menus, Nautilus-Actions allows you to configure how exactly your command will be executed.

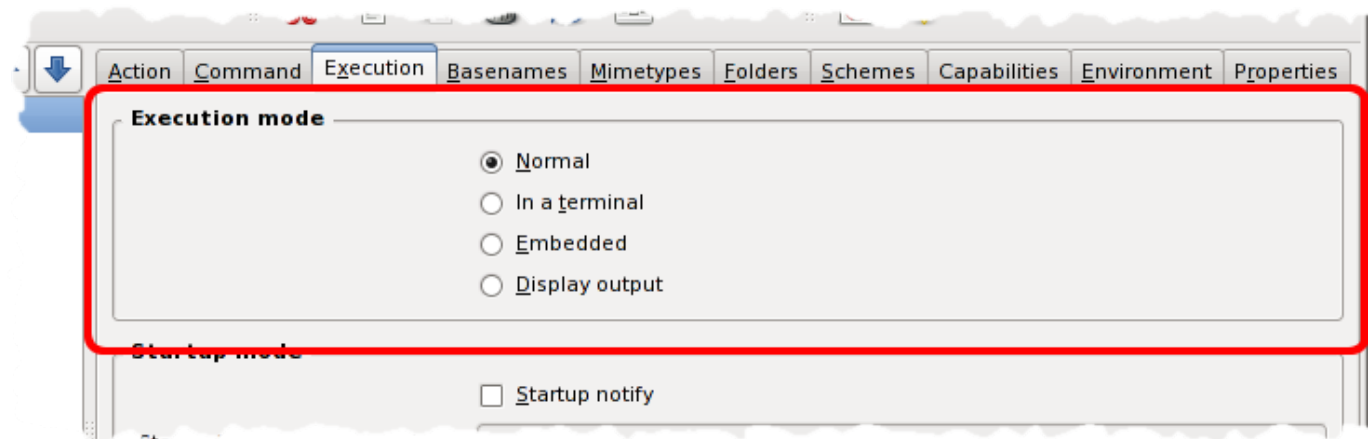
Pulse en la pestaña Ejecutar para mostrar la página que le permitirá configurar la ejecución de su comando.



*Configuración de los modos de ejecución*

Figura 20: Configuración de los modos de ejecución

### 3.3.3.1. Modo de ejecución



*Configuración del modo de ejecución*

Figura 21: Configuración del modo de ejecución

The execution mode of your command may be chosen between following values:

**Normal** Starts the command as a standard graphical user interface.

**Terminal** Starts the preferred terminal of the desktop environment, and runs the command in it.

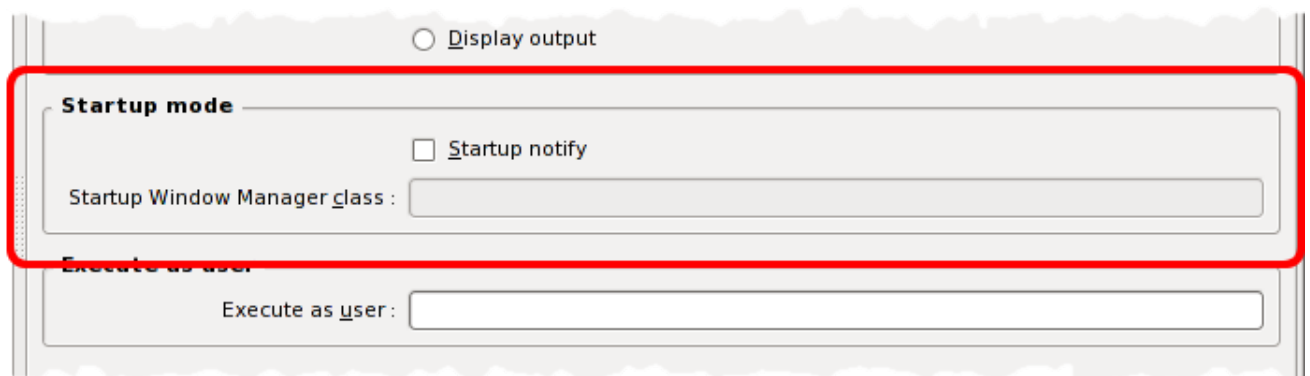
**Empotrado** Makes use of a special feature of the file manager which may allow a terminal to be ran in it.

As Nautilus does not have this feature, this option is strictly equivalent to `Terminal` option.

**Display output** Starts the preferred terminal of the desktop environment, and runs the command in it. At end, standard streams (stdout, stderr) are collected and displayed.

The execution mode of a command defaults to `Normal`. That is, the command is executed without any particular pre- or post-work.

### 3.3.3.2. Notificación de inicio



*Configuration of the startup modes*

Figura 22: Configuration of the startup modes

If the execution mode of the command is `Normal`, and if you know that the application will send a `remove` message with the `DESKTOP_STARTUP_ID` environment variable set, then check the `Startup notify` checkbox.

See the [Startup Notification Protocol Specification](#) for more details.

### 3.3.3.3. Window class

If the execution mode of the command is `Normal`, and if you know that the application will map at least one window with a given class name, then enter that name into the `Startup Window Manager class` entry box.

See the [Startup Notification Protocol Specification](#) for more details.

#### 3.3.3.4. Owner of the execution



*Configuration of the owner of the run*

Figura 23: Configuration of the owner of the run

Enter in the Execute as user entry box the username or the UID of the user your command will be run as.

If you do not enter anything in this field, then the command will be executed as the current user.

#### 3.3.3.5. Multiple executions

You may want your command to be executed once, providing it the list of selected items as argument.

