



A/UX[®] Reference Summary and Index

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A/UX Reference Summary and Index

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Preface

Conventions Used in This Manual

A/UX® manuals follow certain conventions regarding presentation of information. Words or terms that require special emphasis appear in specific fonts within the text of the manual. The following sections explain the conventions used in this manual.

Significant fonts

Words that you see on the screen or that you must type exactly as shown appear in `Courier` font. For example, when you begin a work session on most UNIX systems, you see the following on the screen:

```
login:
```

The text shows `login:` in `Courier` typeface to indicate that it appears on the screen. If the next step in the manual is

```
Enter start
```

`start` appears in `Courier` to indicate that you must type in the word. Words that you must replace with a value appropriate to a particular set of circumstances appear in *italics*. Using the example just described, if the next step in the manual is

```
login: username
```

you type in your name—Laura, for example— so the screen shows:

```
login: Laura
```

Key presses

Certain keys are identified with names on the keyboard. These modifier and character keys perform functions, often in combination with other keys. In the manuals, the names of these keys appear in the format of an Initial Capital letter followed by SMALL CAPITAL letters.

The list that follows provides the most common keynames.

RETURN	DELETE	SHIFT	ESCAPE
OPTION	CAPS LOCK	CONTROL	

For example, if you enter

Applee
instead of

Apple

you would position the cursor to the right of the word and press the DELETE key once to erase the additional *e*.

For cases in which you use two or more keys together to perform a specific function, the keynames are shown connected with hyphens. For example, if you see

Press CONTROL-C

you must press CONTROL and C simultaneously (CONTROL-C normally cancels the execution of the current command).

Terminology

In A/UX manuals, a certain term can represent a specific set of actions. For example, the word *Enter* indicates that you type in an entry and press the RETURN key. If you were to see

Enter the following command: whoami

you would type `whoami` and press the RETURN key. The system would then respond by identifying your login name.

Here is a list of common terms and their corresponding actions.

Term	Action
Enter	Type in the entry and press the RETURN key
Press	Press a <i>single</i> letter or key <i>without</i> pressing the RETURN key
Type	Type in the letter or letters <i>without</i> pressing the RETURN key
Click	Press and then immediately release the mouse button

Term	Action
Select	Position the pointer on an item and click the mouse button
Drag	Position the pointer on an icon, press and hold down the mouse button while moving the mouse. Release the mouse button when you reach the desired position.
Choose	Activate a command title in the menu bar. While holding down the mouse button, drag the pointer to a command name in the menu and then release the mouse button. An example is to drag the File menu down until the command name Open appears highlighted and then release the mouse button.

Syntax notation

A/UX commands follow a specific order of entry. A typical A/UX command has this form:

command [*flag-option*] [*argument*] . . .

The elements of a command have the following meanings.

Element	Description
command	Is the command name.
<i>flag-option</i>	Is one or more optional arguments that modify the command. Most flag-options have the form [-opt...] where opt is a letter representing an option. Commands can take one or more options.
<i>argument</i>	Is a modification or specification of the command; usually a filename or symbols representing one or more filenames.

Element	Description
brackets ([])	Surround an optional item—that is, an item that you do not need to include for the command to execute.
ellipses (...)	Follow an argument that may be repeated any number of times.

For example, the command to list the contents of a directory (`ls`) is followed below by its possible flag options and the optional argument *names*.

```
ls [-R] [-a] [-d] [-C] [-x] [-m] [-l] [-L]
    [-n] [-o] [-g] [-r] [-t] [-u] [-c] [-p] [-F]
    [-b] [-q] [-i] [-s] [names]
```

You can enter

```
ls -a /users
```

to list all entries of the directory `/users`, where

<code>ls</code>	Represents the command name
<code>-a</code>	Indicates that <i>all</i> entries of the directory be listed
<code>/users</code>	Names which directory is to be listed

Command reference notation

Reference material is organized by section numbers. The standard A/UX cross-reference notation is

command(location)

where *command* is the name of the command, file, or other facility; *location* is the section within one of the reference manuals where the entry resides.

- Commands followed by section numbers (1M), (7), or (8) are located in *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*.
- Commands followed by section numbers (1), (1C), (1G), (1N), and (6) are located in *A/UX Command Reference*.

- Commands followed by section numbers (2), (3), (4), and (5) are located in *A/UX Programmer's Reference*.

For example,

`cat(1)`

refers to the command `cat`, which is described in Section 1 of *A/UX Command Reference*.

Introduction

to A/UX Reference Summary and Index

1. How to use this reference

A/UX Reference Summary and Index is an access aid designed to help you find information in the reference volumes for A/UX® Release 2.0 including

A/UX Command Reference
A/UX Programmer's Reference
A/UX System Administrator's Reference

The reference books cited above, upon which *A/UX Reference Summary and Index* is derived, are encyclopedic collections of manual pages, not narrative or tutorial works. They provide complete technical information about all the programs, utilities, and standard file formats included with your A/UX system. The introduction of each book gives a detailed description of its content and structure.

If you are still learning A/UX or are unfamiliar with a specific set of programs (such as the shells or the text-formatting programs), you should start by reading *Road Map to A/UX* and *A/UX Essentials*. After you have worked with A/UX, the reference books help you understand new features or refresh your memory about features you already know. This manual, *A/UX Reference Summary and Index*, further assists you by providing several ways to find exactly the information you want.

The *A/UX Reference Summary and Index* contains three sections:

- **Commands by Function.** This section lists the user commands in *A/UX Command Reference* and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference* according to primary-function categories.
- **Command Synopses.** This section is a condensation of syntax information from every manual page that describes a command.
- **Index.** This section is a comprehensive index for all materials in the A/UX references.

These sections are described in more detail following.

2. Contents of this manual

This manual contains three parts, separated by tab dividers.

2.1 Commands by function

With A/UX you are confronted with a multitude of commands. To help you sort them out, the first section of this book is a command summary. It groups commands together according to the functions that they perform. Each command is mentioned just once in the summary, in accordance with its general, or most important function. This way you get a bird's-eye view of the overall command capabilities of A/UX.

The Command Summary by Function section mentions all the user commands in *A/UX Command Reference* and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*. The commands are categorized under headings such as "Logging in and Logging Out," "Formatting text into pages for printing," and so on.

To locate the commands for a function or task that interests you, first consult the list of major categories given at the start of the summary section. It lists the principal heads under which commands are grouped. When you find the appropriate major category, turn to the starting page indicated. There you will find mentions of A/UX commands for functions and tasks within your major category.

A mention of a command in this summary typically looks like:

```
change login password.....passwd(1)
```

For the change password function, you are directed to the `passwd` command. The brief function description ("change login password" in this example) applies to the command (`passwd`). Sometimes the brief description applies collectively to a group of related commands that are all described on the same manual page. When commands that are related this way appear on the same page, you will see the same description repeated several times.

A parenthesized section number follows the command name. The section number helps you locate the reference book where the associated manual page can be found. If no section number is provided, then the

command resides within a man page that collectively describes more than one command. The `what is` command helps locate the overall name for a manual page that contains several related commands. The `what is` command is described briefly in the “Online Help” section at the end of this introduction, and in the manual page by the same name in *A/UX Command Reference*.

The section number inside parentheses indicates where to look for more information about the command, as shown following.

- (1) See *A/UX Command Reference*
- (1M) See *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*
- (2) See *A/UX Programmer's Reference*
- (3) See *A/UX Programmer's Reference*
- (4) See *A/UX Programmer's Reference*
- (5) See *A/UX Programmer's Reference*
- (7) See *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*
- (8) See *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*

2.2 Command synopses

Most tasks require that you enter information on the command line after the name of the command, such as flag options that modify the behavior of the command. Often you must supply other arguments as well, such as the names of files. Each man page includes a syntax synopsis that help you construct legal command lines.

The Command Synopses section gathers into one place all the synopsis sections from sections 1, 1M, 5, 6 and 8 of *A/UX Command Reference*, *A/UX Programmer's Reference*, and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*. It helps you find the syntax of commands quickly and is helpful when the syntax is all you need to see. The synopses are presented in alphabetical sequence by command name. Left and right guide words at the top of each page indicate the first command and the last command covered on that page.

2.3 Index

The A/UX references contain a large amount of information, so finding a specific fact in them can be a daunting task. The Index section is designed to help you locate specific man pages by providing cross-references to them from a variety of topic headings.

Most manual pages are indexed under more than one topic heading; for example, `lorder(1)` is included under “archive files,” “sorting,” and “cross-references.” This way you are more likely to find the reference you are looking for on the first try.

The Index sections works like an ordinary book index, except that each reference includes a short description of each manual page referenced. Between the index topic and the manual page description, you should be able to determine quickly whether any given reference contains the information you want. Once you have located the desired manual page, the parenthetical section number helps you find the correct book in which to look, as described previously. Online viewing of man pages is also an alternative as described in the section “Online help.”

The key terms in this index were constructed by examining the meaning and usage of the A/UX manual pages. It is designed to be more discriminating and easier to use than the traditional permuted index, which mechanically lists keywords found in the manual page NAME sections.

2.4 Online help

The entire contents of *A/UX Command Reference*, *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*, and *A/UX Programmer's Reference* are available online. Three commands help you find information in them: `apropos`, `whatis`, and `man`.

The `man` command allows you to read a manual page on your screen. By pressing the spacebar you can view successive screens of text until you reach the end of a manual page.

To see a manual page displayed on your screen, enter the `man` command followed by the name of the entry you want to see. For example,

```
man passwd
```

displays the manual page for the `passwd` command.

The `what is` command displays a short phrase that describes what a command does or what it is used for. This phrase is the same phrase that appears in the NAME section of the manual page for the specified command.

To see the description phrase from the NAME section of any manual page, enter the `what is` command followed by the name of the entry you want to see. For example,

```
what is ls
```

displays

```
ls(1)                - list contents of directory
```

The `apropos` command displays a list of manual pages and associated descriptions as long as they contain the string you supplied. This way you can search through all the A/UX command descriptions, helping you to locate manual pages related by the specified string. However, if the same string can be found as a topic in the Index section of this book, a more exhaustive list of cross-references can often be found there.

To see a list of all manual pages whose descriptions contain a given keyword or string, enter the `apropos` command followed by the word or string. For example,

```
apropos remove
```

locates the following manual pages:

colrm(1)	- remove columns from a file
deroff(1)	- remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
dev_kill(1M)	- remove special devices from directories
flock(2)	- apply or remove an advisory lock on an open file
ipcrm(1)	- remove interprocess communications facilities
lprm(1)	- remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue
remque insque(3N)	- insert/remove element from a queue
rmdel(1)	- remove a delta from an SCCS file
rmdir rm(1)	- remove files or directories
rmdir(2)	- remove a directory file
unlink(2)	- remove directory entry
umount(2)	- remove a file system

These online help commands are described more fully in the manual pages `man(1)`, `whatis(1)`, and `apropos(1)` in *A/UX Command Reference*.

Commands by Function

This section lists all A/UX user commands categorized by the types of functions you are likely to perform. The major functional categories appear in bold type. These major categories are found on the pages shown following:

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Processing Unstructured or Structured Text	18
Processing Text to Produce Printed Documents	20
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Administering Your System	28

Each category includes one or more subcategories, which are also flush against the left margin, but not in a bold typeface. Indented under each subcategory is a list of all the functions that fall within their scope.

To find a command that can count words in a file, you might follow this sequence of actions: (1) locate "Processing Unstructured or Structured Text" (page 18) as the most appropriate main category; (2) turn to page 18 and browse through pages until you locate "Report Occurrences of Words and Letters" as the next most appropriate subcategory; (3) locate the phrase "word count" as the function desired; and (4) locate the command `wc` across from the phrase "word count."

Once you have found a command likely to perform a desired function, you can get further information about that command by referring to the *A/UX Command Reference* and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference* (for commands

categorized as under “Administering Your System”) An even faster way to locate information is to use the online help provisions of A/UX (see `whatis(1)` and `man(1)`).

Some commands shown are not described within the *A/UX Command Reference* or *A/UX System Administrator's Reference* within a manual page entry of the same name. An example is `rmdir`, which is described on the `rm(1)` manual page. You can use the `whatis` command to help you locate the correct reference manual page for more information about a given command. Another way to locate the correct manual page for commands like `rmdir` is to enter `rmdir` as the argument to the `man` command. The `man` command automatically locates the correct manual page and displays it.

The categories are listed in no special order. Generally, the order of subcategories is alphabetical. The order of command names and descriptions is generally alphabetical as well, based on the command name.

If you are already able to be productive by using the Macintosh applications you have learned but you are curious about the added value that A/UX itself might provide you, the following categories are likely to interest you.

Accessing the System and its Help Resources. This topic includes many subcategories of general interest, and commands that are likely to be used with medium frequency. Of these, the most frequently used commands are the commands used to obtain online help.

Managing Files and Directories. This topic includes the most frequently used commands in the system. When you have to manage large numbers of folders and files, the commands offered by A/UX are often preferable to performing any equivalent operations that might be available under the A/UX Finder. For example, command lines can be used to manipulate files in a nested folder, without a prior operation to open the nested folder.

Controlling how Commands are Run. Among the commands included are those that allow you to schedule commands to run in a recurring fashion (day or date driven), or in a time-delayed fashion.

Communicating. This topic includes commands that support the popular UNIX utility for electronic mail. To use the mail facilities of A/UX optimally, you could even create customized scripts that automatically start up according to specific dates and times (see “Writing Shell Programs” and “Controlling how Commands are Run”).

Processing Unstructured or Structured Text. The editors are frequently used to edit database style tables, such as `/etc/passwd` as well as document text. `TextEditor` is the editor of choice if you possess mouse skills, or if you wish to learn programs that features the Macintosh user interface, such as its pull-down menus. The `grep` command is a frequently used A/UX utility that displays lines in any text file containing a string or substring you specify.

Processing Text Records. Within certain limits, the commands listed here can process information from files generated with Macintosh spreadsheet and database applications once they are saved as text. Another powerful provision, but one that is categorized differently from these, is `awk`. It is a high-level programming language used to write programs that process text or compile custom reports from field-structured text files.

Writing Shell Programs. The A/UX shell programming languages are frequently used, and often allow greatly increased productivity because of their high-level orientation. The shells allow users to easily create new A/UX functions, extending the repertoire of existing programs and often filling very specific needs for a given site. A number of the supplied A/UX programs are actually shell scripts, so they can readily be copied and customized.

Be forewarned that many commands could have been placed in more than one category. Also, some rarely-used commands are interspersed freely along with the frequently-used commands. Furthermore, categories may contain an incomplete list of references for a given topic. For example, the subcategory “Directing Data To and From Files” does not exhaustively describe input and output redirection because this topic is part of a much broader topic than is represented by the commands in this subcategory (`tee` and `cat`). Redirection is described along with a wide range of other shell functions in other A/UX books (see *A/UX User Interface*; and `sh(1)`, `csh(1)`, and `ksh(1)`, in *A/UX Command Reference*). Rather than being lumped along with `tee`, the shell commands have been placed within the subtopic, “Choosing Session Preferences,” and within a more encompassing main topic, “Controlling the User Interface.”

As a final disclaimer, certain categories are necessarily nondescript, such as “Using Devices.” Since you are using devices whenever you use A/UX, all commands could have been placed in this category. However, only those commands more concerned with manipulating devices than manipulating files or data were placed in this category. So the chief concern for the choice of category names was to find groups of titles that are clear when considered with their peers, rather than find category titles that by themselves delineated precise sets of commands.

Accessing the system and its help resources

Finding out about your network

show status of machines on local network (RPC version) rup
show host status of local machines runtime
give login list for local machines (RPC version) rusers
who's logged in on local machines? rwho

Finding out about your system

user information lookup program finger
show group memberships groups
display user and group IDs and names id
display login and logout times for each user of the system last
display system page size pagesize
display identification information about the current system uname
show how long system has been up uptime
compact list of users who are on the system..... users
who is on and what they are doing? w

Finding out about your session

get login name logname
display the value of variables set in the current
environment printenv
report process status ps
print working directory name pwd
get the terminal's name tty

Getting online help

who is doing what..... whodo
locate commands by keyword lookup..... apropos
display the named manual page entries man

display a brief description for the named manual page
 entry whatis
 locate source, binary, and online help file for a command ... whereis
 display the directory path to a file by interpreting PATH
 and alias settings which
 who is on the system? who
 print effective current user ID whoami

Logging in and logging out

sign on login
 login to a new group newgrp
 change login password passwd
 remote login rlogin

Performing arithmetic calculations

arbitrary-precision arithmetic language bc
 desk calculator dc
 factor a number factor
 conversion program units

Using time and date utilities

generate a calendar for the specified year cal
 reminder service calendar
 display and set the date date
 remind you when you have to leave leave

Using devices

clear terminal screen clear
 eject diskette from drive eject
 Apple ImageWriter print filter iw2
 magnetic tape manipulating program mt
 set the modes for a terminal stty
 set tabs on a terminal tabs

block data to 8K for tc output..... tcb

Managing files and directories

Changing file attributes

change the permissions of a file `chmod`
change the owner or group of a file..... `chown`
change the owner or group of a file..... `chgrp`
set the type and creator of a Macintosh resource file..... `settc`
update access and modification times of a file..... `touch`

Comparing files and directories

`diff` large files `bdiff`
compare two files..... `cmp`
differential file and directory comparator..... `diff`
3-way differential file comparison..... `diff3`
directory comparison `dircmp`
three-way file merge `merge`
side-by-side difference program..... `sdiff`
sum and count characters in the files in the given
directories `sumdir`
differential file and directory comparator `ucbdiff`
3-way differential file comparison `ucbdiff3`

Compressing and encrypting files

compress and uncompress files..... `compact`
compress and uncompress files..... `uncompact`
compress and uncompress files..... `ccat`
compress and expand data..... `compress`
compress and expand data `uncompress`
compress and expand data `zcat`
encode/decode `crypt`
compress and expand files `pack`
compress and expand files `pcat`

compress and expand files unpack

Copying files and directories

copy files cp
copy files to or from a cpio archive cpio
context split csplit
convert and copy a file dd
convert a resource file to another format fcvt
make links ln
copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format pax
remote file copy rcp
split a file into pieces split
copy files to or from a tar archive tar
copy files to or from a tp archive tp

Creating, renaming and removing files and directories

make a directory mkdir
move or rename files mv
remove files or directories rm
remove files or directories rmdir

Directing data to and from files

concatenate and display the contents of named files cat
pipe fitting tee

Displaying filenames and file status

determine file type file
list contents of directory ls
calculate a checksum sum
reports version number of files version

Finding files

find files find

Finding out about your file system

report number of free disk blocks df

summarize disk usage du

Looking at files

give first few lines head

show the contents of a file in display-size chunks more

show the contents of a file in display-size chunks page

show the contents of a file in display-size chunks pg

deliver the last part of a file tail

Printing files

send or cancel requests to a line printer for a Berkeley file
system (4.2) lp

send or cancel requests to a line printer for a Berkeley file
system (4.2) cancel

spool queue examination program lpq

off line print lpr

remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a
Berkeley file system (4.2) lprm

