

Lookup: ttycomm Maxspeed Terminal/Printer/Modem Comment Documentation

Ittycomm' allows you to comment the /etc/inittab and /etc/conf/init.d/* files with comments that are displayed by 'whom, (identical to 'who -uHI) and 'whom login, (identical to 'who -IH). These comments are useful in finding out which port you want to kill and also for preparing a chart we can use in the office when dealing with customers over the phone.

You must be at a prompt to use Ittycomm.1

- To comment the current port, type

ttycomm

You will be shown the current comment for the port and given a chance to change it.

- To look at the comments for all Maxspeed ports, type

ttycomm -i (" -i " stands for "interactive")

You will be given an interactive menu-driven display. With this, you can change the comments for any port that you wish. Choices on the main menu are:

- o Port (type the name of a port in the form llttyxxll or llxxll). For example, to change the comment for ttycb, enter llcbl here
- o Move a comment from one port to another. Use this option when a port goes bad and you have to move the comment to the new port

Lookup: statty tty terminal status line who am i wy150-25 wy50 wy60 Ansi lstattyl is a script that causes a terminal to display the port id (11tty") of a terminal, along with "Advantage Business Computer Systems" on the status line of a terminal. Current terminals supported are

Wyse 150
Wyse 150+
Wyse 60
Wyse 50

or other terminals properly emulating these personalities. Other definitions of \$TERM (such as "ansill or "ansic") will produce a message such as

Your port id is ttyaA

If you get the message "statty: terminal id l'll not expected for this port (ttyaA)"--check \$TERM (something else may be in the i ") your terminal is not providing the expected identification code. In most cases this is due to an improper \$TERM. Once you get to your shell prompt (11#11 or 11\$11) type

env

and look for the variable \$TERM. It should match the type of terminal you have. If it doesn't, you may change it using lchtypl in the form of

chtype terminal_type

For a Wyse 150 terminal, you would type

chtype wy150-25

(See the lchtypl section for more information on use of lchtypl should you need it.)

A system will not display this information on the status line unless it is told to. To enable `lstatty` on a system, you will need to edit the file `/etc/profile`:

NOTE: `/etc/profile` is one of the most important files on your system! Every person who logs in (who uses `/bin/sh` as their shell) accesses it. You can cripple a system by corrupting this file! Make a backup of the file (i.e. `1cp /etc/profile /etc/profile.ol`) Then, make sure you are logged on someplace as root while you are editing `/etc/profile`. Do not log out there until you are sure you log in on another port as root without problems after editing `/etc/profile`.

Edit `/etc/profile` with a text editor such as `lvi` or `lte`.¹ Add the following two lines:

```
-x /usr/bin/statty  
statty
```

Save the file.

Do *not* log out as root yet. Log in on *another* port as root (preferably at a terminal, so you can tell immediately if the status line is being programmed properly by `lstatty`) and make sure you can get to a prompt. If you can, then feel free to log out from root when you need to.

If a terminal is consistently giving "statty" errors when someone logs in, you may need to disable `lstatty` for that port, or force a generic message to be given instead of attempting to program the terminal's status line. This involves use of the file `/etc/default/statty` and is described in `lstatty`'s help function (`Pstatty -help`).

Lookup `pg.install` `install.doc` manual

To produce a paginated, indexed printout of `install.doc` (found in `programs/docs`) on the system default printer, type

```
pg.install
```

For output on printer_a, type

```
pg.install -dprinter-a
```

You will be prompted with various questions. The report takes about one minute to format before printing begins.

Lookup: `fxintegrity` fix file permissions problems missing
To fix file permissions problems at any time, type

```
# fxintegrity
```

To fix file Permissions and report missing files, type

```
# fxintegrity -M
```

To fix file permissions as per Unix, ignoring ABCS or local system changes, type

```
# fxintegrity -p
```

It is possible to configure changes for the local system only with the use of `/etc/default/fxintegrity`. This file should be used in special cases only, and is described in `ABCSDev!/etc/default/fxintegrity`.

See also `ckroot`

Lookup: `manit` manual page help vi te

To examine a 'man' page using `lvi`,¹ type

manit command

Where "command" refers to the command you want the manual page for. For example, for help on the command lscsibadblk,' type

manit scsibadblk

This sends the output of 'man' to a temporary file (in this case, /tmp/man.scsibadblk) after stripping special print effects (underlines and bolded characters) from the file. lvi is then used to edit that temporary file.

