# Junkyard

# Reference Manual

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a1011(1)	abbieviate words in the aron style
add-up-files(1)	select recent files to a size limit
alarm-hhmm(1)	calculate hh:mm:ss until given time
apm_grope(1)	print battery and power information
apm_online(1)	test online power status
apple2unix(1)	convert apple text files into unix text files
archive-photographs(1)	archive photographs from removable media
auto-camel-case(1)	convert strings into CamelCase
beep(1)	ring the terminal bell
bench-plans(1)	draw workshop bench plans
binary-ascii(1)	translate ascii to binary and back again
brain-teaser(1)	generate and solve 9-letter puzzles
cage-rolls(1)	draw phasmid cage roll pages
cgi-echo(1)	echo information given to CGI scripts
check-for-meta(1)	check for meta characters
check-open-ports(1)	check for open ports through firewalls
check-photograph-dates(1)	check file mod timest agains EXIF data
cklinlen(1)	check line lengths
clone-mod-time(1)	add description here
cmpls(1)	complete the sequence
compositor(1)	composit images by script
confstr(1)	Get configuration information at runtime
confix(1)	copyright notice fixer
c-to-c++(1)	convert language comments
$c++_{to}c(1)$	convert language comments
cut-template(1)	print photo positioning templates
deep-listing(1)	list directory tree
detab(1)	expand tabs to spaces
dir-flatten(1)	flatten a directory tree into one directory
dir-mod-time(1)	set directory mod-times from contents
dir-to-index-html(1)	walk directory trees building index.html
dms-to-deg(1)	convert degrees minutes and seconds to decimal degrees
dos-to-unix(1)	translate DOS text format to UNIX text format
downcase-file-names(1)	rename file in a tree to be lower case
dumb-database(1)	simple text database tool
english-to-number(1)	translate a number in English into a decimal number
feminine-suffix(1)	
file-date(1)	<u> </u>
` /	1
find-broken-symlinks(1)	walk directory looking for broken symbolic links
fix-copyright-indent(1)	adjust header comments at top of file
fix-dos-files(1)	walk a dir tree converting DOS files to UNIX files
fix-pace-types(1)	replace Pace's dumb types with C standard types
fix-unprintable-filenames(1)	rename files with unprintable names
fix-white-space(1)	remove trailing white space
fsf-address-fix(1)	repair obsolete FSF postal addresses
geotrans-ang(1)	longitude and latitude to eastings and northings
geotrans-mgrs(1)	convert between lat/long and MGRS
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	translate e/n triangle nodes to l/l
getaddrinfo(1)	network address and service translation
getrlimit(1)	get resource limits
google-translate(1)	translate text via the Google translate web page
gpl-version-fix(1)	change GPL version numbers
gps-track-plot(1)	plot GPS tracks and waypoints on image
gps-track-split(1)	add description here

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guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	clean up .txt files ready for ebook-convert				
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life-search-ga(1)	life search using genetic algorithms				
link-tree-path(1)	make links into a search tree union				
lspath(1)	list search path				
luhn(1)	add description here				
magic-square(1)	generate magic squares				
mastermind(1)	the game of mastermind				
maths-tables(1)	calculate and print maths tables				
msg-comment-check(1)	check .po entries for comments				
net-connect-times(1)	time how long connections take				
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prime-after(1)	find next prime number				
prime-factors(1)	determine the prime factors of a number				
primes(1)	find and print prime numbers				
print_exit_status(1)	execute command and print exit status				
print-file-date(1)	add description here				
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quoted-printable(1)	MIME quoted printable encoding				
rad-50(1)	Radix-50 encode and decode				. 90
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random_lines(1)	randomize line order				
readlink(1)	add description here				
redent(1)	change a file's indenting				
remove-meta-characters(1)	remove unprintable (non-ascii-7) text				
rgb_hunt(1)	search rgb.txt				. 97
robots-txt-gen(1)	generate top-level robots.txt file from subdirectories .				
roman-numerals(1)	print roman numerals representation of decimal value .				
rs400(1)	access PolarTech RS400 heart rate monitor watch				
scramble(1)	scramble letters within words				
sigmonster(1)	generate signatures with random quotes				
sleep-until(1)	sleep until a specific time				
small-box-plans(1)	plans for small dovetail boxes				
sort-url(1)	sort URLs				
sqrt_approx(1)	fractional approximations				
strip-nul(1)	strip NUL characters from text files				
sturm(1)	Sturm sequence solver				
sysconf(1)	Get configuration information at runtime				
un-camel-case(1)	turn CamelCase identifiers into lower-case and underscore				
unit-tray-template(1)	draw plans for insect unit trays				
unix2dos(1)	convert Unix format text file to DOS format text file .				
unprintable(1)	check for unprintable characters				
unprintable(1)	check for unprintable characters	 •	•	•	. 113

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web_hit_counter(1)	CGI program to count references				116
wildebloods-empire(1)	encode and decode by atomic numbers				117
winsize(1)	print size of terminal window				118
workshop-cupboard-plans(1)	draw plans for new workshop overhead cupboard				119
wrap-file-header(1)	reformat file headers				120
x11-idle-seconds(1)	print number of seconds X11 has been idle				121

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unrelative(1)	114	unrelative - make a filename relative if	absolute otherwise
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11	hinary-ascii - translate ascii to hinary and	back again
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	battery and power information
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	X11 has	332.13.0
9		beep - ring the terminal bell
9		bell
10	bench-plans - draw workshop	bench plans
10		bench-plans - draw workshop bench plans
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	binary-ascii - translate ascii to	binary and back again
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	cage-rolls - draw phasmid	cage roll pages
		cage-rolls - draw phasmid cage roll pages
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		CGI program to count references
	•	CGI scripts
		change a file's indenting
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113	unprintable check for unprintable	characters
	11 4 121 9 9 10 10 50 11 11 63 63 104 104 12 42 42 42 34 13 13 71 3 60 8 8 110 110 37 110 110 8 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	binary-ascii - translate ascii to binary and apm grope - print x11-idle-seconds - print number of seconds X11 has  beep - ring the terminal bench-plans - draw workshop  geotrans-mgrs - convert binary-ascii - translate ascii to  is-not-binary - list text (non-is-not-small-box-plans - plans for small dovetail small-  find-broken-symlinks - walk directory looking for find-  find-broken-symlinks - walk directory trees cage-rolls - draw phasmid  dir-to-index-html - walk directory trees cage-rolls - draw phasmid  maths-tables - alarm-hhmm - heart-rate-training-zone - 8 auto-camel-case - convert strings into auto-to be lower un-camel-case - turn CamelCase identifiers into lower-auto-camel-to be lower un-camel-case - turn CamelCase identifiers into lower-auto-camel-to be lower un-camel-to be lower un-camel-to be lower auto-camel-to be lower un-camel-to be lower un-camel-to be lower auto-camel-to be lower auto-camel-to

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check-for-meta(1)	15	check-for-meta -	check for meta characters
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check-open-ports(1)	113	check-open-ports - unprintable -	check for open ports through firewalls
unprintable(1)	113	cklinlen -	check for unprintable characters
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	72		times against EXIF data
msg-comment-check(1)	72	msg-comment-check -	check .po entries for comments
cklinlen(1)	18		cklinlen - check line lengths
guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59	guess-txt-paragraphs -	clean up .txt files ready for ebook-convert
clone-mod-time(1)	19		clone-mod-time - add description here
cmpls(1)	20		cmpls - complete the sequence
print_exit_status(1)	86	print exit status - execute	command and print exit status
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c-to-c++(1)	26	c-to-c++ - convert language	comments
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fix-copyright-indent(1)	43	fix-copyright-indent - adjust header	comments at top of file
cmpls(1)	20	cmpls -	complete the sequence
compositor(1)	22	compositor -	composit images by script
compositor(1)	22		compositor - composit images by script
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apple2unix(1)	6	apple2unix -	convert apple text files into unix text files
geotrans-mgrs(1)	50	geotrans-mgrs -	convert between lat/long and MGRS
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dms-to-deg(1)	35	dms-to-deg - convert	degrees minutes and seconds to decimal degrees
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bench-plans(1)	10	bench-plans -	draw workshop bench plans
dumb-database(1)	38		dumb-database - simple text database tool
fix-pace-types(1)	45	fix-pace-types - replace Pace's	dumb types with C standard types
geotrans-ang(1)	49	geotrans-ang - convert longitude and latitude	eastings and northings
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guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59	guess-txt-paragraphs - clean up .txt files	ebook-convert
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cgi-echo(1)	14	cgi-echo -	echo information given to CGI scripts
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obfuscate-url(1)	76	obfuscate-url - make	email URLs less greppable
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rad-50(1)	90	rad-50 - Radix-50	encode and decode
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quoted-printable(1)	89	quoted-printable - MIME quoted printable	encoding
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geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51	geotrans-triangle-node - translate	e/n triangle nodes to l/l
msg-comment-check(1)	72	msg-comment-check - check .po	entries for comments
path-env-pack(1)	80	path-	env-pack - remove redundant search path
	= =		elements
print_exit_status(1)	86	print exit status -	execute command and print exit status
check-photograph-dates(1)	17	check-photograph-dates - check file mod	EXIF data
		times against	1
print_exit_status(1)	86	print exit status - execute command and	exit status
		print	1
<pre>print_exit_status(1)</pre>	86	print	exit status - execute command and print ex
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detab(1)	31	detab -	expand tabs to spaces
prime-factors(1)	84	prime-	factors - determine the prime factors of a
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prime-factors(1)	84	prime-factors - determine the prime	factors of a number
feminine-suffix(1)	40	feminine-suffix - look for	feminine/masculine word pairs
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add-up-files(1)	2	add-up-files - select recent	files to a size limit
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fsf-address-fix(1)	48	fsf-address-	fix - repair obsolete FSF postal addresses
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dir-flatten(1)	32	dir-	flatten - flatten a directory tree into one
			directory
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file-date(1)	41	file-date - print date and time	for files
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fsf-address-fix(1)	48		fsf-address-fix - repair obsolete FSF posta
			addresses
fsf-address-fix(1)	48	fsf-address-fix - repair obsolete	FSF postal addresses
life-search-ga(1)	64	life-search-	ga - life search using genetic algorithms
mastermind(1)	70	mastermind - the	game of mastermind
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magic-square(1)	68	magic-square -	generate magic squares
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geotrans-mgrs(1)	50		geotrans-mgrs - convert between lat/long and MGRS
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51		geotrans-triangle-node - translate e/n triangle nodes to 1/l
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graph-paper(1)	58		graph-paper - draw graph paper
obfuscate-url(1)	76	obfuscate-url - make email URLs less	greppable
apm_grope(1)	4	apm	grope - print battery and power information
guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59		guess-txt-paragraphs - clean up .txt files ready for ebook-convert
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downcase-file-names(1)	37	downcase-file-names - rename file	in a tree to be lower case
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	0.7		file
redent(1)	95	redent - change a file's	indenting
dir-to-index-html(1)	34	dir-to-index-html - walk directory trees	index.html
		building	
dir-to-index-html(1)	34	dir-to-	index-html - walk directory trees building
			index.html
english-to-number(1)	39	english-to-number - translate a number	in English into a decimal number
no-spaces-in-file-names(1)	74	no-spaces-	in-file-names - rename files to remove
			spaces
apm_grope(1)	4	apm grope - print battery and power	information
confstr(1)	24	confstr - Get configuration	information at runtime
pathconf(1)	79	pathconf - Get configuration	information at runtime
sysconf(1)	109	sysconf - Get configuration	information at runtime
cgi-echo(1)	14	cgi-echo - echo	information given to CGI scripts
unit-tray-template(1)	111	unit-tray-template - draw plans for	insect unit trays
ip-list(1)	61	ip-list - list network	interfaces
a10n(1)	1	a10n - abbreviate words	in the a10n style
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auto-camel-case(1)	8	auto-camel-case - convert strings	into CamelCase
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un-camel-case(1)	110	un-camel-case - turn CamelCase identifiers	into lower-case and underscore
dir-flatten(1)	32	dir-flatten - flatten a directory tree	into one directory
apple2unix(1)	6	apple2unix - convert apple text files	into unix text files
ip-list(1)	61		ip-list - list network interfaces
is-dos-format(1)	62		is-dos-format - list DOS text files
is-not-binary(1)	63		is-not-binary - list text (non-binary) files
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51	geotrans-triangle-node - translate e/n	1
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$c++$ _to_c(1)	27	c++ to c - convert	language comments
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geotrans-ang(1)	49	geotrans-ang - convert longitude and	latitude to eastings and northings
geotrans-mgrs(1)	50	geotrans-mgrs - convert between	lat/long and MGRS
polyfit(1)	81	polyfit -	least squares polynomial curve fitting
cklinlen(1)	18	cklinlen - check line	lengths
obfuscate-url(1)	76	obfuscate-url - make email URLs	less greppable
brain-teaser(1)	12	brain-teaser - generate and solve 9-	letter puzzles
scramble(1)	101	scramble - scramble	letters within words
robots-txt-gen(1)	98	robots-txt-gen - generate top-	level robots.txt file from sub-directories
life-search-ga(1)	64		life-search-ga - life search using genetic
			algorithms
life-search-ga(1)	64	life-search-ga -	life search using genetic algorithms
add-up-files(1)	2	add-up-files - select recent files to a size	limit
getrlimit(1)	53	getrlimit - get resource	limits
cklinlen(1)	18	cklinlen - check	line lengths
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random_lines(1)	93	random	lines - randomize line order
find-broken-symlinks(1)	42	find-broken-symlinks - walk directory	links
		looking for broken symbolic	
link-tree-path(1)	65	link-tree-path - make	links into a search tree union
link-tree-path(1)	65		link-tree-path - make links into a search to
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deep-listing(1)	29	deep-	listing - list directory tree
ip-list(1)	61	ip-	list - list network interfaces
ip-list(1)	61	ip-list -	list network interfaces
lspath(1)	66	lspath -	list search path
is-not-binary(1)	63	is-not-binary -	list text (non-binary) files
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51	geotrans-triangle-node - translate e/n	1/1
		triangle nodes to	
geotrans-mgrs(1)	50	geotrans-mgrs - convert between lat/	long and MGRS
net-connect-times(1)	73	net-connect-times - time how	long connections take
geotrans-ang(1)	49	geotrans-ang - convert	longitude and latitude to eastings and
			northings
feminine-suffix(1)	40	feminine-suffix -	look for feminine/masculine word pairs
find-broken-symlinks(1)	42	find-broken-symlinks - walk directory	looking for broken symbolic links
downcase-file-names(1)	37	downcase-file-names - rename file in a tree	lower case
		to be	
un-camel-case(1)	110	un-camel-case - turn CamelCase identifiers	lower-case and underscore
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luhn(1)	67		luhn - add description here		
magic-square(1)	68		magic-square - generate magic squares		
magic-square(1)	68	magic-square - generate	magic squares		
unrelative(1)	114	unrelative -	make a filename relative if possible,		
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obfuscate-url(1)	76	obfuscate-url	make email URLs less greppable		
link-tree-path(1)	65	link-tree-path -	make links into a search tree union		
warp-map-to-map(1)	115	warp-map-to-map - overlay one	map on another		
warp-map-to-map(1)	115 82	warp-map-to-	map - overlay one map on another		
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geotrans-mgrs(1)	50	geotrans-mgrs - convert between lat/long	MGRS		
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clone-mod-time(1)	19	clone-	mod-time - add description here		
check-photograph-dates(1)	17	check-photograph-dates - check file	mod times against EXIF data		
dir-mod-time(1)	33	dir-	mod-time - set directory mod-times from		
dir-mod-time(1)	33	dir-mod-time - set directory	contents mod-times from contents		
rs400(1)	100	rs400 - access PolarTech RS400 heart rate	monitor watch		
msg-comment-check(1)	72	15400 - access 1 ofai feeli 185400 ficart face	msg-comment-check - check .po entries for		
msg-comment-eneck(1)	12		comments		
a10n(1)	1	a10	n - abbreviate words in the a10n style		
fix-unprintable-filenames(1)	46	fix-unprintable-filenames - rename files with	names		
1		unprintable			
downcase-file-names(1)	37	downcase-file-	names - rename file in a tree to be lower		
· /			case		
no-spaces-in-file-names(1)	74	no-spaces-in-file-	names - rename files to remove spaces		
net-connect-times(1)	73	1	net-connect-times - time how long		
` ,			connections take		
getaddrinfo(1)	52	getaddrinfo -	network address and service translation		
ip-list(1)	61	ip-list - list	network interfaces		
workshop-cupboard-plans(1)	119	workshop-cupboard-plans - draw plans for	new workshop overhead cupboard		
prime-after(1)	83	prime-after - find	next prime number		
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is-not-binary(1)	63	is-	not-binary - list text (non-binary) files
copfix(1)	25	copfix - copyright	notice fixer
a10n(1)	1	a10n - abbreviate words in the a10	n style
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51	geotrans-triangle-node - translate e/	n triangle nodes to 1/l
strip-nul(1)	107	strip-nul - strip	NUL characters from text files
strip-nul(1)	107	strip-	nul - strip NUL characters from text files
english-to-number(1)	39	english-to-number - translate a number in	number
		English into a decimal	
prime-after(1)	83	prime-after - find next prime	number
prime-factors(1)	84	prime-factors - determine the prime factors	number
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english-to-number(1)	39	english-to-number - translate a	number in English into a decimal number
number-to-english(1)	75	number-to-english - turn a	number into English text
x11-idle-seconds(1)	121	x11-idle-seconds - print	number of seconds X11 has been idle
gpl-version-fix(1)	55	gpl-version-fix - change GPL version	numbers
palindromic-numbers(1)	78	palindromic-numbers - find palindromic	numbers
primes(1)	85	primes - find and print prime	numbers
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palindromic-numbers(1)	78	palindromic-	numbers - find palindromic numbers
number-to-english(1)	75	1	number-to-english - turn a number into
2 ( )			English text
english-to-number(1)	39	english-to-	number - translate a number in English in
		•	a decimal number
roman-numerals(1)	99	roman-	numerals - print a roman numerals
			representation of a decimal value
roman-numerals(1)	99	roman-numerals - print a roman	numerals representation of a decimal valu
obfuscate-url(1)	76		obfuscate-url - make email URLs less
			greppable
fsf-address-fix(1)	48	fsf-address-fix - repair	obsolete FSF postal addresses
warp-map-to-map(1)	115	warp-map-to-map - overlay one map	on another
dir-flatten(1)	32	dir-flatten - flatten a directory tree into	one directory
warp-map-to-map(1)	115	warp-map-to-map - overlay	one map on another
gps-track-plot(1)	56	gps-track-plot - plot GPS tracks and	on image
		waypoints	
apm_online(1)	5	apm online - test	online power status
apm_online(1)	5	apm	online - test online power status
ppm15puzzle(1)	82	ppm15puzzle - animate an image mapped	onto a 15-puzzle
check-open-ports(1)	16	check-	open-ports - check for open ports through
			firewalls
check-open-ports(1)	16	check-open-ports - check for	open ports through firewalls
random_lines(1)	93	random lines - randomize line	order
unrelative(1)	114	unrelative - make a filename relative if	otherwise
		possible, absolute	
workshop-cupboard-plans(1)	119	workshop-cupboard-plans - draw plans for	overhead cupboard
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fix-pace-types(1)	45 45	fix-pace-types - replace	pace-types - replace Pace's dumb types w
nx-pace-types(1)	43	IIX-	
	80		C standard types
path-env-pack(1)	80	path-env-	pack - remove redundant search path
1 1 (1)	<i>5</i> 4	and the second second section of the second	elements
google-translate(1)	54	google-translate - translate text via the	page
11 (1)	1.2	Google translate web	
cage-rolls(1)	13	cage-rolls - draw phasmid cage roll	pages
feminine-suffix(1)	40	feminine-suffix - look for	pairs
1. 1	70	feminine/masculine word	11. 1
palindromic-numbers(1)	78	palindromic-numbers - find	palindromic numbers
palindromic-numbers(1)	78		palindromic-numbers - find palindromic
			numbers
graph-paper(1)	58	graph-paper - draw graph	paper
graph-paper(1)	58	graph-	paper - draw graph paper
guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59	guess-txt-	paragraphs - clean up .txt files ready for
			ebook-convert
pwgen(1)	88	pwgen - random	passowrd generator
lspath(1)	66	lspath - list search	path
pathconf(1)	79		pathconf - Get configuration information
•			runtime
path-env-pack(1)	80	path-env-pack - remove redundant search	path elements
path-env-pack(1)	80	1 1	path-env-pack - remove redundant search
1 1 ( )			path elements
link-tree-path(1)	65	link-tree-	path - make links into a search tree union
cage-rolls(1)	13	cage-rolls - draw	phasmid cage roll pages
check-photograph-dates(1)	17	check-	photograph-dates - check file mod times
r ,			against EXIF data
archive-photographs(1)	7	archive-	photographs - archive photographs from
aremive photographs(1)	,	urem ve	removable media
archive-photographs(1)	7	archive-photographs - archive	photographs from removable media
cut-template(1)	28	cut-template - print	photo positioning templates
bench-plans(1)	10	bench-plans - draw workshop bench	plans
workshop-cupboard-plans(1)	119	workshop-cupboard-	plans - draw plans for new workshop
workshop cupotaru pians(1)	117	workshop cupocaru	overhead cupboard
bench-plans(1)	10	bench-	plans - draw workshop bench plans
unit-tray-template(1)	111	unit-tray-template - draw	plans for insect unit trays
workshop-cupboard-plans(1)	119	workshop-cupboard-plans - draw	plans for new workshop overhead cupboar
small-box-plans(1)	104	small-box-plans -	plans for small dovetail boxes
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gps-track-plot(1)	56		plot GPS tracks and waypoints on image
		gps-track-plot - gps-track-	
gps-track-plot(1)	56	gps-track-	plot - plot GPS tracks and waypoints on
mag comment about (1)	72	man comment charle charle	image
msg-comment-check(1)	72	msg-comment-check - check .	po entries for comments
rs400(1)	100	rs400 - access	PolarTech RS400 heart rate monitor watch
polyfit(1)	81		polyfit - least squares polynomial curve fitting
polyfit(1)	81	polyfit - least squares	polynomial curve fitting
check-open-ports(1)	16	check-open-	ports - check for open ports through
			firewalls