Controlling the user interface

Choosing session preferences

present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by
init Login

A/UX® Toolbox application for managing
command-interpretation windows and
moderating access to the A/UX console
window CommandShell

change default login shell chsh

Customizing the Macintosh system for one user account

create a personal System Folder systemfolder

Interpreting command lines

run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax csh

run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with
Bourne shell ksh

run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters
available sh

run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters
available rsh

shell layer manager shl

discontinue command interpretation in current shell exit

discontinue csh command interpretation session logout

Launching Macintosh applications

execute a Macintosh binary application launch

Controlling how commands are run

Delaying a command or part of a shell script

suspend execution for an interval..... sleep

Establishing the environment for a Macintosh application

change the fields of the SIZE resource of a file..... changesize

convert from Macintosh® encoding to International
Standards Organization (ISO) encoding..... mactois

convert from Macintosh® encoding to International
Standards Organization (ISO) encoding..... isotomac

Establishing the execution environment for a command

change root directory for a command chroot

set environment for command execution..... env

run a command at low priority..... nice

run a command immune to hangups nohup

remote shell remsh

generate y entries in response to requests for input yes

change current working directory of the shell cd

evaluate arguments as a command line..... eval

evaluate arguments as a command line while exiting shell..... exec

evaluate arguments as a command line any number of
times repeat

display or reset default file permissions umask

display or set the maximum file size ulimit

Interpreting command lines while maintaining an audit trail

start a shell that records terminal input and output..... script

Setting a time at which to run a command

clock daemon cron

execute commands at a later time..... at

execute commands at a later time batch

user crontab utility crontab

Managing processes while they run

Signaling and terminating processes

remove interprocess communications facilities `ipcrm`
terminate a process `kill`

Time the duration of a process

time a command `time`
time a command; report process data and system activity `timex`

Generating command lines

Construct and execute command lines

apply a command to a set of arguments `apply`
construct argument list and execute command `xargs`

Construct command lines using Macintosh dialog boxes

build commands interactively `cmdo`

Communicating

Communicating with other users

write to all users wall
be notified if mail arrives and who it is from biff
who is my mail from? from
send mail to users or read mail mail
send mail to users or read mail rmail
interactive message processing system mailx
permit or deny messages mesg
display local news items news
talk to another user talk
write to another user write

Using AppleTalk

choose a default printer on the AppleTalk® internet.... at_cho_prn
look up network visible entities (NVEs) registered on
the AppleTalk internet atlookup
copy data to a remote PAP server atprint
display status from a PAP server atstatus

Using TC/IP

write to all users over a network rwall
attach a dialup serial line as a network interface slip
DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server tftpd
ARPANET file transfer program ftp
remote file distribution program rdist
remote sign on remlogin
user interface to the TELNET protocol telnet
trivial file transfer program tftp

Using UUCP

UNIX® system to UNIX system copy	uucp
UNIX® system to UNIX system copy	uulog
UNIX® system to UNIX system copy	uuname
send a file to a remote host	uusend
uucp status inquiry and job control.....	uustat
public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy.....	uuto
public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy.....	uupick
UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution.....	uux

Using other communications tools

spawn getty to a remote terminal.....	ct
call another system	cu
Kermit file transfer	kermit
connect to a remote system	tip
update files between two machines	updater
encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail	uuencode
encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail	uudecode

Playing Games

alien invaders attack the earth aliens
provide drill in number facts arithmetic
escape from the automatic robots autorobots
the game of backgammon back
simulate a punched card corresponding to a text argument bcd
the game of black jack bj
try to escape the killer robots chase
the game of craps craps
the card game cribbage cribbage
play "Go Fish" fish
print a random, hopefully interesting, adage fortune
guess the word hangman
play the game of life life
play the game of Mastermind mastermind
generate a maze maze
guessing game moo
convert Arabic numerals to English number
test your knowledge quiz
animated raindrops display rain
escape from the robots robots
trekkie game trek
tic-tac-toe ttt
tic-tac-toe cubic
twinkle stars on the screen twinkle
play the growing worm game worm
animate worms on a display terminal worms
the game of hunt-the-wumpus wump

Processing text as records within a database

Processing sorted text records

select or reject lines common to two sorted files comm
relational database operator join
report repeated lines in a file uniq

Processing text records and fields

remove columns from a file..... colrm
cut out selected fields of each line of a file..... cut
merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file paste
sort or merge files sort

Processing unstructured or structured text

Editing text

mouse-based text editor TextEditor
big file scanner bfs
text editor ed
text editor red
text editor ex
text editor e
text editor edit
screen-oriented (visual) display editor vi
screen-oriented (visual) display editor view
screen-oriented (visual) display editor vedit

Generating custom text transformations

pattern scanning and processing language awk
macro processor m4
generate encryption key makekey
stream editor sed
translate characters tr

Printing poster-size text

generate a poster banner
generate a large banner banner7

Processing tabbed text

expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa expand
expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa unexpand
change the format of a text file newform

Report occurrences of words or letters

report on character frequencies in a file freq
search a file for a pattern grep
search a file for a pattern egrep
search a file for a pattern fgrep
find references in a bibliography lookbib
word count wc

Processing text to produce printed documents

Filtering out printer motions from text for display purposes

filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal	300
filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal	300s
filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time.....	4014
filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal	450
filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device.....	col
filter nroff output for terminal previewing.....	colcrt
filter text for vintage display devices	greek
interpret troff output for use at a vintage display device	tc
filter special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device	ul

Formatting text into pages for printing

Apple ImageWriter II troff postprocessor filter	daiw
Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff postprocessor.....	daps
convert text files to format for printing	enscript
format documents that contain nroff and mm formatting requests mm macros	mm
typeset documents	mmt
typeset view graphs and slides	mvt
text formatting language	nroff
text formatting and typesetting	otroff
format text for a print device	pr
convert troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format	psdit
troff to a POSTSCRIPT printer	psroff
run off bibliographic database.....	roffbib
text formatting and typesetting	troff

Preparing text with troff markup

create or extend bibliographic database `adbbib`
locate wordy sentences in a document `diction`
locate wordy sentences in a document `explain`
build inverted index for a bibliography `indxbib`
create a subject-page index for a document `ndx`
make permuted index `ptx`
find and insert literature references in documents..... `refer`
sort bibliographic database..... `sortbib`
find spelling errors `spell`
find spelling errors..... `hashmake`
find spelling errors `spellin`
find spelling errors `hashcheck`
analyze surface characteristics of a document..... `style`
generate a list of subjects from a document..... `subj`

Preprocess subsidiary markup within troff markup

prepare constant-width text for `otroff` `cw`
prepare constant-width text for `otroff` `checkcw`
format mathematical text for `troff` `eqn`
format mathematical text for `troff` `checkeq`
simple text formatter `fmt`
fold long lines for finite-width output device `fold`
`pic` preprocessor for drawing graphs `grap`
format mathematical text for `nroff`..... `neqn`
line numbering filter..... `nl`
`troff` preprocessor for drawing pictures `pic`
eliminate `.so`'s from `nroff` input..... `soelim`
make output single spaced..... `ssp`
format tables for `nroff` or `troff` `tbl`

Process troff markup for special purposes

check documents formatted with the mm macros checkmm
check documents formatted with the mm macros checkmml
check nroff/troff files checknr
remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs deroff
mark differences between files diffmk
find hyphenated words hyphen
produce cross-reference listing of macro files macref

Setting up device-specific fonts for use with troff

prepare troff description files iwprep
prepare troff description files makedev

Processing plotter drawings

Filter plotter input for display purposes

interpret plotter instructions for use at a vintage display
device tplot

Processing graphics

draw a graph graph
interpolate smooth curve spline

Writing shell programs

Evaluate or provide true or false results

condition evaluation command test
provide truth values true
provide truth values false

Evaluating expressions

isolate substrings within a pathname argument basename
isolate substrings within a pathname argument dirname
echo arguments echo
evaluate arguments as an expression expr
parse command options getopt
reverse characters within each line of text rev
Korn shell instruction to echo arguments print

Perform input or output operations

post a Macintosh® alert box to query the user macquery
read one line line
query the user for input query
query terminfo database tput

Programming

Using Macintosh development tools

decompile a resource file derez
compile resources rez

Using other programming tools

debugger adb
archive and library maintainer for portable archives ar
common assembler as
a compiler/interpreter for modest-sized programs bs
swap bytes in COFF files conv
disassembler dis
dump selected parts of an object file dump
convert an object file to Motorola S-record format hex
link editor for common object files ld
generate programs for simple lexical tasks lex
find ordering relation for an object library lorder
maintain, update, and regenerate groups of files make
create shared library mkshlib
display the symbol table of a common object file nm
convert binary data to a displayable form in octal, decimal,
hexadecimal, or ASCII od
display profile data prof
receive and convert Motorola S-records from a port to a
file rcvhex
regular expression compile regcmp
symbolic debugger sdb
display section sizes of common object files size
find the printable strings in an object or other binary file strings

strip symbol and line number information from an object
 file strip
 topological sort tsort
 yet another compiler-compiler yacc

Using the C language

C program beautifier cb
 C compiler cc
 generate C flowgraph cflow
 the C language preprocessor cpp
 maintain a tags file for a C program ctags
 C program debugger ctrace
 generate C program cross-reference cxref
 indent and format C program source indent
 a C program checker lint
 create an error message file by massaging C source mkstr
 extract strings from C programs to implement shared strings xstr

Using the Fortran language

interpret ASA carriage control characters asa
 Extended Fortran Language efl
 Fortran 77 compiler f77
 filter the output of Fortran programs for line printing fpr
 split f77 or efl files fsplit

Using version management (RCS)

check in RCS revisions ci
 check out RCS revisions co
 display RCS keywords and their values ident
 change RCS file attributes rcs
 compare RCS revisions rcsdiff
 merge RCS revisions rcsmerge
 display log messages and other information about RCS files rlog

Using version management (SCCS)

build RCS file from SCCS file	scstorcs
create and administer SCCS files	admin
change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta	cdc
combine SCCS deltas	comb
make a delta (change) to an SCCS file	delta
get a version of an SCCS file	get
ask for help in using SCCS	help
display information about an SCCS file	prs
remove a delta from an SCCS file	rmdel
display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.	sact
front end for the SCCS subsystem	scs
compare two versions of an SCCS file	scsdiff
undo a previous get of an SCCS file	unget
validate SCCS file	val
version control	vc
identify SCCS files	what

Other programming languages

SNOBOL interpreter	sno
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Administering your system

AppleTalk network maintenance

configure and view AppleTalk® network interfaces appletalk
look up the application loaded onto an intelligent
peripheral..... fwd_lkup
load an application onto an intelligent peripheral fwdload

TC/IP network maintenance

address resolution display and control arp
display the current state of slip lines on a slip
server dslipuser
get an Ethernet address etheraddr
Internet File Transfer Protocol server ftpd
configure network interface parameters ifconfig
Internet services daemon inetd
initialize the slip user database..... mkslipuser
Internet domain name server named
exercise the network by sending test packets to a named host... ping
DARPA port to RPC program number mapper portmap
remote shell server remshd
remote execution server rexecd
remote login server rlogind
manually manipulate the routing tables route
network routing daemon routed
kernel statistics server rstatd
rusers server rusersd
network rwall server..... rwalld
system status server rwhod
attach serial lines as network interfaces..... slattach
attach and configure serial lines as network interfaces ... slattconf
convert Internet addresses to standard form..... stdhosts
remote user communication server talkd

DARPA TELNET protocol server telnetd
transliterate protocol trace trpt
show network status netstat
query name servers interactively nslookup

Backing up your system

interactive block copy bcopy
copy file systems for optimal access time dcopy
copy the files within the named file system to a
 dump.bsd archive dump.bsd
copy the files within the named file system to a dump.bsd
 archive rdump
autorecovery administration escher
update autorecovery files eu
update important files for autorecovery purposes eupdate
fast incremental backup finc
recover files from a backup tape frec
copy files from a dump.bsd archive into an existing
 file system restore
copy file systems with label checking volcopy
copy file systems with label checking labelit

Examining system status

extract error records from a crash dump errdead
error-logging daemon errdemon
process a report of logged errors errpt
terminate the error-logging daemon errstop
turn on/off the reporting of extended errors exterr
display kernel name cache statistics ncstats
print system facts pstat

File system maintenance

clear inode clri
device name devnm
list file names and statistics for a file system ff
check file-system consistency and interactively repair fsck
debug the file system fsdb
create a file-system-table entry fsentry
install random inode generation numbers fsirand
report file-system state fsstat
identify processes using a file or file structure fuser
construct an SVFS file system mkfs
construct a file system with 512-byte blocks mkfs1b
make a `lost+found` directory for `fsck` mklost+found
mount and dismount file systems mount
mount and dismount file systems umount
locate the filename associated with an i-node ncheck
construct a new UFS file system newfs
tune an unmounted Berkeley 4.2 file system (UFS) tunefs
report file-system type fstyp
update the superblock sync

Installing new software

install files in specified directories cpset
install A/UX commercial software from floppy disks finstall
install files in specified directories install

Kernel generation

build a new up-to-date kernel autoconfig
tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization kconfig
identify configuration information stored within
 the named kernel file module_dump
prepare and configure a new kernel newconfig
prepare for new kernel configuration newunix

Mail system maintenance

server for `biff(1)` `comsat`
list the contents of the mail queue `mailq`
rebuild the database for the mail aliases file `newaliases`
send mail over the Internet `sendmail`

Monitoring system activity

overview of accounting commands `acct`
overview of accounting commands `acctdisk`
overview of accounting commands `acctdusg`
overview of accounting commands `accton`
overview of accounting commands `acctwtmp`
command summary from per-process accounting records ... `acctcms`
search and format process accounting files `acctcom`
connect-time accounting `acctcon`
connect-time accounting `acctcon1`
connect-time accounting `acctcon2`
merge or add total accounting files `acctmerg`
process accounting `acctprc`
process accounting `acctprc1`
process accounting `acctprc2`
shell procedures for accounting `acctsh`
shell procedures for accounting `chargefee`
shell procedures for accounting `ckpacct`
shell procedures for accounting `dodisk`
shell procedures for accounting `lastlogin`
shell procedures for accounting `monacct`
shell procedures for accounting `nulladm`
shell procedures for accounting `prctmp`
shell procedures for accounting `prdaily`
shell procedures for accounting `prtacct`
shell procedures for accounting `shutacct`

shell procedures for accounting startup
 shell procedures for accounting turnacct
 generate disk accounting data by user ID diskusg
 manipulate connect accounting records fwtmp
 manipulate connect accounting records wttmpfix
 gathers printer/plotter accounting information..... pac
 run daily accounting runacct
 system activity report package sadc
 system activity report package sa1
 system activity report package sa2
 report interprocess communication facilities status ipcs
 display load average statistics..... lav
 system activity graph..... sag
 system activity reporter sar
 display system status on status line of a terminal..... sysline

Network File System (NFS) network maintenance

process network lock daemon lockd
 NFS mount request server mountd
 NFS daemons nfsd
 NFS daemons biod
 Network File System statistics nfsstat
 report RPC information..... rpcinfo
 show all remote mounts..... showmount
 spray packets spray
 spray server sprayd
 provide crash and recovery for network locking services..... statd
 set or display name of current domain system domainname

Print spooler maintenance

allow lp requests accept
configure the lp spooling system lpadmin
line-printer control program lpc
4.2 line-printer daemon lpd
start or stop the LP request scheduler and move requests lpsched
start or stop the LP request scheduler and move requests lpshut
start or stop the LP request scheduler and move requests lpmove
generate line-printer ripple pattern lptest
prevent LP requests reject
TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers.... transcript
TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers..... psbanner
TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers..... pscomm
TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT
printers psinterface
TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers psrv
TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers..... pstext
enable or disable LP printers enable
enable or disable LP printers disable
print LP status information lpstat

Setting up the system

set or update bad block information badblk
change current A/UX system nodename chgnod
format a disk through a driver-dependent format
operation diskformat
perform disk partitioning dp
set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline getty
set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline apm_getty
set console keyboard mapping keyset
push streams line disciplines line_sane
associate named partitions with device files pname
set a serial port setport
set the local time zone settimezone

add or delete disk blocks to or from the swap area swap
 terminfo compiler tic
 modify the /etc/inittab file tty_add
 modify the /etc/inittab file tty_kill
 time zone dumper tzdump
 time zone compiler tzic
 check installation of boards checkinstall
 set or display the identifier of the current host system hostid
 set or display the name of the current host system hostname
 set or reset the terminal to a sensible state tset
 set or reset the terminal to a sensible state reset

Starting up and shutting down

display a progress bar during the A/UX® boot
 sequence StartMonitor
 system initialization shell scripts brc
 system initialization shell scripts bcheckrc
 system initialization shell scripts macsysinitrc
 system initialization shell scripts rc
 system initialization shell scripts sysinitrc
 system initialization shell scripts powerfail
 process control initialization init
 process control initialization telinit
 kill all active processes killall
 power down the system powerdown
 reboot the operating system reboot
 close down the system at a given time shutdown
 send messages to StartMonitor during the
 A/UX® boot process startmsg
 run startup programs at boot time startup

System administration tools

remove devices files within a directory `dev_kill`
build device file..... `mknod`
substitute user ID `su`

User account maintenance

add a user account `adduser`
remote user information server..... `fingerd`
password/group file checkers..... `pwck`
password/group file checkers `grpck`
edit the password file `vipw`
change finger entry `chfn`

Uucp network maintenance

transfer files queued by uucp or uux..... `uucico`
transfer files queued by uucp or uux `uushell`
clean up the uucp spool directory `uuclean`
monitor UUCP network `uusub`
UUCP execution file interpreter..... `uuxqt`

Yellow Pages maintenance

make a yellow pages dbm file..... `makedbm`
reverse the netgroup file `revnetgroup`
build and install yellow pages database..... `ypinit`
rebuild yellow pages database `ypmake`
server for modifying yellow pages password file `yppasswdd`
what version of a YP map is at a YP server host `yppoll`
force propagation of a changed YP map..... `yppush`
yellow pages server and binder processes `ypserv`
yellow pages server and binder processes `ypbind`
point `ypbind` at a particular server `ypset`
transfer a YP map from some YP server to here `ypxfr`
list the contents of the named YP map `ypcat`

list the value of keys in a YP map ypmatch
change login password in yellow pages..... yppasswd
which host is the YP server or map master? ypwhich

Command Synopses

300

300 [+12] [-n] [-dt, l, c]
300s [+12] [-n] [-dt, l, c]

300s

See 300.

