requests. Use **lpstat -o** if you want to see all output requests rather than just your own. Requests are shown in the order they'll be printed:

```
$ lpstat -o
laserp-573  john  128865  Oct 6  11:27  on laserp
laserp-574  grace  82744  Oct 6  11:28
laserp-575  john   23347  Oct 6  11:35
$
```

The first entry shows that the request "laserp-573" is currently printing on *laserp*. The exact format and amount of information given about the printer queue may differ from system to system. If the printer queue is empty, **lpstat** says "No entries" or simply gives you back the shell prompt.

lpq gives slightly different information than **lpstat -o**:

```
$ lpq
laserp is ready and printing
Rank   Owner      Job  Files                 Total Size
active john       573  report.ps             128865 bytes
1st    grace      574  ch03.ps ch04.ps       82744 bytes
2nd    john       575  standard input        23347 bytes
$
```

The first line displays the printer status. If the printer is disabled or out of paper, you may see different messages on this first line. The "active" job, the one being printed, is listed first. The "Job" number is like the **lpstat** request ID. To specify another printer, add the **-P** option (Table 4-2).

cancel and lprm

cancel terminates a printing request from the **lp** program. **lprm** terminates **lpr** requests. You can specify either the ID of the request (displayed by **lp** or **lpq**) or the name of the printer.

If you don't have the request ID, get it from **lpstat** or **lpq**. Then use **cancel** or **lprm**. Specifying the request ID cancels the request, even if it is currently printing:

```
$ cancel laserp-575
request "laserp-575" cancelled
```

To cancel whatever request is currently printing, regardless of its ID, simply enter **cancel** and the printer name:

```
$ cancel laserp
request "laserp-573" cancelled
```