check-open-ports - check for open ports through firewalls

cut-template(1)	28	cut-template - print photo	positioning templates
unrelative(1)	114	unrelative - make a filename relative if	possible, absolute otherwise
fsf-address-fix(1)	48	fsf-address-fix - repair obsolete FSF	postal addresses
apm_grope(1)	4	apm grope - print battery and	power information
apm_online(1)	5	apm online - test online	power status
ppm15puzzle(1)	82		ppm15puzzle - animate an image mapped onto a 15-puzzle
prime-after(1)	83		prime-after - find next prime number
prime-factors(1)	84		prime-factors - determine the prime factor
			of a number
prime-factors(1)	84	prime-factors - determine the	prime factors of a number
prime-after(1)	83	prime-after - find next	prime number
primes(1)	85	primes - find and print	prime numbers
primes(1)	85		primes - find and print prime numbers
p2u(1)	77	p2u -	Primos to Unix text files
quoted-printable(1)	89	quoted-printable - MIME quoted	printable encoding
quoted-printable(1)	89	quoted-	printable - MIME quoted printable encodi
roman-numerals(1)	99	roman-numerals -	print a roman numerals representation of a decimal value
apm_grope(1)	4	apm grope -	print battery and power information
file-date(1)	41	file-date -	print date and time for files
print_exit_status(1)	86	print exit status - execute command and	print exit status
print_exit_status(1)	86	1	print exit status - execute command and
•			print exit status
print-file-date(1)	87		print-file-date - add description here
maths-tables(1)	71	maths-tables - calculate and	print maths tables
x11-idle-seconds(1)	121	x11-idle-seconds -	print number of seconds X11 has been idl
cut-template(1)	28	cut-template -	print photo positioning templates
primes(1)	85	primes - find and	print prime numbers
winsize(1)	118	winsize -	print size of terminal window
web_hit_counter(1)	116	web hit counter - CGI	program to count references
ppm15puzzle(1)	82	ppm15puzzle - animate an image mapped onto a 15-	puzzle
ppm15puzzle(1)	82	ppm15	puzzle - animate an image mapped onto a 15-puzzle
brain-teaser(1)	12	brain-teaser - generate and solve 9-letter	puzzles
pwgen(1)	88	•	pwgen - random passowrd generator
quoted-printable(1)	89	quoted-printable - MIME	quoted printable encoding
quoted-printable(1)	89	• •	quoted-printable - MIME quoted printable
sigmonster(1)	102	sigmonster - generate signatures with random	encoding quotes
rad-50(1)	90	rundom	rad-50 - Radix-50 encode and decode
rad-50(1)	90	rad-50 -	Radix-50 encode and decode
railroad-diagram(1)	92	rad 50	railroad-diagram - draw railroad syntax
			diagrams
railroad-diagram(1)	92	railroad-diagram - draw	railroad syntax diagrams
random_lines(1)	93	random lines -	randomize line order
random_lines(1)	93		random lines - randomize line order
pwgen(1)	88	pwgen -	random passowrd generator
sigmonster(1)	102	sigmonster - generate signatures with	random quotes
rs400(1)	100	rs400 - access PolarTech RS400 heart	rate monitor watch

heart-rate-training-zone(1)	60	heart-	rate-training-zone - calculate your training
readlink(1)	94		readlink - add description here
guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59	guess-txt-paragraphs - clean up .txt files	ready for ebook-convert
add-up-files(1)	2	add-up-files - select	recent files to a size limit
redent(1)	95	1	redent - change a file's indenting
path-env-pack(1)	80	path-env-pack - remove	redundant search path elements
web_hit_counter(1)	116	web hit counter - CGI program to count	references
wrap-file-header(1)	120	wrap-file-header -	reformat file headers
unrelative(1)	114	unrelative - make a filename	relative if possible, absolute otherwise
archive-photographs(1)	7	archive-photographs - archive photographs	removable media
mem; e photographs(1)	•	from	Temo yuo zo moonu
remove-meta-characters(1)	96		remove-meta-characters - remove unprintable (non-ascii-7) text
path-env-pack(1)	80	path-env-pack -	remove redundant search path elements
no-spaces-in-file-names(1)	74	no-spaces-in-file-names - rename files to	remove spaces
fix-white-space(1)	47	fix-white-space -	remove trailing white space
remove-meta-characters(1)	96	remove-meta-characters -	remove unprintable (non-ascii-7) text
downcase-file-names(1)	37	downcase-file-names -	rename file in a tree to be lower case
no-spaces-in-file-names(1)	74	no-spaces-in-file-names -	rename files to remove spaces
fix-unprintable-filenames(1)	46	fix-unprintable-filenames -	rename files with unprintable names
fsf-address-fix(1)	48	fsf-address-fix -	repair obsolete FSF postal addresses
fix-pace-types(1)	45	fix-pace-types -	replace Pace's dumb types with C standar types
roman-numerals(1)	99	roman-numerals - print a roman numerals	representation of a decimal value
getrlimit(1)	53	getrlimit - get	resource limits
rgb_hunt(1)	97		rgb hunt - search rgb.txt
rgb_hunt(1)	97	rgb hunt - search	rgb.txt
beep(1)	9	beep -	ring the terminal bell
robots-txt-gen(1)	98	robots-txt-gen - generate top-level	robots.txt file from sub-directories
robots-txt-gen(1)	98		robots-txt-gen - generate top-level robots.
8 ( )			file from sub-directories
cage-rolls(1)	13	cage-rolls - draw phasmid cage	roll pages
cage-rolls(1)	13	cage-	rolls - draw phasmid cage roll pages
roman-numerals(1)	99	E	roman-numerals - print a roman numerals
,			representation of a decimal value
roman-numerals(1)	99	roman-numerals - print a	roman numerals representation of a decim value
rs400(1)	100		rs400 - access PolarTech RS400 heart rate monitor watch
rs400(1)	100	rs400 - access PolarTech	RS400 heart rate monitor watch
confstr(1)	24	confstr - Get configuration information at	runtime
pathconf(1)	79	pathconf - Get configuration information at	runtime
sysconf(1)	109	sysconf - Get configuration information at	runtime
scramble(1)	101	scramble -	scramble letters within words
scramble(1)	101		scramble - scramble letters within words
compositor(1)	22	compositor - composit images by	script
cgi-echo(1)	14	cgi-echo - echo information given to CGI	scripts
fix-pace-types(1)	45	fix-pace-types - replace Pace'	s dumb types with C standard types
life-search-ga(1)	64	life-	search-ga - life search using genetic
Semen Bu(1)	٥.	me	algorithms
lspath(1)	66	lspath - list	search path
path-env-pack(1)	80	path-env-pack - remove redundant	search path elements
r Puen(1)	00	pain on pack follow foundant	paul cionionio