4014

4014 [-cn] [-n] [-pl] [-t] [file]

450

450

accept

/usr/lib/accept *destinations*

acct

/usr/lib/acct/acctdisk
/usr/lib/acct/acctdusg [-p file] [-u file]
/usr/lib/acct/accton [file]
/usr/lib/acct/acctwtmp *reason*

acctcms

/usr/lib/acct/acctcms [-a [-o] [-p]] [-c] [-j] [-n]
[-s] [-t] *file...*

acctcom

acctcom [-a] [-b] [-C *sec*] [-e *time*] [-E *time*] [-f]
[-g *group*] [-h] [-H *factor*] [-i] [-I *chars*] [-k] [-l *line*]
[-m] [-n *pattern*] [-o *ofile*] [-O *sec*] [-q] [-r] [-s *time*]
[-S *time*] [-t] [-u *user*] [-v] [file] ...

acctcon

/usr/lib/acct/acctcon1 [-lfile] [-ofile] [-p] [-t]
/usr/lib/acct/acctcon2

acctcon1

See acctcon.

acctcon2

See acctcon.

acctdisk

See acct.

acctdusg

See acct.

acctmerg

`/usr/lib/acct/acctmerg [-a] [-i] [-p] [-t] [-u] [-v]`
`[file...]`

accton

See acct.

acctprc

`/usr/lib/acct/acctprc1 [ctmp]`
`/usr/lib/acct/acctprc2`

acctprc1

See acctprc.

acctprc2

See acctprc.

acctsh

`/usr/lib/acct/chargefee login-name number`
`/usr/lib/acct/ckpacct [blocks]`
`/usr/lib/acct/dodisk [-o] [file...]`
`/usr/lib/acct/lastlogin`
`/usr/lib/acct/monacct number`
`/usr/lib/acct/nulladm file`
`/usr/lib/acct/prctmp [file...]`
`/usr/lib/acct/prdaily [-l] [-c] [mmd]`
`/usr/lib/acct/prtacct file [heading]`
`/usr/lib/acct/shutacct [reason]`
`/usr/lib/acct/startup`
`/usr/lib/acct/turnacct on| off| switch`

acctwtmp

See `acct`.

adb

`adb [-k] [-w] [objfil [corfil]]`

addbib

`addbib [-p promptfile] [-a] database`

adduser

`adduser [-r real-name] [-a address] [-x extension]
[-p home-phone] [-g group] [-s shell] [-d dir] [-h home]
[-u lowest] [-U uid] [-i] [-c] [login-name]...`

admin

`admin [-alogin] [-dflag[flag-val]] [-elogin] [-fflag[flag-val]]
[-h] [-i[name]] [-m[mrlist]] [-n] [-rrel[.lev]] [-t[name]]
[-y[comment]] [-z] file...`

ae**aliens**

`/usr/games/aliens`

apm_getty

See `getty`.

appletalk

`appletalk [-u] [-i interface] [-b hardware_interface] [-z]
[-d] [-n] [-s]`

apply

`apply [-ac] [-n] command args...`

apropos

`apropos keyword...`

ar

`ar key [c|lsuv] [abi_posname] afile name ...`

arithmetic

`/usr/games/arithmetic [+-x/] [range]`

arp

```

/etc/arp hostname
/etc/arp -a [unix] [kmem]
/etc/arp -d hostname
/etc/arp -s hostname ether-addr [temp] [pub]
/etc/arp -f filename

```

arp**as**

```
as [-m] [-n] [-o objfile] [-R] [-V] filename
```

asa

```
asa [file...]
```

ascii

```
cat /usr/pub/ascii
```

at

```

at time [date] [+increment]
at -l [job...]
at -r job...
batch

```

atlookup

```

atlookup [-d] [-r nn] [-s nn] [-x] [object[:type[@zone ]]]
atlookup -z [-C]

```

atprint

```
atprint [object[:type[@zone ]]]
```

atstatus

```
atstatus [object[:type[@zone ]]]
```

at_cho_prn

```
at_cho_prn [type[@zone]]
```

autoconfig

```

/etc/autoconfig [-V] [-v] [-I] [-a] [-k] [-D] [-i file]
[-o file] [-m directory] [-b directory] [-l linker] [-S file]
[-s directory] [-d directory] [-L loadfile] [-M file]
[-t timeout]

```

autorobots

/usr/games/autorobots

awk

awk [-f *file...*] [-Fc] [*prog*] [*parameters*] [*file...*]

back

/usr/games/back

badblk

badblk [-r] /dev/rdisk/c?d?s? [*blkno...*]

banner

banner *string* ...

banner7

banner7 [-w[*n*]] [*message...*]

basename

basename *string* [*suffix*]
dirname *string*

batch

See at.

bc

bc [-c] [-l] [*file...*]

bcd

/usr/games/bcd *text*

bcheckrc

See brc.

bcopy

/etc/bcopy

bdiff

bdiff *file1 file2* [*n*] [-s]

bfs

bfs [-] *filename*

biff

biff [*choice*]

biod

See nfsd.

bj

/usr/games/bj

boot**brc**

/etc/brc
 /etc/bcheckrc
 /etc/macsysinitrc
 /etc/powerfail
 /etc/rc
 /etc/sysinitrc

bs

bs [*file* [*args*]]

cal

cal [[*month*] *year*]

calendar

calendar [-]

cancel

See lp.

cat

cat [-u] [-s] [-v [-t] [-e]] *files*

cb

cb [-s] [-j] [-l *leng*] [*file*...]

cc

cc [-B *string*] [-c] [-C] [-D *symbol*[=*def*]] [-E] [-F]
 [-fm68881] [-g] [-I *dir*] [-L *dir*] [-lx] [-n] [-o *outfile*]
 [-O] [-p] [-P] [-R] [-s] [-S] [-t [p012a1]] [-T]
 [-U *symbol*] [-v] [-W *c*, *arg1* [, *arg2*...]] [-X] [-Z *flags*]
 [-#] ... *file* ...

ccat

See compact.

cdc

cdc [-m[mrlist]] -r *SID* [-y[comment]] *file* ...

cflow

cflow [-dnum] [-i_] [-ix] [-r] *file* ...

changesize

/mac/bin/changesize [-v] [-pprefsize] [-mminsize]
[±option] *file*

chargefee

See acctsh.

chase

/usr/games/chase [*nrobots*] [*nfences*]

checkcw

See cw.

checkeq

See eqn.

checkinstall

/etc/checkinstall ethertalk

checkmm

checkmm *file* ...

checkmm1

See checkmm.

checknr

checknr [-a.x1.y1.x2.y2.....xn.yn] [-
c.x1.x2.x3.....xn] [-f] [-s] [*file*...]

chfn

chfn [*loginname*]

chgnod

chgnod *new-name* [*kernel-file*]

chgrp

See chown.

chmod

chmod *mode file ...*

chown

chown *owner file ...*

chgrp *group file ...*

chroot

/etc/chroot newroot command

chsh

chsh *name [shell]*

ci

ci [-r[rev]] [-f[rev]] [-k[rev]] [-l[rev]] [-u[rev]] [-q[rev]]
[-mmsg] [-nname] [-Nname] [-sstate] [-t[txtfile]] *files*

ckpacct

See acctsh.

clear

clear

clri

/etc/clri [-Tfile-system-type] file-system i-number ...

cmdo

cmdo [*command-name*]

cmp

cmp [-l] [-s] *file1 file2*

co

co [-l[rev]] [-p[rev]] [-q[rev]] [-ddate] [-r[rev]] [-sstate]
[-w[login]] [-jjoinlist] *files*

col

col [-b] [-f] [-p] [-x]

colcrt

colcrt [-] [-2] *file*

colrm

colrm *startcol* [*endcol*]

comb

comb [-*clist*] [-o] [-*psid*] [-s] *file* ...

comm

comm [-[123]] *file1 file2*

CommandShell

CommandShell [-b *pid*] [-u] [-q]

compact

compact [*name...*]
uncompact [*name...*]
ccat [*file...*]

compress

compress [-f] [-v] [-c] [-V] [-b *maxbits*] [*files*]
uncompress [-f] [-v] [-c] [-V] [*files*]
zcat [-V] [*files*]

comsat

/usr/etc/in.comsat

conv

conv [-] [-a] [-o] [-p] [-s] -t *target file* ...

cp

cp [-i] [-r] *file1 file2*
cp [-i] [-r] *file...* *directory*

cpio

cpio -o[acBFv]
cpio -i[BcdmrtuvfsSb6] [*patterns*]
cpio -p[adlmuv] *directory*

cpp

/lib/cpp [-C] [-D*name*[=*def*]] [-I*dir*] [-P] [-U*name*] [-M[*prefix*]] [-Y] [*ifile* [*ofile*]]

cpset

cpset [-o] *object directory* [*mode* [*owner* [*group*]]]

craps

/usr/games/craps

cribbage

/usr/games/cribbage [-r] [-e] [-q] *name...*

cron

/etc/cron

crontab

crontab [*file*]

crontab -l

crontab -r

crypt

crypt [*password*]

csh

csh [-c] [-e] [-f] [-i] [-n] [-s] [-t] [-v] [-V] [-x] [-X]
[*arg...*]

csplit

csplit [-f *prefix*] [-k] [-s] *file arg1* [...*argn*]

ct

ct [-h] [-v] [-wn] [-sspeed] *telno ...*

ctags

ctags [-a] [-u] [-w] [-x] *name ...*

ctrace

ctrace [-b] [-e] [-f*functions*] [-ln] [-o] [-p 's'] [-P]
[-rf] [-s] [-tn] [-u] [-v*functions*] [-x] [*file*]

cu

cu [-d] [-e] [-h] [-lline] [-m] [-n] [-o] [-sspeed] [-t] *args*

cubic

See ttt.

cut

cut *-type* [-d *char*] [-s] [*file*]...

cw

cw [-d] [-fn] [-lxx] [-rxx] [-t] [+t] [*files*...]
 checkcw [-lxx] [-rxx] *file*...

cxref

cxref [-c] [-o *file*] [-s] [-t] [-w[*num*]] *file*...

daiw

daiw [-v] [-rnum] *file*

daps

daps [-b] [-hstring] [-olist] [-r] [-sn] [-t] [-w] [*file*...]

date

date [*mmddhhmm*[*yy*]] [+*format*]

dc

dc [*file*]

dcopy

/etc/dcopy [-sX] [-an] [-d] [-v] [-fsize [:*isize*]] *inputfs*
outputfs

dd

dd [*option=value*]...

delta

delta [-glist] [-m[*mrlist*]] [-n] [-p] [-rSID] [-s]
 [-y[*comment*]] *file* ...

derez

derez [*option*]... *resource-file* [*resource-description-file*]...

deroff

deroff [-mx] [-w] [*file*...]

devnm

/etc/devnm [*mount-point*]

dev_kill

dev_kill *number directory [directory...]*

df

df [-t] [-f] [-T] [*file...*]

diction

diction [-ml] [-mm] [-n] [-f *pfile*] *file...*
explain

diff

diff [-l] [-r] [-s] [-S*name*] [-cefh] [-b] *dir1 dir2*
diff [-cefh] [-b] *file1 file2*
diff [-D*string*] [-b] *file1 file2*

diff3

diff3 [-3] [-e] [-x] *file1 file2 file3*

diffmk

diffmk [-] *file1 file2 file3*

dircmp

dircmp [-d] [-s] [-wn] *dir1 dir2*

dirname

See *basename*.

dis

dis [-d *sec*] [-da *sec*] [-F *function*] [-l *string*] [-L] [-o]
[-t *sec*] [-V] *file ...*

disable

See *enable*.

diskformat

diskformat [-dens *n*] [-head 0] *floppy-device*
diskformat [-cyl *s*[-*e*]] [-size 532] *hard-disk-*
device

diskusg

diskusg [-i *ignlist*] [-p *pw-file*] [-s] [-u *outfile*] [-v]
[*file...*]

dodisk

See acctsh.

domainname

domainname [*name-of-domain*]

dp

dp [-q] [-u] *file*

dslipuser

/etc/dslipuser

du

du [-a] [-r] [-s] [*names*]

dump

dump [[-a] [-c] [-f] [-g] [-h] [-l] [-o] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-z
name]] [[-d *number*] [+d *number*] [-n *name*] [-p]
[-t *index*] [+t *index*] [-u] [-v] [-z *name, number*]
[+z *name*]] *file* ...

dump.bsd

/etc/dump.bsd [-T*file-system-type*] [*key*]... [*argument*...]
[*filesystem*]
/etc/rdump [-T*file-system-type*] [*key*]... [*argument*...]
[*filesystem*]

e

See ex.

echo

echo [*arg*] ...

ed

ed [-] [-p *string*] [-x] [*file*]
red [-] [-p *string*] [-x] [*file*]

edit

See ex.

efl

efl [-#] [-C] [-w] [*file* ...]

egrep

See `grep`.

eject

`eject [0] [1] [/dev/rdisk/name]`

enable

`enable printers`

`disable [-c] [-r[reason]] printers`

enscript

`enscript [-12BGghKklmoqRr] [-Llines] [-ffont] [-Fhfont]
[-bheader] [-pout] [spoolopts] [files]`

env

`env [-] [name=value]... [command args]`

environ

`extern char **environ;`

eqn

`eqn [-dxy] [-pn] [-sn] [-fn] [-Ttty-type] [-] [file...]
checkeq [file...]`

eqnchar

`eqn /usr/pub/eqnchar [options] [-] files | troff [op-
tions]`

`eqn /usr/pub/cateqnchar [options] [-] files | troff
[options]`

`neqn /usr/pub/eqnchar [options] [-] files | troff [op-
tions]`

`eqn -Taps /usr/pub/apseqnchar [options] [-] files
| troff [options]`

errdead

`/etc/errdead dumpfile [namelist]`

errdemon

`/usr/lib/errdemon [file]`

errpt

`errpt [-a] [-dev] [-e date] [-f] [-p n] [-s date] [file...]`

errstop

/etc/errstop [*namelist*]

esch

esch [-b] [-c*cluster-number*] [-f] [-v]

escher

escher [-y] [-m]
escher *file...*

etheraddr

/etc/etheraddr [*slot*]

eu

/etc/eu *file*

eupdate

/etc/eupdate

ex

ex [-] [+*command*] [-r] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-v] [-x] *name...*
e *ex-arguments*
edit [-] [+*command*] [-r] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-v] [-x] *name...*

expand

expand [-*tabstop*] [-*tab1, tab2, ..., tabn*] [*file...*]
unexpand [-a] [*file...*]

explain

See diction.

expr

expr *arguments*

exterr

exterr /dev/*devicename* [*choice*]

f77

f77 [-1] [-66] [-c] [-C] [-E] [-f] [-F] [-g] [-I[24s]] [-m]
[-o*output*] [-O] [-onetrip] [-p] [-R] [-S] [-u] [-U] [-w] *file*
...

factor

factor *[number]*

false

See true.

fcntl

#include <fcntl.h>

fcvt

fcvt [-i *input-format*] [-o *output-format*] [-f] *input-file*
output-file

fcvt [-i *input-format*] -s [-f] *input-file output-file*

fcvt [-i *input-format*] -d [-f] *input-file output-file*

fcvt [-i *input-format*] -t [-f] *input-file output-file*

fcvt [-i *input-format*] -p [-f] *input-file output-file*

fcvt [-i *input-format*] -b [-f] *input-file output-file*

fcvt [-i *input-format*] -m [-f] *input-file output-file*

ff

/etc/ff [-an] [-cn] [-i *inode-list*] [-I] [-l] [-mn] [-nfile]

[-pprefix] [-s] [-u] *special*

fgrep

See grep.

file

file [-c] [-f *ffile*] [-m *mfile*] *arg ...*

finc

finc [-a *n*] [-c *n*] [-m *n*] [-n *file*] *file-system raw-tape*

find

find *pathname-list expression*

finger

finger [-b] [-f] [-h] [-i] [-l] [-m] [-p] [-q] [-s] [-w]
[name...]

fingerd

/usr/etc/in.fingerd

finstall

finstall

fish

/usr/games/fish

fmtfmt [*name...*]**fold**fold [*-width*] [*file...*]**font**troff *-Ttty-type ...***fortune**

/usr/games/fortune

fpr

fpr

frec/etc/frec [*-ppath*] [*-freqfile*] *raw-tape inumber: name ...***freq**freq [*file...*]**from**from [*-s sender*] [*user*]**fsck**

```
/etc/fsck -T 5.2 [-y] [-n] [-mtimeout] [-sX] [-SX]
[-tfile] [-q] [-Doptions...] [-f] [-ppasstostart]
[syfs-filesystem...]
/etc/fsck [-bblock-number] [-y] [-n] [-mtimeout] -T 4.2
[-ppasstostart] [ufs-filesystem...]
```

fsdb

```
/etc/fsdb [-T4.2] [-?] [-o] [-pstring] [-w] special
/etc/fsdb [-T5.2] special [-]
```

fsentry

fsentry *-ttype* [*-o optlist*] [*-d dumpfreq*] [*-p passno*] [*-n*]
 [*-f file-system mount-point*]

fsirand

fsirand [*-p*] [*-Tfile-system-type*] *special*

fsplit

fsplit [*-e*] [*-f*] [*-s*] *file ...*

fsstat

fsstat [*-Tfile-system-type*] *file-system*

fstyp

fstyp *file*

ftp

ftp [*-v*] [*-d*] [*-i*] [*-n*] [*-g*] [*host*]

ftpd

/usr/etc/in.ftpd [*-d*] [*-l*] [*-timeout*]

fuser

/etc/fuser [*-*] [*-k*] [*-nname*list] [*-u*] *file...*

fdload

fdload [*-a*] [*-v*] [*-fdev*] [*-nname*] *filename*

fdw_lkup

fdw_lkup [*-fdev*] [*-v*]

fwtmp

/usr/lib/acct/fwtmp [*-ic*]
 /usr/lib/acct/wtmpfix [*files*]

get

get [*-aseq-no*] [*-b*] [*-ccutoff*] [*-e*] [*-g*] [*-ilist*] [*-k*] [*-l[p]*]
 [*-m*] [*-n*] [*-p*] [*-rSID*] [*-s*] [*-t*] [*-wstring*] [*-xlist*] *file...*

getopt

getopt [*flag-letter[:]*]... [*input-string*]

getty

```
/etc/getty [-h] [-ttimeout] line [speed [type [linedisc]]]
/etc/getty -c file
/etc/apm_getty getty-options
```

grap

```
grap [-Ttty-type] [-l] [-] [file..]
```

graph

```
graph [-a [sp] [st]] [-b] [-clabel] [-g [style]] [-h hspace] [-l title] [-m [mode]] [-r rspace] [-s] [-t] [-u uspace] [-w wspace] [-x [l] [a] [b] [c]] [-y [l] [a] [b] [c]]
```

greek

```
greek [-Tterminal]
```

greek

```
cat /usr/pub/greek [|greek -Tterminal ]
```

grep

```
grep [-b] [-c] [-i] [-n] [-s] [-v] expression [file..]
egrep [-b] [-c] [-e expression] [-f file] [-i] [-n] [-v] [expression] [file..]
fgrep [-b] [-c] [-e expression] [-f file] [-i] [-n] [-v] [-x] [strings] [file..]
```

groups

```
groups [user]
```

grpck

See pwck.

hangman

```
/usr/games/hangman [arg]
```

hashcheck

See spell.

hashmake

See spell.

head

```
head [-count] [file..]
```

help

help [*args*]

hex

hex [-f] [-l] [-n#] [-r] [-s0] [-s2] [-ns8] [+saddr] *ifile*

hostid

hostid [*identifier*]

hostname

hostname [*nameofhost*]

hyphen

hyphen [*file...*]

icmp

None; included automatically with inet(5F).

