



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'tput.1'

C:\>man tput.1

tput(1) General Commands Manual tput(1)

NAME

tput, reset - initialize a terminal or query terminfo database

SYNOPSIS

tput [-Ttype] capname [parameters]

tput [-Ttype] [-x] clear

tput [-Ttype] init

tput [-Ttype] reset

tput [-Ttype] longname

tput -S <<

tput -V

DESCRIPTION

The tput utility uses the terminfo database to make the values of terminal-dependent capabilities and information available to the shell (see sh(1)), to initialize or reset the terminal, or return the long name of the requested terminal type. The result depends upon the capability's type:

string

tput writes the string to the standard output. No trailing newline is supplied.

integer

integer

tput writes the decimal value to the standard output, with a trailing newline.

line.

boolean

tput simply sets the exit code (0 for TRUE if the terminal has the capability, 1 for FALSE if it does not), and writes nothing to the standard output.

Before using a value returned on the standard output, the application should test the exit code (e.g., \$?, see `sh(1)`) to be sure it is 0. (See the EXIT CODES and DIAGNOSTICS sections.) For a complete list of capabilities and the capname associated with each, see `terminfo(5)`.

Options

`-S` allows more than one capability per invocation of `tput`. The capabilities must be passed to `tput` from the standard input instead of from the command line (see example). Only one capname is allowed per line. The `-S` option changes the meaning of the 0 and 1 boolean and string exit codes (see the EXIT CODES section).

Because some capabilities may use string parameters rather than numbers, `tput` uses a table and the presence of parameters in its input to decide whether to use `tparam(3X)`, and how to interpret the parameters.

`-Ttype` indicates the type of terminal. Normally this option is unnecessary, because the default is taken from the environment variable `TERM`. If `-T` is specified, then the shell variables `LINES` and `COLUMNS` will also be ignored.

`-V` reports the version of `ncurses` which was used in this program, and exits.

`-x` do not attempt to clear the terminal's scrollbar buffer using the extended `?E3?` capability.

Commands

A few commands (`init`, `reset` and `longname`) are special; they are defined by the `tput` program. The others are the names of capabilities from the terminal database (see `terminfo(5)` for a list). Although `init` and `reset` resemble capability names, `tput` uses several capabilities to perform these special functions.

capname

indicates the capability from the terminal database.

If the capability is a string that takes parameters, the arguments following the capability will be used as parameters for the string.

Most parameters are numbers. Only a few terminal capabilities require

string parameters; tput uses a table to decide which to pass as strings.

Normally tput uses tparm(3X) to perform the substitution. If no parameters are given for the capability, tput writes the string without performing the substitution.

init If the terminal database is present and an entry for the user's terminal exists (see -Ttype, above), the following will occur:

(1) first, tput retrieves the current terminal mode settings for your terminal.

It does this by successively testing

? the standard error,

? standard output,

? standard input and

? ultimately /dev/tty?

to obtain terminal settings. Having retrieved these settings, tput re-

members which file descriptor to use when updating settings.

(2) if the window size cannot be obtained from the operating system, but the terminal description (or environment, e.g., LINES and COLUMNS variables specify this), update the operating system's notion of the window size.

(3) the terminal modes will be updated:

? any delays (e.g., newline) specified in the entry will be set in the tty driver,

? tabs expansion will be turned on or off according to the specification in the entry, and

? if tabs are not expanded, standard tabs will be set (every 8 spaces).

(4) if present, the terminal's initialization strings will be output as de-

tailed in the terminfo(5) section on Tabs and Initialization,

(5) output is flushed.

If an entry does not contain the information needed for any of these activities, that activity will silently be skipped.

reset This is similar to init, with two differences:

(1) before any other initialization, the terminal modes will be reset to a

?sane? state:

- ? set cooked and echo modes,
- ? turn off cbreak and raw modes,
- ? turn on newline translation and
- ? reset any unset special characters to their default values

(2) Instead of putting out initialization strings, the terminal's reset strings will be output if present (rs1, rs2, rs3, rf). If the reset strings are not present, but initialization strings are, the initialization strings will be output.

Otherwise, reset acts identically to init.

longname

If the terminal database is present and an entry for the user's terminal exists (see -Ttype above), then the long name of the terminal will be put out. The long name is the last name in the first line of the terminal's description in the terminfo database [see term(5)].

