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

$ man tput.1p

TPUT(1P) POSIX Programmer's Manual TPUT(1P)

PROLOG

This manual page is part of the POSIX Programmer's Manual. The Linux implementation of this interface may differ (consult the corresponding Linux manual page for details of Linux behavior), or the interface may not be implemented on Linux.

NAME

tput ? change terminal characteristics

SYNOPSIS

tput [-T type] operand...

DESCRIPTION

The tput utility shall display terminal-dependent information. The man? ner in which this information is retrieved is unspecified. The informa? tion displayed shall clear the terminal screen, initialize the user's terminal, or reset the user's terminal, depending on the operand given.

The exact consequences of displaying this information are unspecified.

OPTIONS

The tput utility shall conform to the Base Definitions volume of POSIX.1?2017, Section 12.2, Utility Syntax Guidelines.

The following option shall be supported:

-T type Indicate the type of terminal. If this option is not supplied and the TERM variable is unset or null, an unspecified de? fault terminal type shall be used. The setting of type shall

take precedence over the value in TERM.

OPERANDS

The following strings shall be supported as operands by the implementa?
tion in the POSIX locale:

clear Display the clear-screen sequence.

init Display the sequence that initializes the user's terminal in an implementation-defined manner.

reset Display the sequence that resets the user's terminal in an implementation-defined manner.

If a terminal does not support any of the operations described by these operands, this shall not be considered an error condition.

STDIN

Not used.

INPUT FILES

None.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

The following environment variables shall affect the execution of tput:

LANG Provide a default value for the internationalization vari?
ables that are unset or null. (See the Base Definitions vol?
ume of POSIX.1?2017, Section 8.2, Internationalization Vari?
ables for the precedence of internationalization variables
used to determine the values of locale categories.)

LC_ALL If set to a non-empty string value, override the values of all the other internationalization variables.

LC_CTYPE Determine the locale for the interpretation of sequences of bytes of text data as characters (for example, single-byte as opposed to multi-byte characters in arguments).

LC_MESSAGES
Determine the locale that should be used to affect the format and contents of diagnostic messages written to standard er?
ror.

NLSPATH Determine the location of message catalogs for the processing of LC_MESSAGES.

TERM Determine the terminal type. If this variable is unset or null, and if the -T option is not specified, an unspecified default terminal type shall be used.

ASYNCHRONOUS EVENTS

Default.

STDOUT

If standard output is a terminal device, it may be used for writing the appropriate sequence to clear the screen or reset or initialize the terminal. If standard output is not a terminal device, undefined re? sults occur.

STDERR

The standard error shall be used only for diagnostic messages.

OUTPUT FILES

None.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

None.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values shall be returned:

0 The requested string was written successfully.

1 Unspecified.

2 Usage error.

3 No information is available about the specified terminal type.

4 The specified operand is invalid.

>4 An error occurred.

CONSEQUENCES OF ERRORS

If one of the operands is not available for the terminal, tput contin? ues processing the remaining operands.

The following sections are informative.

APPLICATION USAGE

The difference between resetting and initializing a terminal is left unspecified, as they vary greatly based on hardware types. In general, resetting is a more severe action.

Some terminals use control characters to perform the stated functions,

and on such terminals it might make sense to use tput to store the ini? tialization strings in a file or environment variable for later use.

However, because other terminals might rely on system calls to do this work, the standard output cannot be used in a portable manner, such as the following non-portable constructs:

```
ClearVar=`tput clear`
tput reset | mailx -s "Wake Up" ddg
```

EXAMPLES

1. Initialize the terminal according to the type of terminal in the environmental variable TERM. This command can be included in a .profile file.

   ```
   tput init
   ```

2. Reset a 450 terminal.

   ```
   tput -T 450 reset
   ```

RATIONALE

The list of operands was reduced to a minimum for the following rea? sons:

* The only features chosen were those that were likely to be used by human users interacting with a terminal.
* Specifying the full terminfo set was not considered desirable, but the standard developers did not want to select among operands.
* This volume of POSIX.1?2017 does not attempt to provide applica? tions with sophisticated terminal handling capabilities, as that falls outside of its assigned scope and intersects with the respon? sibilities of other standards bodies.

The difference between resetting and initializing a terminal is left unspecified as this varies greatly based on hardware types. In general, resetting is a more severe action.

The exit status of 1 is historically reserved for finding out if a Boolean operand is not set. Although the operands were reduced to a minimum, the exit status of 1 should still be reserved for the Boolean operands, for those sites that wish to support them.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

None.

SEE ALSO

stty, tabs

The Base Definitions volume of POSIX.1?2017, Chapter 8, Environment Variables, Section 12.2, Utility Syntax Guidelines