



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'agetty.8'

C:\>man agetty.8

AGETTY(8) System Administration AGETTY(8)

NAME

agetty - alternative Linux getty

SYNOPSIS

agetty [options] port [baud_rate...] [term]

DESCRIPTION

agetty opens a tty port, prompts for a login name and invokes the /bin/login command. It is normally invoked by init(8).

agetty has several non-standard features that are useful for hardwired and for dial-in lines:

- ? Adapts the tty settings to parity bits and to erase, kill, end-of-line and uppercase characters when it reads a login name. The program can handle 7-bit characters with even, odd, none or space parity, and 8-bit characters with no parity. The following special characters are recognized: Control-U (kill); DEL and backspace (erase); carriage return and line feed (end of line). See also the --erase-chars and --kill-chars options.
- ? Optionally deduces the baud rate from the CONNECT messages produced by Hayes(tm)-compatible modems.
- ? Optionally does not hang up when it is given an already opened line (useful for call-back applications).
- ? Optionally does not display the contents of the /etc/issue file.
- ? Optionally displays an alternative issue file or directory instead of

/etc/issue or /etc/issue.d.

- ? Optionally does not ask for a login name.
- ? Optionally invokes a non-standard login program instead of /bin/login.
- ? Optionally turns on hardware flow control.
- ? Optionally forces the line to be local with no need for carrier detect.

This program does not use the /etc/gettydefs (System V) or /etc/gettytab (SunOS 4) files.

ARGUMENTS

port A path name relative to the /dev directory. If a "-" is specified,agetty assumes that its standard input is already connected to a tty port and that a connection to a remote user has already been established.

Under System V, a "-" port argument should be preceded by a "--".

baud_rate,...

A comma-separated list of one or more baud rates. Each time agetty receives a BREAK character it advances through the list, which is treated as if it were circular.

Baud rates should be specified in descending order, so that the null character (Ctrl-@) can also be used for baud-rate switching.

This argument is optional and unnecessary for virtual terminals.

The default for serial terminals is keep the current baud rate (see --keep-baud) and if unsuccessful then default to '9600'.

term The value to be used for the TERM environment variable. This overrides whatever init(8) may have set, and is inherited by login and the shell.

The default is 'vt100', or 'linux' for Linux on a virtual terminal, or 'hurd' for GNU Hurd on a virtual terminal.

OPTIONS

-8, --8bits

Assume that the tty is 8-bit clean, hence disable parity detection.

-a, --autologin username

Automatically log in the specified user without asking for a username or password. Using this option causes an -f username option and argument to be added to the /bin/login command line. See --login-options, which can be used to modify this option's behavior.

Note that `--autologin` may affect the way how `agetty` initializes the serial line, because on auto-login `agetty` does not read from the line and it has no opportunity to optimize the line setting.

`-c, --noreset`

Do not reset terminal cflags (control modes). See `termios(3)` for more details.

`-E, --remote`

Typically the `login(1)` command is given a remote hostname when called by something such as `telnetd(8)`. This option allows `agetty` to pass what it is using for a hostname to `login(1)` for use in `utmp(5)`. See `--host`, `login(1)`, and `utmp(5)`.

If the `--host fakehost` option is given, then an `-h fakehost` option and argument are added to the `/bin/login` command line.

If the `--nohostname` option is given, then an `-H` option is added to the `/bin/login` command line.

See `--login-options`.

`-f, --issue-file file|directory`

Display the contents of file instead of `/etc/issue`. If the specified path is a directory then displays all files with `.issue` file extension in version-sort order from the directory. This allows custom messages to be displayed on different terminals. The `--noissue` option will override this option.

`-h, --flow-control`

Enable hardware (RTS/CTS) flow control. It is left up to the application to disable software (XON/XOFF) flow protocol where appropriate.

`-H, --host fakehost`

Write the specified fakehost into the `utmp` file. Normally, no login host is given, since `agetty` is used for local hardwired connections and consoles. However, this option can be useful for identifying terminal concentrators and the like.

`-i, --noissue`

Do not display the contents of `/etc/issue` (or other) before writing the login prompt. Terminals or communications hardware may become confused when

receiving lots of text at the wrong baud rate; dial-up scripts may fail if the login prompt is preceded by too much text.

-I, --init-string initstring

Set an initial string to be sent to the tty or modem before sending anything else. This may be used to initialize a modem. Non-printable characters may be sent by writing their octal code preceded by a backslash (\). For example, to send a linefeed character (ASCII 10, octal 012), write \012.

-J, --noclear

Do not clear the screen before prompting for the login name. By default the screen is cleared.

-I, --login-program login_program

Invoke the specified login_program instead of /bin/login. This allows the use of a non-standard login program. Such a program could, for example, ask for a dial-up password or use a different password file. See --login-options.