Or you may prefer your command to be repeated for each selected item, providing a different item as argument for each execution.

Actually, Nautilus-Actions automatically handles these two behaviors, depending of the form and the order of the parameters in the command arguments.

Though some parameters are not depending on the count of the selection (e.g. « %C », the selection count itself), most have two declensions:

- a « singular » one, e.g. « %b », the basenane of the selected item;
- a « plural » one, e.g. « %B », the space-separated list of the basenames of selected items.

When the selection is empty or contains only one element, and from this topic point of view, these two forms are exactly equivalent.

When the selection contains more than one item:

- if the first relevant parameter is of a singular form, then Nautilus-Actions will consider that the command is only able to deal with one item at a time, and thus that it has to be ran one time for each selected item;
- contrarily, if the first relevant parameter found is of the plural form, then Nautilus-Actions will consider that the command is able to deal with a list of items, and thus the command will be executed only once;
- if all found parameters are irrelevant, then Nautilus-Actions defaults to consider that the command should be executed only once.

Parámetro	Descripción	Repetition		
		singular		plural
%b	(primer) nombre base	singular		
%B	space-separated list of basenames			plural
%c	count of selected items		irrelevante	
%d	(primera) carpeta base	singular		
%D	space-separated list of base directory of each selected items			plural
%f	(primer) nombre de archivo	singular		
%F	space-separated list of selected filenames			plural
%h	nombre del servidor del (primer) URI		irrelevante	
%m	tipo MIME del (primer) elemento seleccionado	singular		
%M	space-separated list of the mimetypes of the selected items			plural
%n	nombre de usuario del (primer) URI		irrelevante	
%o	no-op operator which forces a singular form of execution	singular		
%O	no-op operator which forces a plural form of execution			plural
%p	número de puerto del (primer) URI		irrelevante	
%s	esquema del (primer) URI		irrelevante	
%u	(primer) URI	singular		
%U	space-separated list of selected URIs			plural
%w	(first) basename without the extension	singular		
%W	space-separated list of basenames without their extension			plural
%x	(primera) extensión	singular		
%X	space-separated list of extensions			plural
% %	the « % » character		irrelevante	

Cuadro 1: Characterization of the parameters vs. multiple execution

### Ejemplo 3.3 Usage of singular vs. plural forms

Say the current folder is `/data`, and the current selection contains the three files `pierre`, `paul` and `jacques`.

If we have requested `echo %b`, then the following commands will be successively run:

```
echo pedro
echo pablo
echo juan
```

This is because `%b` marks a *singular* parameter. The command is then run once for each of the selected items.

Contrarily, if we have requested `echo %B`, then the following command will be run:

```
echo pedro pablo juan
```

This is because `%B` marks a *plural* parameter. The command is then run only once, with the list of selected items as arguments.

If we have requested `echo %b %B`, then the following commands will be successively run:

```
echo pedro pedro pablo juan
echo pablo pedro pablo juan
echo juan pedro pablo juan
```

This is because the first *relevant* parameter is `%b`, and so the command is run once for each selected item, replacing at each occurrence the `%b` parameter with the corresponding item. The second parameter is computed and added as arguments to the executed command.

And if we have requested `echo %B %b`, then the following commands will be run:

```
echo pedro pablo juan pedro
```

This is because the first *relevant* parameter here is `%B`. The command is then run only once, replacing `%B` with the space-separated list of basenames. As the command is only run once, the `%b` is substituted only once with the (first) basename.

## 3.4. Using profiles to extend your action

There are some situations where you will want a given action behave slightly differently depending on the currently selected items or the current runtime environment.



---

### Ejemplo 3.4 Abrir una terminal aquí

---

Say you have an action which opens a terminal in the current location.

You have configured it to open your preferred terminal in the location your file manager currently points to.

But what if you want select a directory in your file manager, and directly opens your terminal in this directory ? If you keep based on the current file manager location, your terminal will open in the parent of the targeted directory.

One solution is to define a new profile to your action, configuring this profile to open the terminal in the targeted directory.

At runtime, Nautilus-Actions will successively examine each profile attached to your action. If the first profile targets a file while you have selected a directory, then Nautilus-Actions will just try with your second profile.

---

To create a new profile, first select the action in the items list, then choose File → New profile.

A new profile is created in your action.

You can now define the conditions which are to be met in order this profile be selected, and the command which will be executed.

#### 3.4.1. Ordering the profiles inside an action

At runtime, Nautilus-Actions will begin with examining the conditions set on your action.

If these conditions (the action-conditions) are met, then Nautilus-Actions will examine in order each profile.

If the conditions defined in a profile are met, then this profile will be validated, and the review of other profiles will stop.

If no profile is found valid at runtime, then the action will be itself considered invalid, and will not be displayed in the file manager context menu.

Profiles of an action are ordered, and they are examined in that order at runtime. The first profile whose conditions are met will be validated, and made selectable in the Nautilus context menu.

So, ordering of the profiles may be important for your action: the first valid profile found is the only one selected.

You may order your profiles inside an action in two ways.

1. Cut the profile to be moved, select the profile before which you want your cut profile to be inserted, and paste it.
2. Click on the profile to be moved, and drag it to its right place.

### 3.5. Organizar acciones en menús

As your list of actions will grow, you most probably will want to organize them into menus, submenus, and so on.

In order to create a new menu, choose File → New menu.

A menu may be created anywhere in the list of your actions, but inside of an action (i.e. not between two profiles of an action).

As an action, the exact place where a new menu will be inserted depends on the current sort order:

**Orden manual:** The new menu is inserted just before the current action or menu.

This place will not change when you later modify the label of the menu.