1 1 (4)	07		
rgb_hunt(1)	97 65	rgb hunt -	search rgb.txt search tree union
link-tree-path(1) life-search-ga(1)	65 64	link-tree-path - make links into a life-search-ga - life	search using genetic algorithms
x11-idle-seconds(1)	121	me-search-ga - me x11-idle-	seconds - print number of seconds X11 ha
X11-luie-secolius(1)	1.2.1	XII-luic-	been idle
dms-to-deg(1)	35	dms-to-deg - convert degrees minutes and	seconds to decimal degrees
x11-idle-seconds(1)	121	x11-idle-seconds - print number of	seconds X11 has been idle
add-up-files(1)	2	add-up-files -	select recent files to a size limit
cmpls(1)	20	cmpls - complete the	sequence
sturm(1)	108	sturm - Sturm	sequence solver
getaddrinfo(1)	52	getaddrinfo - network address and	service translation
dir-mod-time(1)	33	dir-mod-time -	set directory mod-times from contents
sigmonster(1)	102	dir mod time	sigmonster - generate signatures with
Sigmonster(1)	102		random quotes
sigmonster(1)	102	sigmonster - generate	signatures with random quotes
dumb-database(1)	38	dumb-database -	simple text database tool
redent(1)	95	redent - change a file'	s indenting
add-up-files(1)	2	add-up-files - select recent files to a	size limit
winsize(1)	118	winsize - print	size of terminal window
sleep-until(1)	103	sleep-until -	sleep until a specific time
sleep-until(1)	103	steep unui	sleep-until - sleep until a specific time
small-box-plans(1)	104		small-box-plans - plans for small dovetail
Simula Com primis(1)	10.		boxes
small-box-plans(1)	104	small-box-plans - plans for	small dovetail boxes
brain-teaser(1)	12	brain-teaser - generate and	solve 9-letter puzzles
sturm(1)	108	sturm - Sturm sequence	solver
sort-url(1)	105	sort-url -	sort URLs
sort-url(1)	105		sort-url - sort URLs
fix-white-space(1)	47	fix-white-space - remove trailing white	space
fix-white-space(1)	47	fix-white-	space - remove trailing white space
detab(1)	31	detab - expand tabs to	spaces
no-spaces-in-file-names(1)	74	no-spaces-in-file-names - rename files to	spaces
. , ,		remove	1
no-spaces-in-file-names(1)	74	no-	spaces-in-file-names - rename files to
. , ,			remove spaces
sleep-until(1)	103	sleep-until - sleep until a	specific time
gps-track-split(1)	57	gps-track-	split - add description here
sqrt_approx(1)	106		sqrt approx - fractional approximations
magic-square(1)	68	magic-	square - generate magic squares
magic-square(1)	68	magic-square - generate magic	squares
polyfit(1)	81	polyfit - least	squares polynomial curve fitting
alarm-hhmm(1)	3	alarm-hhmm - calculate hh:mm:	ss until given time
fix-pace-types(1)	45	fix-pace-types - replace Pace's dumb types	standard types
		with C	
apm_online(1)	5	apm online - test online power	status
print_exit_status(1)	86	print exit status - execute command and	status
_		print exit	
<pre>print_exit_status(1)</pre>	86	print exit	status - execute command and print exit
		•	status
auto-camel-case(1)	8	auto-camel-case - convert	strings into CamelCase
strip-nul(1)	107	strip-nul -	strip NUL characters from text files
strip-nul(1)	107		strip-nul - strip NUL characters from text
			files

otro-mo(1)	100		Ct
sturm(1)	108	sturm -	Sturm sequence solver
sturm(1)	108	a10n - abbreviate words in the a10n	sturm - Sturm sequence solver
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robots-txt-gen(1)	98	robots-txt-gen - generate top-level robots.txt file from	sub-directories
feminine-suffix(1)	40	feminine-	suffix - look for feminine/masculine word
find-broken-symlinks(1)	42	find-broken-symlinks - walk directory	pairs symbolic links
ind broken symmes(1)	72	looking for broken	symbolic miks
find-broken-symlinks(1)	42	find-broken-	symlinks - walk directory looking for brol symbolic links
railroad-diagram(1)	92	railroad-diagram - draw railroad	syntax diagrams
sysconf(1)	109		sysconf - Get configuration information at
			runtime
maths-tables(1)	71	maths-tables - calculate and print maths	tables
maths-tables(1)	71	maths-	tables - calculate and print maths tables
detab(1)	31	detab - expand	tabs to spaces
net-connect-times(1)	73	net-connect-times - time how long	take
		connections	
brain-teaser(1)	12	brain-	teaser - generate and solve 9-letter puzzles
unit-tray-template(1)	111	unit-tray-	template - draw plans for insect unit trays
cut-template(1)	28	cut-	template - print photo positioning templat
cut-template(1)	28	cut-template - print photo positioning	templates
beep(1)	9	beep - ring the	terminal bell
winsize(1)	118	winsize - print size of	terminal window
apm_online(1)	5	apm online -	test online power status
number-to-english(1)	75	number-to-english - turn a number into	text
number-to-english(1)	13	English	teat
remove-meta-characters(1)	96	remove-meta-characters - remove	text
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dumb-database(1)	38	dumb-database - simple	text database tool
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ullix2dOs(1)	112	DOS format	text me
apple2unix(1)	6	apple2unix - convert apple text files into	text files
11		unix	
is-dos-format(1)	62	is-dos-format - list DOS	text files
p2u(1)	77	p2u - Primos to Unix	text files
strip-nul(1)	107	strip-nul - strip NUL characters from	text files
apple2unix(1)	6	apple2unix - convert apple	text files into unix text files
unix2dos(1)	112	unix2dos - convert Unix format	text file to DOS format text file
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dos-to-unix(1)	36	dos-to-unix - translate DOS	text format to UNIX text format
is-not-binary(1)	63	is-not-binary - list	text (non-binary) files
google-translate(1)	54	google-translate - translate	text via the Google translate web page
check-open-ports(1)	16	check-open-ports - check for open ports	through firewalls
alarm-hhmm(1)	3	alarm-hhmm - calculate hh:mm:ss until	time
aiariii iiiiiiiii(1)	3	given	tine
sleep-until(1)	103	sleep-until - sleep until a specific	time
clone-mod-time(1)	19	clone-mod-	time - add description here
file-date(1)	41	file-date - print date and	time for files
net-connect-times(1)	73	net-connect-times -	time how long connections take
check-photograph-dates(1)	13 17	check-photograph-dates - check file mod	times against EXIF data
check-photograph-dates(1)	1 /	encek-photograph-dates - check the mod	umes against EAII. data

 $rgb\_hunt(1)$ 

and underscore

txt

dir-mod-time(1)	33	dir-mod-	time - set directory mod-times from conte
dir-mod-time(1)	33	dir-mod-time - set directory mod-	times from contents
net-connect-times(1)	73	net-connect-	times - time how long connections take
dumb-database(1)	38	dumb-database - simple text database	tool
robots-txt-gen(1)	98	robots-txt-gen - generate	top-level robots.txt file from sub-directori
fix-copyright-indent(1)	43	fix-copyright-indent - adjust header comments at	top of file
gps-track-plot(1)	56	gps-	track-plot - plot GPS tracks and waypoint on image
gps-track-plot(1)	56	gps-track-plot - plot GPS	tracks and waypoints on image
gps-track-split(1)	57	gps-	track-split - add description here
fix-white-space(1)	47	fix-white-space - remove	trailing white space
heart-rate-training-zone(1)	60	heart-rate-training-zone - calculate your	training zone
heart-rate-training-zone(1)	60	heart-rate-	training-zone - calculate your training zon
english-to-number(1)	39	english-to-number -	translate a number in English into a decim number
binary-ascii(1)	11	binary-ascii -	translate ascii to binary and back again
dos-to-unix(1)	36	dos-to-unix -	translate DOS text format to UNIX text format
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51	geotrans-triangle-node -	translate e/n triangle nodes to l/l
google-translate(1)	54	google-translate -	translate text via the Google translate web
			page
google-translate(1)	54	google-	translate - translate text via the Google translate web page
google-translate(1)	54	google-translate - translate text via the Google	translate web page
getaddrinfo(1)	52	getaddrinfo - network address and service	translation
unit-tray-template(1)	111	unit-tray-template - draw plans for insect	trays
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		unit	•
unit-tray-template(1)	111	unit-	tray-template - draw plans for insect unit trays
deep-listing(1)	29	deep-listing - list directory	tree
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dir-flatten(1)	32	dir-flatten - flatten a directory	tree into one directory
link-tree-path(1)	65	link-	tree-path - make links into a search tree union
dir-to-index-html(1)	34	dir-to-index-html - walk directory	trees building index.html
downcase-file-names(1)	37	downcase-file-names - rename file in a	tree to be lower case
link-tree-path(1)	65	link-tree-path - make links into a search	tree union
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51	geotrans-triangle-node - translate e/n	triangle nodes to 1/1
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	51	•	triangle-node - translate e/n triangle nodes
geotrans-triangle-node(1)	31	geotrans-	1/1
number-to-english(1)	75	number-to-english -	turn turn a number into English text turn CamelCase turn CamelCase identifiers turn CamelCase identifiers into turn CamelCase identifiers into lower- turn CamelCase identifiers into lower- turn CamelCase identifiers into lower- and
un-camel-case(1)	110	un-camel-case -	turn CamelCase identifiers into lower-case

rgb hunt - search rgb.

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robots-txt-gen(1)	98 50	robots-txt-gen - generate top-level robots.	txt file from sub-directories
guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59	guess-txt-paragraphs - clean up.	txt files ready for ebook-convert
robots-txt-gen(1)	98	robots-	txt-gen - generate top-level robots.txt file from sub-directories
guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59	guess-	txt-paragraphs - clean up .txt files ready for ebook-convert
fix-pace-types(1)	45	fix-pace-types - replace Pace's dumb types with C standard	types
fix-pace-types(1)	45	fix-pace-	types - replace Pace's dumb types with C standard types
fix-pace-types(1)	45	fix-pace-types - replace Pace's dumb	types with C standard types
un-camel-case(1)	110	1 31 1	un-camel-case - turn CamelCase identifier
			into lower-case and underscore
un-camel-case(1)	110	un-camel-case - turn CamelCase identifiers into lower-case and	underscore
link-tree-path(1)	65	link-tree-path - make links into a search tree	union
unit-tray-template(1)	111	unit-tray-template - draw plans for insect	unit trays
unit-tray-template(1)	111		unit-tray-template - draw plans for insect
			unit trays
unix2dos(1)	112		unix2dos - convert Unix format text file to DOS format text file
apple2unix(1)	6	apple2	unix - convert apple text files into unix tex files
fix-dos-files(1)	44	fix-dos-files - walk a directory tree	UNIX files
iix dos iiies(1)	• • •	converting DOS files to	CTVIX IIICS
unix2dos(1)	112	unix2dos - convert	Unix format text file to DOS format text f
apple2unix(1)	6	apple2unix - convert apple text files into	unix text files
p2u(1)	77	p2u - Primos to	Unix text files
dos-to-unix(1)	36	dos-to-unix - translate DOS text format to	UNIX text format
dos-to-unix(1)	36	dos-to-	unix - translate DOS text format to UNIX
			text format
unprintable(1)	113	unprintable - check for	unprintable characters
unprintable(1)	113		unprintable - check for unprintable characters
fix-unprintable-filenames(1)	46	fix-	unprintable-filenames - rename files with
			unprintable names
fix-unprintable-filenames(1)	46	fix-unprintable-filenames - rename files with	unprintable names
remove-meta-characters(1)	96	remove-meta-characters - remove	unprintable (non-ascii-7) text
unrelative(1)	114		unrelative - make a filename relative if
	100		possible, absolute otherwise
sleep-until(1)	103	sleep-until - sleep	until a specific time
alarm-hhmm(1)	3	alarm-hhmm - calculate hh:mm:ss	until given time
sleep-until(1)	103	sleep-	until - sleep until a specific time
add-up-files(1)	2	add-	up-files - select recent files to a size limit
p2u(1)	77 50	p2	u - Primos to Unix text files
guess-txt-paragraphs(1)	59	guess-txt-paragraphs - clean	up .txt files ready for ebook-convert
obfuscate-url(1)	76	obfuscate-	url - make email URLs less greppable
sort-url(1)	105 76	sort-url - sort	URLs
obfuscate-url(1)	76 105	obfuscate-url - make email	URLs less greppable url - sort URLs
sort-url(1) life-search-ga(1)	105 64	sort- life-search-ga - life search	uri - sort UKLS using genetic algorithms
roman-numerals(1)	99	roman-numerals - print a roman numerals	value
Toman-numerals(1)	27	representation of a decimal	varue
		representation of a deciliar	

gpl-version-fix(1)	55	gpl-	version-fix - change GPL version number
gpl-version-fix(1)	55	gpl-version-fix - change GPL	version numbers
google-translate(1)	54	google-translate - translate text	via the Google translate web page
fix-dos-files(1)	44	fix-dos-files -	walk a directory tree converting DOS files UNIX files
find-broken-symlinks(1)	42	find-broken-symlinks -	walk directory looking for broken symbol links
dir-to-index-html(1)	34	dir-to-index-html -	walk directory trees building index.html
warp-map-to-map(1)	115		warp-map-to-map - overlay one map on
rs400(1)	100	rs400 - access PolarTech RS400 heart rate monitor	another watch
gps-track-plot(1)	56	gps-track-plot - plot GPS tracks and	waypoints on image
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heart-rate-training-zone(1)

a10n(1) a10n(1)

#### **NAME**

a10n - abbreviate words in the a10n style

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
a10n [ option... ] word a10n [ option... ] pattern a10n –V
```

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The *a10n* program is used to abbreviate and unabbreviate words, in the style which includes the first and last letters, and the number of elided latters. For example, it is common (in programming) to abbreviate "internationalisation" as "i18n".

Given an abbrviation, it will look up /usr/share/dict/words for matches. Given an unabbreviated word, it will print the abbreviation.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *a10n* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *a10n* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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a10n version 1.0.D414

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#### **AUTHOR**

add-up-files(1) add-up-files(1)

#### **NAME**

add-up-files - select recent files to a size limit

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
add-up-files [ option... ][ directory... ]
add-up-files -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *add-up-files* program is used to select recent files to a size limit. E.g. to give a list of files to rsync, to the limit of your MP3 player.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-E pattern

Exclude files who's path matches the file globbing expression given.

-I pattern

Include files who's path matches the file globbing expression given.

- -M size Set the maximum size of the files to be selected. Suffixes 'k', 'M', 'G' and 'T' are understood. For example, "1.9G".
- -V Print the version of the *add-up-files* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

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#### **AUTHOR**

alarm-hhmm(1) alarm-hhmm(1)

#### **NAME**

alarm-hhmm - calculate hh:mm:ss until given time

#### **SYNOPSIS**

alarm-hhmm end-time

alarm-hhmm start-time end-time

alarm-hhmm -V

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The *alarm-hhmm* program is used to calculate the hours, minuts and seconds (hh:mm:ss format) until the given time. This can be useful when setting electronic timers.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *alarm-hhmm* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *alarm-hhmm* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

apm\_grope(1) apm\_grope(1)

#### **NAME**

apm\_grope - print battery and power information

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{apm\_grope} \ [ \ \textit{option}... \ ] \\ \textbf{apm\_grope} \ -V \end{array}
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *apm\_grope* program is used to print battery and power information on laptops.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *apm\_grope* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *apm\_grope* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

#### **FILES**

/proc/apm

kernel interface

#### **COPYRIGHT**

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# **AUTHOR**

apm\_online(1) apm\_online(1)

#### **NAME**

apm\_online - test online power status

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
apm_online [ option... ]
apm_online -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *apm\_online* program is used to test for onlien powers status. It prints nnothing. It exits 0 (success) if the laptop is connected to mains power, or exits 1 (failure) it it isn't.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *apm\_online* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *apm\_online* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

#### **FILES**

/proc/apm

Kernel interface.

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# **AUTHOR**

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Peter Miller} & E\mbox{-Mail:} & pmiller@opensource.org.au \\ / \ / \ * & WWW: & \mbox{http://miller.emu.id.au/pmiller/} \end{array}$ 

apple2unix(1) apple2unix(1)

#### **NAME**

apple2unix - convert apple text files into unix text files

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
apple2unix < infile > outfile
apple2unix filename
apple2unix -V
```

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The apple2unix program is used to convert Apple ][ Pascal text file sinto Unix text files.

