

NAME

gmark - mark a subsystem of SCCS files.

SYNOPSIS

gmark [options] [subsystems]

DESCRIPTION

The *gmark* command will mark a subsystem consisting of SCCS files. *Mark* means take a snapshot of all source file SCCS sid numbers of the files which make up the subsystem. *Gmark* is written in Bourne shell-ese and thus runs only on systems supporting the Bourne shell. *Gmark* requires one shell variable to be set and either made *global* or *exported*, *SCCSOURCE*. It is set to be the directory which heads all SCCS directories of interest. Thus for the unix source software, *SCCSOURCE* is set to *'/usr/src/ucb'*. (On the Columbus system currently Unix source is under */usr/src/ucb* in the directories *os*, *io*, and *sys*.) The command line arguments are any of the valid *gmark* options and any valid directory path relative to *SCCSOURCE*. The options tell *gmark* what to do on this invocation.

As an example assume the shell variable *SCCSOURCE* is set as above. Then the following command:

gmark -M .

causes the following to happen: (here 'remembers' means stores in a temporary file.)

- 1 *gmark* does a *cd* to *'/usr/src/ucb/.'*.
- 2 *gmark* reads a file called *'s.markfile'* to find all other directories and files which must be marked along with the current directory. If none exists *gmark* goes to step 5;
- 3 for each directory found, *gmark* does a *cd* to that directory and does a *gmark* on that directory. It then remembers the new SCCS sid of the markfile in the directory;
- 4 for each file in markfile *gmark* remembers the most recent SCCS sid;
- 5 for each file in *'.'* *gmark* remembers the most recent SCCS sid;
- 6 if *'-HL'* or *'-LL'* type options were specified *gmark* stream edits the temporary file and writes the requested information on the standard output;
- 7 if the *'-M'* type option was specified *gmark* uses the temporary file to *delta* the *s.markfile* in the directory *'.'*. If no *s.markfile* exists, *gmark* creates one with the *admin(1S)* command.

The following options are supported:

- M** update the *s.markfile* with the current SID's of the named subsystems. The *'-C'* option may also be specified. If *'-C'* is not specified, *gmark* prompts for a comment. This option conflicts with any of the *-H* or *-L* options.
- C'cmt'** This option can only be specified when the *-M* option is specified. The comment is any string (imbedded blanks and newlines are allowed).
- L** print the *s.markfile* in the named subsystem.
- LL** traverse the markfile chain and print each markfile starting from named subsystem. This effectively is the snapshot taken of the subsystem named. Any descriptive information that does not refer to SCCS sid levels comes out on file descriptor 2. The standard output can be *sed*'ed to actually retrieve a previous version of a subsystem. (see *gmger(1S)*, *sed(1S)*).
- H** print (*prt(1S)*) the history of the markfile in the named subsystem.

- HL** traverse the markfile chain and print the history of each markfile in the chain.
- RN** do any of the above but start at release *N* of the markfile in the named subsystem. In this mode the output of the *gmark -L* command is used to determine the SCCS sid of the down chain markfiles to retrieve.

FILES

s.markfile

SEE ALSO

gmget(1S), gget(1S)

DIAGNOSTICS

All diagnostics are printed on file descriptor 2, and are hopefully self explanatory.

BUGS

This command and its associated undocumented command *mark* should be rewritten in C to make it faster.