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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'stty.1' command

$ man stty.1

STTY(1) User Commands STTY(1)

NAME

stty - change and print terminal line settings

SYNOPSIS

stty [-F DEVICE | --file=DEVICE] [SETTING]...

stty [-F DEVICE | --file=DEVICE] [-a|--all]

stty [-F DEVICE | --file=DEVICE] [-g|--save]

DESCRIPTION

Print or change terminal characteristics.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --all

print all current settings in human-readable form

-g, --save

print all current settings in a stty-readable form

-F, --file=DEVICE

open and use the specified DEVICE instead of stdin

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

Optional - before SETTING indicates negation. An * marks non-POSIX settings. The underlying system defines which settings are available.

Special characters:

* discard CHAR

CHAR will toggle discarding of output

eof CHAR

CHAR will send an end of file (terminate the input)

eol CHAR

CHAR will end the line

* eol2 CHAR

alternate CHAR for ending the line

erase CHAR

CHAR will erase the last character typed

intr CHAR

CHAR will send an interrupt signal

kill CHAR

CHAR will erase the current line

* lnext CHAR

CHAR will enter the next character quoted

quit CHAR

CHAR will send a quit signal

* rprnt CHAR

CHAR will redraw the current line

start CHAR

CHAR will restart the output after stopping it

stop CHAR

CHAR will stop the output

susp CHAR

CHAR will send a terminal stop signal

* swtch CHAR

CHAR will switch to a different shell layer

* werase CHAR

CHAR will erase the last word typed

Special settings:

N set the input and output speeds to N bauds

* cols N

tell the kernel that the terminal has N columns

* columns N

same as cols N

* [-]drain

wait for transmission before applying settings (on by default)

ispeed N

set the input speed to N

* line N

use line discipline N

min N with -icanon, set N characters minimum for a completed read

ospeed N

set the output speed to N

* rows N

tell the kernel that the terminal has N rows

* size print the number of rows and columns according to the kernel

speed print the terminal speed

time N with -icanon, set read timeout of N tenths of a second

Control settings:

[-]clocal

disable modem control signals

[-]cread

allow input to be received

* [-]crtscts

enable RTS/CTS handshaking

csN set character size to N bits, N in [5..8]

[-]cstopb

use two stop bits per character (one with '-')

[-]hup send a hangup signal when the last process closes the tty

[-]hupcl

same as [-]hup

[-]parenb

generate parity bit in output and expect parity bit in input

[-]parodd

set odd parity (or even parity with '-')

* [-]cmspar

use "stick" (mark/space) parity

Input settings:

[-]brkint

breaks cause an interrupt signal

[-]icrnl

translate carriage return to newline

[-]ignbrk

ignore break characters

[-]igncr

ignore carriage return

[-]ignpar

ignore characters with parity errors

* [-]imaxbel

beep and do not flush a full input buffer on a character

[-]inlcr

translate newline to carriage return

[-]inpck

enable input parity checking

[-]istrip

clear high (8th) bit of input characters

* [-]iutf8

assume input characters are UTF-8 encoded

* [-]iuclc

translate uppercase characters to lowercase

* [-]ixany

let any character restart output, not only start character

[-]ixoff

enable sending of start/stop characters

[-]ixon

enable XON/XOFF flow control

[-]parmrk

mark parity errors (with a 255-0-character sequence)

[-]tandem

same as [-]ixoff

Output settings:

* bsN backspace delay style, N in [0..1]

* crN carriage return delay style, N in [0..3]

* ffN form feed delay style, N in [0..1]

* nlN newline delay style, N in [0..1]

* [-]ocrnl

translate carriage return to newline

* [-]ofdel

use delete characters for fill instead of NUL characters

* [-]ofill

use fill (padding) characters instead of timing for delays

* [-]olcuc

translate lowercase characters to uppercase

* [-]onlcr

translate newline to carriage return-newline

* [-]onlret

newline performs a carriage return

* [-]onocr

do not print carriage returns in the first column

[-]opost

postprocess output

* tabN horizontal tab delay style, N in [0..3]

* tabs same as tab0

* -tabs

same as tab3

* vtN vertical tab delay style, N in [0..1]

Local settings:

[-]crterase

echo erase characters as backspace-space-backspace

* crtkill

kill all line by obeying the echoprt and echoe settings

* -crtkill

kill all line by obeying the echoctl and echok settings

* [-]ctlecho

echo control characters in hat notation ('^c')

[-]echo

echo input characters

* [-]echoctl

same as [-]ctlecho

[-]echoe

same as [-]crterase

[-]echok

echo a newline after a kill character

* [-]echoke

same as [-]crtkill

[-]echonl

echo newline even if not echoing other characters

* [-]echoprt

echo erased characters backward, between '\' and '/'

* [-]extproc

enable "LINEMODE"; useful with high latency links

* [-]flusho

discard output

[-]icanon

enable special characters: erase, kill, werase, rprnt

[-]iexten

enable non-POSIX special characters

[-]isig

enable interrupt, quit, and suspend special characters

[-]noflsh

disable flushing after interrupt and quit special characters

* [-]prterase

same as [-]echoprt

* [-]tostop

stop background jobs that try to write to the terminal

* [-]xcase

with icanon, escape with '\' for uppercase characters

Combination settings:

* [-]LCASE

same as [-]lcase

cbreak same as -icanon

-cbreak

same as icanon

cooked same as brkint ignpar istrip icrnl ixon opost isig icanon, eof

and eol characters to their default values

-cooked

same as raw

crt same as echoe echoctl echoke

dec same as echoe echoctl echoke -ixany intr ^c erase 0177 kill ^u

* [-]decctlq

same as [-]ixany

ek erase and kill characters to their default values

evenp same as parenb -parodd cs7

-evenp same as -parenb cs8

* [-]lcase

same as xcase iuclc olcuc

litout same as -parenb -istrip -opost cs8

-litout

same as parenb istrip opost cs7

nl same as -icrnl -onlcr

-nl same as icrnl -inlcr -igncr onlcr -ocrnl -onlret

oddp same as parenb parodd cs7

-oddp same as -parenb cs8

[-]parity

same as [-]evenp

pass8 same as -parenb -istrip cs8

-pass8 same as parenb istrip cs7

raw same as -ignbrk -brkint -ignpar -parmrk -inpck -istrip -inlcr -igncr -icrnl -ixon -ixoff -icanon -opost -isig -iuclc -ixany -imaxbel -xcase min 1 time 0

-raw same as cooked

sane same as cread -ignbrk brkint -inlcr -igncr icrnl icanon iexten echo echoe echok -echonl -noflsh -ixoff -iutf8 -iuclc -ixany imaxbel -xcase -olcuc -ocrnl opost -ofill onlcr -onocr -onlret nl0 cr0 tab0 bs0 vt0 ff0 isig -tostop -ofdel -echoprt echoctl echoke -extproc -flusho, all special characters to their default values

Handle the tty line connected to standard input. Without arguments, prints baud rate, line discipline, and deviations from stty sane. In settings, CHAR is taken literally, or coded as in ^c, 0x37, 0177 or 127; special values ^- or undef used to disable special characters.

AUTHOR

Written by David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>

Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

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SEE ALSO

Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/stty>

or available locally via: info '(coreutils) stty invocation'