

NAME

spp - shell command file pre-processor

SYNOPSIS

spp file [args ...]

DESCRIPTION

Spp provides a subroutine facility for shell procedures. It can also be used to package a set of shell procedure files and data files into a single file.

File contains a set of shell commands interspersed with ``label'' lines. A ``label'' line commences with a ``name'' (up to fourteen lower-case alphabetic characters) followed immediately by a colon. Each such ``name'' may be used elsewhere in file as the name of a command (i.e., as a routine name). Spp creates a temporary directory and copies into it files obtained by splitting file at ``label'' boundaries. The first such file is called ``main'' and succeeding ones are named from the ``labels'' that precede them in file. Spp changes the value of **SPATH** so that the temporary directory is searched initially when command names are resolved and then executes the command ``args ...'', or, if this is null, ``main''.

EXAMPLE

If the file ``sample'' contains:

```

for i in `ls`
do show $i; done
show:    subroutine
echo $1
old: free standing routine
wc * ^ tail -1

```

the commands **spp sample** and **spp sample old** will display the contents of the current directory and its size, respectively. Note that the first command is equivalent to **spp sample main** and that everything that appears on a label line after the colon is treated as a comment and ignored.

FILES

/usr/tmp/spp\$\$	temporary directory
/usr/tmp/spp\$\$/...	temporary shell procedures
/usr/lib/breakup	program to rewrite command file

SEE ALSO

sh(1).

BUGS

Label names must consist of lower case alphabetic only. Spp will fail if **SPATH** is not exported properly by the shell. Occasionally, the temporary directory is not deleted.