tar egg

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1 About this egg

1.1 Version history

1.3   space-terminated fields resulted in invalid string->number conversion; termination records

1.2   Fixed some serious bugs

1.1   Proper end-of-file handling

1.0   Initial release

1.2 Usage

Load this egg like so:

```
(require-extension tar)
```

2 Documentation

This extension allows extracting files from tar archives and writing files into them.

3 Reading

`tar:open-archived-file`   [procedure]
          (`tar:open-archived-file` [PORT])

Reads the next header-record from `PORT` (which defaults to the value of (`current-input-port`)) and returns two values: an input-port representing the contents of the next file in the archive and a tar-header record. If no more files are stored in the archive, then `#!eof` and `#f` is returned.

4 Writing

`tar:write-to-archive`   [procedure]
      `(tar:write-to-archive FILENAME STRING [PORT #!key mode uid gid modification-time`

Writes the data given in `STRING` as `FILENAME` to the archive designated by the output
port `PORT` (which defaults to the value of `(current-output-port)`).

The keyword arguments specify additional information in the header-record for this
file, see the table below for the default used when no arguments are given:

mode	`(bitwise-ior perm/irusr perm/iwusr perm/irgrp perm/gwgrp perm/iwoth perm/iwoth)`	Permissions
uid	`(current-user-id)`	Numeric user-id of the file owner
gid	`(current-group-id)`	Numeric group-id of the file owners
modification-time	`(current-seconds)`	Modification-time of the file when it was archived as the number of seconds from Jan.1, 1970 UTC
type-flag	`'normal`	One of symbols `normal`, `oldnormal`, `link`, `symlink`, `chr`, `blk`, `dir`, `fifo`, `contig`
link-name	`""`	Name of a hard or symbolic link
uname	`(car (user-information uid))`	Username of the file owner
gname	`(car (group-information gid))`	Groupname of the file owners

`devmajor`	0	Major device number of device-files of type `blk` or `chr`
`devminor`	0	Minor device number of device-files of type `blk` or `chr`

After the last file, a termination record should be written to the port that represents the archive (invoke `tar:write-to-archive` with `#f` as the `FILENAME` argument).

5   Accessing header records

tar:header?   [procedure]
          (tar:header? X)
    Returns #t when X is a header-record or #f otherwise.

tar:header-name   [procedure]
          (tar:header-name HEADER)

tar:header-mode   [procedure]
          (tar:header-mode HEADER)

tar:header-size   [procedure]
          (tar:header-size HEADER)

tar:header-uid   [procedure]
          (tar:header-uid HEADER)

tar:header-gid   [procedure]
          (tar:header-gid HEADER)

tar:header-modification-time   [procedure]
          (tar:header-modification-time HEADER)

tar:header-checksum   [procedure]
          (tar:header-checksum HEADER)

tar:header-type-flag   [procedure]
          (tar:header-type-flag HEADER)

tar:header-link-name   [procedure]
          (tar:header-link-name HEADER)

tar:header-magic   [procedure]
          (tar:header-magic HEADER)

tar:header-uname   [procedure]
          (tar:header-uname HEADER)

tar:header-gname   [procedure]
          (tar:header-gname HEADER)

tar:header-devmajor   [procedure]
          (tar:header-devmajor HEADER)

tar:header-devminor   [procedure]
          (tar:header-devminor HEADER)
    Accessors for various fields of a tar header record.

6 License

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