**Ascending (resp. descending) alphabetical order:** The new menu is inserted at the correct place, regarding the default « New Nautilus menu » label.

This place will be automatically changed, each time you modify the label of the menu.

As an action, too, a menu requires a label, and may have an icon and a tooltip. Also, you may define some conditions in order your menu be candidate to be displayed in Nautilus context menu. If the defined conditions are not met at runtime, then your whole menu, including its submenus, its actions and so on, will not be displayed.

---

### 3.6. Ordenar la lista de elementos

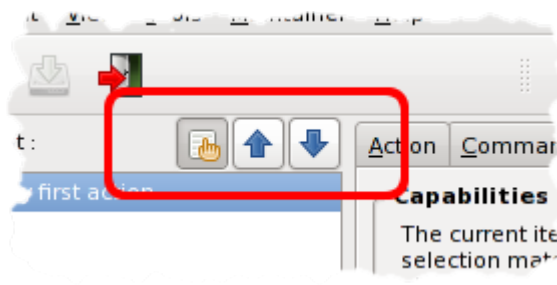
Your actions and menus will be displayed in file manager context menus in the same order that they are listed in the Items list, on the left pane of the main Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool window.

You may decide to:

- sort your actions and menus in ascending or descending alphabetical order of their label,
- or do not sort, and manually organize your actions and menus in your own order.

#### 3.6.1. Alphabetically sorting your actions and menus



In these modes, actions and menus are sorted depending of their label, inside of their parent.



*Sort buttons in the main window*

Figura 24: Sort buttons in the main window

You may sort your actions by:

- Click on  (resp. ) button to sort your actions in ascending (resp. descending) order.
- Or edit the corresponding preference.

#### 3.6.2. Manually organizing your actions and menus

When items are manually sorted in the list, new items are usually inserted just at the current position.

There is nonetheless the case where an action is selected, and not expanded (or has currently only one profile). Inserting a new profile will not insert it before the action, but inside of the action.

Para elegir este modo:

- Click on  button.
- Or edit the corresponding preference.

### 3.7. Editando

With Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool, you may safely cut, copy, paste to and from the clipboard.

### 3.7.1. Cut/Delete

Deletion applies to current selection.

Be warned that selecting and deleting all profiles of an action leaves it without any profile, so in an invalid state. The name of the action will be written in red (because it is invalid) italic (because it has been modified) characters.

### 3.7.2. Selección múltiple

Multiple selection is possible in Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool. You can extend the current selection by pressing **Ctrl** or **Shift** while selecting an item to add to the selection.

Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool only accepts homogeneous multiple selections. That is, you may select one or more profiles, or one or more actions or menus. A multiple selection containing both profiles and actions or menus is not allowed. This is because Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool would not know where to paste such a selection.

Note that selecting any row means also selecting children of this row. These children are said « implicitly selected »: they will be part of next edition operations, but are not considered when verifying if selection is homogeneous. Also, they cannot be explicitly selected (nor unselected).

## 3.8. Guardar sus cambios

To save your modifications, choose File → Save (**Ctrl-S**).

All your pending modifications will be saved. New items will be created by the first available writable I/O provider.

Acciones de Nautilus también tiene una característica de auto-guardado configurable en el cuadro de diálogo Preferencias.