Files named on the command line are converted *in situ*. If no file sare names, the standard input is converted and written to the standard output.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *apple2unix* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *apple2unix* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

archive-photographs(1) archive-photographs(1)

#### **NAME**

archive-photographs - archive photographs from removable media

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{archive-photographs} \ [ \ \textit{option}... \ ] \\ \textbf{archive-photographs} \ -V \end{array}
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The archive-photographs program is used to archive photographs from removable media.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-D** Do not cope with duplicates, throw an error of two different files with the same name are found. (It will silently ignore two identical files of the same name.)
- **-d** *path* This option may be used to specify the directory from which to take images. Usually this is defaulted by walking the mount table looking for likely candidates.
- **–K** Use this option if it is OK to over-write existing files.
- **-k** Use this option if you want to keep the source files after they are copied. The default is to delete them.
- **-t** *path* This option may be used to set the destination directory. It defaults to \$HOME/images/photographs
- **-V** Print the version of the *archive-photographs* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *archive-photographs* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

auto-camel-case(1) auto-camel-case(1)

#### **NAME**

auto-camel-case - convert strings into CamelCase

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
auto-camel-case [ string... ]
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The *auto-camel-case* program is used to convert unreadable variables names composed of English words into CamelCase; that is, with the first letter of each word capitalised.

If any arguments are specified on the command line, these are taken to be the strings to convert to Camel-Case, printed one per line on the standard output.

If no strings are given on the command line, the standard input is read, and each word will be converted to CamelCase and printed on the standard output.

#### **OPTIONS**

The follwoing command options are understood:

**-f** filename

This option may be used to specify the name of the file to read the word list from. Defaults to /usr/share/dict/words if not set.

- -s Make each word lower case, and separated by spaces, rather than capitalised.
- **−V** Print the vesion of the auto-camel-case program and quit.

All other options will give a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *auto-camel-case* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

beep(1) beep(1)

#### **NAME**

beep - ring the terminal bell

#### **SYNOPSIS**

beep [ count ]

beep -V

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The beep(1) program is used to ring the terminal bell. This is done by writing BEL (0x07) characters to the standard error.

If no *count* argument is specified, a count of one is assumed.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *beep* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *beep* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

bench-plans(1) bench-plans(1)

#### **NAME**

bench-plans - draw workshop bench plans

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
bench-plans [ option... ] bench-plans -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The bench-plans program is used to draw workshop bench plans.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-s number

This option may be used to set the required scale for the plans.

**−V** Print the version of the *bench-plans* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *bench-plans* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

binary-ascii(1) binary-ascii(1)

# **NAME**

binary-ascii - translate ascii to binary and back again

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
binary-ascii -e [ infile [ outfile ]]
binary-ascii -d [ infile [ outfile ]]
binary-ascii -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The binary-ascii program is used to

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **−d** Decode the file from binary to ascii.
- **-e** Encode the file from ascii to binary.
- -V Print the version of the *binary-ascii* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *binary-ascii* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Peter Miller} & E-\mbox{Mail:} & pmiller@opensource.org.au \\ / \ / \ * & WWW: & \mbox{http://miller.emu.id.au/pmiller/} \end{array}$ 

brain-teaser(1) brain-teaser(1)

# **NAME**

brain-teaser – generate and solve 9-letter puzzles

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
brain-teaser [ option... ] anagram
brain-teaser –g [ option... ]
brain-teaser –V
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *brain-teaser* program is used to solve the 9-letter "Brain Teaser" puzzles often found in newspapers. These consists of a 3x3 array of letters, with the central letter highlighted, this is the letter which must appear in all solutions.

The brain-teaser - g option can also be used to generate these puzzles. It even will display it in the traditional 3x3 array.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**−D** filename

This option may be used to specify the dictionary file to be used. Defaults to /usr/share/dict/words if not specified.

- **-f** The first letter must be present somewhere in all solutions.
- **-g** This option may be used to generate a puzzle, rather than the default which is to solve a puzzle.
- -M length

The option may be used to specify the minimum word length. Defaults to 4 if not specified.

- **–u** This option may be used to exclude proper nouns.
- **-V** Print the version of the *brain-teaser* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

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# **AUTHOR**

cage-rolls(1) cage-rolls(1)

# **NAME**

cage-rolls - draw phasmid cage roll pages

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
cage-rolls [ option... ] cage-rolls –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The cage-rolls program is used to draw phasmid cage roll pages

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the cage-rolls program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *cage-rolls* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

cgi-echo(1) cgi-echo(1)

# **NAME**

cgi-echo - echo information given to CGI scripts

# **SYNOPSIS**

cgi-echo cgi-echo -V

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *cgi-echo* program is used to print the information given to CGI scripts by a web server.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the cgi-echo program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *cgi-echo* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

check-for-meta(1) check-for-meta(1)

# **NAME**

check-for-meta – check for meta characters

# **SYNOPSIS**

check-for-meta filename... check-for-meta –V

# DESCRIPTION

The *check-for-meta* program is used to check source file for the presence of meta-characters. Meta-characters are considered an error, the value and line number of such characters will be printed when found.

The check-for-meta program may be used to make sure your source code is 7-bit clean.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *check-for-meta* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *check-for-meta* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

check-open-ports(1) check-open-ports(1)

### **NAME**

check-open-ports - check for open ports through firewalls

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
check-open-ports [ option... ][ host-name ]
check-open-ports -V
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *check-open-ports* program is used to check for open ports through firewalls. By default, it examines all ports from 1 to 65535, trying to connect to the specified host (or www.google.com by default). Successful connects, or explicit connection refused messages indicate that a port is open through all firewalls between the executing machine and the destination host. A connect timeout, or a host unreachable error, indicate the a firewall somewhere is dropping the packets (or the destination hist is operating in sleuth mode).

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-f number

The first port to start scanning from. Defaults to 1.

-m number

The last port to finish scanning at. Defaults to 65535.

-t seconds

The number of seconds before the connection attempt times out. Default to 4 seconds.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *check-open-ports* program being executed.

-v This option is more verbose - it prints failed ports in addition to use usual successful ports. Scanning 64K ports for 4 seconds each takes 73 hours, so the feedback can be important. On the other hand, all the failure messages can obscure the few success messages.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *check-open-ports* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

# **NAME**

check-photograph-dates - check file mod times against EXIF data

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{check-photograph-dates} \ [ \ \textit{option...} \ ] \\ \textbf{check-photograph-dates} \ -V \end{array}
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *check-photograph-dates* program is used to check the file modification times against EXIF data. It is assumked that the photographs are sorted into a directory tree "year/month/day".

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-d directory-path

Use this option to set the directory to be scanned. Defaults to "\$HOME/images/photographs" if not set.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the check-photograph-dates program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

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# **AUTHOR**

cklinlen(1) cklinlen(1)

### **NAME**

cklinlen - check line lengths

# **SYNOPSIS**

cklinlen filename ...

# DESCRIPTION

The cklinlen program is used to check that line lengths in code source files do not exceed 80 characters.

It also checks that C files do not contain C++ comments, and the C++ files do not contain C comments.

It also checks that each file contains a current copyright statement.

# **OPTIONS**

The following command options are understood:

**−V** Print the vesion of the cklinlen program and quit.

All other options will give a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *cklinlen* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

clone-mod-time(1) clone-mod-time(1)

# **NAME**

clone-mod-time - add description here

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{clone-mod-time} \ [ \ \textit{option...} \ ] \textit{from-file to-file} \\ \textbf{clone-mod-time} \ -V \end{array}
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *clone-mod-time* program is used to apply the mod tiem of the first file to the second file. Effectively, they look to have both been most recently modified at the same time. Works on directories as well as files.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *clone-mod-time* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *clone-mod-time* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

cmpls(1) cmpls(1)

# **NAME**

cmpls - complete the sequence

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
cmpls [ v ] cmpls [ v ] number... cmpls –V
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *cmpls* program is used to complete the sequence.

You probably know those quizzes in Sunday magazines: given the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, what is the next number? Sometimes it is very easy to answer, sometimes it could be pretty hard. The *cmpls* program assumes the number sequence can be solved by describing the sequence as a polynomial.

If numbers are given on the command line, the next number in the sequence will be printed. If no numbers are given, the ACM Central European Programming Contest Prague 2000 input format is used.

# Input

There is a single positive integer T on the first line of input (equal to about 5000). It stands for the number of test cases to follow. Each test case consists of two lines. First line of each test case contains two integer numbers S and C separated by a single space,  $1 \le S < 100$ ,  $1 \le C < 100$ ,  $(S+C) \le 100$ . The first number, S, stands for the length of the given sequence, the second number, C is the amount of numbers you are to find to complete the sequence.

The second line of each test case contains S integer numbers X1,X2,...XS separated by spaces. These numbers form the given sequence. The sequence can always be described by a polynomial P(n) such that for every i, Xi = P(i). Among these polynomials, we can find the polynomial P(n) with the lowest possible degree. This polynomial is used for completing the sequence.

### Output

For every test case, a single line is printed containing C integer numbers, separated by spaces. These numbers are the values completing the sequence according to the polynomial of the lowest possible degree. In other words, you are to print values Pmin(S+1), Pmin(S+2), ... Pmin(S+C).

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-v Verbose. Print the equation fitted to the sequence.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *cmpls* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **SEE ALSO**

```
ACM Central European Programming Contest, Prague 2000 http://www.spoj.pl/problems/classical/http://www.spoj.pl/problems/CMPLS/
```

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *cmpls* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

cmpls(1)

# **COPYRIGHT**

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# **AUTHOR**

compositor(1) compositor(1)

### **NAME**

compositor - composit images by script

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{compositor} \ [ \ option... \ ] \ -\textbf{f} \ script-file \ -\textbf{o} \ output-file \\ \textbf{compositor} \ [ \ option... \ ] \ expression... \ -\textbf{o} \ output-file \\ \textbf{compositor} \ -\textbf{V} \end{array}
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The *compositor* program is used to composite images. A rich language of graphical operations is available to describe how to perform the compositing.

# **Expressions**

New images may be constructed by compositing other images. The method of composition is given as compositing expressions. These expressions take one of several forms:

filename If you name a file, the expression value is the image in the file. Only a limited from of file names are understood, for more unusual file names, use **file("**filename") instead.

```
lhs over [ alignment ] rhs
```

You can layer one image over another. The image on the left hand side (lhs) is placed "above" the image on the right hand side (rhs). Transparent portions of the left image will allow the right image to be seen.

The optional alignment allows you to move images relative to one another. The alignment may be given as a mixture of the words top bottom left right and centre. If no alignment is given, the images will be stacked with their (0,0) points (top left corners) together.

```
lhs under [ alignment ] rhs
```

This works much like the **over** expression, except that the images are stacked in the opposite order.

```
function-name ( expression , ... )
```

There are various functions defined. The number of arguemnts varies depending on the function.

#### **Functions**

There are several functions defined:

# file(string)

The file method is used to load an image file. This is used for files with names sufficiently ugly that the parser can't handle the unquoted form, such as file names with spaces or punctuation in them.

```
offset(image, x, y)
```

The offset function may be used to shift the relative position of an image. The result of the function is the same image, but in a different position.

```
rotate(image, angle)
```

The rotate function may be used to rotate an image around its centre. The angle is in degrees anti-clockwise.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

```
-f filename
```

This option is used to name a file to read the compisiting expression from. If no file is given, the expression must be given on the command line.

# **−o** filename

This option is used to name the output file in which the composite image is placed.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *compositor* program being executed.

compositor(1) compositor(1)

 $-\mathbf{y}$ 

This option may be used to enable the generation of debug output in the parser. This is only of use to developers debugging the parser.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

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# **AUTHOR**

confstr(1) confstr(1)

# **NAME**

confstr - Get configuration information at runtime

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
confstr [ option-name ... ]
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *confstr* program is used to obtain values of *confstr*(3) options, used to get configuration information at runtime.

The named options will be printed. If no options are named, all options will be printed.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

\_1/

Print the version of the *confstr* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *confstr* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

# **SEE ALSO**

confstr(3)

Get configuration information at runtime.

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# **AUTHOR**

copfix(1) copfix(1)

# **NAME**

copfix - copyright notice fixer

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
copfix [ filename... ]
copfix -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *copfix* program is used to insert the current year into copyright notices. If no filenames appear on the command line it reads the standard input and writes the standard output. If file names are present, they are fixed *in situ*.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-b** Process binary files, too. The default is to leave binary files alone.
- **-V** Print the version of the *copfix* program being executed.
- -v Print the name of each file as it is processed.
- -y year This option may be used to specify the year to insert. Defaults to the current year if not set.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *copfix* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

c-to-c++(1)

# **NAME**

c-to-c++ - convert language comments

# **SYNOPSIS**

c-to-c++

# DESCRIPTION

The *c-to-c++* program is used to convert C comments to C++ comments. It leaves the contents of strings alone

The source code to be converted reads from the standard input and writes to the standard output.