To exit from lvi,l type

ESC ESC :q! RETURN

The next time you perform lmanit, for this command, man' will not be called, since the /tmp file already exists. If you have made changes to the temporary file and want to make a new one again, use the format

manit -n command

('n" stands for "new file").

To select a command from a manual that is not readily obtained, you may specify that manual. For example, the command lprintf is listed in both the 'IS" and manuals on ABCSDev. The 'IS" manual page is found first. To choose the manual page instead, you may type

manit K printf

This is similar to man's syntax, which is

man K printf

However, if you have already done a lmanit printf,' the /tmp file for the 'IS" manual page exists and will be presented every time lmanit, is called for that command thereafter. To force it to ignore the already existing 'IS" manual page, you may type

manit -n K printf

Lookup: teeclasse in-house class output terminals

NOTE: lteeclasse' is NOT distributed with program tapes. lteeclasse' may be used in teaching or demonstration settings to duplicate the output of your screen to selected other screens.

Restrictions:

- o All terminals must be the same personality. For example, if the "teacher" terminal is wy150-25, so must all the "student" terminals
- o Standard input to the shell at the "teacher" terminal is not reproduced on the "student" terminals

Please examine /usr/bin/teeclasse for usage information.

Lookup: gubin gopgms gpgms gosrc gsrc gstart gts gsba gfloppy "go to directory" scripts

The following "go to directory" scripts are available ONLY on ABCSDev!:

Script:	Go to directory:	Description:
gubin	/usr/bin	
gopgms	/work/testsource/oldprograms	programs
area		

gopdoc	/work/testsource/oldprograms/docs	(current) programs' documents area
gpgms area	/work/testsource/oldprograms	programs (current)
gosrc area	/work/testsource/oldsource	source (current)
gsrc area	/work/testsource/oldsource	source (current)
gstart	/work/testsource/abscscfg/files/ work/startup	startup area (current)
gts area	/work/testsource	testsource
gfloppy floppies	/work/testsource/dosfloppy	dos
gbl	/work/testsource/labels	labels
gpdoc	/work/testsource/programs/docs	programs' documents area (Not current)
gsba \$HOME	/usr/steve	steve's

Lookup: phm phv phf pha telephone number lookup

The following scripts are available for looking up phone numbers:

phm	modem numbers	
phv	voice numbers	(NOT included with 'progtapel)
phf	fax numbers	(NOT included with lprogtapel)
pha	all numbers	(NOT included with 'progtapel)

Each of the scripts except lphal can be used to edit their data files by specifying

-e	to edit with 'vil
_t	to edit with ltel

A complete listing of all voice, modem, and fax numbers may be sent to the system default printer by typing

pha -p

lphm' automatically sorts its data file alphabetically by its second field (name) after a "-ell or 11-till operation

Lookup: go123 Lotus 1-2-3 front-end startup

lgo1231 should be used on systems with Lotus 1-2-3 to start up that software rather than 1123.1 Before calling the actual 11231 program, it:

- o Modifies \$TERM to the proper value based on the current \$TERM value
- o Changes INTR (the interrupt character) to CTRL-C rather than DEL so that DEL will delete characters as it should
- o Expands tabs to spaces

Lookup: mlhp2 TI microLaser Epson-to-HP II emulation mode

NOTE: lmlhp2l is NOT distributed with program tapes.

The TI microLaser has a limitation when in Epson mode of line-wrapping when anything prints in the 80th column. The HP II emulator does not have this problem.

To change the printer to HP II mode for the duration of a command, you may type

mlhp2 command

For instance,

mlhp2 pha -p

will put the laser in HP II emulation, perform lpha -p' (send all voice, modem, and fax numbers to the default printer) and then return it to Epson mode.

lmlhp2l also is an effective printer buffer flusher: if there is information in the printer's buffer, that page is printed and ejected; if not, no paper is wasted.

