NAME

mkuuwho − make a database suitable for the uuwho command

SYNOPSIS

/usr/lib/smail/mkuuwho [**−v**] [**−x**] [**−e**] [**−n**] [**−t** *trace* [**−u** *uuwho_database*] [*path_config*]

DESCRIPTION

Mkuuwho is a modified version of the *mkpath*(8) utility, used for creating a database for use by the *uuwho*(1) command. It reads a *mkpath*(8) configuration file and builds a DBM database named *uuwho_database* (by default a database named */etc/smail/uuwho*). This database is used by the *uuwho* command to determine where maps for specific sites or domains can be found. The configuration file is used to determine from which files, and in which order, map data should be used to create this DBM database. This command is currently available only on machines that have the *dbm*(3X) library functions.

If *path_config* is **−**, then a specification will be taken from the standard input. If *path_config* is omitted, then the default specification */etc/smail/maps/mkpath.conf* is used.

CONFIGURATION FILE FORMAT

The format of the path configuration file is a set of lines containing directives. Blank lines are ignored and the character “#” begins a comment which continues until the end of the line. The various possible directives are described below.

In these directive descriptions, an argument of *arg* refers to one of the following types of arguments:

'*literal*'	Literal data specified inline. (single quotes)
‘*shell-command*‘	Take data from the standard output of this shell command. (back quotes)
filename ...	Take data from the named file or files. Files may be specified using shell globbing notation, with *** ?** and **[]**.

The ‘*shell-command*‘ form preserves newlines and whitespace and is thus not entirely equivalent to usage in *sh*(1). The following lines result in the same input to *uuwho:*

```
map     ‘cat food‘          # ackpft!
map     food                # oop ack!
```

For the ‘*shell-command*‘ and '*literal*' forms, the filename used for error messages is *[stdin]*.

map *arg*

Specify map data to be given as input to uuwho. Each file is preceded by a line containing:

file { *pathname* }

where *pathname* is the full pathname to the file. This allows uuwho to know which from file the data was taken.

safemap*arg*

This is similar to the **map** directive, and can be used when you do not have sufficient control over what the files contain. If a map file contains pathalias **file** directives, those directives are ignored.

delete *arg*
adjust *arg*
dead *arg*
text *arg*
file *filename*

These *mkpath* configuration file directives are ignored by *mkuuwho*.

cd [*dir*]

By default, the current directory used by *mkuuwho* begins in the directory of the configuration file, or in the current directory if the configuration is read from the standard input. The **cd** command without a *dir* argument changes to the directory from which *mkuuwho* was invoked. A *dir* arg of **−** changes the directory to the default directory based on the name of the configuration file. Otherwise, *dir* becomes the current directory for file and shell command references.

sh *cmd* The given shell command is executed.

pathalias [*flags*]
pathsort [*flags*]
These directives end execution blocks (see the next section), but have no other side effects when processed by *mkuuwho*.

EXECUTION BLOCKS

Directives are executed in blocks. A **map**, **safemap**, **delete**, **adjust**, **dead** or **file** directive starts a block. Successive directives continue it. A **pathalias** or **pathsort** directive ends a block. The end of a file can end a block.

When the start of a block is seen, all directives up to the end of the block are collected and fed into the resulting *uuwho*(8) command. Directives such as **cd** or **sh** within a block only effect that block. Therefore, a **cd** directive within a block will only change the directory for the remainder of that block, whereas a **cd** directive outside of a block has a global effect.

Additionally an **sh** directive will feed its standard output into the block's pathalias command when it is inside a block, while an **sh** directive outside of a block will send its output direct to the standard output of the *mkuuwho* command.

OPTIONS

The following options are recognized by *mkuuwho*:

−v The internal *sh*(1) commands are executed with a **−v** option, thus echoing the commands that are piped to the shell prior to their being processed.

−x Pass the **−x** flag to invocations of the shell, causing commands which are about to execute to be echoed.

−e Pass the **−e** flag to invocations of the shell, causing shells to exit whenever a command returns a non-zero exit status. In addition, the *mkuuwho* program will exit when it encounters a syntax error or unknown directive.

−n Disable the execution of any shell commands that *mkuuwho* generates. This is useful with the **−v** option and disables the **−x**, **−e** and **−V** options.

−t *trace*
Cause the input to pathalias to be copied into the file *trace*.

−u *uuwho_database*
Cause the named DBM database to be created, rather than using the default name of */etc/smail/uuwho*.

SEE ALSO

mkpath(8), *uuwho*(1), *dbm*(3X) and *sh*(1).

BUGS

The first "#" character on a line begins a comment regardless of whether or not it is within quotes.

The **−e** option does not stop all execution, only command execution within an instance of the shell created by *mkuuwho*.

Continuation lines are not currently allowed in the configuration file. Each command must be on a single line.

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