# **OPTIONS**

The following command options are understood:

**−V** Print the vesion of the c-to-c++ program and quit.

All other options will give a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The c-t-c++ command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

 $c++_{to}c(1)$ 

# **NAME**

c++\_to\_c - convert language comments

# **SYNOPSIS**

c++\_to\_c

# DESCRIPTION

The  $c++\_to\_c$  program is used to convert C++ comments to C comments. It leaves the contents of strings alone

The source code to be converted reads from the standard input and writes to the standard output.

# **OPTIONS**

The following command options are understood:

**−V** Print the vesion of the c++\_to\_c program and quit.

All other options will give a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The  $c++\_to\_c$  command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

cut-template(1) cut-template(1)

### **NAME**

cut-template - print photo positioning templates

# **SYNOPSIS**

**cut-template** *width1 height1 width2 height2* **cut-template –V** 

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *cut-template* program is used to print photo positioning templates. The first pair of sizes are the outside rectangle, and the second pair of sizes is the inner rectangle.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *cut-template* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *cut-template* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

deep-listing(1) deep-listing(1)

### **NAME**

deep-listing - list directory tree

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
deep-listing [ option... ][ directory... ] deep-listing –V
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *deep-listing* program is used to list information about the files and directories on the command line. Directories are always recursively descended. All files in all directories are sorted as a single list.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -C Sort files by the ctime (time of last modification of file status information) or mtime (time of last modification), whichever is later. This is often more useful than the file's modification time, because the mtime can set set by the user, but the ctime is set by the kernel (in particular, when the mtime is set). Files are ordered from most recent to least recent time stamp.
- -c Sort files by the ctime (time of last modification of file status information). Files are ordered from most recent to least recent time stamp.
- **-F** append an indicator (one of \*/=>@/) to file names to indicate file type.
- **−G** List in long format, but omit group.
- **-g** List in long format, but omit owner.
- -i Include the inode number in the long listing.
- -l Use the long listing format.
- **-n** In the long listing, print numeric owner and group identifiers.
- **−o** List in long format, but omit group.
- -q Print a question mark (?) instead of non-graphic characters.
- **−r** reverse order while sorting
- -s In long format, print size of each file, in blocks.
- **–S** Sort by file size. Files are ordered from smallest to largest.
- -t Sort by modification time. Files are ordered from most recent to least recent time stamp.
- -u Sort by access time. Files are ordered from most recent to least recent time stamp.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *deep-listing* program being executed.

-xP Do not cross device boundaries, remain in the one file system.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *deep-listing* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

deep-listing(1) deep-listing(1)

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# **AUTHOR**

detab(1) detab(1)

### **NAME**

detab - expand tabs to spaces

# **SYNOPSIS**

detab [ infile [ outfile ]]
detab -V

# DESCRIPTION

The detab program is used to expand tabs in a file into spaces.

If no files are given on the command line, the standard input is read and the results are written on the standard output. If one file is given on the command line, the file is read and the results are written on the standard output. If two files are given on the command line, the first file is read and the results are written to the second file.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *detab* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *detab* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

dir-flatten(1) dir-flatten(1)

### **NAME**

dir-flatten - flatten a directory tree into one directory

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
dir-flatten [ dir-name ] dir-flatten –V
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *dir-flatten* program is used to flatten a directory tree into a single directory. Think of it as replacing all the slash ("/") characters with underscore ("\_") characters.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *dir-flatten* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *dir-flatten* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

dir-mod-time(1) dir-mod-time(1)

### **NAME**

dir-mod-time - set directory mod-times from contents

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
dir-mod-time [ directory... ]
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *dir-mod-time* program is used to recursively descend directory trees and use the most recent last-modified time-stamp of the contents to set the directory's last-modified time stamp.

If no directories are named on the command line, the current directory is assumed. The time set for each directory named is printed.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-n** This option may be used to specify that no action be taken, only print the times, do not change the directory meta-data.
- -v This option may be used to request verbose output, printing the time for every directory processed, no just the top-level directories.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the dir-mod-time program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *dir-mod-time* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

dir-to-index-html(1) dir-to-index-html(1)

# **NAME**

dir-to-index-html - walk directory trees building index.html

# **SYNOPSIS**

dir-to-index-html dir-name dir-to-index-html -V

# DESCRIPTION

The *dir-to-index-html* program is used to walk a directory tree, and build an index.html file for that directory tree, linked to all the other index.html files in the tree. The result is written to the standard output.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**−o** filename

Write the output to the named file, rather than to the index.html file in the give directory. The name "-" means the standard output.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the dir-to-index-html program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *dir-to-index-html* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

dms-to-deg(1) dms-to-deg(1)

### **NAME**

dms-to-deg - convert degrees minutes and seconds to decimal degrees

# **SYNOPSIS**

dms-to-deg deg:min:sec ... dms-to-deg -V

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *dms-to-deg* program is used to convert from degrees minutes and seconds to decimal degrees. You may specify *degrees:minutes* or *degrees:minutes:seconds* arguments on the command line, and each will be interpreted and printed on the standard output, one perline.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *dms-to-deg* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *dms-to-deg* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

dos-to-unix(1) dos-to-unix(1)

### **NAME**

dos-to-unix - translate DOS text format to UNIX text format

# **SYNOPSIS**

dos-to-unix [ option... ][ filename... dos-to-unix –V

# DESCRIPTION

The *dos-to-unix* program is used to translate DOS text format to UNIX text format. The output is wrutten to the standard output. The translation is **not** done *in situ*. If more than one file is named, all will be translated, and appear on the standard output concatenated head-to-tail.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -i Process filenames on the command line in place, replacing each named file with the translated text when finished.
- -r Recursively descend any directories named, translating the files found in place. If no files named on the command line, it process all files below the current directory ("∴"). (Also implies the −i option.)

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the dos-to-unix program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *dos-to-unix* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

downcase-file-names(1) downcase-file-names(1)

# **NAME**

downcase-file-names – rename file in a tree to be lower case

# **SYNOPSIS**

**downcase-file-names** [ *directory...* ]

# **DESCRIPTION**

The downcase-file-names program is used to recursively descend directory trees and rename files to be all lower case.

If no directories are named on the command line, the current directory is assumed. The time set for each directory named is printed.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-f** This option may be used to turn all shell special characters (just about all non-alpha-numeric characters) into underscores.
- -n This option may be used to specify that no action be taken, only print commands, do not change the file names.
- **-S** Replace spaces in file names with minus.
- -s Replace spaces in file names with underscore.
- -C char Replace spaces in file names with the specified character. The character **must** be a punctuation character.
- -v This option may be used to request verbose output, printing the commands before they are executed.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the downcase-file-names program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *downcase-file-names* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

dumb-database(1) dumb-database(1)

# **NAME**

dumb-database - simple text database tool

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{dumb-database} \ [ \ option... \ ] \\ \textbf{dumb-database} \ -V \end{array}
```

# DESCRIPTION

The dumb-database program is used to access a simple text database.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**-е** 

export

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *dumb-database* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *dumb-database* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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dumb-database version 1.0.D414

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# **AUTHOR**

english-to-number(1) english-to-number(1)

# **NAME**

english-to-number - translate a number in English into a decimal number

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
english-to-number [ option... ]
english-to-number -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The english-to-number program is used to translate a number in English into a decimal number.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

\_t

This option is used to trace the calculated values, as the number is parsed.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *english-to-number* program being executed.

 $-\mathbf{y}$ 

This option is used to turn on yacc grammar debugging as the number is parsed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *english-to-number* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

feminine-suffix(1) feminine-suffix(1)

# **NAME**

feminine-suffix - look for feminine/masculine word pairs

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{feminine-suffix} \ [ \ option... \ ] \\ \textbf{feminine-suffix} \ -V \end{array}
```

# DESCRIPTION

The feminine-suffix program is used to look for feminine/masculine word pairs in an Englush dictionary file.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**-f** filename

This option may be used to read in the given file into the word list to be checked.

Examples of feminine and masculine word pairs are aviatrix and aviator.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the feminine-suffix program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

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# **AUTHOR**

file-date(1) file-date(1)

### **NAME**

file-date - print date and time for files

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
file-date [ option... ] file-date –V
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *file-date* program is used to print the date and time for files.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -a Print the last access time of the file.
- −c Print the last inode change time of the file.
- -**F** string

Use this format when printing the date and time. See *strftime*(3) for details. The default format is "%c", the locale's generic format.

- **-m** Print the last modification time of the file.
- -n Do not print the names of files. This is the default if only one file is named on the command line.
- **-p** Print the name of each file, and a tab, before printing the date. This is the default if more than one file is named on the command line.
- -r Print the last modification time of the file, or the inode change time of the file, whichever is most recent. This is the default.
- -V Print the version of the *file-date* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

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# **AUTHOR**

# **NAME**

find-broken-symlinks - walk directory looking for broken symbolic links

# **SYNOPSIS**

 $\label{eq:find-broken-symlinks} \begin{tabular}{ll} find-broken-symlinks & -V \end{tabular}$ 

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *find-broken-symlinks* program is used to recursively walk a directory tree looking for broken (dangling) symbolic links. If no directory is given, the current directory is assumed.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *find-broken-symlinks* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *find-broken-symlinks* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

fix-copyright-indent(1) fix-copyright-indent(1)

# **NAME**

fix-copyright-indent – adjust header comments at top of file

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
\label{eq:copyright} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{fix-copyright-indent} \ [ \ \textit{option}... \ ] \\ \textbf{fix-copyright-indent} \ -V \end{array}
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The fix-copyright-indent program is used to adjust the header comments at the top of a C++ source file.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *fix-copyright-indent* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *fix-copyright-indent* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

fix-dos-files(1) fix-dos-files(1)

### **NAME**

fix-dos-files - walk a directory tree converting DOS files to UNIX files

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
fix-dos-files [ option... ] fix-dos-files -V
```

# DESCRIPTION

The *fix-dos-files* program is used to walk a directory, converting all the files with CRLF line termination (DOS) into LF line termination (Unix).

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-b** Normally binary files are left unchanged. This option requests that binary files also be changed.
- -l List the problem files, rather than converting them.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the fix-dos-files program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *fix-dos-files* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

fix-pace-types(1) fix-pace-types(1)

# **NAME**

fix-pace-types - replace Pace's dumb types with C standard types

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
fix-pace-types [ option... ] filename...
fix-pace-types [ option... ]
fix-pace-types –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *fix-pace-types* program is used to replace Pace's dumb types with C standard types.

If given a list of file names, it will fix those files *in situ*. If given no file names, it will translate the standard input to the standard output.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

−V Print the version of the *fix-pace-types* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *fix-pace-types* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

# **NAME**

fix-unprintable-filenames - rename files with unprintable names

# **SYNOPSIS**

 $\label{lem:continuous} \textbf{fix-unprintable-filenames} \ [ \ \textit{pathname}... \ ] \\ \textbf{fix-unprintable-filenames} \ -\mathbf{V}$ 

# DESCRIPTION

The *fix-unprintable-filenames* program is used to rename file with unprintable names, recursively descending directories find necessary. Unprintable characters are replaced with underscore (\_). If no directory is named, the current directory is assumed.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the fix-unprintable-filenames program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *fix-unprintable-filenames* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Peter Miller} & E\mbox{-Mail:} & pmiller@opensource.org.au \\ / \ / \ * & WWW: & \mbox{http://miller.emu.id.au/pmiller/} \end{array}$ 

fix-white-space(1) fix-white-space(1)

### **NAME**

fix-white-space - remove trailing white space

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
fix-white-space [ option... ] fix-white-space -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *fix-white-space* program is used to remove trailing white space from text files. If no filenames appear on the command line it reads the standard input and writes the standard output. If file names are present, they are fixed *in situ*.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *fix-white-space* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *fix-white-space* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

fsf-address-fix(1) fsf-address-fix(1)

### **NAME**

fsf-address-fix – repair obsolete FSF postal addresses

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{fsf-address-fix} \; [ \; \textit{option...} \; ] \; \textit{filename...} \\ \textbf{fsf-address-fix} \; -V \end{array}
```

### DESCRIPTION

The fsf-address-fix program is used to repair obsolete FSF postal addresses in source files.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-l number

Set the length of text lines for line wrapping. Defaults to 75 if not set (the same as the fmt(1) command).

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the fsf-address-fix program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *fsf-address-fix* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

geotrans-ang(1) geotrans-ang(1)

#### **NAME**

geotrans-ang - convert longitude and latitude to eastings and northings

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{geotrans-ang } \ longitude \ latitude...\ ] \\ \textbf{geotrans-ang -i}\ [\ -z\ zone\ ]\ easting \ northing...\ ] \\ \textbf{geotrans-ang -V} \end{array}
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *geotrans-ang* program is used to form longitude and latitude to pre-1966 Australian National Grid (ANG) eastings and northings, or the inverse.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -c Perform a correction so that degrees are in the WGR84 datum, not the ANG datum. This is approximate, there is no officially published correction.
- -i Perform the inverse.
- -V Print the version of the *geotrans-ang* program being executed.
- -z zone The zone of the eastings and northings. Zone 1 is 116 degees east, zone 8 is 151 degrees east.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *geotrans-ang* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

geotrans-mgrs(1) geotrans-mgrs(1)

### **NAME**

geotrans-mgrs - convert between lat/long and MGRS

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
geotrans-mgrs longitude latitude geotrans-mgrs -i easting northing geotrans-mgrs -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The *geotrans-mgrs* program is used to convert from longitude and latutude to an MGRS WGR84 easting and northing, or its inverse.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**–i** Perform the inverse calculation.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *geotrans-mgrs* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *geotrans-mgrs* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

#### **NAME**

geotrans-triangle-node - translate e/n triangle nodes to l/l

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} \beg
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *geotrans-triangle-node* program is used to translate *triangle*(1) node files with eastings and northings to have latitude and longitude attributes as well.

This is most often used to take a node file which maps image pixel values to graticule intersection points. This is used as input to the *gps-track-plot*(1) command.

### **Input Format**

The input format is that of *triangle*(1) node files, but it is expected to have 2 additional attributes. The output to augment these attributes with two more. The columns are as follows:

- 1. The node number, counting from one.
- 2. The X pixel coordinate of the image.
- 3. The Y pixel coordinate of the image.
- 4. The easting of the coordinate.
- 5. The northing of the coordinate.
- 6. The longitude of the coordinate (output only).
- 7. The latitude of the coordinate (output only).

This is then passed to the *triangle*(1) command to produce a list of elements.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -a Use the pre-1966 Australian National Grid (ANG). The default is to use MGRS WGR84.
- -c Perform an ANG correction so that degrees are in the WGR84 datum, not the ANG datum (only meaningful with the -a option). This is approximate, there is no officially published correction.
- -V Print the version of the *geotrans-triangle-node* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *geotrans-triangle-node* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

getaddrinfo(1) getaddrinfo(1)

#### **NAME**

getaddrinfo - network address and service translation

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
getaddrinfo -n node-name
getaddrinfo -s service-name
getaddrinfo -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The *getaddrinfo* program is used to query the *getaddrinfo*(3) system call about a given node or service.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-n node-name

This option is used to specify a node to query.