Aliases

tput handles the clear, init and reset commands specially: it allows for the possibility that it is invoked by a link with those names.

If tput is invoked by a link named reset, this has the same effect as tput reset.

The tset(1) utility also treats a link named reset specially.

Before ncurses 6.1, the two utilities were different from each other:

- ? tset utility reset the terminal modes and special characters (not done with tput).
- ? On the other hand, tset's repertoire of terminal capabilities for resetting the terminal was more limited, i.e., only reset_1string, reset_2string and reset_file in contrast to the tab-stops and margins which are set by this utility.
- ? The reset program is usually an alias for tset, because of this difference with resetting terminal modes and special characters.

With the changes made for ncurses 6.1, the reset feature of the two programs is (mostly) the same. A few differences remain:

- ? The tset program waits one second when resetting, in case it happens to be a hardware terminal.
- ? The two programs write the terminal initialization strings to different streams

(i.e., the standard error for tset and the standard output for tput).

Note: although these programs write to different streams, redirecting their output to a file will capture only part of their actions. The changes to the terminal modes are not affected by redirecting the output.

If tput is invoked by a link named init, this has the same effect as tput init.

Again, you are less likely to use that link because another program named init has a more well-established use.

Terminal Size

Besides the special commands (e.g., clear), tput treats certain terminfo capabilities specially: lines and columns. tput calls `setupterm(3X)` to obtain the terminal size:

- ? first, it gets the size from the terminal database (which generally is not provided for terminal emulators which do not have a fixed window size)
- ? then it asks the operating system for the terminal's size (which generally works, unless connecting via a serial line which does not support NAWS: negotiations about window size).
- ? finally, it inspects the environment variables `LINES` and `COLUMNS` which may override the terminal size.

If the `-T` option is given tput ignores the environment variables by calling `use_tioctl(TRUE)`, relying upon the operating system (or finally, the terminal database).

EXAMPLES

`tput init`

Initialize the terminal according to the type of terminal in the environmental variable `TERM`. This command should be included in everyone's `.profile` after the environmental variable `TERM` has been exported, as illustrated on the `profile(5)` manual page.

`tput -T5620 reset`

Reset an AT&T 5620 terminal, overriding the type of terminal in the environmental variable `TERM`.

`tput cup 0 0`

Send the sequence to move the cursor to row 0, column 0 (the upper left corner of the screen, usually known as the `?home?` cursor position).

`tput clear`

Echo the clear-screen sequence for the current terminal.

```
tput cols
```

Print the number of columns for the current terminal.

```
tput -T450 cols
```

Print the number of columns for the 450 terminal.

```
bold=`tput smso` offbold=`tput rmso`
```

Set the shell variables `bold`, to begin stand-out mode sequence, and `offbold`, to end standout mode sequence, for the current terminal. This might be followed by a prompt: `echo "${bold}Please type in your name: ${offbold}\c"`

```
tput hc
```

Set exit code to indicate if the current terminal is a hard copy terminal.

```
tput cup 23 4
```

Send the sequence to move the cursor to row 23, column 4.

```
tput cup
```

Send the terminfo string for cursor-movement, with no parameters substituted.

```
tput longname
```

Print the long name from the terminfo database for the type of terminal specified in the environmental variable `TERM`.

```
tput -S <<!
```

```
> clear
```

```
> cup 10 10
```

```
> bold
```

```
> !
```

This example shows `tput` processing several capabilities in one invocation. It clears the screen, moves the cursor to position 10, 10 and turns on bold (extra bright) mode. The list is terminated by an exclamation mark (!) on a line by itself.

FILES

`/etc/terminfo`

compiled terminal description database

`/usr/share/tabset/*`

tab settings for some terminals, in a format appropriate to be output to the terminal (escape sequences that set margins and tabs); for more information,

see the Tabs and Initialization, section of terminfo(5)

EXIT CODES

If the -S option is used, tput checks for errors from each line, and if any errors are found, will set the exit code to 4 plus the number of lines with errors. If no errors are found, the exit code is 0. No indication of which line failed can be given so exit code 1 will never appear. Exit codes 2, 3, and 4 retain their usual interpretation. If the -S option is not used, the exit code depends on the type of capname:

boolean

a value of 0 is set for TRUE and 1 for FALSE.

string a value of 0 is set if the capname is defined for this terminal type (the value of capname is returned on standard output); a value of 1 is set if capname is not defined for this terminal type (nothing is written to standard output).

integer

a value of 0 is always set, whether or not capname is defined for this terminal type. To determine if capname is defined for this terminal type, the user must test the value written to standard output. A value of -1 means that capname is not defined for this terminal type.

other reset or init may fail to find their respective files. In that case, the exit code is set to 4 + errno.

