NAME

permit – RCS directory-level permissions

SYNOPSIS

permit *[options] [directory-specifications]*

DESCRIPTION

Permit maintains a special-purpose RCS archive in each RCS directory in a tree of files. The special archive records the access list for users who are allowed to use the **checkin** and **checkout** utilities to place locks on archives in the corresponding directories, as well as the initial revision number for new files.

Permit scans each directory-tree given as an argument. If no argument is given, **permit** processes the tree beginning with ".".

Each time an RCS directory is found, **permit** determines if the directory-access file exists.

If no directory-access file is found, **permit** scans through all other archives in the directory to infer the baseline version, and from that the initial revision number for new files which may be created in that directory. Then, **permit** creates a directory access file. By default, the RCS directory owner is on each access list – otherwise manipulating it is complicated.

Normally, **permit** issues **rcs** commands to add the directory owner to the access list of each archive. The "**–p**" (purge) option is used to delete all usernames from the access lists.

OPTIONS

–a*userlist*
: adds the list of specified users to each RCS archive access list.

–b*number*
: specifies the baseline version for the directory. This must be an integer greater than one. **Permit** verifies that no version in the directory is higher than this value. Thereafter, this sets the initial version for new files which are archived using **checkin** in the directory.

–e*userlist*
: expunges the list of specified users to each RCS archive access list.

–l show symbolic links

–m*msg*
: overrides **permit**'s default revision-log message "**BASELINE** *date*" which is entered in the **RCS,v** file.

–n no-op mode causes **permit** to run, showing what it would try to do.

–p purges all usernames from each RCS archive access list.

–q makes the listing less verbose (i.e., suppresses display of the **rcs** and **ci** commands, and of the directory tree).

–s same as "**–q**".

–u*userlist*
: generates a report showing which archives have the specified users in their access lists.

–v makes the display more verbose; the names of files which cannot be opened are reported.

OPERATIONS

An example of the use of **permit** is shown below. The user has asked for a report showing what actions permit would make on the current directory tree. The directory-access archives are not found, so **permit** scans through each RCS archive to obtain the **baseline** revision number:

```
bsd4.2(64) permit -n
** path = .
   1:      ./
   2:      |-- RCS/
   3:      |---|-- 2.1 > COPYRIGHT,v (dickey,impact)
   4:      |---|-- 2.2 > Makefile,v (dickey,impact)
   5:      |---|-- 2.2 > README,v (dickey,impact)
   6:      |---|-- 2.1 > descrip.mms,v (dickey,impact)
ci -mPERMIT FILE -r2.1 ./RCS ./RCS,v
rcs -aimpact ./RCS,v
   7:      |-- certificate/
   8:      |---|-- RCS/
   9:      |---|---|-- 2.1 > Makefile,v (dickey,impact)
  10:     |---|---|-- 2.1 > config_sheet.txt,v (dickey,impact)
  11:     |---|---|-- 2.1 > descrip.mms,v (dickey,impact)
  12:     |---|---|-- 2.1 > release_notes.txt,v (dickey,impact)
...
```

ENVIRONMENT

Permit is a C-language program which runs in a portable POSIX environment.

Environment variables include:

RCS_DIR
specifies the directory in which **permit** will find the ",v" files. If not specified, **permit** assumes "RCS".

FILES

Permit is a single binary file, "permit". Within each RCS directory, **permit** maintains an archive "**RCS,v**", which records the directory-access list, as well as the beginning revision number for new files. The directory-acces s archive file is named so that the set-uid applications **checkin** and **checkout** are unable to modify it.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES

None.

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SEE ALSO

baseline, rcs (1), ci (1).