-s service-name

This option is used to specify a service to query.

-V Print the version of the *getaddrinfo* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *getaddrinfo* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

#### **SEE ALSO**

getaddrinfo(3)

network address and service translation

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# **AUTHOR**

getrlimit(1) getrlimit(1)

#### **NAME**

getrlimit – get resource limits

### **SYNOPSIS**

getrlimit [ -V ]

### DESCRIPTION

The *getrlimit* program is used to print the values of the various resource limits.

Usually the prigram prints a simple table on the standard output. It invoked as a CGI program by a web server, it emits HTML of the same table.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *getrlimit* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *getrlimit* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

google-translate(1) google-translate(1)

#### **NAME**

google-translate - translate text via the Google translate web page

## **SYNOPSIS**

```
google-translate [ option... ] google-translate -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *google-translate* program is used to translate text from one language to another, via the Google translate web page. You must be connected to the Internet for this to work.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-F** lang The language to translate from (international standard 2-character abbreviation).
- **-T** *lang* The language to translate to (international standard 2-character abbreviation).
- -t'text' Specify some text to translate. If the option is not used, the text is read from the standard input.
- **-V** Print the version of the *google-translate* program being executed.
- -v Increase verbosity, mostly only useful for debugging.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *google-translate* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

gpl-version-fix(1) gpl-version-fix(1)

#### **NAME**

gpl-version-fix - change GPL version numbers

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
gpl-version-fix [ option... ] gpl-version-fix –V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *gpl-version-fix* program is used to change GPL version numbers in file header comments.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**-L** Instead of changing the version, look for "GNU General Public License" and replace it with "GNU Lesser General Public License".

-l number

Length of line for line wrapping purposes. Defaults to 75, same as *fmt*(1).

-**n** number

The desired GNU GPL version number. Defaults to three.

- **-v** This option may be used to have the name of each file printed as it is processed.
- -V Print the version of the *gpl-version-fix* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *gpl-version-fix* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

gps-track-plot(1) gps-track-plot(1)

#### **NAME**

gps-track-plot - plot GPS tracks and waypoints on image

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{gps-track-plot} \; [ \; \textit{option...} \; ] \\ \textbf{gps-track-plot} \; -V \end{array}
```

### DESCRIPTION

The gps-track-plot program is used to plot GPS waypoints and track logs on images.

It uses triangle informated generated by the *triangle*(1) program to map the latitudes and longitues into image pixel coordinates.

Use the geotrans-triangle-node(1) command to map eastings and northings into latitudes and longitudes.

Use the *gpstrans*(1) command to download waypoints and tracks from your GPS.

#### **File Names**

The image files and their related node files and elelemnts files are closely related. If your image is fubar.png then the node file is expected to be fubar.node and your elements file is expected to be fubar.ele. Use symlinks or hard links if necessary.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-i input-image

The image to be read, and have points plotted on it.

-o output-image

The file to have the image written to. It will be same format as the input file, no matter what file suffix you use.

**−t** track-file

The track file downloaded by the *gpstrans*(1) command.

**−V** Print the version of the *gps-track-plot* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *gps-track-plot* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

gps-track-split(1) gps-track-split(1)

#### **NAME**

gps-track-split - add description here

### **SYNOPSIS**

gps-track-split filename
gps-track-split -V

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *gps-track-split* program is used to split GPS track files (as downloaded by the *gpstrans*(1) command) into individual files by date.

The output file names are based on the input file name, which a sortable date inserted.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -q Do not print progress messages.
- -V Print the version of the *gps-track-split* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *gps-track-split* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Peter Miller} & E\mbox{-Mail:} & pmiller@opensource.org.au \\ / \ / \ * & WWW: & \mbox{http://miller.emu.id.au/pmiller/} \end{array}$ 

graph-paper(1) graph-paper(1)

### **NAME**

graph-paper – draw graph paper

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
graph-paper [ pattern... ]
graph-paper -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The graph-paper program is used to draw A4 sheets of graph paper.

You specify the pattern to be drawn on the command line. You may specify more than one, and you will get that many pages of output. Known patterns are: square (the default), polar and triangle. Pattern names may be abbreviated to the first letter.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *graph-paper* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *graph-paper* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

guess-txt-paragraphs(1) guess-txt-paragraphs(1)

### **NAME**

guess-txt-paragraphs - clean up .txt files ready for ebook-convert

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
guess-txt-paragraphs [ option... ][ infile [ outfile ]]
guess-txt-paragraphs -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *guess-txt-paragraphs* program is used to prepare a .txt file for conversion by the *ebook-convert*(1) program.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -c By default, CRLF line termination is transparently mapped into LF line termination. This option says not to do that (which will confuse some of the later options).
- **-f** By default, form feed characters (used by some programs to indicate a new page in the book) are removed, carefully joining sentences that span page boundaries. This option says not to filter out form feed characters.
- **-m** By default, white space is added either side of mdash characters, so that the ebook reader has better line wrap options. This option says no to add white space either side of mdash characters.
- **-p** By default, multi-line paragraphs are folded into a single line per paragraph, because this works best with *ebook-convert*(1), but is much harder for humans to read the resulting .txt file. This option says not to put one paragraph per line, but instead separate multi-line paragraphs with a blank line.
- -q By default, when necessary, white space is added to the left of opening double quotes characters, and to the right of closing double quote characters. This option says not to add this white space.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the guess-txt-paragraphs program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

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### **AUTHOR**

### **NAME**

heart-rate-training-zone - calculate your training zone

### **SYNOPSIS**

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{heart-rate-training-zone} & age-in-years \\ \textbf{heart-rate-training-zone} & -V \\ \end{tabular}$ 

# **DESCRIPTION**

The heart-rate-training-zone program is used to calculate you optimal heart rate training zone.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *heart-rate-training-zone* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

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# **AUTHOR**

ip-list(1) ip-list(1)

### **NAME**

ip-list – list network interfaces

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
ip-list [ option... ]
ip-list -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The *ip-list* program is used to list the known network interfaces, both up and down.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *ip-list* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *ip-list* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

is-dos-format(1) is-dos-format(1)

#### **NAME**

is-dos-format – list DOS text files

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
is-dos-format [ option... ] filename...
is-dos-format [ option... ] -f file-of-filenames ]
is-dos-format -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *is-dos-format* program is given a list of files on the command line, and prints the names of all DOS formatted text files on the standard output.

One common use for this program is to filter the results if the find(1) command. For example:

```
find . -type f | is-dos-text -f- | xargs -1 dos2unix
```

This pipeline ensures that *dos2unix*(1) is only ever passed DOS formatted text files.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-f filename

The  $-\mathbf{f}$  option many be used to specify a file to read the filenames from, rather than the command line, one file name per line. The filename "-" is understood to mean the standard input.

- **-n** Invert the result, print the names of all binary files on the standard output.
- **-V** Print the version of the *is-dos-format* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *is-dos-format* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

is-not-binary(1) is-not-binary(1)

#### **NAME**

is-not-binary - list text (non-binary) files

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
is-not-binary [ option... ] filename...
is-not-binary [ option... ] -f file-of-filenames ]
is-not-binary -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *is-not-binary* program is given a list of files on the command line, and prints the names of all non-binary files on the standard output. Because text files can contain just about anything theses days, to encompass all of the necessary characters sets, binary files contain a NUL chanacter (the only character that text encodings never use).

One common use for this program is to filter the results if the find(1) command. For example:

```
find . -type f | xargs is-not-binary | xargs grep blah
```

This pipeline ensures that grep(1) is only ever passed text files.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-f filename

The **-f** option many be used to specify a file to read the filenames from, rather than the command line, one file name per line. The filename "-" is understood to mean the standard input.

- **-n** Invert the result, print the names of all binary files on the standard output.
- **-V** Print the version of the *is-not-binary* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *is-not-binary* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

life-search-ga(1) life-search-ga(1)

### **NAME**

life-search-ga – life search using genetic algorithms

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
life-search-ga [ option... ] life-search-ga –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The life-search-ga program is used to search for gliders and space ships in Conway's game of Life.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-w number

width

-h number

height

-x number

how far to move x-wards in one period

-y number

how far to move y-wards in one period

-**p** number

period

**−V** Print the version of the *life-search-ga* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *life-search-ga* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Peter Miller} & E\mbox{-Mail:} & pmiller@opensource.org.au \\ / \ / \ * & WWW: & \mbox{http://miller.emu.id.au/pmiller/} \end{array}$ 

link-tree-path(1) link-tree-path(1)

### **NAME**

link-tree-path - make links into a search tree union

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
link-tree-path [ option... ] link-tree-path -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *link-tree-path* program is used to make a tree of symbolic links into a union search tree.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -V Print the version of the *link-tree-path* program being executed.
- -v Echo each of the actions performed, as they are performed.

-xpattern

This option may be used to exclude files form being linked. It is a regular "glob" pattern. This option may be used more than once.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *link-tree-path* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

lspath(1)

### **NAME**

lspath - list search path

### **SYNOPSIS**

lspath [ option... ]
lspath -V

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *lspath* program is used to list the executables found along the command search PATH environment variable. Output is sorted by file name.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{d}$ 

List all duplicates found, not just the first found.

-E environment-variable-name

Use the path found in the named environment variable. The default is the PATH environment variable.

-P string

Search the given path list. Directories to search are separated by colons.

 $-\mathbf{r}$ 

Search for readable files. May be used with the  $-\mathbf{x}$  option to specify readable or executable, or may be used without the  $-\mathbf{x}$  to specify readable files only. The default is to search for executable files only.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *lspath* program being executed.

 $-\mathbf{x}$ 

Search for executable files. May be used with the **-r** option to specify readable or executable files. The default is to search for executable files only.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *lspath* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

luhn(1) luhn(1)

### **NAME**

luhn - add description here

### **SYNOPSIS**

luhn [ -g ] number

luhn -V

### DESCRIPTION

The *luhn* program is used to calculate Luhn checksums. If the result printed is zero, the number includes a valid checksum.

For more information see http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/L/Luhn\_formula.html or http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn\_algorithm

Based on ANSI X4.13, the LUHN formula (also known as the modulus 10 -- or mod 10 -- algorithm ) is used to generate and/or validate and verify the accuracy of credit-card numbers.

The LUHN formula was created in the late 1960s by a group of mathematicians. Shortly thereafter, credit card companies adopted it. Because the algorithm is in the public domain, it can be used by anyone.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-V** Print the version of the *luhn* program being executed.
- **-g** Generate a check digit, rather then validating.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *luhn* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

magic-square(1) magic-square(1)

#### **NAME**

magic-square - generate magic squares

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
magic-square [ option... ] magic-square –V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *magic-square* program is used to generate magic squares.

In recreational mathematics, a magic square of order n is an arrangement of  $n \times n$  numbers, usually distinct integers, in a square, such that the n numbers in all rows, all columns, and both diagonals sum to the same constant. A normal magic square contains the integers from 1 to  $n \times n$ .

See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic\_square for more information.

The *magic-square* program is able to generate magic squares of arbitrary size, by using several different algorithms, depending on the order or magic square desired.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

#### --file=path | -fpath

This option may be used to read in a magic square from a text file. It is expected that each row of the magic square will appear as a single line of text. Comments start with a hash "#" and extend until the end of the line. Comments and blank lines are ignored. Numbers are permitted to be negative.

When *magic-square*(1) prints magic squares, the output format matches this input format. This permits round-trip behavior, including calculation temporaries, *etc*.

If a comment of the form "# Name: *text*" is seen, this will set the name of the magic square. This is to permit consistent round-trip behavior. No other attributes are preserved, because they are all able to be calculated from the magic square's data.

## --frenicle-standard-form | -F

The option may be used to transform the magic square to be in Frenicle standard form, if necessary. Using Frenicle standard form allows you to easily see of magic squares are "essentially similar", or not.

## --file=name | -fname

This option is used to read a magic square from a text file.

#### --horizontal-flip | -h

This option may be used to flip the magic square left for right.

#### --list | -l

This option is used to print a list of known magic-square names, and exit.

## -**-list-by-size**= $size \mid -$ **L**size

This option is used to print a list of the names of known magic-square algorithms that are able to generate magic squares of the size given.

#### --multiple= $n \mid -$ m n

This option may be used to multiply each cell of the magic square by a given constant. It will still be a magic square after this transform.

```
--name=string | -n string
blah blah
```

```
--offset=n \mid -o n
```

This option may be used to add a fix constant to each cell of the magic square. It will still be a magic square after this transform.

magic-square(1) magic-square(1)

## --rotate=angle | -rangle

This option may be used to rotate the magic square *angle* degrees. Positive angles rotate clockwise, negative angles rotate anti-clockwise. Only angles of 90, 180 and 270 degrees are supported.

#### --**size**= $n \mid -$ **s** n

This option may be used to select the size of magic square that is desired. The is the number of cells along each edge of the magic square.

#### --transpose | -t

This option may be used to swap the X and Y axises of the magic square (or you can think of it a a diagonal mirror). It will still be a magic square after this transform.

# $-\!\!-\!\!version\mid -V$

Print the version of the *magic-square* program being executed.

#### --vertical-flip | -v

This option may be used to flip the magic square top for bottom.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

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## **AUTHOR**

mastermind(1) mastermind(1)

#### **NAME**

mastermind - the game of mastermind

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{mastermind} \ [ \ \textit{option}... \ ] \\ \textbf{mastermind} \ -\textbf{V} \end{array}
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *mastermind* program is used to play the game of mastermind. It isn't much use to a game player, though, because the computer plays both halves. The program was used, instead, to calculate the average number of guesses required to solve the puzzle.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-c number

The number of colours possible in each positon. Defaults to 6 if not set.

-**p** number

The number of positions in each code. Defaults to 4 if not set.

-**r** number

The number of games to play in order to average meaningfully. Defaults to 100 if not set.

