

System Default Test

(Unless you wish for a different default printer than the default given, press RETURN.)

NOTE: this system default does not apply to the menu software those printer defaults must be done from the utility menu. This default destination applies only to lp requests from the shell (\$ or fl.)

You will be given a chart of printers and their associated devices. Be sure to confirm this configuration and read the warnings given before proceeding.

Okay y

You will be given diagnostic messages, piped through the 'more' facility. Press RETURN at each colon. There will probably not be anything terribly important in this section, but look closely anyway, because one time it was found that the spooler system was not properly loaded from the distribution floppies!

The last section will give you the output of lpstat -t., (It starts: Following is the output of lpstat -t Read this section carefully to make sure all your system printers are defined properly.

If prtnames.cfg was not used as the input file, you will be cautioned to update the prtnames.cfg file. This is described in the "Software Printer Configuration" section above.

If lpsetupl was not found, or if changes are required to the system printer configuration, do the following for each printer:

(You should be in multi-user mode, or have the TERM environment variable defined for your terminal type).

sysadmsh

P)rinters

C)onfigure

A)dd

Printer name (Type the printer name)

For example, for printer a, type:

printer - a

Comment **RETURN** (nothing)

Class name **RETURN** (nothing)

Use printer interface **RETURN** (Existing)

Name of interface **standard**

Connection **RETURN** (Direct)

Device name (Type the name of the device)

For example, if this printer is connected to Maxspeed port bh, type:

/dev/ttybh

Device **RETURN** (Hardwired)

Require banner **RETURN** (No)

(Ignore the warning)

Press any key (Press a key)

(To add more printers, start again at the IIA)dd" step.)

Now you may set the system default printer:

D)efault

Destination F3 (choose from a list destinations)

(Use the arrow keys to select the printer to be used when **lp** commands are issued without specifying the printer name. Generally, this is printer a.)

RETURN -T (Select the highlighted printer)

RETURN (Accept the selected printer)

Press any key (Press a key)

Now you're done with the printer setup.

ESC (Return to main menu) Q)uit Y)es

```
# cd /usr/spool/lp/admins/lp/printers
```

```
# 1
```

(Make sure all your system printers are listed here.)

```
# enable * (Enable all these printers)
```

```
# accept * (Let printers accept requests)
```

```
# cd /etc/rc.d/8
```

NOTE: Previous versions of userdef contained the names of the printers rather than examining the file "printerlist.11 If userdef does not contain the line

```
# Modified to use /etc/rc.d/8/printerlist
```

Then make the following modifications to "userdef" instead of "printerlist.11 Add each printer's device name to userdef, in this format:

```
/usr/bin/ttyset ttybh
```

```
/usr/bin/ttyset ttybg
```

Under normal circumstances, however...

Use a text editor (such as lnw, lfenix, lvi, etc.) to edit

the file "printerlist" (create it if it does not exist):

- o Add each printer's device name to printerlist, in this format:

ttybh

ttybg

- o Save the file to disk and exit the text editor

Disable each of the printer devices using this format:

disable ttybh ttybg

System Printer Configuration:

NOTE: Beginning with abcscfg v2.2o, lIpsetupl attempts to use the prtnames.cfg file in the current directory as its input file. The "direct" section of the file is used to define the system printers. Qualifications for its use are as follows:

- o If any of the direct printers refer to printers *different* from the corresponding system printer, lIpsetupl may not be used. An example is if direct printer "all is /dev/ttybg" but spooled printer_a is associated with /dev/ttybf

- o if any of the direct printers are being used to print spooled, you may not use lIpsetup.1 An example is if any of the printers in the "direct" section of prtnames.cfg begins with **11111**

- o lIpsetup, will accept only the first 16 printers specified in the input file. If you are to have more system printers than that, you will have to manually configure them using lsysadmsh,

- o if you wish to ignore the prtnames.cfg file, invoke lIpsetupl with the "-ill option, as in

lIpsetup -i

It will then work as the previous version (vi.x), which assumed sequential adjacent printers, and ignored the prtnames.cfg file

NOTE: If you plan to use lIpsetupl with prtnames.cfg as the input file, you must complete the "Software Printer Configuration" section.

The instructions below describe use of the new version (v2+) of lIpsetup,l using prtnames.cfg as the input file. Differences are noted.

cd /work/configs

1 prtnames.cfg

lIpsetup

(Go to the common 11cfg" file area) (This area should contain the prtnames.cfg file. On systems loaded with abcscfg tapes prior to v3, this will probably be /work/programs.) (Test for the presence of prtnames.cfg) (Start the utility for system printer configuration)

If you get a "not found" error, skip to the paragraph beginning "If lIpsetup was not found.... 11 Otherwise, you may continue:

If the file prtnames.cfg was not found in the current directory, or the "-ill option was used with lIpsetup,l you will need to answer the following questions:

How many printers

which Maxspeed board

Is board I?" a 4-port

(Enter the # of system printers to be used) (Enter the "uppermost" board to be used for the printers. Printers will be associated with ports on this board, starting with llhl & descending. If more than 8 printers are being configured, the next lower board will be used once this board is used.) (If the board you specified in the previous question is a 4-port board, respond **lly.11** Otherwise, you may simply press RETURN. Note that to use llpsetupl to configure a 4-port board for printers that board must be the first printer board (where printer-a will be located.)