id

id

ident

ident *files*

ifconfig

/etc/ifconfig interface [address [dest-address]]
[parameter...]
/etc/ifconfig interface [protocol-family]

indent

indent *input [output] [flags]*

indxbib

indxbib *database...*

inet

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
```

inetd

/etc/inetd [-d]

init

/etc/init [0123456SsQqabc]

install

/etc/install [-c *dira*] [-f *dirb*] [-g *group*] [-i] [-m *mode*]
[-n *dirc*] [-o] [-s] [-u *user*] *file* [*dirx*...]

ip

#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>

ipcrm

ipcrm [-m *shmid*] [-M *shmkey*] [-q *msqid*] [-Q *msgkey*] [-s *semid*] [-S *semkey*]

ipcs

ipcs [-a] [-b] [-c] [-C *corefile*] [-m] [-N *namelist*] [-o] [-p]
[-q] [-s] [-t]

isotomac

See mactoiso.

iw2

iw2 [-a *dotSPACE*] [-b] [-c *color*] [-d] [-D *udcfile*] [-f] [-h]
[-k *mode*] [-l *language*] [-m *margin*] [-n *length*] [-o *file*]
[-p *pitch*] [-q *quality*] [-s *spacing*] [-t *tabs*] [-u]
[-U *udcfile*] [-w *value*] [-x] [-z] [*file*...]

iwprep

iwprep [*file*]

join

join [-an] [-e *string*] [-jn *m*] [-o *list*] [-tc] *file1 file2*

kconfig

/etc/kconfig [-a [-v] [-V]] [-n*namelist*]

kermit

kermit [*option*...] [*file*...]

keyset

/etc/keyset [*keyboard*] [*country*]

kill

kill [-sig] pid...

killall

/etc/killall [-n *namelist*] [*signal*]

ksh

ksh [-a] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-i] [-k] [-m] [-n] [-o] [-p] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-u] [-v] [-x] [-o *option*]... [-c *string*] [*arg*...]

labelit

See volcopy.

last

last [*name* ...] [*tty* ...]

lastlogin

See acctsh.

launch

launch -[it] *filename* [*document*...]
 launch -p[it] *filename document*...

launch

launch [-a] [-d] [-f] [-m] [-r] [-v] [-s] [*pathname*]
 launch [-n] [-d] [-f] [-m] [-r] [-v] [-s] [*pathname*]

lav

lav

ld

ld [-eepsym] [-f*fill*] [-lx] [-m] [-o*outfile*] [-r] [-s] [-t]
 [-usymname] [-x] [-z] [-F] [-L*dir*] [-M] [-N] [-V] [-V*Snum*]
file ...

leave

leave [*hmmm*]

lex

lex [-c] [-n] [-t] [-v] [*file*] ...

life

/usr/games/life [-r]

line

line

line_sane

/etc/line_sane [*files*]

lint

lint [-a] [-b] [-Dname[=*def*]] [-h] [-Idir] [-lx] [-n] [-o *lib*] [-p] [-u] [-Uname] [-v] [-x] *file...*

ln

ln [-s] *name1* [*name2*]
ln *name...* *directory*
ln -f *directory1* *directory2*

lo

pseudo-device loop

lockd

/etc/rpc.lockd [-t *timeout*] [-g *graceperiod*]

login

login [*name* [*env-var...*]]

Login

Login [-- [-r] [-g]]

logname

logname

lookbib

lookbib [-n] *database*

lorder

lorder *file* ...

lp

lp [-c] [-d*dest*] [-m] [-n*number*] [-o*option*] [-s] [-t*title*]
[-w] [*file...*]
cancel *jobno...* [*printers*]
cancel *printers* [*jobno*]...

lpadmin

```

/usr/lib/lpadmin -pprinter [-cclass] [-eprinter] [-h]
[-iinterface] [-l] [-mmodel] [-rclass] [-vdevice]
/usr/lib/lpadmin -xdest
/usr/lib/lpadmin -d[dest]

```

lpc

```

/etc/lpc [command [argument ...]]

```

lpd

```

/usr/lib/lpd [-l] [port #]

```

lpmove

See lpsched.

lpq

```

lpq [+ [n]] [-l] [-Pprinter] [job # ...] [user ...]

```

lpr

```

lpr [-Pprinter] [-#num] [-C class] [-J job] [-T title]
[-i [numcols]] [-1234 font] [-wnum] [-pltndgvcfrmh]
[ name ... ]

```

lprm

```

lprm [-Pprinter] [-] [jobno]... [user]...

```

lpsched

```

/usr/lib/lpsched
/usr/lib/lpshut
/usr/lib/lpmove requests dest
/usr/lib/lpmove dest1 dest2

```

lpshut

See lpsched.

lpstat

```

lpstat [-a[list]] [-c[list]] [-d] [-o[list]] [-p[list]] [-r] [-s]
[-t] [-u[list]] [-v[list]]

```

lptest

```

lptest [length [count]]

```

ls

ls [-R] [-a] [-d] [-C] [-x] [-m] [-l] [-L] [-n] [-o] [-g] [-r]
[-t] [-u] [-c] [-p] [-F] [-b] [-q] [-i] [-s] [*names*]

m4

m4 [-B*int*] [-e] [-Hint] [-s] [-S*int*] [-T*int*] [-D*name*[=*val*]]
[-U*name*] [*file...*]

m68k

See machid.

machid

m68k
pdp11
u3b
u3b2
u3b5
u3b15
vax

macquery

macquery [-t *timeout*] [-a] [-c] [-n] [-s] *resource-file aler-*
id [*parm1 ... parm4*]

macref

macref [-t] [-s] [-n] [--] *file...*

macsysinitrc

See brc.

mactoiso

mactoiso [-c *char*] [*file*]
isotomac [-c *char*] [*file*]

mail

mail [-e] [-f*file*] [-p] [-q] [-r] [-t] *address ...*
rmail [-t] *address ...*

mailq

mailq [-v]

mailx

mailx [-d] [-e] [-f *filename*] [-F] [-h *number*] [-H] [-i]
[-n] [-N] [-r *address*] [-s *subject*] [-u *user*] [-U] [*name ...*]

make

make [-b] [-B] [-ddigits] [-e] [-f *description-file*] [-g] [-i]
[-k] [-K] [-n] [-p] [-P] [-q] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-u] [*target...*]

makedbm

makedbm [-i *yp-input-file*] [-o *yp-output-name*]
[-d *yp-domain-name*] [-m *yp-master-name*] *infile outfile*
makedbm [-u *dbmfilename*]

makedev

makedev *files*

makekey

/usr/lib/makekey

man

man [-c] [-d] [-Tterm] [-w] [*section*] *name* [*section name...*]

man

nroff -man *files*
troff -man [-rs1] *files*

mastermind

/usr/games/mastermind

math

#include <math.h>

maze

/usr/games/maze

me

nroff -me [*nroff-options...*]
troff -me [*troff-options...*]

merge

merge [-p] *file1 file2 file3*

mesg

mesg [*choice*]

mkdir

mkdir *dirname* ...

mkfs

/etc/mkfs *device-file* *blocks[:inodes]* [*gap modulus*]
/etc/mkfs *device-file* *proto* [*gap modulus*]

mkfs1b

/etc/mkfs1b *special* *blocks[:inodes]* [*m n*]
/etc/mkfs1b *special* *proto* [*m n*]

mklost+found

mklost+found

mknod

/etc/mknod *name* *type* [*major minor*]
/etc/mknod *name* *p*

mkshlib

mkshlib -s *specs* [-n] -t *target* [-h *host*]

mkslipuser

/etc/mkslipuser

mkstr

mkstr [-] *messagefile* *prefix* *file* ...

mm

mm [-*Ttty-type*] [-12] [-c] [-e] [-t] [-E] [*file...*]

mm

mm [*options*] [*files*]
nroff -mm [*options*] [*files*]
nroff -cm [*options*] [*files*]
mmt [*options*] [*files*]
troff -mm [*options*] [*files*]

mmt

mmt [-a] [-e] [-t] [-p] [-g] [-*Ttty-type*] [-*Ddest*] [-z] [*file...*]

module_dump

module_dump *kernel*

monacct

See acctsh.

moo

/usr/games/moo

more

more [-c] [-d] [-f] [-l] [-n] [-s] [-u] [+*linenumber*]
[*name ...*]

more [-c] [-d] [-f] [-l] [-n] [-s] [-u] [+/*pattern*] [*name ...*]

page *more-arguments*

mount

/etc/mount [-p]

/etc/mount -a [*frv*] [-t *type*] [-T *type*]

/etc/mount [-*frv*] [-t *type*] [-T *type*] [-o *options*]

device-file mount-point

/etc/umount [-v] -h *host*

/etc/umount -a[v]

/etc/umount [-v] [*device-file*]...

/etc/umount [-v] [*mount-point*]...

mountd

/usr/etc/rpc.mountd

mptx

nroff -mptx [*options*] [*files*]

troff -mptx [*options*] [*files*]

ms

nroff -ms [*nroff-options...*]

troff -ms [*troff-options...*]

mt

mt [-f*device-file*] *command* [*count*]

mv

mv [-i] [-f] [-] *file1 file2*

mv [-i] [-f] [-] *file... directory*

mv

mv *mvt* [-a] [*options*] [*files*]
troff [-a] [-rX1] -mv [*options*] [*files*]

mvt

mvt [-a] [-e] [-t] [-p] [-g] [-T*tty-type*] [-D*dest*] [-z] [*file...*]

named

named [-d *debuglevel*] [-p *port#*] [*bootfile*]

ncheck

/etc/ncheck [-a] [-i *i-node-numbers*] [-s] [-T*file-system-type*] [*file-system*]

ncstats

ncstats

ndx

ndx *subjfile* *formatter-command-line*

neqn

neqn [-dxy] [-pn] [-sn] [-fn] [-] [*file...*]

netstat

netstat [-Aan] [-f *address-family*] [*system*] [*core*]
netstat [-himnrs] [-f *address-family*] [*system*] [*core*]
netstat [-n] [-I *interface*] *interval* [*system*] [*core*]

newaliases

newaliases

newconfig

/etc/newconfig [-v] [nonet] [*module*]... [*nomodule*]...

newform

newform [-an] [-bn] [-cchar] [-en] [-f] [-itabspec]
[-ln] [-otabspec] [-pn] [-s] [*file...*]

newfs

/etc/newfs [-v] [*options*] *device-file* *type*

newgrp

newgrp [-] [*group*]

news

news [-a] [-n] [-s] [*items*]

newunix

/etc/newunix [[no]module] ...

nfsd

/etc/nfsd [*nserver...*]
/etc/biod [*nserver...*]

nfsstat

nfsstat [-csnrz]

nice

nice [-*increment*] *command* [*arguments*]

nl

nl [-*btype*] [-*ddelim*] [-*ftype*] [-*htype*] [-*incr*] [-*lnum*]
[-*nformat*] [-*p*] [-*ssep*] [-*vstart#*] [-*width*] *file*

nm

nm [-d] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-n] [-o] [-T] [-u] [-v] [-V] [-x]
file ...

nohup

nohup *command* [*arguments*]

nroff

nroff [-*olist*] [-*nM*] [-*s[M]*] [-*raM*] [-*i*] [-*q*] [-*z*] [-*mname*]
[-*Tty-type*] [*file...*]

nslookup

nslookup
nslookup - *server*
nslookup *host-to-find* [*server*]

nterm**nulladm**

See acctsh.

number

/usr/games/number

od

od [-b] [-c] [-d] [-o] [-s] [-x] [*file*] [[+]offset [.][b]]

otroff

otroff [-c*name*] [-k*name*] [-t] [-f] [-w] [-b] [-p*N*] [*file...*]

pac

/etc/pac [-P*printer*] [-p*price*] [-s] [-r] [-c] [-m]
[*name*]...

pack

pack [-] [-f] *name* ...
pcat *name* ...
unpack *name* ...

page

See more.

pagesize

pagesize

passwd

passwd [*name*]

paste

paste *file1 file2* ...
paste -d*list file1 file2* ...
paste -s [-d*list file1 file2* ...

pax

pax [-cimopuvy] [-f *archive*] [-s *replstr*] [-t *device*] [*pattern*]...
pax -r [-cimnopuvy] [-f *archive*] [-s *replstr*] [-t *device*]
[*pattern*]...
pax -w [-adimuvy] [-b *blocking*] [-f *archive*] [-s *replstr*]
[-t *device*] [-x *format*] [*pathname*]...
pax -rw [-ilmopuvy] [-s *replstr*] [*pathname*]... *directory*

pcat

See pack.

pdp11

See machid.

pg

pg [-*number*] [+*linenumber*] [+/*pattern*] [-c] [-e] [-f] [-n]
[-p *string*] [-s] [*file...*]

pic

pic [-*Ttty-type*] [-] [*file...*]

ping

/usr/etc/ping *host* [*timeout*]

pname

/bin/pname [-a] [-c *controller*] [-d *disk*] [-s *slice*] [-t *type*]
name
/bin/pname [-p]
/bin/pname -a[*v*]
/bin/pname -u *device-file* [*device-file ...*]

portmap

/etc/portmap

powerdown

/etc/powerdown

powerfail

See brc.

pr

pr [+*k*] [-*k*] [-a] [-d] [-eck] [-f] [-h *head*] [-i*ck*] [-l*k*] [-m]
[-n*ck*] [-o*k*] [-p] [-r] [-sc] [-t] [-w*k*] [*file...*]

prctmp

See acctsh.

prdaily

See acctsh.

printenv

printenv [*argument*]

prof

prof [-a] [-c] [-g] [-h] [-m *mdata*] [-n] [-o] [-s] [-t] [-x]
[-z] [*prog*]

prof

```
#define MARK
#include <prof.h>
void MARK (name)
```

prs

```
prs [-a] [-c [date-time]] [-d [dataspec]] [-e] [-l] [-r [SID]]
file ...
```

prtacct

See acctsh.

ps

```
ps [-e] [-d] [-a] [-f] [-l] [-ccorefile] [-sswapdev] [-nname-
list] [-tterm] [-pprocl] [-uuidlist] [-ggrplist]
```

psbanner

See transcript.

pscomm

See transcript.

psdit

```
psdit [-F fontdir] [-p prologue] [-o list] [file]
```

psinterface

See transcript.

psroff

```
psroff [-t] [troff-option...] [spool-option...] [file...]
```

psrv

See transcript.

pstat

```
pstat [-p [-a]] [-b] [-i] [-m] [-nname] [-rrate] [-t]
[-uaddress] [-v [file]]
```

pstext

See transcript.

ptx

ptx [-b *break*] [-f] [-g *gap*] [-i *ignore*] [-o *only*] [-r] [-t]
[-w *n*] [*input*] [*output*]

pwck

/etc/pwck [*file*]
/etc/grpck [*file*]

pwd

pwd

query

query [-t*seconds*] [-r[*response*]] [-m]

quiz

/usr/games/quiz [-i*file*] [-t] [*category1 category2*]

rain

/usr/games/rain

rc

See brc.

rcp

rcp *file1 file2*
rcp [-r] *file... directory*

rcs

rcs [-i] [-a*logins*] [-A*oldfile*] [-e[*logins*]] [-c*string*]
[-l[*rev*]] [-u[*rev*]] [-L] [-U] [-n*name[:rev]*] [-N*name[:rev]*]
[-o*range*] [-q] [-s*state[:rev]*] [-t[*txtfile*]] *files*

rcsdiff

rcsdiff [-biwt] [-cefhn] [-r*rev1*] [-r*rev2*] *files*

rclsintro**rclsmerge**

rclsmerge -r*rev1* [-r*rev2*] [-p] *file*

rcvhex

rcvhex [-p *port*] [-c *command*] *file*

rdist

```
rdist [-nqbRhivwy] [-fdistfile] [-dvar=value] [-mhost]
[name...]
rdist [-nqbRhivwy] -c name... [login@] host [:dest]
```

rdump

See `dump.bsd`.

read_disk

`read_disk`

reboot

```
/etc/reboot [ -h ] [ -l ] [ -n ] [ -q ]
```

red

See `ed`.

refer

```
refer [-a[n]] [-b] [-c keys] [-e] [-fn] [-kx] [-l[m,n]]
[-n] [-p bib] [-s keys] [-Bl.m] [-P] [-S] [file...]
```

regcmp

```
regcmp [-] file ...
```

regexp

```
#define INIT declarations
#define GETC () getc-code
#define PEEKC () peekc-code
#define UNGETC (c) ungetc-code
#define RETURN (pointer) return-code
#define ERROR (val) errors-code
#include <regexp.h>
char *compile(instring, exbuf, endbuf, eof)
char *instring, *exbuf, *endbuf;
int eof ;
int step(string, exbuf)
char *string, *exbuf;
extern char *loc1, *loc2, *locs;
extern int circf, sed, nbra;
```

reject

```
/usr/lib/reject [-r [reason]] [destination...]
```

remlogin

remlogin

remsh

remsh *rhost* [-l *username*] [-n] [*command*]

remshd

/etc/in.remshd *host.port*

reset

See tset.

restore

/etc/restore [-o] [-T*file-system-type*] *key* [*argument*]...
/etc/rrestore [-o] [-T*file-system-type*] *key* [*argument*]...

rev

rev [*file*]...

revnetgroup

/etc/yp/revnetgroup [-u] [-h]

rexecd

/usr/etc/in.rexecd *host.port*

rez

rez [*option*]... [*resource-description-file*]...

rlog

rlog [-L] [-R] [-h] [-t] [-ddates] [-l[*lockers*]]
[-rrevisions] [-sstates] [-w[*logins*]] *files*

rlogin

rlogin *rhost* [-8] [-ec] [-l *username*]

rlogind

/etc/in.rlogind *host.port*

rm

rm [-f] [-i] [-r] *file*...
rmdir *dir*...

rmail

See mail.

rmdel

rmdel -r *SID file ...*

rmdir

See rm.

robots

/usr/games/robots

roffbib

roffbib [-e] [-h] [-n] [-o] [-r] [-s] [-T*term*] [-x] [-m *mac*] [-V] [-Q] [*file ...*]

route

/etc/route [-f] [-n] [*command [net|host] destination gateway [metric]*]

routed

/etc/in.routed [-d] [-g] [-s] [-q] [-t] [*logfile*]

rpcinfo

rpcinfo -p [*host*]
rpcinfo -u *host program-number version-number*
rpcinfo -t *host program-number version-number*

rsh

See sh.

rstatd

/usr/etc/rpc.rstatd

runacct

/usr/lib/acct/runacct [*mmdd [state]*]

rup

rup [-h] [-l] [-t] [*host...]*

ruptime

ruptime [-a] [-l] [-t] [-u]

rusers

rusers [-a] [-h] [-i] [-l] [-u] [*host ...*]

rusersd

/usr/etc/rpc.rusersd

rwall

rwall *host1 host2 ...*
rwall -n *netgroup1 netgroup2 ...*
rwall -h *host* -n *netgroup*

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/usr/etc/rpc.rwalld

rwho

rwho [-a]

rwhod

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sa1

See *sadc*.

sa2

See *sadc*.

sact

sact *file ...*

sadc

/usr/lib/sa/sadc [*t n*] [*file*]
/usr/lib/sa/sa1 [*t n*]
/usr/lib/sa/sa2 [-u] [-b] [-y] [-c] [-w] [-a] [-q] [-v]
[-m] [-A] [-*stime*] [-*etime*] [-*isec*]

sag

sag [-e *time*] [-f *file*] [-i *sec*] [-s *time*] [-T *term*] [-x *spec*]
[-y *spec*]

sar