- -v Verbose. Print a trace of every game played.
- **−V** Print the version of the *mastermind* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

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## **AUTHOR**

maths-tables(1) maths-tables(1)

#### **NAME**

maths-tables - calculate and print maths tables

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\textbf{maths-tables} \ [ \ option... \ ] \ function
```

maths-tables -V

### **DESCRIPTION**

The *maths-tables* program is used to calculate and print maths tables, much like those that were in use until electronic calculators became ubiquitous.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-d number

level of detail, used to adust the numbver of decimal places.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *maths-tables* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

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### **AUTHOR**

### **NAME**

msg-comment-check - check .po entries for comments

### **SYNOPSIS**

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{msg-comment-check} \ \mathit{filename} \\ \textbf{msg-comment-check} \ -V \end{array}$ 

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *msg-comment-check* program is used to check that message catalog files have #. comments extracted from the code. This makes it possibleto ensure that all messages in the catalogue are described for the translators.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *msg-comment-check* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

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### **AUTHOR**

net-connect-times(1) net-connect-times(1)

#### **NAME**

net-connect-times - time how long connections take

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{net-connect-times} \ [ \ \textit{option...} \ ] \ \textit{hostname...} \\ \textbf{net-connect-times} \ -V \end{array}
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The *net-connect-times* program is used to time how long connections take. This is an indication of how fast the connection to a site is. You may name more than one host, in order to perform a comparison.

This command is useful to figure ot which SourceForget.net mirror is best, or which Ubuntu mirror is best.

To sort the results, with the fastest last, use the

```
net-connect-times hostnames... | sort +3nr command, with appropriate host names.
```

This command can run quite slowly if you name many hosts, or if some hosts on the list do not replay and the connect attempts have to time out. The connection attempts are *not* run in parallel.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-**n** number

This may be used to specify the number of iterations. Defaults to 10 if not set.

-**p** number

This may be used to specify the port to connect to. Defaults to 80 if not set.

- -v Verbose. Prints out a comforting progress message each time around the probe loop.
- **-V** Print the version of the *net-connect-times* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *net-connect-times* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

### **NAME**

no-spaces-in-file-names - rename files to remove spaces

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
no-spaces-in-file-names [ option... ] no-spaces-in-file-names -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *no-spaces-in-file-names* program is used to rename files so that there are no spaces (or other shell special characters) in the file name. It works recursively. If no directory is named, the current directory(.) is used.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-n** Perfrm no action, useful in combination with **-v** to see what would happen.
- -v Print verbose progress messages, one for each file or directory renamed.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *no-spaces-in-file-names* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *no-spaces-in-file-names* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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no-spaces-in-file-names version 1.0.D414

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## **AUTHOR**

number-to-english(1) number-to-english(1)

#### **NAME**

number-to-english - turn a number into English text

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
number-to-english [ option... ] number number-to-english –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *number-to-english* program is used to turn a number into English text.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -a Use ugly American values (billion is 1e9) and phrasing.
- -е Use correct English values (billion is 1e12) and phrasing. This is the default.
- -V Print the version of the *number-to-english* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *number-to-english* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

obfuscate-url(1) obfuscate-url(1)

### **NAME**

obfuscate-url - make email URLs less greppable

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
obfuscate-url [ option... ] mail-address... obfuscate-url –V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *obfuscate-url* program is used to replace special characters in email addresses with appropriate text such that web browsers can still display them correctly but spammers mostly fail to see.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *obfuscate-url* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *obfuscate-url* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

p2u(1) p2u(1)

### **NAME**

p2u – Primos to Unix text files

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
p2u [ filename... ] 

p2u -R [ directory... ] 

p2u -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The p2u program is used to convert text files in Primos format into text files in Unix format. Files which are not Primos text files will be left alone. When files are converted *in situ* their last-time-modified will be preserved.

If file names are specified on the command line, they will be converted *in situ*. If no files are named on the command line, the standard input will be converted and written to the standard output.

If the recursive option is specified, the directories named will be walked. If no directories are named, the current directory is assumed.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-R** Recursively descend directories, converting all Primos text files found.
- $-\mathbf{V}$  Print the version of the p2u program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The p2u command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Peter Miller} & E\mbox{-Mail:} & pmiller@opensource.org.au \\ / \ / \ * & WWW: & \mbox{http://miller.emu.id.au/pmiller/} \end{array}$ 

palindromic-numbers(1) palindromic-numbers(1)

### **NAME**

palindromic-numbers – find palindromic numbers

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
palindromic-numbers [ option... ] palindromic-numbers –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The palindromic-numbers program is used to find palindromic numbers.

It is a curious property of most base 10 numbers that if you take almost any number, and reverse the digits and add it to the original number, after a few iterations you will arrive at a number which is a palindrome (the same forwards as backwards).

There are exceptions. It is not know wherther *all* numbers will eventually reach a palindrome, or that some never converge.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the palindromic-numbers program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *palindromic-numbers* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

pathconf(1) pathconf(1)

#### **NAME**

pathconf - Get configuration information at runtime

## **SYNOPSIS**

```
pathconf [ option-name ... ]
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *pathconf* program is used to obtain values of *pathconf*(3) options, used to get configuration information at runtime.

The named options will be printed. If no options are named, all options will be printed.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**-f** filename

Specify the file or directopry you want the attributes of. Frgaults to dot (".", the currenbt directory) if not specified.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *pathconf* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *pathconf* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

#### **SEE ALSO**

pathconf(3)

Get configuration information at runtime.

### **COPYRIGHT**

pathconf version 1.0.D414

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# **AUTHOR**

path-env-pack(1) path-env-pack(1)

#### **NAME**

path-env-pack - remove redundant search path elements

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
path-env-pack [ option... ] directory...
path-env-pack -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *path-env-pack* program is used to remove redundant directory from search paths in environment variables, such as \$PATH pr \$MANPATH.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-e** *name* This option may be used to process the value of the given environment variable into the list of directories being built.
- **-r** This option may be used to remove non-existent directory from the search path.
- **-V** Print the version of the *path-env-pack* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *path-env-pack* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

polyfit(1) polyfit(1)

#### **NAME**

polyfit - least squares polynomial curve fitting

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
polyfit [ -option... ][ filename ]
polyfit -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The polyfit program is used to fit a polynomial to a set of points. The least squares algorithm is used.

The file is read for (x, y) coordinates, space separated, one pair per line. If no file is named, the standard input is read.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-o number

This option may be set to the order of polynomial desired. For example -02 fits a parabola to the points. Defaults to 1 (fits a straight line) if not set.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *polyfit* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *polyfit* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

ppm15puzzle(1) ppm15puzzle(1)

### **NAME**

ppm15puzzle - animate an image mapped onto a 15-puzzle

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
ppm15puzzle [ option... ]
ppm15puzzle -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The *ppm15puzzle* program is used to animate an image mapped onto a 15-puzzle.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-b

make it blue

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *ppm15puzzle* program being executed.

 $-\mathbf{w}$ 

make it white

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *ppm15puzzle* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

prime-after(1) prime-after(1)

#### **NAME**

prime-after - find next prime number

### **SYNOPSIS**

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{prime-after} \ \textit{number} \\ \textbf{prime-after} \ -\textbf{V} \end{array}$ 

## **DESCRIPTION**

The *prime-after* program is used to find the next prime number after the number specified on the command line.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *prime-after* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *prime-after* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

prime-factors(1) prime-factors(1)

#### **NAME**

prime-factors - determine the prime factors of a number

### **SYNOPSIS**

**prime-factors** *number* **prime-factors** –V

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *prime-factors* program is used to determine the prime factors of a number supplied on the command line.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *prime-factors* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *prime-factors* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

primes(1) primes(1)

#### **NAME**

primes – find and print prime numbers

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
primes [ minimum [ maximum ]]
primes -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The *primes* program is used to find a print prime numbers. If no mimum is give, 2 is assumed. If no maximum is given, an interval of 1000 is assumed.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *primes* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *primes* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

print\_exit\_status(1) print\_exit\_status(1)

### **NAME**

print\_exit\_status - execute command and print exit status

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
print_exit_status command... ]
print_exit_status -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *print\_exit\_status* program is used to execute another command and print its exit status on the standard output.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *print\_exit\_status* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *print\_exit\_status* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

print-file-date(1) print-file-date(1)

#### **NAME**

print-file-date - add description here

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
print-file-date [ option... ] filename...
print-file-date -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *print-file-date* program is used to print a list of files and their dates. The list os sorted on last-time-modified. If directories are named, they will be recursively traversed.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *print-file-date* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *print-file-date* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

pwgen(1) pwgen(1)

#### **NAME**

pwgen - random passowrd generator

#### **SYNOPSIS**

pwgen

#### DESCRIPTION

The *pwgen* program is used to generate random 8-character passwords. The result is printed on the standard output.

### **OPTIONS**

The following command options are understood:

-8

## --alpha

Only use the 26 ascii lower-case alphabetical characters.

-a

**--hex** Only use the 16 ascii lower-case hexadecimal characters.

 $-\mathbf{L}$ 

**——label** Contruct a new 11-character disk label, composed from (1) your login name, (b) a hyphen character, and (c) as many numeric digits as required to be 11 characters in total.

-l number

### --length=number

Set the length of the output string (including the prefix). Defaults to 8 if not set.

-**p** string

#### --prefix=string

This option may be used to force a particular string prefix.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

#### --version

Print the vesion of the pwgen program and quit.

All other options will give a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *pwgen* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

quoted-printable(1) quoted-printable(1)

#### **NAME**

quoted-printable - MIME quoted printable encoding

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{quoted-printable -d} \ [ \ \textit{infile} \ [ \ \textit{outfile} \ ] \ ] \\ \textbf{quoted-printable -e} \ [ \ \textit{infile} \ [ \ \textit{outfile} \ ] \ ] \\ \textbf{quoted-printable -V} \end{array}
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The quoted-printable program is used to encode and decode the MIME Quoted Printable encoding.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -d Decode MIME Quoted Printable to plain text.
- **-e** Encode plain text as MIME Quoted Printable.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the quoted-printable program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *quoted-printable* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

rad-50(1)

#### **NAME**

rad-50 - Radix-50 encode and decode

#### **SYNOPSIS**

rad-50 [ option... ] rad-50 –V

# **DESCRIPTION**

The rad-50 program is used to encode and decode "Rad-50" text.

#### **First Source**

Radix-50 was invented by DEC for use on their PDP series of computers. It uses a 40 character subset of ASCII to fit three characters into a 16-bit word (40 in decimal is 50 in octal, the predominant number base used when programming PDP machines). It is used on the ANS to keep the packet size to a minimum. ANS devices rarely actually have to encode or decode Radix-50 strings at run-time, usually it is sufficient to compare encoded strings.

The ANS version of Radix-50 is slightly different to the DEC version. The dollar is replaced by an underscore and the unassigned DEC character position is replaced by the null character and moved to the end of the character table. This character may be used to pad strings which do not exactly fill a whole number of 16-bit words.

All Radix-50 strings must be a multiple of three characters long and should be padded by spaces at the end if necessary. To encode the character sequence "xyz" into the 16-bit word e the following formula should be used:

$$e = (((x * 40) + y) * 40) + z$$

#### **Second Source**

RADIX-50, commonly called "Rad-50", is a character encoding created by DEC for use on their PDP series and DECsystem-10 and DECSYSTEM-20 computers. RADIX-50's 40-character repertoire (050 in octal) allows up to 3 characters to be encoded and packed into 16 bits (PDP-11) or 6 characters plus flag information into one 36-bit word (PDP-6, PDP-10, DECsystems). The 40 characters are (in order) space, uppercase A-Z, \$ (dollar sign), . (period), "undefined", and 0-9. Some applications may substitute another character such as % (percent) for the undefined code.

Strings are encoded big-endian, with the first character in the most significant position. For example, the string "ABC", with character values 1, 2, and 3, would be encoded as (1\*40 + 2)\*40 + 3 = 1683. When there are fewer than three characters, they are padded with trailing spaces. 16-bit encoded values range from 0 (three spaces) to 63999 ("999").

The use of Rad-50 was the source of the filename size conventions used by the PDP-11 operating systems. Using Rad-50 encoding, six characters of filename could be stored in two sixteen-bit words while three more characters of extension (filetype) could be stored in a third sixteen-bit word. The period that separated the filename and extension was implied (not stored and always present). Rad-50 was also commonly used in the symbol tables of the various PDP-11 programming languages.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-V

Print the version of the rad-50 program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **SEE ALSO**

 $http://www.doc.ic.ac.uk/\tilde{\ }asher/ubi/ans/radix50.html \\ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RADIX-50$ 

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *rad-50* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

rad-50(1)

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## **AUTHOR**

railroad-diagram(1) railroad-diagram(1)

#### **NAME**

railroad-diagram - draw railroad syntax diagrams

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
railroad-diagram filename railroad-diagram –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The railroad-diagram program is used to draw railroad syntax diagrams. The output is PostScript.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *railroad-diagram* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **INPUT**

The input is a very simple format. A name (using C rules) is drawn as a terminal in a box. The input contains a series of productions of the form

```
name = term;
```

Each of the terms are composed of sequences, alterates and loops. The normal case of sequences simple occur one after the other, there is no separator between sequential terms. The terms will be drawn left to right. Here is an example

```
production = first second third ;
```

Alternatives are composed as follows with a vertical bar between terms. The terms will be drawn stacked on below the other. Here is an example

```
production = first \mid second \mid third;
```

Optional terms are enclosed in square brackets. They are drawn stacked below an empty term. Here is an example

```
production = [ optional ];
```

this is a special case of the alternative form

```
production = EMPTY | optional ;
```

Loops are delimited with curly braces. They are drawn with a backwards line with an arrow for clarity. Here is an example

```
production = { one_or_more } ;
```

You can also use parentheses for grouping. Here is an example

```
production = one ( two | three ) four ;
```

Each of these examples can be used and mised to create arbitrarily complex diagrams.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *railroad-diagram* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

# **COPYRIGHT**

```
railroad-diagram version 1.0.D414
```

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## **AUTHOR**

random\_lines(1) random\_lines(1)

#### **NAME**

random\_lines - randomize line order

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
random_lines [ option... ] random_lines -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The random\_lines program is used to read a text file, and print out the lines of text in a random order.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *random\_lines* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *random\_lines* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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random lines version 1.0.D414

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## **AUTHOR**

readlink(1) readlink(1)

#### **NAME**

readlink - add description here

### **SYNOPSIS**

readlink filename...

readlink -V

### DESCRIPTION

The *readlink* program is used to read the text value of symbolic links and print them out.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *readlink* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *readlink* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

### **SEE ALSO**

readlink(2)

read value of a symbolic link

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## **AUTHOR**

redent(1) redent(1)

### **NAME**

redent - change a file's indenting

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
redent [ option... ]
redent [ option... ] filename...
redent -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The *redent* program is used to change a text file's indenting. This is of most use when dealing with program source code files. The current source indent multiple of the text is determined automatically.

If no files are named on the command line, it acts as a filter, reading from stdin and writing to stdout. If anys files are named on the command line, each file is processed *in situ*, allowing batches of files to be reindented in a single command.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-l Rather than re-indent each file, this option requests that the automatically determined input shift width be displayed; the input files will be unaltered.

-s number

This option is used to set the desired shift width. Defaults to 4 if not set.

