NAME

  prt – print out files to a printer

SYNOPSIS

  prt [**−d** *dst*] [**−c** *copies*] [**−s** *sides*] [**−f** *form*] [**−p** *mode*] [**−l** *language*] [*file(s)...*]

DESCRIPTION

Introduction

  The *prt* program is used on a UNIX system (and remotely from DOS/MS-Windows systems) to send print jobs to a printer. Some control over the printing of the job can be specified with the options to the program. This program takes some arguments similar to the UNISON command *prt* except that only the options specified in this manual page are accepted. Any option specified other than those indicated above will cause the command to fail with an error message.

Options

  There are a number of options that can be used to tailor the print job in certain ways. Most of the options take an additional value after the key word or letter. The option value is always separated from the key letter with one or more spaces.

  -d *destination*   Normally a **-d** option will be specified to select a printer destination. If this option is not specified, a default printer may be chosen if the user has a default configured. Default printers are configured on a per user basis by the setting of the PRINTER environment variable. If a default printer is not explicitly defined by the user, a default printer may still be assigned by either the system from which the command is executed, the system on which the printer spooler is running, or by some other not easily understood mechanism. For these reasons, it is usually best for the user to have the PRINTER environment variable defined or to specify the printer destination on the command line with the **-d** option.

  -c *copies*   The **-c** option allows for the specification of the number of copies of the mail message to print out.

  -s *sides*   The **-s** option allows for the specification of the number of sides of paper to use for the printed out mail message. Valid values associated with this option key are '**1**' and '**2**'. If this option is not specified then the default number of sides configured for the printer will be used. For one-sided printers, this value will be set to '**1**' regardless of the user supplied value.

  -f *form*   The **-f** option allows for the specification of the form type used as the paper in the printer. Forms vary from printer to printer but some of the possible form values for this argument are:

```
hole
nohole
11x17
ledger
legal
```

  -p *print_mode*   The **-p** option specifies the print mode to be used. Supported print modes are:

```
portrait
landscape
```

  -l *language*   The **-l** specifies the language of the file to be printed. Supported languages are:

```
text
postscript
gif
tif or tiff
troff
```

```
                              tek
                              plot
                              gplot
                              xplot
                              pnm (or any "portable" graphics format)
                              ras
                              pct or pict
```

The default language is always **text**. The `postscript` language above can be abbreviated as `post` . The language `troffout` is a synonym for `troff` also. Both of these *troff* language names refer to the **output** of the DWD (or other DVI type) TROFF program. It is not generally meant to be humanly readable. The `ras` language is the Sun Microsystem's raster graphics format.

Output

The printed output of this program provides for about 90 lines per page in a point size of about 8.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

The following environment variables may change the default behavior of the program.

PRINTER   This environment variable contains the default printer destination when one if not specified on the program invocation with the **- d**argument key.

EXAMPLES

☞   print a file to the user's default printer as specified in the `PRINTER` environment variable:

```
prt file
```

☞   print a file to the printer specified on the command line:

```
prt file -d printer
```

☞   print the data from standard input:

```
cat < file | prt -d gz3c4
```

☞   print out a GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) graphics file:

```
prt -d gz3c4 -l gif file.gif
```

☞   print out an Adobe PostScript file:

```
prt -l post file.gif
```

SEE ALSO

prtfmt(1), prtmin(1)

PATH TO

This program is currently located in `/usr/add-on/local/bin` or possibly where ever "local" programs are stored on your system. This is often at `${LOCAL}/bin` on some systems.

CAVEATS

Not all platforms are supported equally with respect to continued user control over the disposition of the print job with respect to being either monitored (*prtq*) or canceled (*prtc*). This is a locally created *hack* of the semi- standardized UNISON version.

WARNINGS

Be careful to put at one space between all option key letters and the associated key letter parameter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The idea for this program was taken from the UNISON `prt(1)` program.

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