-L, --local-line[=mode]

Control the CLOCAL line flag. The optional mode argument is 'auto', 'always' or 'never'. If the mode argument is omitted, then the default is 'always'. If the --local-line option is not given at all, then the default is 'auto'.

always Forces the line to be a local line with no need for carrier detect.

This can be useful when you have a locally attached terminal where the serial line does not set the carrier-detect signal.

never Explicitly clears the CLOCAL flag from the line setting and the carrier-detect signal is expected on the line.

auto Theagetty default. Does not modify the CLOCAL setting and follows the setting enabled by the kernel.

-m, --extract-baud

Try to extract the baud rate from the CONNECT status message produced by Hayes(tm)-compatible modems. These status messages are of the form: "<junk><speed><junk>".agetty assumes that the modem emits its status message at the same speed as specified with (the first) baud_rate value on the command line.

Since the `--extract-baud` feature may fail on heavily-loaded systems, you still should enable BREAK processing by enumerating all expected baud rates on the command line.

`--list-speeds`

Display supported baud rates. These are determined at compilation time.

`-n, --skip-login`

Do not prompt the user for a login name. This can be used in connection with the `--login-program` option to invoke a non-standard login process such as a BBS system. Note that with the `--skip-login` option, `agetty` gets no input from the user who logs in and therefore will not be able to figure out parity, character size, and newline processing of the connection. It defaults to space parity, 7 bit characters, and ASCII CR (13) end-of-line character. Beware that the program that `agetty` starts (usually `/bin/login`) is run as root.

`-N, --nonewline`

Do not print a newline before writing out `/etc/issue`.

`-o, --login-options "login_options"`

Options and arguments that are passed to `login(1)`. Where `\u` is replaced by the login name. For example:

```
--login-options '-h darkstar -- \u'
```

See `--autologin`, `--login-program` and `--remote`.

Please read the SECURITY NOTICE below before using this option.

`-p, --login-pause`

Wait for any key before dropping to the login prompt. Can be combined with `--autologin` to save memory by lazily spawning shells.

`-r, --chroot directory`

Change root to the specified directory.

`-R, --hangup`

Call `vhangup()` to do a virtual hangup of the specified terminal.

`-s, --keep-baud`

Try to keep the existing baud rate. The baud rates from the command line are used when `agetty` receives a BREAK character.

`-t, --timeout timeout`

Terminate if no user name could be read within timeout seconds. Use of this option with hardwired terminal lines is not recommended.

`-U, --detect-case`

Turn on support for detecting an uppercase-only terminal. This setting will detect a login name containing only capitals as indicating an uppercase-only terminal and turn on some upper-to-lower case conversions. Note that this has no support for any Unicode characters.

`-w, --wait-cr`

Wait for the user or the modem to send a carriage-return or a linefeed character before sending the `/etc/issue` file (or others) and the login prompt.

This is useful with the `--init-string` option.

`--nohints`

Do not print hints about Num, Caps and Scroll Locks.

`--nohostname`

By default the hostname will be printed. With this option enabled, no hostname at all will be shown.

`--long-hostname`

By default the hostname is only printed until the first dot. With this option enabled, the fully qualified hostname by `gethostname(3P)` or (if not found) by `getaddrinfo(3)` is shown.

`--erase-chars string`

This option specifies additional characters that should be interpreted as a backspace ("ignore the previous character") when the user types the login name. The default additional `?erase?` has been `?#?`, but since util-linux 2.23 no additional erase characters are enabled by default.

`--kill-chars string`

This option specifies additional characters that should be interpreted as a kill ("ignore all previous characters") when the user types the login name. The default additional `?kill?` has been `?@?`, but since util-linux 2.23 no additional kill characters are enabled by default.

`--chdir directory`

Change directory before the login.

`--delay number`

Sleep seconds before open tty.

--nice number

Run login with this priority.

--reload

Ask all running agetty instances to reload and update their displayed prompts, if the user has not yet commenced logging in. After doing so the command will exit. This feature might be unsupported on systems without Linux inotify(7).

--version

Display version information and exit.

--help Display help text and exit.

EXAMPLES

This section shows examples for the process field of an entry in the /etc/inittab file. You'll have to prepend appropriate values for the other fields. See init? tab(5) for more details.

