Your Linux (or other) system may also have the MTOOLS utilities. These give you Windows-like (actually, DOS-like) programs that interoperate with the Unix-like system. For example, we can put a Windows floppy disk in the A: drive and then copy a file named *summary.txt* into our current directory (.) by entering:

```
$ mcopy a:summary.txt .
Copying summary.txt
$
```

The **mcopy -t** option translates the end-of-line characters in plain-text files from the Windows format to the Unix format or vice versa. In general, *don't* use **-t** unless you're sure that you need to translate end-of-line characters. A local expert should be able to tell you about translation, whether other filesystems are mounted or can be mounted, whether you have utilities like MTOOLS, and how to use them.

Printing Files

Before you print a file on a Unix system, you may want to reformat it to adjust the margins, highlight some words, and so on. Most files can also be printed without reformatting, but the raw printout may not look quite as nice.

Many versions of Unix include two powerful text formatters, **nroff** and **troff**. (There are also versions called **gnroff** and **groff**.) They are much too complex to describe here. Before we cover printing itself, let's look at a simple formatting program called **pr**.

pr

The **pr** program does minor formatting of files on the terminal screen or for a printer. For example, if you have a long list of names in a file, you can format it onscreen into two or more columns.

The syntax is:

pr *option(s) filename(s)*

pr changes the format of the file only on the screen or on the printed copy; it doesn't modify the original file. Table 4-1 lists some **pr** options.