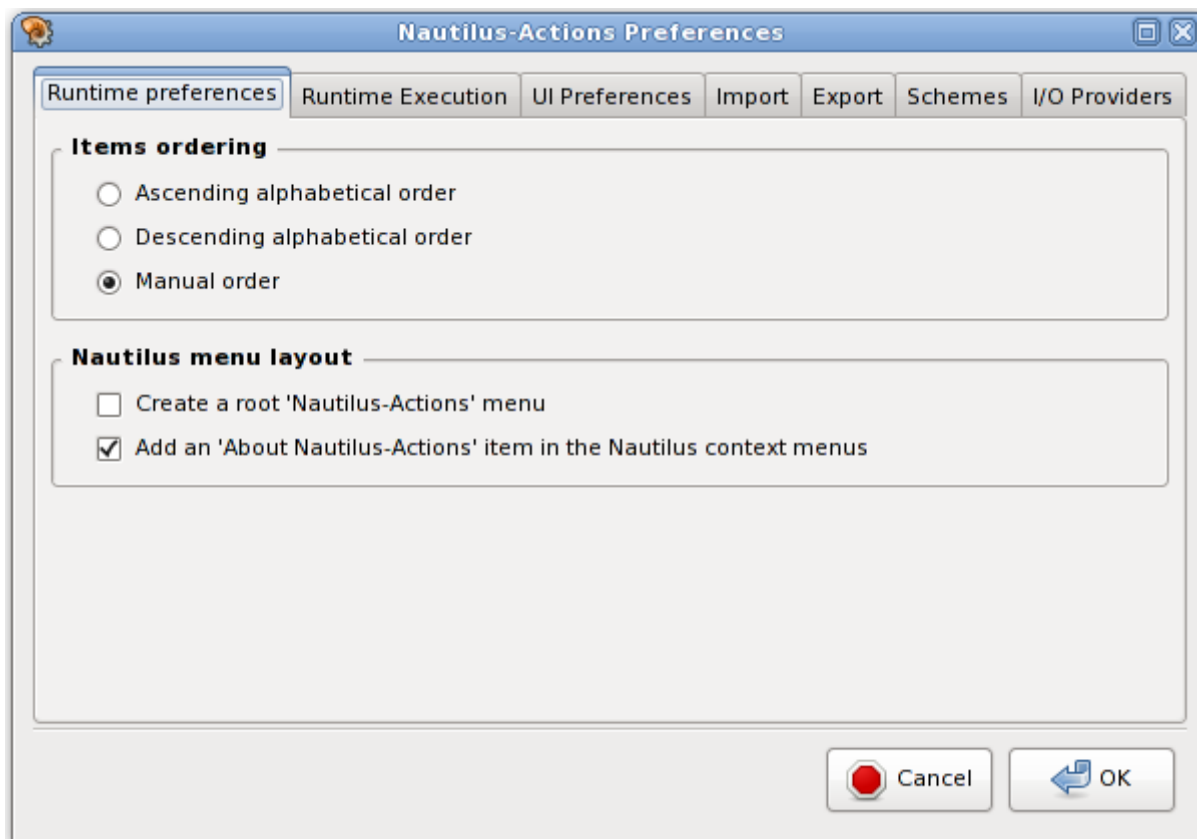
## 3.9. Exportar sus acciones

## 3.10. Acciones de importación

## 3.11. Setting your own preferences

Elija Editar → Preferencias para acceder a la configuración de sus preferencias.