```
sar [-u] [-b] [-y] [-c] [-w] [-a] [-q] [-v] [-m] [-A] [-ofile] t  
[n]  
sar [-u] [-b] [-y] [-c] [-w] [-a] [-q] [-v] [-m] [-A] [-stime]  
[-etime] [-i sec] [-f file]
```

sccs

```
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```

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```
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```

sccstorcs

```
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```

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```
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```

sdb

```
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```

sdiff

```
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```

sed

```
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```

sendmail

```
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```

setport

```
setport -r [-s speed] device-file...  
setport -o [-s speed] device-file...
```

settc

```
settc type creator [file]...
```

settimezone

```
settimezone
```

sh

sh [-a] [-c] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-i] [-k] [-n] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-u]
[-v] [-x] [*args*]
rsh [-a] [-c] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-i] [-k] [-n] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-u]
[-v] [-x] [*args*]

shl

shl

showmount

showmount [-a] [-d] [-e] [*host*]

shutacct

See acctsh.

shutdown

/etc/shutdown [-hknry] [-g*interval*] [-i*initstate*]
[*timeout* [*warning-message* ...]]

size

size [-d] [-o] [-V] [-x] *file*...

slattach

/etc/slattach *ttyname* [*baudrate*]

slattconf

/etc/slattconf *ttyname* *baudrate* *address* *dest-address* [*options*]

sleep

sleep *time*

slip

/etc/slip

sno

sno [*file*...]

soelim

soelim [*file*...]

sort

sort [-c] [-m] [-u] [-o *output*] [-y[*kmem*]] [-zrecsz] [-d]
[-f] [-i] [-M] [-n] [-r] [-b] [-t *x*] [+pos1 [-pos2]] [*file...*]

sortbib

sortbib [-*skeys*] *database...*

spell

spell [-v] [-b] [-x] [-l] [+local-file] [*file...*]
/usr/lib/spell/hashmake
/usr/lib/spell/spellin *n*
/usr/lib/spell/hashcheck *spelling-list*

spellin

See spell.

spline

spline [-a] [-k] [-n] [-p] [-x]

split

split [-n] [*file [name]*]

spray

/usr/etc/spray *host* [-l *length*] [-c *count*]

sprayd

/usr/etc/rpc.sprayd

ssp

ssp [-] [*name ...*]

StartMonitor

StartMonitor

startmsg

startmsg -

startmsg [-*pnumphases*] [-*nnexphase*] [-*dpcntdone*]
[-*mmsgselector* [*substr1 ... substr4*]] [-q]

startup

/etc/startup

startup

See acctsh.

StartupShell

StartupShell

stat

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
```

statd

/etc/rpc.statd

stdhosts

/etc/yp/stdhosts *file*

strings

strings [-] [-o] [-*number*] *file* ...

strip

strip [-l] [-r] [-s] [-V] [-x] *file*...

stty

stty [-n *file*] [-a] [-g] [*options*]

style

style [-ml] [-mm] [-a] [-e] [-l *num*] [-r *num*] [-p] [-P]
file...

su

su [-] [*name*[*arg* ...]]

subj

subj *file* ...

sum

sum [-r] *file*...

sumdir

sumdir [*directories*]

swap

```
/etc/swap -a [swapdev [swaplow [swapplen]]]
/etc/swap -d swapdev [swaplow]
/etc/swap -l
```

sync

```
sync
```

sysinitrc

```
See brc.
```

sysline

```
sysline [-b] [-c] [-d] [-e] [-h] [-D] [-i] [-l] [-m] [-p]
[-q] [-r] [-s] [-j] [-H remote] [+N]
```

systemfolder

```
systemfolder [-f ]
```

tabs

```
tabs [tabspec] [+m[n]] [-Ttype]
```

tail

```
tail [±[number][lbc[f]]] [file]
```

talk

```
talk person [ityname]
```

talkd

```
/etc/talkd
```

tar

```
tar [key] [file...]
```

tbl

```
tbl [-TX] [file...]
```

tc

```
tc [-t] [-o list] [-a n] [-e] [file] ...
```

tcb

```
command-line | tcb >/dev/rmt/tcx
```

tcp

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
s = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
```

tee

tee [-i] [-a] *file* ...

telinit

See *init*.

telnet

telnet [*host* [*port*]]

telnetd

/usr/etc/in.telnetd

term**test**

test [*expr*]

TextEditor

TextEditor [*filename*]

tftp

tftp [*host*]

tftpd

/usr/etc/in.tftpd

tic

tic [-v[*n*]] *file* ...

time

time *command*

timex

timex [-o] [-p[*fhkmrt*]] [-s] *command*

tip

tip [-v] [-*speed*] *system-name*
tip [-v] [-*speed*] *phone-number*

touch

touch [-a] [-c] [-m] [*mmddhhmm* [*yy*]] *file* ...

tp

tp [*key*] [*name* ...]

tplot

tplot [-*Tterminal*] [-e *raster*]]

tput

tput [-*Ttype*] *capname*

tr

tr [-c] [-d] [-s] [*string1*] [*string2*]]

transcript

/usr/lib/ps/psbanner
 /usr/lib/ps/pscomm
 /usr/lib/ps/psinterface
 /usr/lib/ps/psrv
 /usr/lib/ps/pstext

trek

/usr/games/trek [[-a] *file*]

troff

troff [-olist] [-n*N*] [-s*N*] [-m*name*] [-ra*N*] [-i] [-q] [-a]
 [-*Tdest*] [*file*...]

troff**trpt**

/usr/etc/trpt [-a] [-j] [-*phex-address*] [-s] [-t]
 [*system*[*core*]]

true

true
 false

tset

tset [-] [-a *type*] [-A] [-d *type*] [-ec] [-Ec] [-kc] [-I]
 [-m *port*] [-p *type*] [-Q] [-r] [-s] [-S]
 reset

tsort

tsort [*file*]

ttt

/usr/games/ttt
/usr/games/cubic

tty

tty [-l] [-s]

tty_add

tty_add [-r] [-*gspeed*] *device-file-name...*
tty_kill

tty_kill

See `tty_add`.

tunefs

/etc/tunefs [-p] [-*mminfree*] [-*drotdelay*] [-*emaxbpg*]
[-*amaxcontig*] [-*optimization*] *special*

turnacct

See `acctsh`.

twinkle

/usr/games/twinkle [-] [+] [*s save*] [*density1* [*density2*]]

types

#include <sys/types.h>

tzdump

tzdump [-v] [-c *cutoffyear*] [*zonename...*]

tzic

tzic [-v] [-d *directory*] [-l *localtime*] [-p *posixrules*]
[-L *leapsecondfilename*] [-s] [*filename...*]

u3b

See `machid`.

u3b15

See `machid`.

u3b2

See machid.

u3b5

See machid.

ucbdiff

```
ucbdiff [-l] [-r] [-s] [-Sname] [-cefhn] [-biwt] dir1
dir2
ucbdiff [-cefhn] [-biwt] file1 file2
ucbdiff [-Dstring] [-biw] file1 file2
```

ucbdiff3

```
ucbdiff3 [-exEX3] file1 file2 file3
```

udp

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
s=socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
```

ul

```
ul [-t terminal] [name ...]
```

umount

See mount.

uname

```
uname [-a] [-m] [-n] [-r] [-s] [-v]
```

uncompact

See compact.

uncompress

See compress.

unexpand

See expand.

unget

```
unget [-n] [-rSID] [-s] file...
```

uniq

```
uniq [-u] [-d] [-c] [+n] [-n] [input [output]]
```

units

units

unpack

See pack.

updater

updater [*key*] *local remote* ...

uptime

uptime

users

users [*file*]

uucico

/usr/lib/uucp/uucico [-d*spooldir*] [-g*grade*] [-r*role*]
 [-R] [-s*system*] [-x*debug*] [-L] [-t*turnaround*]
 /usr/lib/uucp/uushell

uuclean

/usr/lib/uucp/uuclean [-d*directory*] [-m*file*] [-n*time*]
 [-p[*pre*]] [-s*sys*] [-w*file*]

uucp

[-c] [-C] [-d] [-e*sys*] [-f] [-j] [-m*file*] [-n*user*] [-r] *source-*
files destination-file
 uulog [-s*sys*] [-u*user*]
 uuname [-l] [-v]

uudecode

See uuencode.

uuencode

uuencode [*source*] *remotedest*
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uulog

See uucp.

uuname

See uucp.

uupick

See uuto.

uusend

uusend [-mmode] *sourcefile sys1 ! sys2 ! ... ! remotefile*

uushell

See uucico.

uustat

uustat [-chour] [-jjobn] [-kjobn] [-mmch] [-Mmch] [-ohour]
[-O] [-q] [-rjobn] [-ssys] [-uuser] [-yhour]

uusub

/usr/bin/uusub [-asys] [-csys] [-dsys] [-f] [-l] [-r]
[-uhr]

uuto

uuto [-m] [-p] *source-files destination*
uupick [-ssystem]

uux

uux [-] [-ggrade] [-j] [-l] [-mfile] [-n] [-p] [-r] [-xlevel]
[-z] *command-string*

uuxqt

/usr/lib/uucp/uuxqt [-xdebug]

val

val -
val [-mname] [-rSID] [-s] [-ytype] *file...*

values

#include <values.h>

vax

See machid.

vc

vc [-a] [-cchar] [-s] [-t] [*keyword=value*]....

vedit

See vi.

version

version *name...*

vi

vi [+*command*] [-l] [-r [*file*]] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-wn] [-x]
name...

view [+*command*] [-l] [-r [*file*]] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-wn] [-x]
name...

vedit [+*command*] [-l] [-r [*file*]] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-wn] [-x]
name...

view

See vi.

vipw

vipw

volcopy

/etc/volcopy [-a] [-b*pidensity*] [-buf] [-feet*size*] [-
reel*num*] [-s] [*fsname special1 volname1 special2 volname2*
/etc/labelit *special [fsname volume [-n]]*]

w

w [-h] [-u] [-s] [-l] [*user*]

wall

/etc/wall

wc

wc [-c] [-l] [-w] [*name...*]

what

what [-s] *file ...*

whatis

whatis *command ...*

whereis

whereis [-b] [-m] [-s] [-u] [-B *dir [-f]]*] [-M *dir [-f]]*] [-
S *dir [-f]]*] *name ...*

which

which [*name...*]

who

who [-a] [-b] [-d] [-H] [-l] [-p] [-q] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-T] [-u]
[*file*]
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who am I

whoami

whoami

whodo

/etc/whodo

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[-trail]

write

write *user* [*line*]

wtmpfix

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wump

/usr/games/wump

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yes

yes [*expletive*]

ypbind

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ypcat

ypcat [-k] [-t] [-d *domainname*] *mname*
ypcat -x

ypinit

ypinit -m
ypinit -s *master-name*

ypmake

cd /etc/yp; make [*map*] [*variable...*]

ypmatch

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ypmatch -x

yppasswd

yppasswd [*name*]

yppasswdd

/usr/etc/rpc.yppasswdd *file* [-m *arg1 arg2...*]

yppoll

yppoll [-h *host*] [-d *domain*] *mapname*

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yppush [-d *domain*] [-v] *mapname*

ypserv

/etc/ypserv
/etc/ypbind

ypset

ypset [-V1] [-h *host*] [-d *domain*] *server*
ypset [-V2] [-h *host*] [-d *domain*] *server*

ypwhich

ypwhich [-d[*domain*]] [-V1] [*hostname*]
ypwhich [-d[*domain*]] [-V2] [*hostname*]
ypwhich [-t *mapname*] [-d *domain*] -m [*mname*]
ypwhich -x

ypxfr

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port] mapname`

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 iw2(1) – Apple ImageWriter print filter
 iwprep(1) – prepare troff description files

Apple Tape Backup SC40

tc(7) – Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver
 tcb(1) – block data to 8K for tc output

AppleTalk, administration

appletalk(1M) – configure and view AppleTalk® network interfaces
 forwarder(7) – forwarder device driver
 fwd_lkup(1M) – look up the application loaded onto an intelligent peripheral
 fwdload(1M) – load an application onto an intelligent peripheral

AppleTalk Datagrams

`ddp(3N)` – AppleTalk Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) interface

`udp(5P)` – Internet User Datagram Protocol

AppleTalk, printing with

`at_cho_prn(1)` – choose a default printer on the AppleTalk® internet

`atlookup(1)` – look up network visible entities (NVEs) registered on the AppleTalk internet

`atprint(1)` – copy data to a remote PAP server

`atstatus(1)` – display status from a PAP server

AppleTalk Transaction Protocol

`atp(3N)` – AppleTalk Transaction Protocol (ATP) interface

arccosine

`acos(3F)` – Fortran arccosine intrinsic function

`trig(3M)` – trigonometric functions

archive files

`ar(1)` – archive and library maintainer for portable archives

`ar(4)` – common archive file format

`cpio(1)` – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive

`cpio(4)` – format of `cpio` archive

`ldahread(3X)` – read the archive header of a member of an archive file

`lorder(1)` – find ordering relation for an object library

`pax(1)` – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format

`tar(1)` – copy files to or from a `tar` archive

`tar(4)` – format of `tar` header

arcsine

`asin(3F)` – Fortran arcsine intrinsic function

`trig(3M)` – trigonometric functions

arctangent

`atan2(3F)` – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function

`atan(3F)` – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function

`trig(3M)` – trigonometric functions

arguments

`apply(1)` – apply a command to a set of arguments

`echo(1)` – echo arguments

`expr(1)` – evaluate arguments as an expression

`getarg(3F)` – return Fortran command-line argument

`getopt(3C)` – get option letter from argument vector

`iargc(3F)` – return command line arguments

`varargs(3X)` – handle variable argument list

`vprintf(3S)` – format and output data from a variable-length argument list

`xargs(1)` – construct argument list and execute command

arithmetic

- bc(1) – arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
- dc(1) – desk calculator
- expr(1) – evaluate arguments as an expression
- factor(1) – factor a number
- units(1) – conversion program

ASA character set

- asa(1) – interpret ASA carriage control characters

ASCII character set

- a64l(3C) – convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string
- ascii(5) – map of ASCII character set
- atof(3C) – convert ASCII string to floating-point number
- ctime(3) – convert date and time to ASCII
- ethers(3N) – Ethernet address mapping operations
- strings(1) – find the printable strings in an object or other binary file

assembly language

- a.out(4) – common assembler and link editor output
- as(1) – common assembler
- dis(1) – disassembler

assertions

- assert(3X) – verify program assertion

ATP

- atp(3N) – AppleTalk Transaction Protocol (ATP) interface

Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter

- daps(1) – Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff postprocessor

autorecovery

- cml(4) – configuration master list format
- escher(1M) – autorecovery administration
- eu(1M) – update autorecovery files
- eupdate(1M) – update important files for autorecovery purposes

A/UX file formats

- intro(4) – introduction to file formats

backgammon

- back(6) – the game of backgammon

backing up files

- bcopy(1M) – interactive block copy
- cp(1) – copy files
- cpio(1) – copy files to or from a cpio archive
- dcopy(1M) – copy file systems for optimal access time
- dump.bsd(1M) – copy the files within the named file system to a dump.bsd archive
- dump.bsd(4) – format of a file system dump

escher(1M) – autorecovery administration
eu(1M) – update autorecovery files
eupdate(1M) – update important files for autorecovery purposes
finc(1M) – fast incremental backup
frec(1M) – recover files from a backup tape
pax(1) – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
restore(1M) – copy files from a `dump.bsd` archive into an existing file system
tar(1) – copy files to or from a `tar` archive
tc(7) – Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver
volcopy(1M) – copy file systems with label checking

bad blocks

altblk(4) – alternate block information for bad block handling
badblk(1M) – set or update bad block information

banner printing

banner(1) – generate a poster
banner7(1) – generate a large banner

base portion of pathnames

basename(1) – isolate substrings within a pathname argument

base-64 numbers

a64l(3C) – convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string

batch processing

at(1) – execute commands at a later time
chroot(1M) – change root directory for a command
cron(1M) – clock daemon
crontab(1) – user `crontab` utility
env(1) – set environment for command execution
nice(1) – run a command at low priority
nohup(1) – run a command immune to hangups
remsh(1N) – remote shell
sh1(1) – shell layer manager
yes(1) – generate `y` entries in response to requests for input

baud rate

cfgetospeed(3P) – get or set the value of the output and input baud rate
getty(1M) – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
stty(1) – set the modes for a terminal

Berkeley Software Distribution, support for

curses5.0(3X) – BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
set42sig(3) – set 4.2 BSD signal interface
sigvec(2) – optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities

Bessel functions

bessel(3M) – Bessel functions

bibliographies

addbib(1) – create or extend bibliographic database
indxbib(1) – build inverted index for a bibliography
lookbib(1) – find references in a bibliography
roffbib(1) – run off bibliographic database
sortbib(1) – sort bibliographic database

big files

bdiff(1) – diff large files
bfs(1) – big file scanner

binary-coded decimal

bcd(6) – simulate a punched card corresponding to a text argument

binding

bind(2N) – bind a name to a socket
HOSTNAME(4) – hostname and domainname database
ypserv(1M) – yellow pages server and binder processes

blackjack

bj(6) – the game of black jack

blank lines in text

ssp(1) – make output single spaced

block zero information for file systems

bzb(4) – format of Block Zero Blocks

blocking data

dd(1) – convert and copy a file
tcb(1) – block data to 8K for tc output

Boolean functions

bool(3F) – Fortran bitwise boolean functions
test(1) – condition evaluation command
true(1) – provide truth values

