Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'termcap.5'

$ man termcap.5

TERMCAP(5)   Linux Programmer's Manual   TERMCAP(5)

NAME

   termcap - terminal capability database

DESCRIPTION

   The termcap database is an obsolete facility for describing the capabilities of character-

   cell terminals and printers. It is retained only for compatibility with old programs; new

   programs should use the terminfo(5) database and associated libraries.

   /etc/termcap is an ASCII file (the database master) that lists the capabilities of many

   different types of terminals. Programs can read termcap to find the particular escape

   codes needed to control the visual attributes of the terminal actually in use. (Other as?

   pects of the terminal are handled by stty(1).) The termcap database is indexed on the

   TERM environment variable.

   Termcap entries must be defined on a single logical line, with '\' used to suppress the

   newline. Fields are separated by ':'. The first field of each entry starts at the left-

   hand margin, and contains a list of names for the terminal, separated by '|'.

   The first subfield may (in BSD termcap entries from versions 4.3 and earlier) contain a

   short name consisting of two characters. This short name may consist of capital or small

   letters. In 4.4BSD, termcap entries this field is omitted.

   The second subfield (first, in the newer 4.4BSD format) contains the name used by the en?

   vironment variable TERM. It should be spelled in lowercase letters. Selectable hardware

   capabilities should be marked by appending a hyphen and a suffix to this name. See below

   for an example. Usual suffixes are w (more than 80 characters wide), am (automatic mar?

   gins), nam (no automatic margins), and rv (reverse video display). The third subfield

contains a long and descriptive name for this termcap entry.

Subsequent fields contain the terminal capabilities; any continued capability lines must be indented one tab from the left margin.

Although there is no defined order, it is suggested to write first boolean, then numeric, and then string capabilities, each sorted alphabetically without looking at lower or upper spelling. Capabilities of similar functions can be written in one line.

Example for:

