

NAME

`g_find` — locate and identify a source file

SYNOPSIS

`g_find` file

DESCRIPTION

The `g_find` command will locate a file within a directory structure defined by two global shell variables: `$SCCSOURCE` and `$SUBSYSTEMS`. `G_find` is written in Bourne shell-ese and thus runs only on systems supporting the Bourne shell. `G_find` requires two shell variables to be set and either made *global* or *exported*. The first is `SCCSOURCE`. It is set to be the directory which subtends all SCCS directories of current interest. Thus for the unix source software, `SCCSOURCE` is set to `"/usr/src/ucb"`. The second variable is `SUBSYSTEMS`. It is set to the subdirectories of interest in `SCCSOURCE`. Thus someone working on the operating system might set the following:

```
SCCSOURCE=/usr/src/ucb
SUBSYSTEMS="os io sys"
```

`G_find` will report back one of the following on the standard output:

- a. file_name FILE
- b. directory_name DIRECTORY
- c. ERROR

The file_name output is the full pathname of the file starting with "/" and "s." prepended to the last component of the filename.

The directory_name output is a readable directory full path name.

The ERROR output indicates the appropriate SCCS file cannot be found in the `$SCCSOURCE`, `$SUBSYSTEMS` directory structure.

As an example assume the shell variables are set as above.

```
g_find os
```

causes the following output:

```
/usr/src/ucb/os DIRECTORY
```

`G_find` is used by `gget(1S)`, `gdelta(1S)`, `gdiff(1S)`, `gls(1S)` and `gpvt(1S)`.

SEE ALSO

`gget(1S)`, `gdelta(1S)`, `gpvt(1S)`, `gls(1S)`, `gdiff(1S)`

DIAGNOSTICS

All diagnostics are printed on file descriptor 2.