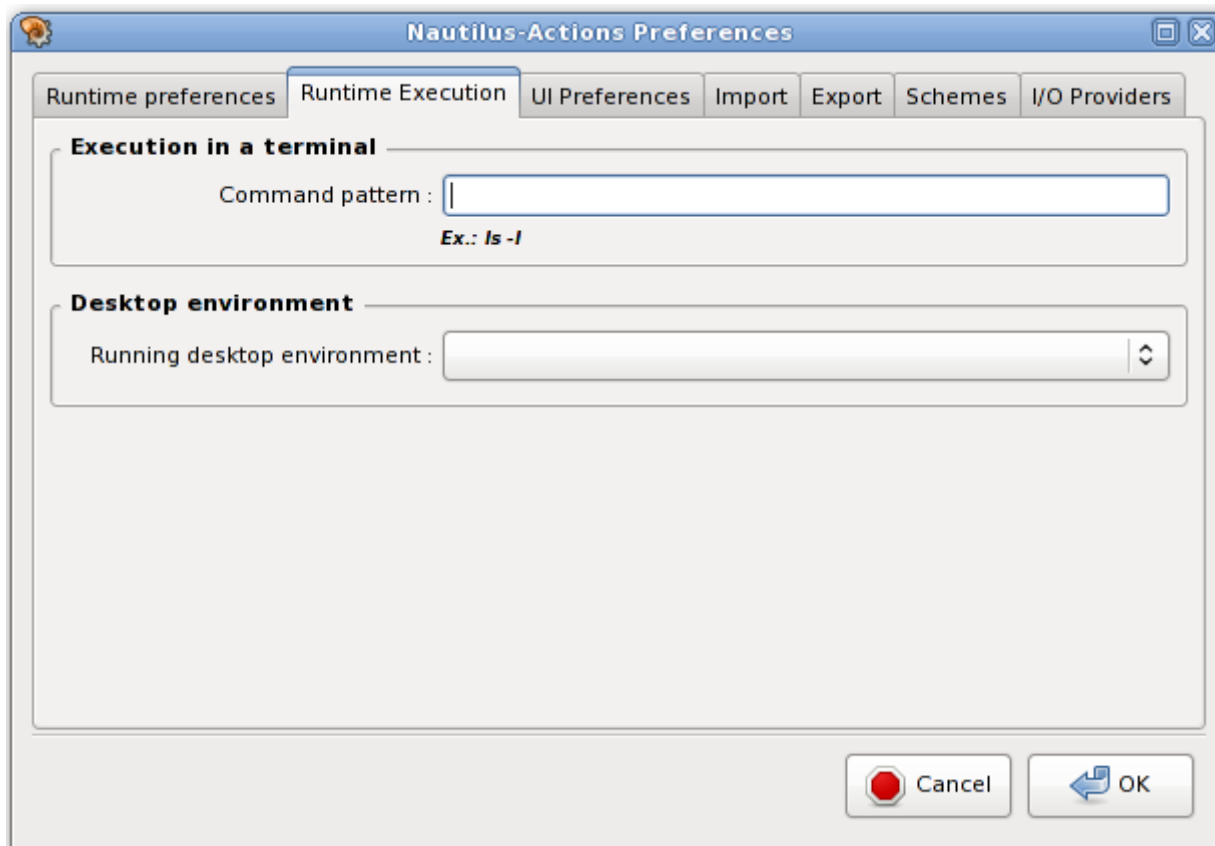
### 3.11.1. Preferencias de ejecución



*Preferencias de ejecución*

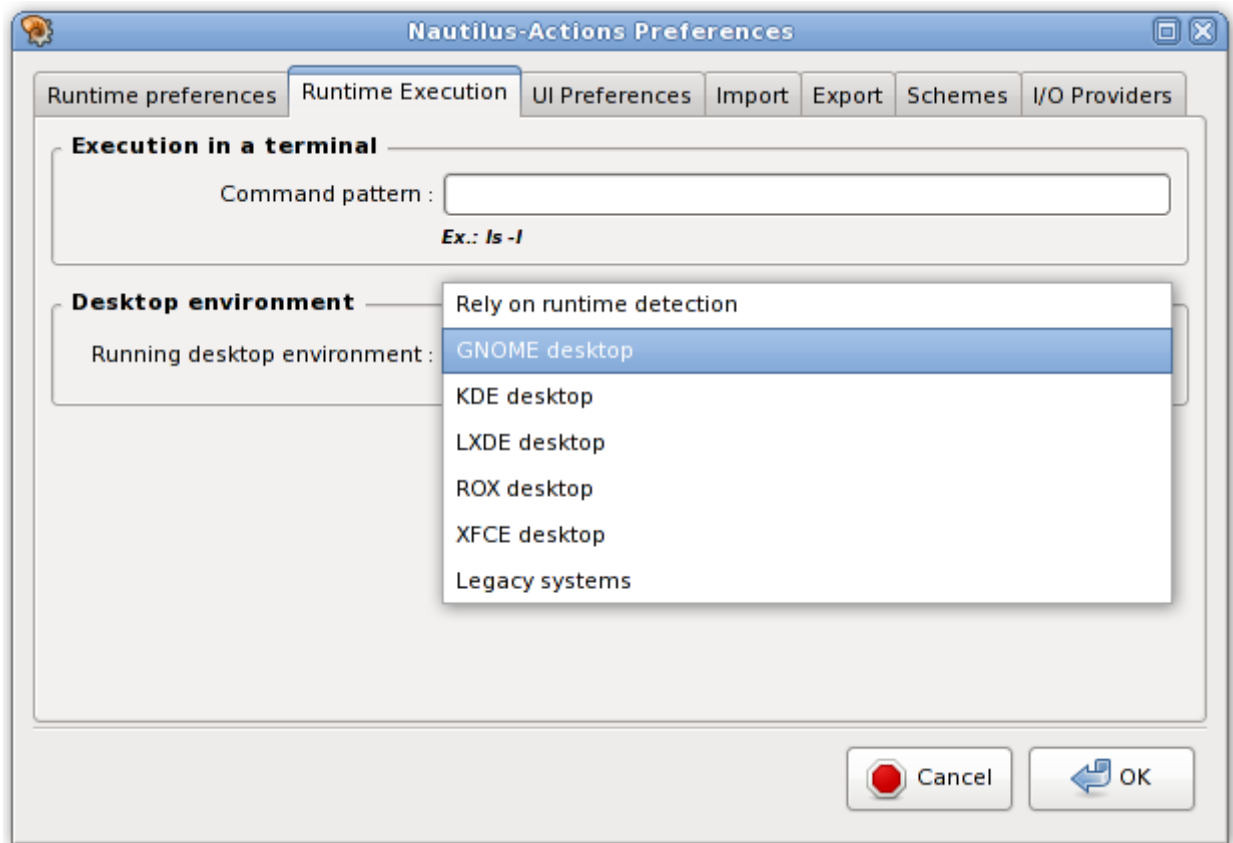
Figura 25: Preferencias de ejecución

### 3.11.2. Preferencias de tiempo de ejecución



*Preferencias de tiempo de ejecución*

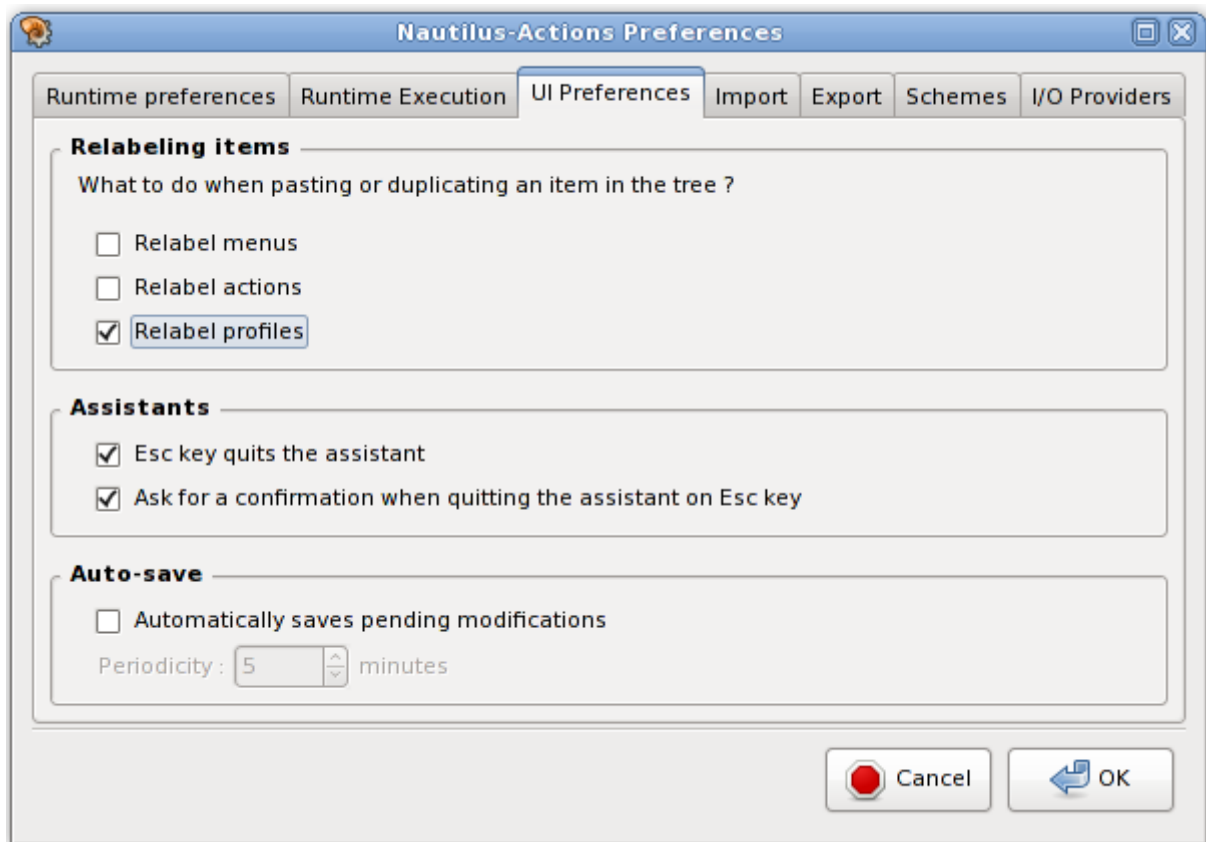
Figura 26: Preferencias de tiempo de ejecución



