

**NAME**

LSTMOD – Return the day-date-time of a given file’s last modification.

**SYNOPSIS**

**CALL LSTMOD(FILE,LF, WHEN,RC)**

FILE(LF)      is the CHARACTER\*1 name of the file whose last modification is of interest  
LF            is the INTEGER\*4 number of characters in FILE  
WHEN(22)      is the CHARACTER\*1 day-date-time string returned  
RC            is the INTEGER\*4 return code; see below

**WARNING**

This routine makes transient use of logical I/O unit 99.

**DESCRIPTION**

First the routine checks that the file name is no longer than 37 characters; this is the (arbitrary) maximum length allowed. Next it constructs a command like `/bin/lis --full-time filename > /tmp/=time` by copying the filename into a command template, and uses SYSTEM statements to empty the file `/tmp/=time` and to issue the `/bin/lis` command. It reads the output of the `/bin/lis` command from `/tmp/=time` and blanks out initial fields up to the beginning of the date of last modification. Then it reads the year, month, day, hour, minute, and second of the modification and uses this information to construct the standard-form date of modification. Using this it finds the name of the weekday. Then it constructs the day-date-time string for return.

**UNIT**

99      /tmp/=time

**DIAGNOSTICS**

On output these are the possible RC values:

- 0    all went well
- 1    the filename is too long
- 2    the `/bin/lis` command failed
- 3    the result of the `/bin/lis` command could not be read

If the return code is nonzero the routine returns a blank string for WHEN.

**LINKAGE**

gfortran source.f -L\${HOME}/lib -lmisc

**AUTHOR**

Michael Kupferschmid

**EXAMPLE**

```
CHARACTER*1 WHEN(22)
INTEGER*4 RC
CALL LSTMOD('=files',6, WHEN,RC)
WRITE(6,901) RC,WHEN
901 FORMAT(I1/22A1)
STOP
END
```

This example produced the following output:

```
unix[1] a.out
0
Mon 31 Jan 22 10:09:28
unix[2]
```

The =files file in the directory where this program was run last had its contents modified at the time shown.