Any other exit code indicates an error; see the DIAGNOSTICS section.

DIAGNOSTICS

tput prints the following error messages and sets the corresponding exit codes.

exit code error message

??

0 (capname is a numeric variable that is not specified in the terminfo(5) database for this terminal type, e.g. tput -T450 lines and tput -T2621 xmc)

- 1 no error message is printed, see the EXIT CODES section.
- 2 usage error
- 3 unknown terminal type or no terminfo database
- 4 unknown terminfo capability capname

errors.

Until changes made after ncurses 6.0, tput did not modify terminal modes. tput now uses a similar scheme, using functions shared with tset (and ultimately based on the 4.4BSD tset). If it is not able to open a terminal, e.g., when running in cron, tput will return an error.

? AT&T tput guesses the type of its capname operands by seeing if all of the characters are numeric, or not.

Most implementations which provide support for capname operands use the tparm function to expand parameters in it. That function expects a mixture of numeric and string parameters, requiring tput to know which type to use.

This implementation uses a table to determine the parameter types for the standard capname operands, and an internal library function to analyze nonstandard capname operands.

This implementation (unlike others) can accept both termcap and terminfo names for the capname feature, if termcap support is compiled in. However, the predefined termcap and terminfo names have two ambiguities in this case (and the terminfo name is assumed):

? The termcap name dl corresponds to the terminfo name dl1 (delete one line).

The terminfo name dl corresponds to the termcap name DL (delete a given number of lines).

? The termcap name ed corresponds to the terminfo name rmdc (end delete mode).

The terminfo name ed corresponds to the termcap name cd (clear to end of screen).

The longname and -S options, and the parameter-substitution features used in the cup example, were not supported in BSD curses before 4.3reno (1989) or in AT&T/USL curses before SVr4 (1988).

IEEE Std 1003.1/The Open Group Base Specifications Issue 7 (POSIX.1-2008) documents only the operands for clear, init and reset. There are a few interesting observations to make regarding that:

? In this implementation, clear is part of the capname support. The others (init and longname) do not correspond to terminal capabilities.

? Other implementations of tput on SVr4-based systems such as Solaris, IRIX64 and HPUX as well as others such as AIX and Tru64 provide support for capname oper?

ands.

? A few platforms such as FreeBSD recognize termcap names rather than terminfo capability names in their respective tput commands. Since 2010, NetBSD's tput uses terminfo names. Before that, it (like FreeBSD) recognized termcap names.

Because (apparently) all of the certified Unix systems support the full set of capability names, the reasoning for documenting only a few may not be apparent.

? X/Open Curses Issue 7 documents tput differently, with capname and the other features used in this implementation.

? That is, there are two standards for tput: POSIX (a subset) and X/Open Curses (the full implementation). POSIX documents a subset to avoid the complication of including X/Open Curses and the terminal capabilities database.

? While it is certainly possible to write a tput program without using curses, none of the systems which have a curses implementation provide a tput utility which does not provide the capname feature.

X/Open Curses Issue 7 (2009) is the first version to document utilities. However that part of X/Open Curses does not follow existing practice (i.e., Unix features documented in SVID 3):

? It assigns exit code 4 to ?invalid operand?, which may be the same as unknown capability. For instance, the source code for Solaris' xcurses uses the term ?invalid? in this case.

? It assigns exit code 255 to a numeric variable that is not specified in the terminfo database. That likely is a documentation error, confusing the -1 written to the standard output for an absent or cancelled numeric value versus an (unsigned) exit code.

The various Unix systems (AIX, HP-UX, Solaris) use the same exit-codes as ncurses. NetBSD curses documents different exit codes which do not correspond to either ncurses or X/Open.

SEE ALSO

clear(1), stty(1), tabs(1), tset(1), terminfo(5), termcap(3NCURSES).

This describes ncurses version 6.2 (patch 20200212).

tput(1)