*Desktop selection*

Figura 27: Desktop selection

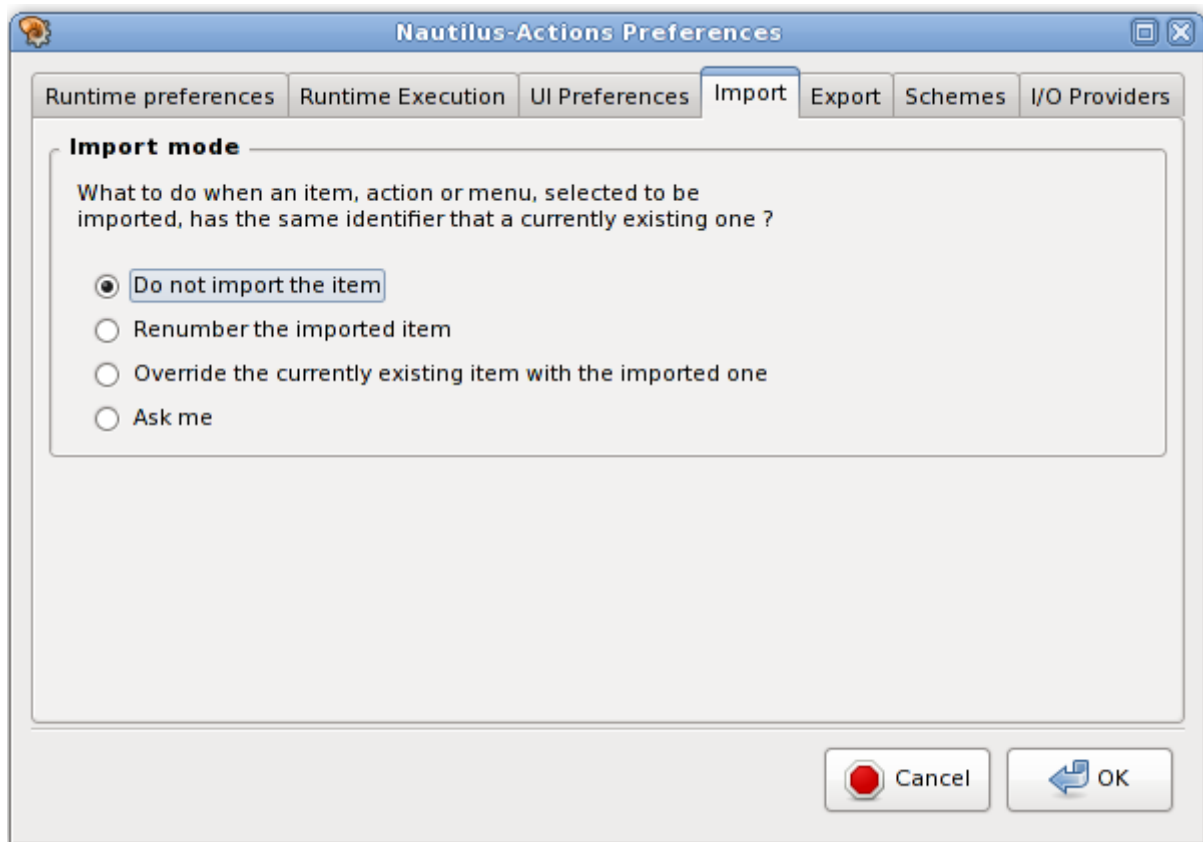
### 3.11.3. Preferencias de la interfaz de usuario



