NAME
dgsh-writeval — write values to a data store

SYNOPSIS
dgsh-writeval [−l length | -t character | [−b n] [−e n] [−u unit] −s path

DESCRIPTION
dgsh-writeval will read values from its standard input and make them available to other processes for reading through the specified Unix domain socket. Thus this process acts as a data store: it reads a series of values (think of them as assignments), and provides a way to read the store’s current value (from the socket). By default dgsh-writeval will store the last value (line or data block) it reads. However, the default behavior can be modified through options so that it stores a specified window of the stream it processes.

dgsh-writeval is normally executed from within dgsh-generated scripts, rather than through end-user commands. This manual page serves mainly to document its operation and the flags that can be used in dgsh scripts when writing into stores.

OPTIONS
−b n Store records beginning in a window n units away from the input’s end. By default this value is 1.
−e n Store records ending in a window n units away from the input’s end. By default this value is 0.
−l len Process fixed-width len-sized records. By default dgsh-writeval will process newline-terminated records.
−s path This mandatory option must be used to specify the path of the Unix-domain socket dgsh-writeval will create. This is specified as a normal Unix file path, e.g. /tmp/myvalue.
−t char Specify the record termination character to be char. This is the newline by default.
−u unit Specify the unit of the window boundaries given in the −b and −e options. The following units can be specified, using single-character identifiers.
s seconds
m minutes
h hours
d days
r records (this is the default value)

SEE ALSO
dgsh(1), dgsh-readval(1)

AUTHOR
Diomidis Spinellis — <http://www.spinellis.gr>