NAME

cu – call UNIX

SYNOPSIS

cu telno [**−t**] [**−s** speed] [**−a** acu] [**−l** line]

DESCRIPTION

Cu calls up another UNIX system, a terminal, or possibly a non-UNIX system. It manages an interactive conversation with possible transfers of text files. *Telno* is the telephone number with minus signs at appropriate places for delays. The **−t** flag is used to dial out to a terminal. *Speed* gives the transmission speed (110, 134, 150, 300, 1200); 300 is the default value.

The **−a** and **−l** values may be used to specify pathnames for the ACU and communications line devices. They can be used to override the following two built-in choices:

> −a /dev/cua0 −l /dev/cul0

After making the connection, *cu* runs as two processes: the *send* process reads the standard input and passes most of it to the remote system; the *receive* process reads from the remote system and passes most data to the standard output. Lines beginning with "˜" have special meanings.

The *send* process interprets the following:

˜.	terminate the conversation.
˜EOT	terminate the conversation.
˜<*file*	send the contents of *file* to the remote system, as though typed at the terminal.
˜!	invoke an interactive Shell on the local system.
˜!cmd ...	run the command on the local system (via **sh −c**).
˜$cmd ...	run the command locally and send its output to the remote system.
˜% take from [to]	copy file "from" (on the remote system) to file "to" on the local system. If "to" is omitted, the "from" name is used both places.
˜% put from [to]	copy file "from" (on local system) to file "to" on remote system. If "to" is omitted, the "from" name is used both places.
˜˜**...**	send the line "˜**...**".

The *receive* process handles output diversions of the following form:

> ˜>[>][**:**]file
> zero or more lines to be written to the file
> ˜>

In any case, output is diverted (or appended, if ">>" is used) to the file. If "**:**" is used, the diversion is *silent,* i.e., it is written only to the file. If "**:**" is omitted, output is written both to the file and to the standard output. The trailing "˜>" terminates the diversion.

FILES

/dev/cua0
/dev/cul0
/dev/null

- 2 -

SEE ALSO

dh(IV), dn(IV), tty(IV), ln(I), ttys(V)

EXIT CODES

zero for normal exit, nonzero (various values) otherwise.

BUGS

The use of ˜**%put** requires *stty* and *cat* on the remote side. It also requires that the current erase and kill characters on the remote system be identical to the current ones on the local system. Backslashes are inserted at appropriate places.

The use of ˜**%take** requires the existence of *echo* and *tee* on the remote system. Also, **stty tabs** mode is required on the remote system if tabs are to be copied without expansion.

In order to use the **–a** and **–l** default values, the */dev/cua0* and */dev/cul0* special files must be linked (see *ln*(I)) to their respective devices. For example, one might link */dev/cua0* and */dev/cul0* to */dev/dn0* and */dev/ttyh,* respectively. Note that, for this example, */dev/ttyh* must be marked ''ignored'' in the */etc/ttys* file.