-T tab-stop

This option is used to specify the column width of the horizontal tab character. It defaults to 8. No tabs are used on output.

**-V** Print the version of the *redent* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *redent* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

### **NAME**

remove-meta-characters - remove unprintable (non-ascii-7) text

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
remove-meta-characters [ option... ] remove-meta-characters -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *remove-meta-characters* program is used to filter a text stream to remove unprintable characters and over-long lines.

Input is read from the standard input and written to the standard output. No provision is made to read from or write to files.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *remove-meta-characters* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *remove-meta-characters* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Peter Miller} & E\mbox{-Mail:} & pmiller@opensource.org.au \\ / \ / \ * & WWW: & \mbox{http://miller.emu.id.au/pmiller/} \end{array}$ 

rgb\_hunt(1) rgb\_hunt(1)

### **NAME**

rgb\_hunt - search rgb.txt

### **SYNOPSIS**

rgb\_hunt red green blue
rgb\_hunt -V

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *rgb\_hunt* program is used to search the X11 rgb.txt file for the named colour most closely matching the RGB triple given on the command line.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *rgb\_hunt* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *rgb\_hunt* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

robots-txt-gen(1) robots-txt-gen(1)

#### **NAME**

robots-txt-gen – generate top-level robots.txt file from sub-directories

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
robots-txt-gen [ option... ] robots-txt-gen -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *robots-txt-gen* program is used to generate the top-level robots.txt file from the file of the same name in sub-directories.

The Apache configuration file is read to locate all of the other places which need to be scanned by recursive descent.

# **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-a pattern

Add the given pattern to the allowed list. It is a normal shell file globbing pattern, except that the slash (/) character is not special (matches wildcards).

-c filename

The absolute path of the Apache configuration file. Defaults to /etc/apache/httpd.conf if not set.

-d pattern

Add the given pattern to the disallowed list. It is a normal shell file globbing pattern, except that the slash (/) character is not special (matches wildcards).

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *robots-txt-gen* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *robots-txt-gen* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

## **SEE ALSO**

http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html

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### **AUTHOR**

roman-numerals(1) roman-numerals(1)

### **NAME**

roman-numerals - print a roman numerals representation of a decimal value

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{roman-numerals} \ [ \ \textit{option}... \ ] \ \textit{number} \\ \textbf{roman-numerals} \ -V \end{array}
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *roman-numerals* program is used to turn a decimal value (or any other value in C format) into roman numerals on the standard output.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -l Print the value in lower case. The default is to use upper case.
- **−V** Print the version of the *roman-numerals* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *roman-numerals* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

rs400(1) rs400(1)

#### **NAME**

rs400 - access PolarTech RS400 heart rate monitor watch

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
rs400 [ option... ]
rs400 –V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The rs400 program is used to access PolarTech RS400 heart rate monitor watch.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

```
-c convert
-f date'n'time "from" date and time
-t date'n'time "to" date and time
```

Print the version of the *rs400* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

The *rs400* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

scramble(1) scramble(1)

#### **NAME**

scramble – scramble letters within words

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
scramble [ -V ]
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *scramble* program is used to scramble letters within words.

A while back an internet posting appearsed which claimed that words were still readable if you kept the first and last letters correct, and scrambled all the other lettrers.

Search Google for "letter scramble first last" for more information.

Or the original Slashdot article: http://science.slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=03/09/15/2227256&tid=134&tid=133&tid=14

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the scramble program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *scramble* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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# **AUTHOR**

sigmonster(1) sigmonster(1)

#### **NAME**

sigmonster – generate signatures with random quotes

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
sigmonster [ option... ]
sigmonster -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *sigmonster* program is used to generate signatures with random quotes. It's output is intended for *evolution*(1), which expects HTML signatures, even when the email being composed it to be plain text. The signature is printed to the standard output.

#### Header

The signature will start with text from \$HOME/.sigmonster/sig-begin.txt if it exists and is readable.

#### Ouotes

The quotes are stored in the .sigmonster directory within the user's home directory. Files with numeric names (e.g. 1, 42, 1023, etc) are assumed to be quotes to be inserted into the signature. One will be selected at random.

#### **Footer**

The signature will end with text from \$HOME/.sigmonster/sig-end.txt if it exists and is readable

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *sigmonster* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *sigmonster* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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sigmonster version 1.0.D414

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# **AUTHOR**

sleep-until(1) sleep-until(1)

### **NAME**

sleep-until - sleep until a specific time

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
sleep-until [ option... ] when sleep-until –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *sleep-until* program is used to sleep until a specific time. If the time has already passed, no sleep is done.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- -d Increase the debug level. Usful when trying to figure out why a given text string does not parse as you expect.
- **-V** Print the version of the *sleep-until* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *sleep-until* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

small-box-plans(1) small-box-plans(1)

### **NAME**

small-box-plans – plans for small dovetail boxes

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{small-box-plans} \ [ \ option... \ ] \ width \ thickness \\ \textbf{small-box-plans} \ -V \end{array}
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *small-box-plans* program is used to draw plans for small dovetail boxes, given the width and thickness of a board.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *small-box-plans* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *small-box-plans* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

sort-url(1) sort-url(1)

#### **NAME**

sort-url - sort URLs

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
sort-url [ option... ][ filename... ]
sort-url -V
```

## **DESCRIPTION**

The sort-url program is used to read a list of URLs, sort them, and write them to stdout.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**−o** filename

Write the results to the given file name, rather than stdout.

- -u Only write unique URLs to the output.
- **-V** Print the version of the *sort-url* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *sort-url* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

 $\operatorname{sqrt\_approx}(1)$   $\operatorname{sqrt\_approx}(1)$ 

### **NAME**

sqrt\_approx - fractional approximations

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
sqrt_approx number
sqrt_approx -f function number
sqrt_approx -e expression
sqrt_approx -V
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The *sqrt\_approx* program is used to calculate fractional approximations for function values. The default function is *sqrt*, but others are possible.

Alternatively, you can use an arithmetic expression. Be sure to quote the expression to protect it from the shell. For example:

```
sqrt_approx -e '(1+sqrt(5))/2'
```

will print fractional approximations of the golden ratio.

Several values will be printed, in order of increasing denominator. The list ceases when an exact fraction is found, or the error drops below the mantissa's resolution.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-e expression

An arithmetic expression to be evaluated, to calculate the value to be approximated. The constants "e" and "pi" are also available.

- **-f** name The name of the function to calculate. The default is *sqrt*.
- -l List the available functions.
- -m number

Limit the number of fractional approximations printed to the number given.

Print the version of the sqrt\_approx program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *sqrt\_approx* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

strip-nul(1) strip-nul(1)

### **NAME**

strip-nul - strip NUL characters from text files

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
strip-nul [ infile [ outfile ]]
strip-nul -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *strip-nul* program is used to strip NUL characters from text files. Some files would be text except for the NUL characters, such as files stores as 16-bit or 32-bit characters instead of 8-bit characters.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *strip-nul* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *strip-nul* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

sturm(1) sturm(1)

#### **NAME**

sturm - Sturm sequence solver

### **SYNOPSIS**

sturm sturm –V

## **DESCRIPTION**

The sturm program is used to solve for roots of polynomials.

Using Sturm Sequences to Bracket Real Roots of Polynomial Equations by D.G. Hook and P.R. McAree

from "Graphics Gems", Academic Press, 1990

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the sturm program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

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## **AUTHOR**

 $\operatorname{sysconf}(1)$   $\operatorname{sysconf}(1)$ 

#### **NAME**

sysconf - Get configuration information at runtime

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
sysconf [ option-name ... ]
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *sysconf* program is used to obtain values of *sysconf*(3) options, used to get configuration information at runtime.

The named options will be printed. If no options are named, all options will be printed.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the sysconf program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *sysconf* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

## **SEE ALSO**

sysconf(3)

Get configuration information at runtime.

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## **AUTHOR**

un-camel-case(1) un-camel-case(1)

### **NAME**

un-camel-case - turn CamelCase identifiers into lower-case and underscore

### **SYNOPSIS**

un-camel-case filename... un-camel-case -V

### DESCRIPTION

The *un-camel-case* program is used to translate C source code from CamCase identifiers into lower-case-and-underscore identifiers.

If no files are named on the command line, the standard input is translated to the standard output. If any files are named on the command line, they are translated *in-situ*.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *un-camel-case* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *un-camel-case* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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#### **AUTHOR**

unit-tray-template(1) unit-tray-template(1)

### **NAME**

unit-tray-template – draw plans for insect unit trays

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
unit-tray-template [ option... ] unit-tray-template -V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The unit-tray-template program is used to draw plans for insect unit trays.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-a number

This option may be used to set the paper size. Foor example, -a3 means A3 paper. The default is A4 paper.

 $-\mathbf{d} x$ - $dim \mathbf{x} y$ -dim

This option may be ised to set the dimensions of the box, rather than using a system (see -s and -n below).

-1 This option may be used top list the available systems and the names of boxes withing that system.

-**n** string

The name of the unit tray, within the system (see below).

**−s** *string* 

system of unit trays. Default is AustEntoSupplies

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *unit-tray-template* program being executed.

−**z** number

height of the box, in inches

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The *unit-tray-template* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

unix2dos(1) unix2dos(1)

#### **NAME**

unix2dos - convert Unix format text file to DOS format text file

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
unix2dos [ infile [ outfile ]]
unix2dos -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *unix2dos* program is used to convert Unix format text files to DOS format text files.

If no files are specified, the standard input is read and the results are written to the standard output. If one file is specified, the input is read from this file and the results are written to the standard output. If two files are specified, the input is read from the first file and the results are written to the second file.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *unix2dos* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The *unix2dos* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

unprintable(1) unprintable(1)

### **NAME**

unprintable - check for unprintable characters

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
unprintable [ option... ] filename... unprintable –V
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The *unprintable* program is used to check files for unprintable characters, as will happen with non-ASCII encodings.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-t** Also check for horizontal tab characters.
- **-V** Print the version of the *unprintable* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *unprintable* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

unrelative(1) unrelative(1)

#### **NAME**

unrelative - make a filename relative if possible, absolute otherwise

### **SYNOPSIS**

unrelative path...

unrelative -V

### **DESCRIPTION**

The unrelative program is used to make a filename relative if possible, absolute otherwise.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-d path

By default, file names are rewritten relative to the current directory. This option may be used to specify a different directory.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *unrelative* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

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### **AUTHOR**

warp-map-to-map(1) warp-map-to-map(1)

### **NAME**

warp-map-to-map - overlay one map on another

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
warp-map-to-map top-file bottom-file -o out-file warp-map-to-map -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *warp-map-to-map* program is used to map one image into another, via a pair of Delaunay triangularizations. The first input file is mapped into the coordinate system of the second input file, and laid over the top of it. Transparency is applied, if present. The output will be the same size as the second input file.

It is assumed that there will be node and element files for each input image file. For example, an input file called fubar.png is expected to be accompanied by a fubar.node file and a fubar.ele file. These are produced by the *triangle*(1) command. Use symlinks or hard links if necessary.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

**−o** out-file

This option is used to specify the name of the output file. The image format is taken from the extension, it does not have to be the same as either input file.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the warp-map-to-map program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

#### **EXIT STATUS**

The warp-map-to-map command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

web\_hit\_counter(1) web\_hit\_counter(1)

### **NAME**

web\_hit\_counter - CGI program to count references

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
web_hit_counter [ option... ] 'query' web_hit_counter -V
```

### **DESCRIPTION**

The *web\_hit\_counter* program is used to count the number of times the program is asked to generate an PNG image of the counter it maintains.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-d directory

This optiom may be used to set the directory to be used to count hits.

-m

Do not print a Content-Type header in the return text.

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the web\_hit\_counter program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

The *web\_hit\_counter* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

wildebloods-empire(1) wildebloods-empire(1)

#### **NAME**

wildebloods-empire - encode and decode by atomic numbers

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
wildebloods-empire -e [ infile [ outfile ] ] wildebloods-empire -d [ infile [ outfile ] ] wildebloods-empire -V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *wildebloods-empire* program is used to encode and decode texts by replacing letter sequences with atomic numbers, where those letter sequences are valid element abbreviations. This was inspired a science fiction story: Stableford, Brian M. (1997) *Wildeblood's Empire*.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

- **-d** This option is used to request text be decoded.
- **-e** This option is used to request text be encoded.
- -V Print the version of the *wildebloods-empire* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

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## **AUTHOR**

winsize(1) winsize(1)

#### **NAME**

winsize - print size of terminal window

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
winsize [ option... ] winsize –V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The *winsize* program is used to print the size of the terminal window. It simply calls the TIOCGWINSZ ioctl on the standard output, and prints the result.

## **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the *winsize* program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

# **EXIT STATUS**

The winsize command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

### **NAME**

workshop-cupboard-plans - draw plans for new workshop overhead cupboard

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} workshop-cupboard-plans~[~\it{option}...~]\\ workshop-cupboard-plans~-V \end{tabular}
```

# DESCRIPTION

The workshop-cupboard-plans program is used to draw plans for the new workshop overhead cupboard.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

-C mm

left column width

**−c** *mm* 

right column width

 $-\mathbf{D} mm$ 

column depth

 $-\mathbf{d} \ mm$ 

overall depth

-h mm overall height

-o filename]fP

This option may be used to redirect the standard output (the PostScript formatted plans) to the named file.

-p mm ply thickness

-w mm overall width

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the workshop-cupboard-plans program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *workshop-cupboard-plans* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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### **AUTHOR**

wrap-file-header(1) wrap-file-header(1)

### **NAME**

wrap-file-header – reformat file headers

### **SYNOPSIS**

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{wrap-file-header} \ \mathit{filename...} \\ \textbf{wrap-file-header} \ -V \end{array}$ 

# **DESCRIPTION**

The wrap-file-header program is used to reformat the GNU file header to remove tabs and excessive white spave, and then reformat via the par(1) command.

Each filename on the command line is repaired in situ.

#### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the wrap-file-header program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

### **EXIT STATUS**

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### **AUTHOR**

x11-idle-seconds(1) x11-idle-seconds(1)

#### **NAME**

x11-idle-seconds – print number of seconds X11 has been idle

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
x11-idle-seconds [ option... ] x11-idle-seconds –V
```

### DESCRIPTION

The x11-idle-seconds program is used to print the number of seconds that X11 has been idle.

### **OPTIONS**

The following options are understood:

 $-\mathbf{V}$ 

Print the version of the x11-idle-seconds program being executed.

All other options will produce a diagnostic error.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The *x11-idle-seconds* command terminates with an exit status of 1 for all errors. It will only have an exit status of 0 if there are no errors.

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## **AUTHOR**

x11-idle-seconds(1) x11-idle-seconds(1)