*Preferencias de la IU*

Figura 28: Preferencias de la IU

#### 3.11.4. Preferencias de importación

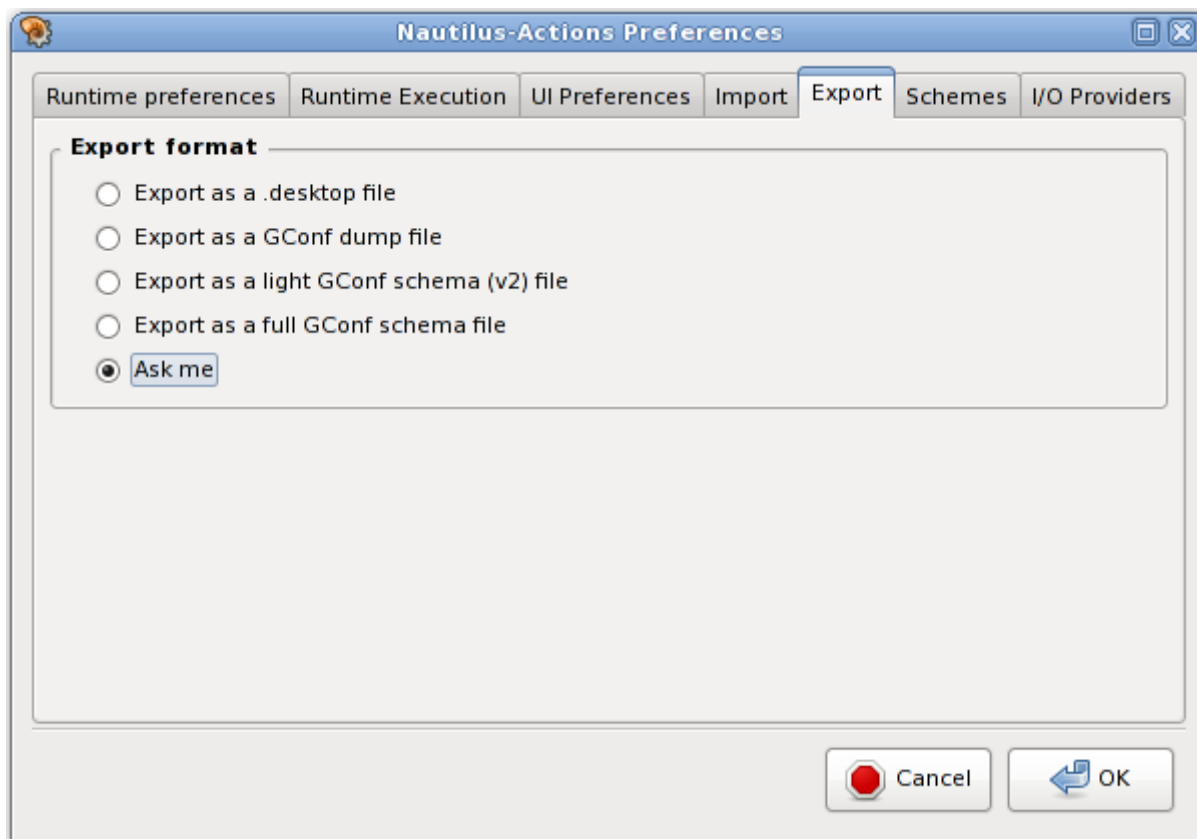


*Preferencias de importación*

Figura 29: Preferencias de importación



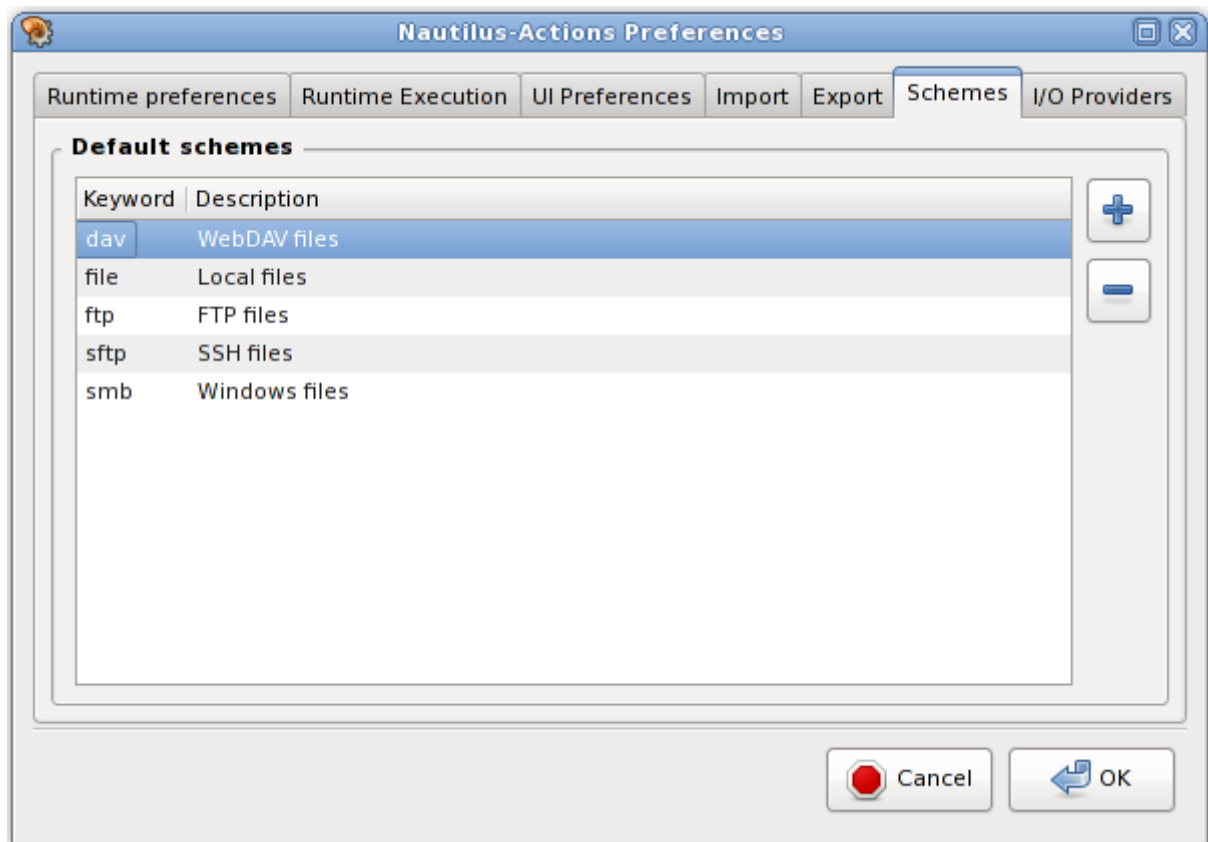
### 3.11.5. Preferencias de exportación



*Preferencias de exportación*

Figura 30: Preferencias de exportación

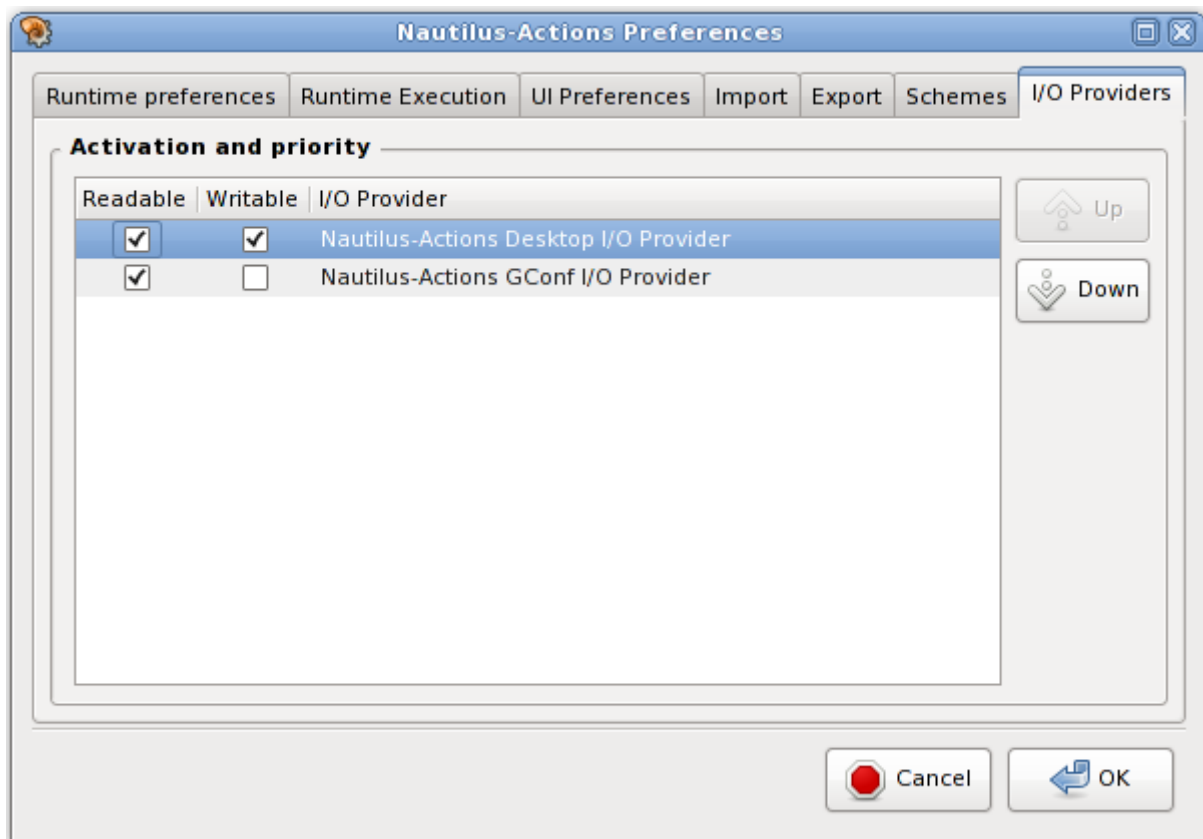
### 3.11.6. Preferencias de esquemas



*Preferencias de esquemas*

Figura 31: Preferencias de esquemas

### 3.11.7. I/O providers preferences



*I/O providers preferences*

Figura 32: I/O providers preferences

## 4. Miscellaneous informations

The new action is also displayed in red color in the items list. Red color is used as an indicator that the item is invalid, that is that the item cannot be candidate to be displayed in a Nautilus context menu because some of its informations are missing or erroneous. Here, and though this newly inserted action has some suitable defaults, it lacks a command to be executed to be considered valid by Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool

## 5. Errores conocidos y limitaciones

### 5.1. Errores conocidos

Known bugs are available on [Bugzilla summary page](#).

If you find some new bug in Nautilus-Actions, you are welcome to open it by pointing your favorite browser to [Bugzilla web site](#).

**#616532 Directory selection** When you're browsing the folder you want to export to in the Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool's export assistant you can't select it as the directory to export to. Instead you have to go to the directory a level up and select the directory you want to export to there.

## 5.2. Limitaciones conocidas

**Modo de ejecución** As of version 3.0, execution mode may be configured in Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool but is not yet honored by Nautilus plugin.

This concern working directory, execution mode, startup notification and execution's owner parameters.