Bourne shell

sh(1) – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available

bridges

rtmp(3N) – identify AppleTalk node and bridge addresses

BSD, support for

curses5.0(3X) – BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
set42sig(3) – set 4.2 BSD signal interface
sigvec(2) – optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities

buffering
 col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
 setbuf(3S) – assign buffering to a stream

byte order
 byteorder(3N) – convert values between host and network byte order

C programming language
 cb(1) – C program beautifier
 cc(1) – C compiler
 cflow(1) – generate C flowgraph
 cpp(1) – the C language preprocessor
 ctags(1) – maintain a tags file for a C program
 ctrace(1) – C program debugger
 cxref(1) – generate C program cross-reference
 ident(1) – display RCS keywords and their values
 indent(1) – indent and format C program source
 lint(1) – a C program checker
 mkshlib(1) – create shared library
 mkstr(1) – create an error message file by massaging C source
 xstr(1) – extract strings from C programs to implement shared strings

calculate
 bc(1) – arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
 dc(1) – desk calculator
 expr(1) – evaluate arguments as an expression
 factor(1) – factor a number
 units(1) – conversion program

calendar
 cal(1) – generate a calendar for the specified year
 calendar(1) – reminder service

ceiling numbers
 floor(3M) – floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions

change bars
 diffmk(1) – mark differences between files

character codes
 charcv(3C) – convert the character code to another encoding scheme
 iwmap(4) – format of iwprep(1) character map description files

character count
 sumdir(1) – sum and count characters in the files in the given directories
 wc(1) – word count

character frequency

`freq(1)` – report on character frequencies in a file

characters, general

`charcv(3C)` – convert the character code to another encoding scheme

`conv(3C)` – translate characters

`ctype(3C)` – classify characters

`cut(1)` – cut out selected fields of each line of a file

`eqnchar(5)` – special character definitions for `eqn` and `neqn`

`freq(1)` – report on character frequencies in a file

`getc(3S)` – get character or word from a stream

`greek(5)` – graphics for the extended TTY-37 type-box

`paste(1)` – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file

`putc(3S)` – put character or word on a stream

`rev(1)` – reverse characters within each line of text

`tr(1)` – translate characters

`ungetc(3S)` – push character back into input stream

`wc(1)` – word count

checksums

`sum(1)` – calculate a checksum

CML

`cml(4)` – configuration master list format

`escher(1M)` – autorecovery administration

`eupdate(1M)` – update important files for autorecovery purposes

code sections

`size(1)` – display section sizes of common object files

columns

`colrm(1)` – remove columns from a file

`cut(1)` – cut out selected fields of each line of a file

`paste(1)` – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file

command interpretation, audit trail for

`script(1)` – start a shell that records terminal input and output

command interpretation, windows for

`CommandShell(1)` – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing
command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX
console window

command line generation

`apply(1)` – apply a command to a set of arguments

`cmdo(1)` – build commands interactively

`xargs(1)` – construct argument list and execute command

command line interpreters

- `csh(1)` – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
- `ksh(1)` – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
- `remsh(1N)` – remote shell
- `sh(1)` – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
- `shl(1)` – shell layer manager
- `StartupShell(8)` – a command interpreter accessible from within the A/UX Startup application

command options, help

- `cmdo(1)` – build commands interactively

command-line arguments

- `apply(1)` – apply a command to a set of arguments
- `echo(1)` – echo arguments
- `expr(1)` – evaluate arguments as an expression
- `getarg(3F)` – return Fortran command-line argument
- `getopt(3C)` – get option letter from argument vector
- `iargc(3F)` – return command line arguments
- `varargs(3X)` – handle variable argument list
- `vprintf(3S)` – format and output data from a variable-length argument list
- `xargs(1)` – construct argument list and execute command

commands

- `apropos(1)` – locate commands by keyword lookup
- `env(1)` – set environment for command execution
- `system(3F)` – issue a shell command from Fortran
- `system(3S)` – issue a shell command
- `uux(1C)` – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution
- `whatis(1)` – display a brief description for the named manual page entry
- `which(1)` – display the directory path to a file by interpreting PATH and alias settings

commands, device-specific

- `clear(1)` – clear terminal screen
- `eject(1)` – eject diskette from drive
- `iw2(1)` – Apple ImageWriter print filter
- `keyset(1M)` – set console keyboard mapping
- `mt(1)` – magnetic tape manipulating program
- `stty(1)` – set the modes for a terminal
- `tabs(1)` – set tabs on a terminal
- `tcb(1)` – block data to 8K for `tc` output

communicating, host-to-host through TCP/IP
 ftp(1N) – ARPANET file transfer program
 rdist(1) – remote file distribution program
 remsh(1N) – remote shell
 rwall(1M) – write to all users over a network
 slip(1M) – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface
 telnet(1C) – user interface to the TELNET protocol
 tftp(1C) – trivial file transfer program
 tftpd(1M) – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server
communicating, host-to-host through the UUCP system
 uucp(1C) – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy
 uusend(1C) – send a file to a remote host
 uustat(1C) – uucp status inquiry and job control
 uuto(1C) – public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy
 uux(1C) – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution
communicating, through serial ports
 ct(1C) – spawn getty to a remote terminal
 cu(1C) – call another system
 kermit(1C) – Kermit file transfer
 tip(1C) – connect to a remote system
 updater(1) – update files between two machines
 uuencode(1C) – encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail
communicating, using AppleTalk®
 at_cho_prn(1) – choose a default printer on the AppleTalk® internet
 atlookup(1) – look up network visible entities (NVEs) registered on the
 AppleTalk internet
 atprint(1) – copy data to a remote PAP server
 atstatus(1) – display status from a PAP server
communicating, utilities for
 biff(1) – be notified if mail arrives and who it is from
 from(1) – who is my mail from?
 mail(1) – send mail to users or read mail
 mailx(1) – interactive message processing system
 msg(1) – permit or deny messages
 news(1) – display local news items
 talk(1N) – talk to another user
 wall(1M) – write to all users
 write(1) – write to another user
comparing files and directories
 bdiff(1) – diff large files
 cmp(1) – compare two files
 comm(1) – select or reject lines common to two sorted files

diff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
diff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison
dircmp(1) – directory comparison
merge(1) – three-way file merge
rcsdiff(1) – compare RCS revisions
sccsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
sdiff(1) – side-by-side difference program
sumdir(1) – sum and count characters in the files in the given directories
ucbdiff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
ucbdiff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison
uniq(1) – report repeated lines in a file

compatibility

curses5.0(3X) – BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
set42sig(3) – set 4.2 BSD signal interface
setcompat(2) – set or get process compatibility mode
setposix(3P) – set POSIX compatibility flags
sigvec(2) – optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities

compilers

bs(1) – a compiler/interpreter for modest-sized programs
cc(1) – C compiler
f77(1) – Fortran 77 compiler
regcmp(1) – regular expression compile
regcmp(3X) – compile and execute a regular expression
regexp(5) – regular expression compile and match routines
rez(1) – compile resources
sno(1) – SNOBOL interpreter
tic(1M) – terminfo compiler
tzic(1M) – time zone compiler
yacc(1) – yet another compiler-compiler

complex numbers

aimag(3F) – Fortran imaginary part of complex argument
conjg(3F) – Fortran complex conjugate intrinsic function

compressing and expanding files

compact(1) – compress and uncompress files
compress(1) – compress and expand data
crypt(1) – encode/decode
makekey(1) – generate encryption key
pack(1) – compress and expand files

concatenation

- `cat(1)` – concatenate and display the contents of named files
- `paste(1)` – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file

conditional execution

- `test(1)` – condition evaluation command
- `true(1)` – provide truth values

configuration

- `adduser(1M)` – add a user account
- `autoconfig(1M)` – build a new up-to-date kernel
- `badblk(1M)` – set or update bad block information
- `checkinstall(1)` – check installation of boards
- `chgnod(1M)` – change current A/UX system nodename
- `diskformat(1M)` – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
- `dp(1M)` – perform disk partitioning
- `getty(1M)` – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
- `gettydefs(4)` – speed and terminal settings used by `getty`
- `init(1M)` – process control initialization
- `inittab(4)` – script for the `init` process
- `kconfig(1M)` – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
- `line_sane(1M)` – push streams line disciplines
- `lpadmin(1M)` – configure the `lp` spooling system
- `master(4)` – master kernel configuration files
- `module_dump(1M)` – identify configuration information stored within the named kernel file
- `newconfig(1M)` – prepare and configure a new kernel
- `newunix(1M)` – prepare for new kernel configuration
- `pname(1M)` – associate named partitions with device files
- `pstat(1M)` – print system facts
- `setport(1M)` – set a serial port
- `settimezone(1M)` – set the local time zone
- `slattconf(1M)` – attach and configure serial lines as network interfaces
- `swap(1M)` – add or delete disk blocks to or from the swap area
- `tic(1M)` – terminfo compiler
- `tset(1)` – set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
- `tty_add(1M)` – modify the `/etc/inittab` file
- `tzdump(1M)` – time zone dumper
- `tzic(1M)` – time zone compiler
- `uvar(2)` – return system-specific configuration information

Configuration Master List

cml(4) – configuration master list format
escher(1M) – autorecovery administration
eupdate(1M) – update important files for autorecovery purposes

connections

accept(2N) – accept a connection on a socket
cu(1C) – call another system
dial(3C) – establish an out-going terminal line connection
listen(2N) – listen for connections on a socket
lo(5) – software loopback network interface
ping(1M) – exercise the network by sending test packets to a named host
shutdown(2N) – shut down part of a full-duplex connection
telnet(1C) – user interface to the TELNET protocol
tip(1C) – connect to a remote system

connect-time accounting

acctcon(1M) – connect-time accounting
fwtmp(1M) – manipulate connect accounting records

console

console(7) – keyboard/screen driver
ioctl.syscon(4) – console terminal settings file
keyset(1M) – set console keyboard mapping

constants

values(5) – machine-dependent values

constant-width text

cw(1) – prepare constant-width text for `otroff`

converters

a64l(3C) – convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string
conv(1) – swap bytes in COFF files
dd(1) – convert and copy a file
enscript(1) – convert text files to format for printing
fcvt(1) – convert a resource file to another format
hex(1) – convert an object file to Motorola S-record format
mactois(1) – convert from Macintosh® encoding to International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding
units(1) – conversion program

copying

atprint(1) – copy data to a remote PAP server
bcopy(1M) – interactive block copy
blt(3C) – block transfer data
cp(1) – copy files
cpio(1) – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive
cpio(4) – format of `cpio` archive

csplit(1) – context split
dcopy(1M) – copy file systems for optimal access time
dd(1) – convert and copy a file
dump.bsd(1M) – copy the files within the named file system to a
 dump.bsd archive
fcvnt(1) – convert a resource file to another format
ln(1) – make links
pax(1) – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
rcp(1C) – remote file copy
restore(1M) – copy files from a **dump.bsd** archive into an existing file
 system
split(1) – split a file into pieces
tar(1) – copy files to or from a **tar** archive
tar(4) – format of **tar** header
tp(1) – copy files to or from a **tp** archive
uucp(1C) – UNIX@ system to UNIX system copy
uuto(1C) – public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy
volcopy(1M) – copy file systems with label checking

core image

core(4) – format of core image file
fsync(2) – synchronize a file's in-core state with that on disk

cosine

cos(3F) – Fortran cosine intrinsic function
cosh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function
trig(3M) – trigonometric functions

counters

sumdir(1) – sum and count characters in the files in the given directories
wc(1) – word count

craps

craps(6) – the game of craps

crashes

errdead(1M) – extract error records from a crash dump
statd(1M) – provide crash and recovery for network locking services

creating new objects

creat(2) – create a new file or rewrite an existing one
fork(2) – create a new process
mkdir(1) – make a directory
mkdir(2) – make a directory file
mkfifo(3P) – make a FIFO special file
mkfs1b(1M) – construct a file system with 512-byte blocks
mkfs(1M) – construct an SVFS file system
mklost+found(1M) – make a **lost+found** directory for **fsck**

mknod(1M) – build device file
mknod(2) – make a directory, or a special or ordinary file
mkshlib(1) – create shared library
mkslipuser(1M) – initialize the slip user database
mkstr(1) – create an error message file by massaging C source
mktemp(3C) – make a unique filename
newconfig(1M) – prepare and configure a new kernel
newfs(1M) – construct a new UFS file system
newunix(1M) – prepare for new kernel configuration
tmpfile(3S) – create a temporary file
tmpnam(3S) – create a name for a temporary file
umask(2) – set and get file creation mask
ypmake(1M) – rebuild yellow pages database

cribbage

cribbage(6) – the card game cribbage

cross-references

cxref(1) – generate C program cross-reference
lorder(1) – find ordering relation for an object library
macref(1) – produce cross-reference listing of macro files

current directory

chdir(2) – change working directory
getcwd(3C) – get the pathname of the current working directory
getwd(3) – get current working directory pathname
pwd(1) – print working directory name

current host

gethostid(2N) – get/set unique identifier of current host
gethostname(2N) – get/set name of current host

current user

whoami(1) – print effective current user ID

daemons

cron(1M) – clock daemon
errdemon(1M) – error-logging daemon
errstop(1M) – terminate the error-logging daemon
inetd(1M) – Internet services daemon
init(1M) – process control initialization
lockd(1M) – process network lock daemon
lpd(1M) – 4.2 line-printer daemon
nfsd(1M) – NFS daemons
nfssvc(2) – NFS daemons
routed(1M) – network routing daemon

DARPA Internet

- arp(5P) – Address Resolution Protocol
- ftp(1N) – ARPANET file transfer program
- ftpd(1M) – Internet File Transfer Protocol server
- icmp(5P) – Internet Control Message Protocol
- inet(3N) – Internet address manipulation routines
- inet(5F) – Internet protocol family
- inetd(1M) – Internet services daemon
- ip(5P) – Internet Protocol
- named(1M) – Internet domain name server
- networks(4N) – network name database
- nslookup(1) – query name servers interactively
- portmap(1M) – DARPA port to RPC program number mapper
- protocols(4N) – protocol name database
- resolver(3N) – resolver routines
- resolver(4) – resolver configuration file
- sendmail(1M) – send mail over the Internet
- servers(4) – Internet server database
- services(4N) – service name database
- stdhosts(1M) – convert Internet addresses to standard form
- tcp(5P) – Internet Transmission Control Protocol
- telnetd(1M) – DARPA TELNET protocol server
- tftp(1C) – trivial file transfer program
- tftpd(1M) – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server
- udp(5P) – Internet User Datagram Protocol

DASI 300 terminal

- 300(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal

DASI 450 terminal

- 450(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

data, blocking of

- dd(1) – convert and copy a file
- tcb(1) – block data to 8K for tc output

data, redirecting

- cat(1) – concatenate and display the contents of named files
- csh(1) – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
- ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
- sh(1) – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
- tee(1) – pipe fitting

data streams

`fclose(3S)` – close or flush a stream
`ferror(3S)` – stream status inquiries
`fopen(3S)` – open a stream
`forwarder(7)` – forwarder device driver
`fread(3S)` – binary input/output
`fseek(3S)` – reposition a file pointer in a stream
`getc(3S)` – get character or word from a stream
`gets(3S)` – get a string from a stream
`line_push(3)` – routine used to push streams line disciplines
`line_sane(1M)` – push streams line disciplines
`printf(3S)` – format and output string and numeric data
`putc(3S)` – put character or word on a stream
`puts(3S)` – put a string on a stream
`rcmd(3N)` – routines for returning a stream to a remote command
`rexec(3N)` – return stream to a remote command
`scanf(3S)` – convert formatted input
`setbuf(3S)` – assign buffering to a stream
`streams(7)` – an interface for character I/O
`ungetc(3S)` – push character back into input stream

data types

`ftype(3F)` – explicit Fortran type conversion
`types(5)` – primitive system data types
`xdr(3N)` – library routines for external data representation

Datagrams

`ddp(3N)` – AppleTalk Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) interface
`udp(5P)` – Internet User Datagram Protocol

date and time

`cal(1)` – generate a calendar for the specified year
`calendar(1)` – reminder service
`cron(1M)` – clock daemon
`ctime(3)` – convert date and time to ASCII
`date(1)` – display and set the date
`gettimeofday(2)` – get/set date and time
`leave(1)` – remind you when you have to leave
`nvrnm(7)` – nonvolatile memory/time of day clock interface
`settimezone(1M)` – set the local time zone
`stime(2)` – set time
`time(2)` – get time
`tzfile(4)` – time-zone information

debuggers

adb(1) – debugger
ctrace(1) – C program debugger
fsdb(1M) – debug the file system
lo(5) – software loopback network interface
ping(1M) – exercise the network by sending test packets to a named host
sdb(1) – symbolic debugger

decompiler

derez(1) – decompile a resource file

default values

at_cho_prn(1) – choose a default printer on the AppleTalk® internet
chsh(1) – change default login shell
finstallrc(4) – finstall default configuration file
umask(2) – set and get file creation mask

defaults, shell and session type

chsh(1) – change default login shell
CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing
command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX
console window
Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by
init

delayed execution

at(1) – execute commands at a later time
cron(1M) – clock daemon
crontab(1) – user crontab utility
pause(2) – suspend process until signal
sleep(1) – suspend execution for an interval

deleting

colrm(1) – remove columns from a file
cut(1) – cut out selected fields of each line of a file
deroff(1) – remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
dev_kill(1M) – remove device files within a directory
flock(2) – apply or remove an advisory lock on an open file
insque(3N) – insert/remove element from a queue
ipcrm(1) – remove interprocess communications facilities
kill(1) – terminate a process
killall(1M) – kill all active processes
lprm(1) – remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley
file system (4.2)
rm(1) – remove files or directories
rmdel(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
rmdir(2) – remove a directory file

- unlink(2) – remove directory entry
- unmount(2) – remove a file system
- delta files (SCCS)**
 - cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
 - comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
 - delta(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file
 - rmDEL(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
 - sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
- description files, troff fonts**
 - afm(4) – Adobe POSTSCRIPT font metrics file format
 - font(5) – description files for device-independent troff
 - iwmap(4) – format of iwprep(1) character map description files
 - makeDEV(1) – prepare troff description files
- descriptor tables**
 - getdtablesize(2N) – get descriptor table size
- descriptors, general**
 - close(2) – close a file descriptor
 - dup(2) – duplicate a descriptor
 - dup2(3N) – duplicate a descriptor
- desktop, Macintosh**
 - CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX console window
- device description files**
 - printcap(4) – printer-capability database
 - termcap(4) – terminal capability database
 - terminfo(4) – terminal capability database
- device file management**
 - dev_kill(1M) – remove devices files within a directory
 - devnm(1M) – device name
 - mknod(1M) – build device file
 - pname(1M) – associate named partitions with device files
 - tty(1) – get the terminal's name
 - tty(7) – controlling terminal interface
- device files, overview**
 - intro(7) – introduction to device drivers and interfaces
- device-specific commands**
 - clear(1) – clear terminal screen
 - eject(1) – eject diskette from drive
 - iw2(1) – Apple ImageWriter print filter
 - keyset(1M) – set console keyboard mapping
 - mt(1) – magnetic tape manipulating program

