NAME

usend, dosusend – send files from one machine to another

SYNOPSIS

usend -d *nodename* **-u** *username file* [*file(s) ...*]
usend -d *nodename* **-u** *username* **-f** *filename* < *file*
dosusend -d *nodename* **-u** *username file* [*file(s) ...*]
dosusend -d *nodename* **-u** *username* **-f** *filename* < *file*

DESCRIPTION

Introduction

This program simply transfers one or more files from one computer machine to another. The different computers may be UNIX or DOS based. In the case of a DOS based computer as the originating machine, the command **dosusend** may be suitable for converting DOS based line encoded text files to the normal UNIX line encoding. Both of the commands, **usend** and **dosusend**, are the same except that **dosusend** does a line encoding conversion on its input files before sending to the destination machine. This latter command is therefor oriented towards running from a DOS based PC platform to transfer files to a UNIX platform. All files are only transferred to the destination machine user's Remote Job Entry (RJE) directory. If the destination user's RJE directory already has a file with the same name then it will be overwritten if its write permissions allow for *other*s to write to it. Otherwise, this command will fail in some way that may or may not provide notification back to the sending user.

Command Arguments

-d *dst* This key letter and its associated value **must** be supplied. This argument provides the nodename for the destination machine.

-u *user* This argument must also be supplied and it provides the recipient user to receive the file transfer(s). A valid user name on the destination machine is required here.

-f *filename* This option must be used when the *standard input* is used instead of naming files on the command line. This argument must be a simple file name that will be used for the name of the file on the destination machine in the destination user's RJE directory. No paths for this filename argument are allowed.

If files are present on the command line, they will be sent to the destination machine/user pair and any input waiting on *standard input* is ignored. If there are no files on the command line, then the *standard input* is read to obtain the file contents.

EXAMPLES

☞ Send a file named `myfile` to a destination machine cluster named `mainhub` using `pcs` as the destination user:

```
usend -d mainhub -u pcs myfile
```

The file will appear at the path `~/pcs/rje/myfile` on the destination machine.

☞ Send several files (all ending in '*.c') to the destination machine `mainhub` using `pcs` as the destination user:

```
usend -d mainhub -u pcs *.c
```

The files will all end up in the directory `~/pcs/rje/` on the destination machine.

☞ Send a DOS based line coded file to the file path `/home/gav/rje/newfile` on the UNIX platform `mtgbcs`, using the local UUCP machine `mtsva` as the gateway:

```
uux -p mtsva!dosusend -d mtgbcs -u gav -f newfile < file
```

Note that the **-f** argument is required when reading source from standard input.

☞ Send a binary file (named *file*) from a DOS based platform to the file path `/home/wen/rje/myfile` on the UNIX platform `drutx` using the PC's UUCP partner machine `mtsva` as a gateway:

```
uux -p mtsva!usend -d drutx -u wen !myfile
```

Note the use of specifying a local file named `myfile` that resides on the originating host. This local- file syntax is required when using the**uux** program in this way.

SEE ALSO

uux(1), uucp(1), uuto(1)

CAVEATS

Do not attempt to send binary files using the **dosusend** command. Use the straight **usend**, **uucp**, or the **uuto** command instead for this.

PATH TO

This program is currently located in:
`${LOCAL}/bin`
or
`/usr/add-on/local/bin`
on most systems. The program may also be in:
`${PCS}/bin`
on those systems that only have UUCP connectivity through the PCS system.

AUTHOR

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