Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'ucfr.1'

$ man ucfr.1

UCFR(1)   Debian GNU/Linux manual   UCFR(1)

NAME

    ucfr - Update Configuration File Registry: associate packages with configuration files

SYNOPSIS

    ucfr [options] <Package> <Path to configuration file>

DESCRIPTION

    Where Package is the package associated with the configuration file (and, in some sense,

    its owner), and Path to configuration file is the full path to the location (usually under

    /etc) where the configuration file lives, and is potentially modified by the end user.

    Please note that usually this means that we register actual files, and not symbolic links

    to files.   ucfr will follow symbolic links and register the real file, and not the sym‐

    bolic link.

    This script maintains an association between configuration files and packages, and is

    meant to help provide facilities that dpkg provides conffiles for configuration files and

    not shipped in a Debian package, but handled by the postinst by ucf instead. This script

    is idempotent, associating a package to a file multiple times is not an error. It is nor‐

    mally an error to try to associate a file which is already associated with another pack‐

    age, but this can be overridden by using the --force option.

OPTIONS

    -h, --help

        Print a short usage message

    -n, --no-action

        Dry run. Print the actions that would be taken if the script is invoked, but take

no action.

-d [n], --debug [n]

Set the debug level to the (optional) level n (n defaults to 1). This turns on co‐

pious debugging information.

-p, --purge

Removes all vestiges of the association between the named package and the configu‐

ration file from the registry. The association must already exist; if the configu‐

ration file is associated with some other package, an error happens, unless the op‐

tion --force is also given. In that case, the any associations for the configura‐

tion file are removed from the registry, whether or not the package name matches.

This action is idempotent, asking for an association to be purged multiple times

does not result in an error, since attempting to remove an non-existent association

is silently ignored unless the --verbose option is used (in which case it just is‐

sues a diagnostic).

-v, --verbose

Make the script be very verbose about setting internal variables.

-f, --force

This option forces operations requested even if the configuration file in consider‐

ation is owned by another package. This allows a package to hijack a configuration

file from another package, or to purge the association between the file and some

other package in the registry.

--state-dir /path/to/dir

Set the state directory to /path/to/dir instead of the default /var/lib/ucf.   Used

mostly for testing.

USAGE

The most common case usage is pretty simple: a single line invocation in the postinst on

configure, and another single line in the postrm to tell ucfr to forget about the associa‐

tion with the configuration file on purge (using the --purge option) is all that is

needed (assuming ucfr is still on the system).

FILES

/var/lib/ucf/registry, and /var/lib/ucf/registry.X, where X is a small integer, where pre‐

vious versions of the registry are stored.

/etc/ucf.conf

EXAMPLES

If the package foo wants to use ucfr to associate itself with a configuration file foo.conf, a simple invocation of ucfr in the postinst file is all that is needed:

ucfr foo /etc/foo.conf

On purge, one should tell ucf to forget about the file (see detailed examples in /usr/share/doc/ucf/examples):

ucfr --purge foo /etc/foo.conf

If you want to remove all the conf files for a given package foo, the simplest way is to use ucfq. For example

ucfq -w foo | cut -d : -f 1 | while read cfile ; do ucfr -v $cfile ; done

SEE ALSO

ucf(1), ucf.conf(5).

AUTHOR

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