- stty(1) – set the modes for a terminal
- tabs(1) – set tabs on a terminal
- tcb(1) – block data to 8K for tc output
- Diablo 1620 printer
 - 450(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
- dialogs, constructing Macintosh alert dialogs
 - macquery(1M) – post a Macintosh® alert box to query the user
- dialogs, Macintosh
 - cmdo(1) – build commands interactively
 - Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by init
 - macquery(1M) – post a Macintosh® alert box to query the user
- dialup communication
 - cu(1C) – call another system
 - dial(3C) – establish an out-going terminal line connection
 - dialup(4) – modem escape sequence file
 - kermit(1C) – Kermit file transfer
 - phones(4) – remote host telephone number database
 - slip(1M) – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface
 - tip(1C) – connect to a remote system
 - uucico(1M) – transfer files queued by uucp or uux
 - uucp(1C) – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy
 - uux(1C) – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution
- differences
 - bdiff(1) – diff large files
 - cmp(1) – compare two files
 - diff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
 - diff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison
 - diffmk(1) – mark differences between files
 - dircmp(1) – directory comparison
 - rcsdiff(1) – compare RCS revisions
 - scsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
 - sdiff(1) – side-by-side difference program
 - ucbdiff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
 - ucbdiff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison
- directories
 - cpset(1M) – install files in specified directories
 - dev_kill(1M) – remove devices files within a directory
 - dir(4) – format of System V directories
 - dircmp(1) – directory comparison
 - directory(3) – directory operations

directory(3P) – directory operations
ftw(3C) – walk a file tree
getdirent(2) – get directory entries
link(2) – link to a file
ln(1) – make links
ls(1) – list contents of directory
mkdir(1) – make a directory
mkdir(2) – make a directory file
mknod(2) – make a directory, or a special or ordinary file
mv(1) – move or rename files
rmdir(2) – remove a directory file
scandir(3) – scan a directory
sumdir(1) – sum and count characters in the files in the given directories
unlink(2) – remove directory entry
directory, current
chdir(2) – change working directory
getcwd(3C) – get the pathname of the current working directory
getwd(3) – get current working directory pathname
pwd(1) – print working directory name
disassembler
dis(1) – disassembler
disk accounting
df(1) – report number of free disk blocks
diskusg(1M) – generate disk accounting data by user ID
du(1) – summarize disk usage
disk blocks
altblk(4) – alternate block information for bad block handling
badblk(1M) – set or update bad block information
bcopy(1M) – interactive block copy
bzb(4) – format of Block Zero Blocks
df(1) – report number of free disk blocks
du(1) – summarize disk usage
disk drives
eject(1) – eject diskette from drive
disk partitions
bzb(4) – format of Block Zero Blocks
dd(1) – convert and copy a file
dp(1M) – perform disk partitioning
dpme(4) – format of disk partition map entries
getptabent(3) – get partition table file entry
pname(1M) – associate named partitions with device files
ptab(4) – partition table file

disks, floppy

- `cpio(1)` – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive
- `cpio(4)` – format of `cpio` archive
- `diskformat(1M)` – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
- `eject(1)` – eject diskette from drive
- `fd(7)` – 3.5-inch disk device driver
- `finstall(1M)` – install A/UX commercial software from floppy disks
- `finstallrc(4)` – `finstall` default configuration file
- `pax(1)` – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
- `tar(1)` – copy files to or from a `tar` archive
- `tar(4)` – format of `tar` header

disks, formatting

- `diskformat(1M)` – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation

disks, general

- `df(1)` – report number of free disk blocks
- `diskformat(1M)` – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
- `disktab(4)` – disk description file
- `du(1)` – summarize disk usage
- `eject(1)` – eject diskette from drive
- `fsck(1M)` – check file-system consistency and interactively repair
- `fstab(4)` – static information about file systems
- `fsync(2)` – synchronize a file's in-core state with that on disk
- `gd(7)` – generic disk interface

display processing

- `300(1)` – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
- `4014(1)` – filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
- `450(1)` – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
- `col(1)` – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
- `colcrt(1)` – filter `nroff` output for terminal previewing
- `greek(1)` – filter text for vintage display devices
- `tc(1)` – interpret `troff` output for use at a vintage display device
- `tplot(1G)` – interpret plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device
- `ul(1)` – filter special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

dividing files

`csplit(1)` – context split
`split(1)` – split a file into pieces

documentation, online

`apropos(1)` – locate commands by keyword lookup
`man(1)` – display the named manual page entries
`man(5)` – macros for formatting entries in this manual
`whatis(1)` – display a brief description for the named manual page entry
`whereis(1)` – locate source, binary, and online help file for a command

domains

`domainname(1)` – set or display name of current domain system
`HOSTNAME(4)` – hostname and domainname database
`named(1M)` – Internet domain name server
`resolver(3N)` – resolver routines
`resolver(4)` – resolver configuration file

double-precision numbers

`aint(3F)` – Fortran integer part intrinsic function
`dprod(3F)` – Fortran double precision product intrinsic function
`strtod(3C)` – convert string to double-precision number

drawing

`grap(1)` – pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
`graph(1G)` – draw a graph
`pic(1)` – troff preprocessor for drawing pictures

drawings, generation of graphs and curves

`graph(1G)` – draw a graph
`spline(1G)` – interpolate smooth curve

drawings, plotter, filtering for display purposes

`tplot(1G)` – interpret plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device

drivers

`console(7)` – keyboard/screen driver
`fd(7)` – 3.5-inch disk device driver
`forwarder(7)` – forwarder device driver
`gd(7)` – generic disk interface
`intro(7)` – introduction to device drivers and interfaces
`mouse(7)` – mouse input device driver
`pty(7)` – pseudo terminal driver
`serial(7)` – the on-board serial ports
`sxt(7)` – pseudo-device driver
`tc(7)` – Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver

DTS 300 terminal

300(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal

duration

time(1) – time a command

timex(1) – time a command; report process data and system activity

editors

bfs(1) – big file scanner

ed(1) – text editor

ex(1) – text editor

nl(1) – line numbering filter

sed(1) – stream editor

ssp(1) – make output single spaced

TextEditor(1) – mouse-based text editor

vi(1) – screen-oriented (visual) display editor

effective group ID

getuid(2) – get real and effective user IDs and group IDs

setregid(2) – set real and effective group ID

effective user ID

getuid(2) – get real and effective user IDs and group IDs

setreuid(2) – set real and effective user ID

setsid(2P) – create session and set process group ID

su(1) – substitute user ID

enablers

accept(1M) – allow lp requests

acct(2) – enable or disable process accounting

enable(1) – enable or disable LP printers

mesg(1) – permit or deny messages

phys(2) – allow a process to access physical addresses

encryption

crypt(1) – encode/decode

crypt(3C) – generate DES encryption

makekey(1) – generate encryption key

environment

env(1) – set environment for command execution

environ(5) – user environment

getenv(3C) – return value for environment name

getenv(3F) – return Fortran environment variable

printenv(1) – display the value of variables set in the current environment

profile(4) – setting up an environment at login time

putenv(3C) – change or add value to environment

error functions

erf(3M) – error function and complementary error function
matherr(3M) – error-handling function

error logging

errdemon(1M) – error-logging daemon
errfile(4) – error-log file format
error(7) – error-logging interface
errpt(1M) – process a report of logged errors
errstop(1M) – terminate the error-logging daemon
mkstr(1) – create an error message file by massaging C source

errors, general

errdead(1M) – extract error records from a crash dump
exterr(1M) – turn on/off the reporting of extended errors
intro(2) – introduction to system calls and error numbers
matherr(3M) – error-handling function
perror(3C) – system error messages

Ethernet

ae(5) – 3Com 10 Mb/s Ethernet interface
arp(5P) – Address Resolution Protocol
checkinstall(1) – check installation of boards
etheraddr(1M) – get an Ethernet address
ethers(3N) – Ethernet address mapping operations
ethers(4) – Ethernet address to hostname database or YP domain

Euclidean distance

hypot(3M) – Euclidean distance function

evaluators

basename(1) – isolate substrings within a pathname argument
expr(1) – evaluate arguments as an expression
test(1) – condition evaluation command

execution, general

apply(1) – apply a command to a set of arguments
at(1) – execute commands at a later time
cron(1M) – clock daemon
env(1) – set environment for command execution
exec(2) – execute a file
launch(1) – execute a Macintosh binary application
nice(1) – run a command at low priority
nohup(1) – run a command immune to hangups
regcmp(3X) – compile and execute a regular expression
remsh(1N) – remote shell
rexecd(1M) – remote execution server
sleep(1) – suspend execution for an interval

- sleep(3C) – suspend execution for interval
- uux(1C) – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution
- uuxqt(1M) – UUCP execution file interpreter
- xargs(1) – construct argument list and execute command
- execution profile**
 - monitor(3C) – prepare execution profile
 - prof(1) – display profile data
 - profil(2) – execution time profile
 - time(1) – time a command
 - timex(1) – time a command; report process data and system activity
- expanding and compressing files**
 - compact(1) – compress and uncompress files
 - compress(1) – compress and expand data
 - crypt(1) – encode/decode
 - makekey(1) – generate encryption key
 - pack(1) – compress and expand files
- exponents**
 - exp(3F) – Fortran exponential intrinsic function
 - exp(3M) – exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions
- expressions**
 - basename(1) – isolate substrings within a pathname argument
 - expr(1) – evaluate arguments as an expression
- expressions, regular**
 - grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
 - regcmp(1) – regular expression compile
 - regcmp(3X) – compile and execute a regular expression
 - regexp(5) – regular expression compile and match routines
- extended character set**
 - greek(1) – filter text for vintage display devices
- factoring**
 - factor(1) – factor a number
- false and true**
 - test(1) – condition evaluation command
 - true(1) – provide truth values
- fields**
 - awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
 - colrm(1) – remove columns from a file
 - cut(1) – cut out selected fields of each line of a file
 - join(1) – relational database operator
 - paste(1) – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
 - qsort(3C) – quicker sort
 - sort(1) – sort or merge files

file control

- `fcntl(2)` – file control
- `fcntl(5)` – file control options
- `touch(1)` – update access and modification times of a file

file creation masks

- `umask(2)` – set and get file creation mask

file formats used by A/UX

- `intro(4)` – introduction to file formats

file handles

- `nfs_getfh(2)` – get a file handle

file handling

- `chmod(1)` – change the permissions of a file
- `chown(1)` – change the owner or group of a file
- `chown(2)` – change owner and group of a file
- `close(2)` – close a file descriptor
- `clr(1M)` – clear inode
- `cp(1)` – copy files
- `cpio(1)` – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive
- `creat(2)` – create a new file or rewrite an existing one
- `csplit(1)` – context split
- `dd(1)` – convert and copy a file
- `exec(2)` – execute a file
- `fcvt(1)` – convert a resource file to another format
- `ff(1M)` – list file names and statistics for a file system
- `file(1)` – determine file type
- `find(1)` – find files
- `fopen(3S)` – open a stream
- `fread(3S)` – binary input/output
- `fseek(3S)` – reposition a file pointer in a stream
- `fspec(4)` – syntax for format lines for `newform`
- `fuser(1M)` – identify processes using a file or file structure
- `head(1)` – give first few lines
- `link(2)` – link to a file
- `ln(1)` – make links
- `lp(1)` – send or cancel requests to a line printer for a Berkeley file system (4.2)
- `lpq(1)` – spool queue examination program
- `lpr(1)` – off line print
- `lprm(1)` – remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)
- `ls(1)` – list contents of directory
- `lseek(2)` – move read/write file pointer

`mkdir(1)` – make a directory
`more(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`mv(1)` – move or rename files
`nfs_getfh(2)` – get a file handle
`open(2)` – open for reading or writing
`pax(1)` – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
`pg(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`rcp(1C)` – remote file copy
`rdist(1)` – remote file distribution program
`read(2)` – read from file
`rm(1)` – remove files or directories
`settc(1)` – set the type and creator of a Macintosh resource file
`split(1)` – split a file into pieces
`sum(1)` – calculate a checksum
`symlink(2)` – make symbolic link to a file
`tail(1)` – deliver the last part of a file
`tar(1)` – copy files to or from a tar archive
`tmpfile(3S)` – create a temporary file
`touch(1)` – update access and modification times of a file
`tp(1)` – copy files to or from a tp archive
`truncate(2)` – truncate a file to a specified length
`updater(1)` – update files between two machines
`uucsend(1C)` – send a file to a remote host
`uuto(1C)` – public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy
`version(1)` – reports version number of files
`write(2)` – write on a file

file merging

`acctmerg(1M)` – merge or add total accounting files
`cat(1)` – concatenate and display the contents of named files
`join(1)` – relational database operator
`merge(1)` – three-way file merge
`paste(1)` – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
`soelim(1)` – eliminate .so's from nroff input
`sort(1)` – sort or merge files
`tsort(1)` – topological sort

file moving

`mv(1)` – move or rename files

file names

`ctermid(3S)` – generate filename for terminal
`find(1)` – find files
`fstypes(4)` – name-mapping information for file systems
`mktemp(3C)` – make a unique filename

`mv(1)` – move or rename files
`rename(2)` – change the name of a file
`tmpnam(3S)` – create a name for a temporary file

file permissions

`chmod(1)` – change the permissions of a file
`chmod(2)` – change mode of file
`chown(1)` – change the owner or group of a file
`find(1)` – find files
`ls(1)` – list contents of directory
`umask(2)` – set and get file creation mask

file pointers

`fseek(3S)` – reposition a file pointer in a stream
`lseek(2)` – move read/write file pointer

file reading

`cat(1)` – concatenate and display the contents of named files
`fread(3S)` – binary input/output
`getc(3S)` – get character or word from a stream
`head(1)` – give first few lines
`line(1)` – read one line
`more(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`pg(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`read(2)` – read from file
`soelim(1)` – eliminate .so's from `nroff` input
`tail(1)` – deliver the last part of a file

file regions

`lockf(3C)` – record locking on files
`locking(2)` – provide exclusive file regions for reading or writing

file scanning

`cat(1)` – concatenate and display the contents of named files
`fread(3S)` – binary input/output
`getc(3S)` – get character or word from a stream
`head(1)` – give first few lines
`line(1)` – read one line
`more(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`pg(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`read(2)` – read from file
`soelim(1)` – eliminate .so's from `nroff` input
`tail(1)` – deliver the last part of a file

file status

`access(2)` – determine accessibility of a file
`chmod(1)` – change the permissions of a file
`chmod(2)` – change mode of file

chown(1) – change the owner or group of a file
 chown(2) – change owner and group of a file
 file(1) – determine file type
 find(1) – find files
 fsync(2) – synchronize a file's in-core state with that on disk
 ls(1) – list contents of directory
 ncheck(1M) – locate the filename associated with an i-node
 settc(1) – set the type and creator of a Macintosh resource file
 stat(2) – get file status
 stat(5) – data returned by stat system call
 sum(1) – calculate a checksum
 touch(1) – update access and modification times of a file
 utime(2) – set file access and modification times
 version(1) – reports version number of files

file system repair

autorecovery(8) – file-system repair procedure
 clri(1M) – clear inode
 esch(8) – validate and repair file systems from the A/UX StartupShell
 fsck(1M) – check file-system consistency and interactively repair
 fsdb(1M) – debug the file system
 ncheck(1M) – locate the filename associated with an i-node

file systems, Berkeley

newfs(1M) – construct a new UFS file system
 tuneufs(1M) – tune an unmounted Berkeley 4.2 file system (UFS)
 ufs(4) – format of a UFS file-system volume

file systems, block zero information

bzb(4) – format of Block Zero Blocks

file systems, copying to backup media

bcopy(1M) – interactive block copy
 dcopy(1M) – copy file systems for optimal access time
 dump.bsd(1M) – copy the files within the named file system to a
 dump.bsd archive
 escher(1M) – autorecovery administration
 eu(1M) – update autorecovery files
 eupdate(1M) – update important files for autorecovery purposes
 finc(1M) – fast incremental backup
 frec(1M) – recover files from a backup tape
 restore(1M) – copy files from a dump.bsd archive into an existing file
 system
 volcopy(1M) – copy file systems with label checking

file systems, display status of

`df(1)` – report number of free disk blocks

`du(1)` – summarize disk usage

file systems, general

`autorecovery(8)` – file-system repair procedure

`clri(1M)` – clear inode

`devnm(1M)` – device name

`dump.bsd(4)` – format of a file system dump

`esch(8)` – validate and repair file systems from the A/UX StartupShell

`exports(4)` – NFS file systems being exported

`ff(1M)` – list file names and statistics for a file system

`fs(4)` – file systems

`fsck(1M)` – check file-system consistency and interactively repair

`fsdb(1M)` – debug the file system

`fsentry(1M)` – create a file-system-table entry

`fsirand(1M)` – install random inode generation numbers

`fsmount(2)` – mount a network file system (NFS)

`fsstat(1M)` – report file-system state

`fstab(4)` – static information about file systems

`fstyp(1)` – report file-system type

`fstyp(3)` – determine the file-system type

`fstypent(3P)` – get file-system-type entry

`fstypes(4)` – name-mapping information for file systems

`ftw(3C)` – walk a file tree

`fuser(1M)` – identify processes using a file or file structure

`getmntent(3)` – get file system descriptor file entry

`mkfs1b(1M)` – construct a file system with 512-byte blocks

`mkfs(1M)` – construct an SVFS file system

`mklost+found(1M)` – make a `lost+found` directory for `fsck`

`mount(1M)` – mount and dismount file systems

`mount(3)` – mount a file system

`mount(3N)` – keep track of remotely mounted file systems

`mountd(1M)` – NFS mount request server

`mtab(4)` – mounted file system table

`ncheck(1M)` – locate the filename associated with an i-node

`newfs(1M)` – construct a new UFS file system

`rmtab(4)` – remotely mounted file system table

`statfs(2)` – get file-system statistics

`svfs(4)` – format of a System V system volume

`sync(1)` – update the superblock

`tunefs(1M)` – tune an unmounted Berkeley 4.2 file system (UFS)

`ufs(4)` – format of a UFS file-system volume

- umount(2) – unmount a file system
- umount(3) – unmount a file system
- unmount(2) – remove a file system
- ustat(2) – get file system statistics
- volcopy(1M) – copy file systems with label checking
- file systems, maintenance**
 - clri(1M) – clear inode
 - devnm(1M) – device name
 - ff(1M) – list file names and statistics for a file system
 - fsck(1M) – check file-system consistency and interactively repair
 - fsdb(1M) – debug the file system
 - fsentry(1M) – create a file-system-table entry
 - fsirand(1M) – install random inode generation numbers
 - fsstat(1M) – report file-system state
 - fstyp(1) – report file-system type
 - fuser(1M) – identify processes using a file or file structure
 - mkfs1b(1M) – construct a file system with 512-byte blocks
 - mkfs(1M) – construct an SVFS file system
 - mklost+found(1M) – make a lost+found directory for fsck
 - mount(1M) – mount and dismount file systems
 - ncheck(1M) – locate the filename associated with an i-node
 - newfs(1M) – construct a new UFS file system
 - sync(1) – update the superblock
 - tunefs(1M) – tune an unmounted Berkeley 4.2 file system (UFS)
- file systems, NFS, maintenance of**
 - domainname(1) – set or display name of current domain system
 - lockd(1M) – process network lock daemon
 - mountd(1M) – NFS mount request server
 - nfsd(1M) – NFS daemons
 - nfstat(1M) – Network File System statistics
 - rpcinfo(1M) – report RPC information
 - showmount(1M) – show all remote mounts
 - spray(1M) – spray packets
 - sprayd(1M) – spray server
 - statd(1M) – provide crash and recovery for network locking services
- file systems, System V**
 - dir(4) – format of System V directories
 - inode(4) – format of a System V inode
 - mkfs(1M) – construct an SVFS file system
 - svfs(4) – format of a System V system volume

file systems, unmounting

`umount(2)` – unmount a file system
`umount(3)` – unmount a file system
`umount(2)` – remove a file system

file transfers

`cpio(1)` – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive
`cu(1C)` – call another system
`ftp(1N)` – ARPANET file transfer program
`ftpd(1M)` – Internet File Transfer Protocol server
`kermit(1C)` – Kermit file transfer
`pax(1)` – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
`rcp(1C)` – remote file copy
`remsh(1N)` – remote shell
`tar(1)` – copy files to or from a `tar` archive
`tftp(1C)` – trivial file transfer program
`tftpd(1M)` – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server
`tip(1C)` – connect to a remote system
`updater(1)` – update files between two machines
`uucico(1M)` – transfer files queued by `uucp` or `uux`
`uucp(1C)` – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy
`uuencode(1C)` – encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail

file types

`file(1)` – determine file type
`find(1)` – find files
`magic(4)` – magic number file for `file` command

file writing

`write(2)` – write on a file

files, archive

`ar(1)` – archive and library maintainer for portable archives
`ar(4)` – common archive file format
`cpio(1)` – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive
`cpio(4)` – format of `cpio` archive
`ldahread(3X)` – read the archive header of a member of an archive file
`lorder(1)` – find ordering relation for an object library
`pax(1)` – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
`tar(1)` – copy files to or from a `tar` archive
`tar(4)` – format of `tar` header

files, big

`bdiff(1)` – `diff` large files
`bfs(1)` – big file scanner

files, browsing

`head(1)` – give first few lines
`more(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`pg(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
`tail(1)` – deliver the last part of a file

files, comparing

`bdiff(1)` – `diff` large files
`cmp(1)` – compare two files
`comm(1)` – select or reject lines common to two sorted files
`diff(1)` – differential file and directory comparator
`diff3(1)` – 3-way differential file comparison
`dircmp(1)` – directory comparison
`merge(1)` – three-way file merge
`rcsdiff(1)` – compare RCS revisions
`scsdiff(1)` – compare two versions of an SCCS file
`sdiff(1)` – side-by-side difference program
`sumdir(1)` – sum and count characters in the files in the given directories
`ucbdiff(1)` – differential file and directory comparator
`ucbdiff3(1)` – 3-way differential file comparison
`uniq(1)` – report repeated lines in a file

files, compressing and expanding

`compact(1)` – compress and uncompress files
`compress(1)` – compress and expand data
`crypt(1)` – encode/decode
`makekey(1)` – generate encryption key
`pack(1)` – compress and expand files

files, copying

`atprint(1)` – copy data to a remote PAP server
`bcopy(1M)` – interactive block copy
`blt(3C)` – block transfer data
`cp(1)` – copy files
`cpio(1)` – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive
`cpio(4)` – format of `cpio` archive
`csplit(1)` – context split
`dcopy(1M)` – copy file systems for optimal access time
`dd(1)` – convert and copy a file
`dump.bsd(1M)` – copy the files within the named file system to a `dump.bsd` archive
`fcvt(1)` – convert a resource file to another format
`ln(1)` – make links
`pax(1)` – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
`rcp(1C)` – remote file copy