For a hardwired line or a console tty:

```
/sbin/agetty 9600 ttyS1
```

For a directly connected terminal without proper carrier-detect wiring (try this if your terminal just sleeps instead of giving you a password: prompt):

```
/sbin/agetty --local-line 9600 ttyS1 vt100
```

For an old-style dial-in line with a 9600/2400/1200 baud modem:

```
/sbin/agetty --extract-baud --timeout 60 ttyS1 9600,2400,1200
```

For a Hayes modem with a fixed 115200 bps interface to the machine (the example init string turns off modem echo and result codes, makes modem/computer DCD track modem/modem DCD, makes a DTR drop cause a disconnection, and turns on auto-answer after 1 ring):

```
/sbin/agetty --wait-cr --init-string 'ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1 15' 115200 ttyS1
```

SECURITY NOTICE

If you use the --login-program and --login-options options, be aware that a malicious user may try to enter lognames with embedded options, which then get passed to the used login program. Agetty does check for a leading "-" and makes sure the logname gets passed as one parameter (so embedded spaces will not create yet another parameter), but depending on how the login binary parses the command line

that might not be sufficient. Check that the used login program cannot be abused this way.

Some programs use "--" to indicate that the rest of the commandline should not be interpreted as options. Use this feature if available by passing "--" before the username gets passed by \u.

ISSUE FILES

The default issue file is /etc/issue. If the file exists thenagetty also checks for /etc/issue.d directory. The directory is optional extension to the default issue file and content of the directory is printed after /etc/issue content. If the /etc/issue does not exist than the directory is ignored. All files with .issue extension from the directory are printed in version-sort order. The directory allow to maintain 3rd-party messages independently on the primary system /etc/issue file. The default path maybe overridden by --issue-file option. In this case specified path has to be file or directory and the default /etc/issue as well as /etc/issue.d are ignored.

The issue files may contain certain escape codes to display the system name, date, time etcetera. All escape codes consist of a backslash (\) immediately followed by one of the characters listed below.

4 or 4{interface}

Insert the IPv4 address of the specified network interface (for example: \4{eth0}). If the interface argument is not specified, then select the first fully configured (UP, non-LOCALBACK, RUNNING) interface. If not any configured interface is found, fall back to the IP address of the machine's hostname.

6 or 6{interface}

The same as \4 but for IPv6.

b Insert the baudrate of the current line.

d Insert the current date.

e or e{name}

Translate the human-readable name to an escape sequence and insert it (for example: \e{red}Alert text.\e{reset}). If the name argument is not specified, then insert \033. The currently supported names are: black, blink, blue, bold, brown, cyan, darkgray, gray, green, halfbright, lightblue,

lightcyan, lightgray, lightgreen, lightmagenta, lightred, magenta, red, re?
set, reverse, and yellow. All unknown names are silently ignored.

s Insert the system name (the name of the operating system). Same as 'uname
-s'. See also the \S escape code.

S or S{VARIABLE}

Insert the VARIABLE data from /etc/os-release. If this file does not exist
then fall back to /usr/lib/os-release. If the VARIABLE argument is not
specified, then use PRETTY_NAME from the file or the system name (see \s).
This escape code allows to keep /etc/issue distribution and release indepen?
dent. Note that \S{ANSI_COLOR} is converted to the real terminal escape se?
quence.

l Insert the name of the current tty line.

m Insert the architecture identifier of the machine. Same as 'uname -m'.

n Insert the nodename of the machine, also known as the hostname. Same as
'uname -n'.

o Insert the NIS domainname of the machine. Same as 'hostname -d'.

O Insert the DNS domainname of the machine.

r Insert the release number of the OS. Same as 'uname -r'.

t Insert the current time.

u Insert the number of current users logged in.

U Insert the string "1 user" or "<n> users" where <n> is the number of current
users logged in.

v Insert the version of the OS, that is, the build-date and such.

An example. On my system, the following /etc/issue file:

```
This is \n.\o (\s \m \r) \t
```

displays as:

```
This is thingol.orcan.dk (Linux i386 1.1.9) 18:29:30
```

FILES

/var/run/utmp

the system status file.

/etc/issue

printed before the login prompt.

/etc/os-release /usr/lib/os-release

operating system identification data.

/dev/console

problem reports (if syslog(3) is not used).

/etc/inittab

init(8) configuration file for SysV-style init daemon.

BUGS

The baud-rate detection feature (the `--extract-baud` option) requires that `agetty` be scheduled soon enough after completion of a dial-in call (within 30 ms with modems that talk at 2400 baud). For robustness, always use the `--extract-baud` option in combination with a multiple baud rate command-line argument, so that BREAK processing is enabled.

The text in the `/etc/issue` file (or other) and the login prompt are always output with 7-bit characters and space parity.

The baud-rate detection feature (the `--extract-baud` option) requires that the modem emits its status message after raising the DCD line.

DIAGNOSTICS

Depending on how the program was configured, all diagnostics are written to the console device or reported via the syslog(3) facility. Error messages are produced if the port argument does not specify a terminal device; if there is no `utmp` entry for the current process (System V only); and so on.

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AVAILABILITY

The `agetty` command is part of the `util-linux` package and is available from <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>.

util-linux

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AGETTY(8)