



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'rmt.8'***

**C:\>man rmt.8**

RMT(8) GNU TAR Manual RMT(8)

### NAME

rmt - remote magnetic tape server

### SYNOPSIS

rmt

### DESCRIPTION

Rmt provides remote access to files and devices for tar(1), cpio(1), and similar backup utilities. It is normally called by running rsh(1) or ssh(1) to the remote machine, optionally using a different login name if one is supplied.

The calling program communicates with rmt by sending requests on its standard input and reading replies from the standard output. A request consists of a request letter followed by an argument (if required) and a newline character. Additional data, if any, are sent after the newline. On success, rmt returns

Anumber\n

where number is an ASCII representation of a decimal return code. Additional data are returned after this line. On error, the following response is returned:

Eerrno\nerror-message\n

where errno is one of the system error codes, as described in errno(3), and error-message is a one-line human-readable description of the error, as printed by perror(3).

Available commands and possible responses are discussed in detail in the subsequent section.

## COMMANDS

Odevice\nflags\n

Opens the device with given flags. If a device had already been opened, it is closed before opening the new one.

Arguments

device The name of the device to open.

flags Flags for open(2): a decimal number, or any valid O\_\* constant from fcntl.h (the initial O\_ may be omitted), or a bitwise or (using |) of any number of these, e.g.:

576

64|512

CREAT|TRUNC

In addition, a combined form is also allowed, i.e. a decimal mode followed by its symbolic representation. In this case the symbolic representation is given preference.

Reply

A0\n on success.

Extensions

BSD version allows only decimal number as flags.

C[device]\n

Close the currently open device.

Arguments

Any arguments are silently ignored.

Reply

A0\n on success.

Lwhence\noffset\n

Performs an lseek(2) on the currently open device with the specified parameters.

Arguments

whence Where to measure offset from. Valid values are:

0, SET, SEEK\_SET seek from the file beginning

1, CUR, SEEK\_CUR seek from the current location

2, END, SEEK\_END seek from the file end

Reply

Aoffset\n on success. The offset is the new offset in file.

Extensions

BSD version allows only 0,1,2 as whence.

Rcount\n

Read count bytes of data from the current device.

Arguments

count number of bytes to read.

Reply

On success:

Ardcount\n

followed by rdcoun bytes of data read from the device.

Wcount\n

Writes data onto the current device. The command is followed by count bytes of input data.

Arguments

count Number of bytes to write.

Reply

On success: Awrcoun\n, where wrcount is the number of bytes actually written.

lopcode\nncoun\n

Perform a MTIOCOP ioctl(2) command with the specified parameters.

Arguments

opcode MTIOCOP operation code.

count mt\_count.

Reply

On success: A0\n.

S\n Returns the status of the currently open device, as obtained from a MTIOCGET ioctl(2) call.

Arguments

None

Reply

On success: Acount\n followed by count bytes of data.

## SEE ALSO

tar(1).

## BUGS

Using this utility as a general-purpose remote file access tool is discouraged.

## BUG REPORTS

Report bugs to <bug-tar@gnu.org>.

## HISTORY

The rmt command appeared in 4.2BSD. The GNU rmt is written from scratch, using the BSD specification.

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RMT

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