lug manage TeX Local User Group web pages

Synopsis

lug [options] [lug-code]

Options

```
-h,--help          print short help and exit
-H,--Help          print full documentation via less and exit
-V,--version       print version and exit
-c,--clean         remove all files that can be re-created
-f,--full          re-create all files
-s,--sync[=STR]    synchronize the lug page at www.ntg.nl/STR
                   with the current directory; the default for STR is lug
```

Description

lug can be used to to (re-)create the web pages of the LUG database. This script must be executed in its own directory. After the script has been executed, this directory will contain the web site for the Electronic LUG Database (www.ntg.nl/lug). If you run **lug** for the first time, do so, with the -f option, in a directory containing the script only; it wil then create all needed files and directories in it. If you change anything in the files just created and want to keep those changes, run **lug** -c to store all changes in the **lug** script and remove all other files. Running **lug** -f again will then restore the files with the applied changes.

Recreate all files:

```
$ lug --full
```

Apply corrections sent by email:

```
$ lug
< paste the email contents to standard input >
^D
```

When people send new data by using the forms of the site, they do so by submitting the form, which causes an email with raw data to be sent to the administrator(s).

An administrator should verify the password reported in the email and then cd to this directory, or to a copy of it on his own computer, and he should then run:

```
$ ./lug
```

lug waits for data, which it can be given by cut (from the email) and paste (to standard input). By ending the input with ^D, **lug** corrects the data in the directory 'lugs'

It is of course also possible to save the contents of the email into a file and then run:

```
$ ./lug <file
```

The administrator can make small correction to one country by giving the necessary input on the command line. For example, to change the email address of the treasurer of The Netherlands he can run:

```
$ ./lug
code=nl
femail=treasurer@ntg.nl
^D
```

Synchronize the website (www.ntg.nl/lug) with the current directory:

```
$ ./lug --sync
```

Of course, this action makes no sense if you are operating in the web directory itself.

Or, for testing purposes, synchronize www.ntg.nl/lugtest:

```
$ ./lug --sync=lugtest
```

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or, shorter:

```
$ ./lug -slugtest
```

Remove everything that can be regenerated:

```
$ ./lug --clean
```

This stores any changes made in the `README.md` file, the `lugs.rb` script, and the `images` en `lugs` directories in the script. After this operation only the script will be there, and you can simply restore everything by running it with the `--full` option.

Regenerate everything:

```
$ ./lug --full
```

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Functions used:

setkeys

```
synopsis:     country_codea ;-replacement &-replacement
description:  Set the keys hash to the values taken from the file lugs/$1.
globals set:  keys
```