Head line: vt|vt101|DEC VT 101 terminal in 80 character mode:\

Head line: Vt|vt101-w|DEC VT 101 terminal in (wide) 132 character mode:\

Boolean: :bs:\

Numeric: :co#80:\

String: :sr=\E[H:\

Boolean capabilities

5i   Printer will not echo on screen

am   Automatic margins which means automatic line wrap

bs   Control-H (8 dec.) performs a backspace

bw   Backspace on left margin wraps to previous line and right margin

da   Display retained above screen

db   Display retained below screen

eo   A space erases all characters at cursor position

es   Escape sequences and special characters work in status line

gn   Generic device

hc   This is a hardcopy terminal

HC   The cursor is hard to see when not on bottom line

hs   Has a status line

hz   Hazeltine bug, the terminal can not print tilde characters

in   Terminal inserts null bytes, not spaces, to fill whitespace

km   Terminal has a meta key

mi   Cursor movement works in insert mode

ms   Cursor movement works in standout/underline mode

NP   No pad character

NR   ti does not reverse te

nx   No padding, must use XON/XOFF

os   Terminal can overstrike

ul   Terminal underlines although it can not overstrike

xb   Beehive glitch, f1 sends ESCAPE, f2 sends ^C

xn   Newline/wraparound glitch

xo   Terminal uses xon/xoff protocol

xs   Text typed over standout text will be displayed in standout

xt   Teleray glitch, destructive tabs and odd standout mode

Numeric capabilities

co   Number of columns

dB   Delay in milliseconds for backspace on hardcopy terminals

dC   Delay in milliseconds for carriage return on hardcopy terminals

dF   Delay in milliseconds for form feed on hardcopy terminals

dN   Delay in milliseconds for new line on hardcopy terminals

dT   Delay in milliseconds for tabulator stop on hardcopy terminals

dV   Delay in milliseconds for vertical tabulator stop on

     hardcopy terminals

it   Difference between tab positions

lh   Height of soft labels

lm   Lines of memory

lw   Width of soft labels

li   Number of lines

Nl   Number of soft labels

pb   Lowest baud rate which needs padding

sg   Standout glitch

ug   Underline glitch

vt   virtual terminal number

ws   Width of status line if different from screen width

String capabilities

!1   shifted save key

!2   shifted suspend key

!3   shifted undo key

#1   shifted help key

#2   shifted home key

#3   shifted input key

#4   shifted cursor left key

%0   redo key

%1   help key

%2   mark key

%3   message key

%4   move key

%5   next-object key

%6   open key

%7   options key

%8   previous-object key

%9   print key

%a   shifted message key

%b   shifted move key

%c   shifted next key

%d   shifted options key

%e   shifted previous key

%f   shifted print key

%g   shifted redo key

%h   shifted replace key

%i   shifted cursor right key

%j   shifted resume key

&0   shifted cancel key

&1   reference key

&2   refresh key

&3   replace key

&4   restart key

&5   resume key

&6   save key

&7   suspend key

&8   undo key

&9   shifted begin key

*0   shifted find key

*1 shifted command key

*2 shifted copy key

*3 shifted create key

*4 shifted delete character

*5 shifted delete line

*6 select key

*7 shifted end key

*8 shifted clear line key

*9 shifted exit key

@0 find key

@1 begin key

@2 cancel key

@3 close key

@4 command key

@5 copy key

@6 create key

@7 end key

@8 enter/send key

@9 exit key

al   Insert one line

AL   Insert %1 lines

ac   Pairs of block graphic characters to map alternate character set

ae   End alternative character set

as   Start alternative character set for block graphic characters

bc   Backspace, if not ^H

bl   Audio bell

bt   Move to previous tab stop

cb   Clear from beginning of line to cursor

cc   Dummy command character

cd   Clear to end of screen

ce   Clear to end of line

ch   Move cursor horizontally only to column %1

cl   Clear screen and cursor home

cm Cursor move to row %1 and column %2 (on screen)

CM Move cursor to row %1 and column %2 (in memory)

cr Carriage return

cs Scroll region from line %1 to %2

ct Clear tabs

cv Move cursor vertically only to line %1

dc Delete one character

DC Delete %1 characters

dl Delete one line

DL Delete %1 lines

dm Begin delete mode

do Cursor down one line

DO Cursor down #1 lines

ds Disable status line

eA Enable alternate character set

ec Erase %1 characters starting at cursor

ed End delete mode

ei End insert mode

ff Formfeed character on hardcopy terminals

fs Return character to its position before going to status line

F1 The string sent by function key f11

F2 The string sent by function key f12

F3 The string sent by function key f13

... ...

F9 The string sent by function key f19

FA The string sent by function key f20

FB The string sent by function key f21

... ...

FZ The string sent by function key f45

Fa The string sent by function key f46

Fb The string sent by function key f47

... ...

Fr The string sent by function key f63

hd   Move cursor a half line down

ho   Cursor home

hu   Move cursor a half line up

i1   Initialization string 1 at login

i3   Initialization string 3 at login

is   Initialization string 2 at login

ic   Insert one character

IC   Insert %1 characters

if   Initialization file

im   Begin insert mode

ip   Insert pad time and needed special characters after insert

iP   Initialization program

K1   upper left key on keypad

K2   center key on keypad

K3   upper right key on keypad

K4   bottom left key on keypad

K5   bottom right key on keypad

k0   Function key 0

k1   Function key 1

k2   Function key 2

k3   Function key 3

k4   Function key 4

k5   Function key 5

k6   Function key 6

k7   Function key 7

k8   Function key 8

k9   Function key 9

k;   Function key 10

ka   Clear all tabs key

kA   Insert line key

kb   Backspace key

kB   Back tab stop

kC   Clear screen key

kd   Cursor down key

kD   Key for delete character under cursor

ke   turn keypad off

kE   Key for clear to end of line

kF   Key for scrolling forward/down

kh   Cursor home key

kH   Cursor hown down key

kI   Insert character/Insert mode key

kl   Cursor left key

kL   Key for delete line

kM   Key for exit insert mode

kN   Key for next page

kP   Key for previous page

kr   Cursor right key

kR   Key for scrolling backward/up

ks   Turn keypad on

kS   Clear to end of screen key

kt   Clear this tab key

kT   Set tab here key

ku   Cursor up key

l0   Label of zeroth function key, if not f0

l1   Label of first function key, if not f1

l2   Label of first function key, if not f2

...   ...