Lookup: whom login commented who ttycomm

An alias for 'who -uH,l the command to produce a listing of who is logged on, including idle times and port comments (made using lttycomm') is

whom

Options:

whom login	equivalent to 'who -lH1
whom all	equivalent to 'who -aH1

See also:

ttycomm

Lookup: cancelall cancel all print jobs printer spooler lp

To cancel all jobs for a printer or printers, type

cancelall

You will be prompted for the printer or printers to cancel jobs for. Acceptable responses are:

?	(A single character--for example, "all) Prepend with "printer - ;11 hence "all is converted to "printer all
printer	The name of a printer--for example, "printer a7l
all	All printers. This will cancel print jobs for every printer. User is prompted for confirmation after determining total number of jobs to cancel

Options:

printer	The printer or printers for which to cancel print jobs. Acceptable values are listed in the previous paragraph (single letter, complete name of printer, or "all")
-i	Interactive mode. Prompt user for each print job before canceling it
-l	Literal: take next argument as the complete name of the printer. Useful when the name of the printer is something like "All and you don't want it prepended with "printer-"

Lookup: rootbackupck - check age last rootbackup cpio root

rootbackupck' is a script which checks the age of the last Irootbackupl operation. If the last root backup is too old, a warning message is displayed. Unless otherwise configured, "too old" is 30 days or more.

It is suggested that this script be called by root's profile, so that each time root logs in the age of the last root backup is checked. To insert it into root's profile, edit the file /.profile and insert

```
-x /usr/bin/rootbackupck  
rootbackupck
```

near the end of the file.

For systems, which do not have these lines in root's profile, any user (but preferably root) may type

```
rootbackupck
```

at any time.

To change the age checked, edit the file /etc/default/abc and insert a definition such as

```
ROOTBUINTERVAL=20
```

This example will give the reminder message after 20 days rather than the default of 30.

Lookup: configspath add configs PATH program update

'configspath, is a script that can be performed on systems on which you wish to collect various common cfg files in a "configs" area. It scans all profiles, looks for "PATH=" statements containing "programs," "\$pdir," or "\$PROGRAMS" and adds 11/work/configs" to PATH. To run it, type

```
# configspath
```

Notes/limitations;

- o Currently, the only "configs" area is /work/configs. If the "configs" area needs to be something else, you must either manually edit the various profiles, or re-edit the profiles after performing 'configspath,
- o This script does not do any "*.cfg" collection into /work/configs; that is currently up to the user. Care should be taken when moving the *.cfg files into /work/configs on multiple-company systems that have separate *.cfg files
- o After performing 'configspath, users (including yourself) need to log out and log back in to make the new \$PATH take effect. However, remember that you cannot move the *.cfg files to the configs area while users are using the software, as the software doesn't know the files are being used. It is best to have all users out while the various *.cfg files are collected to the configs area
- o On some systems, several users share the same \$HOME directory, and hence the same profile. For example, the two users mary and jane both have the \$HOME directory of /usr/pos (this is defined in one of the fields in /etc/passwd). In this case, 'configspath will add 11/work/configs" to each of the users' profiles, not knowing it is modifying the same profile twice. This results in 11/work/configs" occurring twice in the "PATH=" in /usr/pos/.profile. This will not cause problems, but will cause some in-efficiency when those users are attempting to execute files that are deeper in the \$PATH

labels printing printrestart printstop printstart fxfscck cpunixtp wp50 useprofile chgprofile to-low to up moUem
psmax nohang ckroot callp callw mlopt phncreate mlinkcfg lplogclear dosunmount dosmount defcall
findlong (only on ABCSDev!) printlab updos updar

This document contains instructions for removing power from your computer nsy

NOTE: If your battery backup (power supply) beeps for at least 30 n

A. Before taking down the system, all terminals should be logged off.

B. Once you are sure that all user terminals are logged off, type the n

```
cd QRETURNq
takedown ~IRETURNQ
If you get a message such as takedown: you are using a mounted filesystem. Restart ltakedown' by
typing
cd RETURN
takedown RETURN
please do what it says to do.
```

C. Then you will be asked if you want to continue. Answer this with a llyll n LD.

You may get a message such as

WARNING: there are still other users logged on the system. They must be 6

NAME	LINE	TIME	IDLE	PID	COMMENTS
root	tty02	Feb 18 09:11	0:29	716	
root	tty03	Feb 18 09:11		717	
steve	ttyab	Feb 18 10:34	0:13	737	

Please select one of the following:

```
RETURN) Try again after logging off those terminals
u)nlock all terminals (only if you were unable to log them off normally, due to power outage, etc.)
o)verride this protection (only if the 'lull option was ineffective)
?[port/user]: Process status report
a)abort take down
Enter your selection: (RETURN/u/o/a)
If you get this message, there are still people logged into the system.
```

D. The system will be taken down from here. It generally takes less than two minutes

```
Safe to Power Off
-or
Press Any Key to Reboot
```

you have two choices:

- o If you are rebooting your system, press any key
- o If you are powering down your system, turn off the computer