

NAME

fmllint – a lint tool (syntax checker) for FluxML.

SYNOPSIS

fmllint [*options*]

DESCRIPTION

The program **fmllint** is a simple FluxML validation tool. In addition to the syntactic check provided by the underlying Xerces–C XML Schema validation **fmllint** performs a thorough semantic check of a FluxML document. A name of a FluxML file or an URL may be passed on the command line. In case the command line is empty, the FluxML document is expected on standard input.

COMMON OPTIONS

-h, --help

Show a brief help for all command line options.

-i, --in <FILE> [default: stdin]

The name of the FluxML (XML) input file. If omitted, the FluxML document is expected on standard input.

-o, --out <FILE> [default: no output]

The name of the output FluxML file. If this option is omitted no output is generated. Use "-" for generating output on standard output

-L, --list

Specifying this option results in a list of allowed configuration names for the specified FluxML document. The program exits immediately after emitting the list.

-l, --log DEST

Specify the destination for the internal logging. In the most simple case **DEST** is a file name of a log file. In case the file exists new log messages are appended. Apart from log files it is possible to publish log messages to file descriptors, UNIX domain sockets, UDP and SCTP ports, and a small graphical user interface.

A file descriptor is specified by **fd:[num]**, where **[num]** is the number of the file descriptor.

A unix domain socket in the local file system is specified by **unix:[name]**, where **[name]** is the name of the socket file

A UDP or (connectionless) SCTP port is specified by **[proto]:[host]:[port]**, where **[proto]** is either "udp" or "sctp" and **[host]** is the name of the destination host and **[port]** is a UDP or SCTP port number on the destination host. Please note that the length of log messages is bounded by the minimum safe UDP packet size – log messages containing more than 548 characters will be truncated.

Finally, log messages can also be sent to a small GUI by specifying the destination **@gui@**. The GUI requires a working Perl/Tk installation and a running X server.

In order to capture all log messages concerning the command line processing this option should be specified in front of all other options.

-v, --verbose 0..10 [default: 5]

Specify the verbosity 0, 1, ..., 10 of generated / emitted log messages. The meaning of the different log levels is as follows:

- **0 (QUIET)** do not emit log messages at all.
- **1 (ERROR)** only emit severe error messages.
- **2 (WARNING)** only report severe errors and warnings.
- **3 (NOTICE)** report all errors and warnings including important informal messages.

- **4 (INFO)** report all errors, warnings and all informal messages.
- **5 (THROW)** in case of an exception, try to give a diagnosis of the error; sometimes even gives a backtrace of the current function stack.
- **6 (DEBUG0)** emit the more important debugging messages.
- **7 (DEBUG1)** emit the less important debugging messages
- **8 (DEBUG2)** emit the superfluous debugging messages
- **9 (DEBUG3)** emit annoying debugging messages.
- **10 (DEBUG4)** don't dare to use it!

SPECIAL OPTIONS

-C, --challenge

Specifying this option results in the computation of a network-specific authentication challenge. This option and its result are reserved for internal use.

EXAMPLE

Check a local FluxML file for semantic and syntactic correctness:

```
fmlint -i network.fml
```

Check a remote file on a HTTP server for correctness:

```
fmlint -i http://www.13cflux.net/network.fml
```

SEE ALSO

xmllint(1)

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