**Atajo de teclado sugerido** As of version 3.0, suggested shortcut, as described in [DES-EMA specification](#) cannot be configured in Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool, and is not honored by Nautilus plugin.

**Separador de menú** As of version 3.0, menu separators cannot be configured in Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool, and are not honored by Nautilus plugin.

One has to note that, for now, Nautilus file manager does not allow its plugins to define separators in the context menu.

## 6. About Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool

The first version of Nautilus-Actions was initially written by Frederic Ruauzel ([grumz@grumz.net](mailto:grumz@grumz.net)) and Rodrigo Moya ([rodrigo@gnome-db.org](mailto:rodrigo@gnome-db.org)). It has been thoroughly improved and is currently maintained by Pierre Wieser ([pwieser@trychlos.org](mailto:pwieser@trychlos.org)).

Artwork is due to courtesy of Ulisse Perusin ([uli.peru@gmail.com](mailto:uli.peru@gmail.com)) and DragonArtz (<http://www.dragonartz.net>).

To find more information about Nautilus-Actions, please visit the <http://www.nautilus-actions.org/> Nautilus-Actions website.

To report a bug or make a suggestion regarding Nautilus-Actions, the Nautilus-Actions Configuration Tool or this manual, follow the directions in the [GNOME Feedback Page](#), or you may prefer, at your convenience, directly open a bug or a request for enhancement in [Bugzilla website](#).

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