la   Label of tenth function key, if not f10

le   Cursor left one character

ll   Move cursor to lower left corner

LE   Cursor left %1 characters

LF   Turn soft labels off

LO   Turn soft labels on

mb   Start blinking

MC   Clear soft margins

md   Start bold mode

me   End all mode like so, us, mb, md, and mr

mh   Start half bright mode

mk   Dark mode (Characters invisible)

ML   Set left soft margin

mm   Put terminal in meta mode

mo   Put terminal out of meta mode

mp   Turn on protected attribute

mr   Start reverse mode

MR   Set right soft margin

nd   Cursor right one character

nw   Carriage return command

pc   Padding character

pf   Turn printer off

pk   Program key %1 to send string %2 as if typed by user

pl   Program key %1 to execute string %2 in local mode

pn   Program soft label %1 to show string %2

po   Turn the printer on

pO   Turn the printer on for %1 (<256) bytes

ps   Print screen contents on printer

px   Program key %1 to send string %2 to computer

r1   Reset string 1 to set terminal to sane modes

r2   Reset string 2 to set terminal to sane modes

r3   Reset string 3 to set terminal to sane modes

RA   disable automatic margins

rc   Restore saved cursor position

rf   Reset string filename

RF   Request for input from terminal

RI   Cursor right %1 characters

rp   Repeat character %1 for %2 times

rP   Padding after character sent in replace mode

rs   Reset string

RX   Turn off XON/XOFF flow control

sa   Set %1 %2 %3 %4 %5 %6 %7 %8 %9 attributes

SA   enable automatic margins

sc   Save cursor position

se   End standout mode

sf   Normal scroll one line

SF   Normal scroll %1 lines

so   Start standout mode

sr   Reverse scroll

SR   scroll back %1 lines

st   Set tabulator stop in all rows at current column

SX   Turn on XON/XOFF flow control

ta   move to next hardware tab

tc   Read in terminal description from another entry

te   End program that uses cursor motion

ti   Begin program that uses cursor motion

ts   Move cursor to column %1 of status line

uc   Underline character under cursor and move cursor right

ue   End underlining

up   Cursor up one line

UP   Cursor up %1 lines

us   Start underlining

vb   Visible bell

ve   Normal cursor visible

vi   Cursor invisible

vs   Standout cursor

wi   Set window from line %1 to %2 and column %3 to %4

XF   XOFF character if not ^S

There are several ways of defining the control codes for string capabilities:

Every normal character represents itself, except '^', '\', and '%'.

A ^x means Control-x. Control-A equals 1 decimal.

\x means a special code. x can be one of the following characters:

    E Escape (27)

    n Linefeed (10)

    r Carriage return (13)

t Tabulation (9)

b Backspace (8)

f Form feed (12)

0 Null character. A \xxx specifies the octal character xxx.

i   Increments parameters by one.

r   Single parameter capability

+   Add value of next character to this parameter and do binary output

2   Do ASCII output of this parameter with a field with of 2

d   Do ASCII output of this parameter with a field with of 3

%   Print a '%'

If you use binary output, then you should avoid the null character ('\0') because it ter?

minates the string. You should reset tabulator expansion if a tabulator can be the binary

output of a parameter.

Warning:

    The above metacharacters for parameters may be wrong: they document Minix termcap

    which may not be compatible with Linux termcap.

The block graphic characters can be specified by three string capabilities:

as   start the alternative charset

ae   end the alternative charset

ac   pairs of characters. The first character is the name of the block graphic symbol

    and the second characters is its definition.

The following names are available:

+   right arrow (>)

,   left arrow (<)

.   down arrow (v)

0   full square (#)

I   lantern (#)

-   upper arrow (^)

'   rhombus (+)

a   chess board (:)

f   degree (')

g   plus-minus (#)

h   square (#)

j   right bottom corner (+)

k   right upper corner (+)

l   left upper corner (+)

m   left bottom corner (+)

n   cross (+)

o   upper horizontal line (-)

q   middle horizontal line (-)

s   bottom horizontal line (_)

t   left tee (+)

u   right tee (+)

v   bottom tee (+)

w   normal tee (+)

x   vertical line (|)

~   paragraph (???)

The values in parentheses are suggested defaults which are used by the curses library, if

the capabilities are missing.

SEE ALSO

ncurses(3), termcap(3), terminfo(5)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the

project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be

found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.

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