# Identification

procedure to check options of another user
read\_user\_opt

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### Purpose

It is sometimes necessary for a process belonging to one user ( or a daemon) to check the options of another user. One example is provided by the no\_mail option. Before sending mail to a user, the mail command must check whether the user accepts mail, i.e., must check the status of his "no\_mail" option.

Read\_user\_opt is similar to read\_opt. There is no facility for checking global options belonging to another user.

### Usage

call read user opt

(person, projid, name, switch, spec, set)

read\_user\_opt checks the <u>name</u> option in the permanent options list of the user specified by <u>person</u> and <u>projid</u>.

person-the name of the user as he is known to the system (the name or unique mnemonic by which he logs in).

projid-id of the project which person works on.

name-name of the option to be read.

switch-read\_user\_opt returns switch = "1"b if the option is on, "0"b if the
 option is off.

spec-specification of the option (if any)
set="0"b if name is unset, = "1"b if name is set.

The calling procedure should contain the following declarations:

dcl person char (31) var,
 projid char (31) var,
 name char (K),
 switch bit (1),
 spec char (L) var,
 set bit (1);

where  $0 < K \le 64$ , and  $0 \le L \le 512$ .

If the option is unset, read user opt returns

switch = "0"b

spec = "" (null character string)

set = "0"b

Access to the user's perm\_op\_list is controlled by the file system's access control module (see BG.9.00). Normally a user allows anyone to read his perm\_op\_list segment from the administrative ring. (Read\_user\_opt

is in the administrative ring.) However, a user can deny any other user access to his permanent options list (see BX.8.02). It may be that the user calling read\_user\_opt is not privileged to read the perm\_op\_list segment he specified. In that case read\_user\_opt signals condition (options\_000). To the permanent options list of the user specified by person and projid, read\_user\_opt calls

which returns a pointer to the desired segment. The pathname is of the form:

If the user can access the segment, read\_user\_opt treats the segment as a controlled PL/I structure, option\_seg,/described in BX.12.01. I.e.,

refers to the permanent options list from which values are to be read.

If the user may not access the segment, read user opt signals an error:

## eignal condition (options 601);

Read\_user\_opt hashes the option <u>name</u> to find the header for <u>name</u>. The header points to the current setting of <u>name</u>. Read\_user\_opt goes back

along the chain of settings of <u>name</u> until it finds a setting in frame  $m \leq n$ . The value in frame m is valid in frame n.