- restore(1M) – copy files from a dump .bsd archive into an existing file system
- split(1) – split a file into pieces
- tar(1) – copy files to or from a tar archive
- tar(4) – format of tar header
- tp(1) – copy files to or from a tp archive
- uucp(1C) – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy
- uuto(1C) – public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy
- volcopy(1M) – copy file systems with label checking
- files, device description**
 - printcap(4) – printer-capability database
 - termcap(4) – terminal capability database
 - terminfo(4) – terminal capability database
- files, displaying status of**
 - file(1) – determine file type
 - ls(1) – list contents of directory
 - sum(1) – calculate a checksum
 - version(1) – reports version number of files
- files, dividing**
 - csplit(1) – context split
 - split(1) – split a file into pieces
- files, FIFO**
 - mkfifo(3P) – make a FIFO special file
- files, finding**
 - find(1) – find files
- files, manipulating**
 - cp(1) – copy files
 - cpio(1) – copy files to or from a cpio archive
 - csplit(1) – context split
 - dd(1) – convert and copy a file
 - fcvt(1) – convert a resource file to another format
 - ln(1) – make links
 - mkdir(1) – make a directory
 - mv(1) – move or rename files
 - pax(1) – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
 - rcp(1C) – remote file copy
 - rm(1) – remove files or directories
 - split(1) – split a file into pieces
 - tar(1) – copy files to or from a tar archive
 - tp(1) – copy files to or from a tp archive

files, merging

acctmerg(1M) – merge or add total accounting files
cat(1) – concatenate and display the contents of named files
join(1) – relational database operator
merge(1) – three-way file merge
paste(1) – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
soelim(1) – eliminate .so's from nroff input
sort(1) – sort or merge files
tsort(1) – topological sort

files, printing

lp(1) – send or cancel requests to a line printer for a Berkeley file system
(4.2)
lpq(1) – spool queue examination program
lpr(1) – off line print
lprm(1) – remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley
file system (4.2)

files, RCS

ci(1) – check in RCS revisions
co(1) – check out RCS revisions
ident(1) – display RCS keywords and their values
merge(1) – three-way file merge
rcs(1) – change RCS file attributes
rcsdiff(1) – compare RCS revisions
rcsfile(4) – format of an RCS file
rcsintro(1) – introduction to RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) – merge RCS revisions
rlog(1) – display log messages and other information about RCS files
sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
ucbdiff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
ucbdiff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison

files, SCCS

admin(1) – create and administer SCCS files
cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
delta(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file
get(1) – get a version of an SCCS file
help(1) – ask for help in using SCCS
prs(1) – display information about an SCCS file
rmdel(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
sccs(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem
sccsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file

- sccsfile(4) – format of an SCCS file
- sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
- unget(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file
- val(1) – validate SCCS file
- what(1) – identify SCCS files
- files, searching for
 - find(1) – find files
- files, yellow-pages
 - makedbm(1M) – make a yellow pages dbm file
- finding files
 - find(1) – find files
- flag options
 - getopt(1) – parse command options
 - getopt(3C) – get option letter from argument vector
- floating-point numbers
 - atof(3C) – convert ASCII string to floating-point number
 - ecvt(3C) – convert floating-point number to string
 - frexp(3C) – manipulate parts of floating-point numbers
- floor numbers
 - floor(3M) – floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions
- floppy disks
 - cpio(1) – copy files to or from a cpio archive
 - cpio(4) – format of cpio archive
 - diskformat(1M) – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
 - eject(1) – eject diskette from drive
 - fd(7) – 3.5-inch disk device driver
 - finstall(1M) – install A/UX commercial software from floppy disks
 - finstallrc(4) – finstall default configuration file
 - pax(1) – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
 - tar(1) – copy files to or from a tar archive
 - tar(4) – format of tar header
- flowgraphs
 - cflow(1) – generate C flowgraph
- font files, troff
 - afm(4) – Adobe POSTSCRIPT font metrics file format
 - font(5) – description files for device-independent troff
 - iwmap(4) – format of iwprep(1) character map description files
 - iwprep(1) – prepare troff description files
 - makedev(1) – prepare troff description files

footnotes

- `me(5)` – macros for formatting papers
- `mm(1)` – format documents that contain `nroff` and `mm` formatting requests
 - `mm` macros
- `mm(5)` – macro package for formatting documents
- `ms(5)` – text formatting macros
- `refer(1)` – find and insert literature references in documents

format checkers

- `checkmm(1)` – check documents formatted with the `mm` macros
- `checknr(1)` – check `nroff`/`troff` files
- `lint(1)` – a C program checker

format macros

- `checkmm(1)` – check documents formatted with the `mm` macros
- `m4(1)` – macro processor
- `macref(1)` – produce cross-reference listing of macro files
- `man(5)` – macros for formatting entries in this manual
- `me(5)` – macros for formatting papers
- `mm(1)` – format documents that contain `nroff` and `mm` formatting requests
 - `mm` macros
- `mm(5)` – macro package for formatting documents
- `mptx(5)` – the macro package for formatting a permuted index
- `ms(5)` – text formatting macros
- `mv(5)` – a `troff` macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

formatters, disk

- `diskformat(1M)` – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation

formatters, text

- `daiw(1)` – Apple ImageWriter II `troff` postprocessor filter
- `daps(1)` – Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter `troff` postprocessor
- `enscript(1)` – convert text files to format for printing
- `eqn(1)` – format mathematical text for `troff`
- `fmt(1)` – simple text formatter
- `fold(1)` – fold long lines for finite-width output device
- `mm(1)` – format documents that contain `nroff` and `mm` formatting requests
 - `mm` macros
- `mmt(1)` – typeset documents
- `mvt(1)` – typeset view graphs and slides
- `neqn(1)` – format mathematical text for `nroff`
- `newform(1)` – change the format of a text file
- `nroff(1)` – text formatting language
- `otroff(1)` – text formatting and typesetting
- `pr(1)` – format text for a print device

psdit(1) – convert troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
psroff(1) – troff to a POSTSCRIPT printer
roffbib(1) – run off bibliographic database
tbl(1) – format tables for nroff or troff
troff(1) – text formatting and typesetting

Fortran facilities

abort(3F) – terminate Fortran program
abs(3F) – Fortran absolute value
acos(3F) – Fortran arccosine intrinsic function
aimag(3F) – Fortran imaginary part of complex argument
aint(3F) – Fortran integer part intrinsic function
asa(1) – interpret ASA carriage control characters
asin(3F) – Fortran arcsine intrinsic function
atan2(3F) – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
atan(3F) – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
bool(3F) – Fortran bitwise boolean functions
conjg(3F) – Fortran complex conjugate intrinsic function
cos(3F) – Fortran cosine intrinsic function
cosh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function
dim(3F) – Fortran positive difference intrinsic functions
dprod(3F) – Fortran double precision product intrinsic function
efl(1) – Extended Fortran Language
exp(3F) – Fortran exponential intrinsic function
f77(1) – Fortran 77 compiler
fpr(1) – filter the output of Fortran programs for line printing
fsplit(1) – split f77 or efl files
ftype(3F) – explicit Fortran type conversion
getarg(3F) – return Fortran command-line argument
getenv(3F) – return Fortran environment variable
iargc(3F) – return command line arguments
index(3F) – return location of Fortran substring
len(3F) – return length of Fortran string
lge(3F) – string comparison intrinsic functions
log10(3F) – Fortran common logarithm intrinsic function
log(3F) – Fortran natural logarithm intrinsic function
max(3F) – Fortran maximum-value functions
mclock(3F) – return Fortran time accounting
min(3F) – Fortran minimum-value functions
mod(3F) – Fortran remaindering intrinsic functions
rand(3F) – Fortran uniform random-number generator
round(3F) – Fortran nearest integer functions
sign(3F) – Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic function

signal(3F) – specify Fortran action on receipt of a system signal
sin(3F) – Fortran sine intrinsic function
sinh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function
sqrt(3F) – Fortran square root intrinsic function
system(3F) – issue a shell command from Fortran
tan(3F) – Fortran tangent intrinsic function
tanh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function

Fortran programming

asa(1) – interpret ASA carriage control characters
efl(1) – Extended Fortran Language
f77(1) – Fortran 77 compiler
fpr(1) – filter the output of Fortran programs for line printing
fsplit(1) – split f77 or efl files

forwarder

forwarder(7) – forwarder device driver

full-duplex

shutdown(2N) – shut down part of a full-duplex connection
termio(7) – general terminal interface
termios(7P) – A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface

games

aliens(6) – alien invaders attack the earth
arithmetic(6) – provide drill in number facts
autorobots(6) – escape from the automatic robots
back(6) – the game of backgammon
bcd(6) – simulate a punched card corresponding to a text argument
bj(6) – the game of black jack
chase(6) – try to escape the killer robots
craps(6) – the game of craps
cribbage(6) – the card game cribbage
fish(6) – play Go Fish''
fortune(6) – print a random, hopefully interesting, adage
hangman(6) – guess the word
intro(6) – introduction to games
life(6) – play the game of life
mastermind(6) – play the game of Mastermind
maze(6) – generate a maze
moo(6) – guessing game
number(6) – convert Arabic numerals to English
quiz(6) – test your knowledge
rain(6) – animated raindrops display
robots(6) – escape from the robots
trek(6) – trekkie game

- ttt(6) – tic-tac-toe
- twinkle(6) – twinkle stars on the screen
- worm(6) – play the growing worm game
- worms(6) – animate worms on a display terminal
- wump(6) – the game of hunt-the-wumpus
- gamma function**
 - gamma(3M) – log gamma function
- geometry**
 - hypot(3M) – Euclidean distance function
- go fish**
 - fish(6) – play Go Fish''
- goto**
 - set jmp(3C) – non-local goto
 - sigset jmp(3P) – non-local jumps
- graphics**
 - graph(1G) – draw a graph
 - pic(1) – troff preprocessor for drawing pictures
 - plot(3X) – graphics interface subroutines
 - plot(4) – graphics interface
 - spline(1G) – interpolate smooth curve
 - tplot(1G) – interpret plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device
- graphs**
 - grap(1) – pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
 - graph(1G) – draw a graph
- group access lists**
 - getgroups(2) – get group access list
 - initgroups(3) – initialize group access list
 - setgroups(2) – set group access list
- group IDs**
 - group(4) – group file
 - id(1) – display user and group IDs and names
 - passwd(4) – password file
 - setuid(2) – set user and group ID
- groups**
 - chown(1) – change the owner or group of a file
 - chown(2) – change owner and group of a file
 - getgrent(3C) – obtain group file entry from a group file
 - getgroups(2) – get group access list
 - getuid(2) – get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
 - group(4) – group file
 - groups(1) – show group memberships

- id(1) – display user and group IDs and names
- initgroups(3) – initialize group access list
- newgrp(1) – login to a new group
- pwck(1M) – password/group file checkers
- setgroups(2) – set group access list
- setregid(2) – set real and effective group ID
- setuid(2) – set user and group ID
- GSI 300 terminal**
 - 300(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
- half-duplex**
 - shutdown(2N) – shut down part of a full-duplex connection
 - termio(7) – general terminal interface
 - termios(7P) – A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface
- halting execution**
 - exit(2) – terminate process
 - kill(1) – terminate a process
 - kill(2) – send a signal to a process or a group of processes
 - killall(1M) – kill all active processes
 - reboot(2) – reboot system or halt processor
- handle, file**
 - nfs_getfh(2) – get a file handle
- hangman**
 - hangman(6) – guess the word
- hash tables**
 - hsearch(3C) – manage hash search tables
- help, command options**
 - cmdo(1) – build commands interactively
- help, online**
 - apropos(1) – locate commands by keyword lookup
 - man(1) – display the named manual page entries
 - whatis(1) – display a brief description for the named manual page entry
 - whereis(1) – locate source, binary, and online help file for a command
 - which(1) – display the directory path to a file by interpreting PATH and alias settings
- host names**
 - ethers(4) – Ethernet address to hostname database or YP domain
 - HOSTNAME(4) – hostname and domainname database
 - hosts(4) – host name database
 - hosts.equiv(4) – list of trusted hosts

hosts

byteorder(3N) – convert values between host and network byte order
gethostbyaddr(3N) – get network host entry
hostid(1N) – set or display the identifier of the current host system
hostname(1N) – set or display the name of the current host system
hosts(4) – host name database
hosts.equiv(4) – list of trusted hosts
remote(4) – remote host description file
rhosts(4N) – trusted hosts file format
slip.hosts(4) – map user names to host addresses of slip client
uname(1) – display identification information about the current system
uname(2) – get name of current system

HUGE (constant)

math(5) – math functions and constants

hyperbolic functions

cosh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function
sinh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function
sinh(3M) – hyperbolic functions
tanh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function

hyphenation

hyphen(1) – find hyphenated words

ICMP

icmp(5P) – Internet Control Message Protocol

IDs

group(4) – group file
id(1) – display user and group IDs and names
passwd(4) – password file
setuid(2) – set user and group ID

ImageWriter

daiw(1) – Apple ImageWriter II troff postprocessor filter
iw2(1) – Apple ImageWriter print filter
iwprep(1) – prepare troff description files

indexing

indxbib(1) – build inverted index for a bibliography
ndx(1) – create a subject-page index for a document
ptx(1) – make permuted index

initialization

brc(1M) – system initialization shell scripts
init(1M) – process control initialization
inittab(4) – script for the init process
tset(1) – set or reset the terminal to a sensible state

inittab file

`init(1M)` – process control initialization
`inittab(4)` – script for the `init` process
`tty_add(1M)` – modify the `/etc/inittab` file

inodes

`clri(1M)` – clear inode
`fsck(1M)` – check file-system consistency and interactively repair
`fsirand(1M)` – install random inode generation numbers
`inode(4)` – format of a System V inode
`mkfs(1M)` – construct an SVFS file system
`ncheck(1M)` – locate the filename associated with an i-node
`newfs(1M)` – construct a new UFS file system

Input/Output management

`cfgetospeed(3P)` – get or set the value of the output and input baud rate
`fread(3S)` – binary input/output
`fseek(3S)` – reposition a file pointer in a stream
`ioctl(2)` – control device
`printf(3S)` – format and output string and numeric data
`query(1)` – query the user for input
`scanf(3S)` – convert formatted input
`select(2N)` – synchronous I/O multiplexing
`streams(7)` – an interface for character I/O
`tee(1)` – pipe fitting

installers

`cpset(1M)` – install files in specified directories
`finstall(1M)` – install A/UX commercial software from floppy disks
`finstallrc(4)` – `finstall` default configuration file
`fsirand(1M)` – install random inode generation numbers
`install(1M)` – install files in specified directories
`mklost+found(1M)` – make a `lost+found` directory for `fsck`
`ypinit(1M)` – build and install yellow pages database

integers

`abs(3C)` – return integer absolute value
`abs(3F)` – Fortran absolute value
`aint(3F)` – Fortran integer part intrinsic function
`bc(1)` – arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
`dc(1)` – desk calculator
`drand48(3C)` – generate uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers
`expr(1)` – evaluate arguments as an expression
`factor(1)` – factor a number
`rand(3C)` – simple random-number generator
`rand(3F)` – Fortran uniform random-number generator

round(3F) – Fortran nearest integer functions

strtol(3C) – convert string to integer

interfaces

ae(5) – 3Com 10 Mb/s Ethernet interface

appletalk(1M) – configure and view AppleTalk® network interfaces

appletalk(7) – general AppleTalk socket interface and STREAMS controls

atp(3N) – AppleTalk Transaction Protocol (ATP) interface

ddp(3N) – AppleTalk Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) interface

error(7) – error-logging interface

gd(7) – generic disk interface

ifconfig(1M) – configure network interface parameters

intro(7) – introduction to device drivers and interfaces

lap(3N) – AppleTalk Link Access Protocol (LLAP/ELAP) interface

lo(5) – software loopback network interface

mem(7) – an interface for access to core memory

mtio(7) – interface conventions for magnetic tape devices

nbp(3N) – AppleTalk Name Binding Protocol (NBP) interface.

nvr(7) – nonvolatile memory/time of day clock interface

pap(3N) – AppleTalk Printer Access Protocol (PAP) interface

plot(3X) – graphics interface subroutines

plot(4) – graphics interface

set42sig(3) – set 4.2 BSD signal interface

slip.config(4) – list of slip interfaces supported by a slip server

streams(7) – an interface for character I/O

telnet(1C) – user interface to the TELNET protocol

termio(7) – general terminal interface

termios(7P) – A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface

tty(7) – controlling terminal interface

ypclnt(3N) – yellow pages client interface

zip(3N) – AppleTalk Zone Information Protocol (ZIP) interface

Internet Control Message Protocol

icmp(5P) – Internet Control Message Protocol

Internet, general

arp(5P) – Address Resolution Protocol

ftp(1N) – ARPANET file transfer program

ftpd(1M) – Internet File Transfer Protocol server

icmp(5P) – Internet Control Message Protocol

inet(3N) – Internet address manipulation routines

inet(5F) – Internet protocol family

inetd(1M) – Internet services daemon

ip(5P) – Internet Protocol

named(1M) – Internet domain name server
networks(4N) – network name database
nslookup(1) – query name servers interactively
portmap(1M) – DARPA port to RPC program number mapper
protocols(4N) – protocol name database
resolver(3N) – resolver routines
resolver(4) – resolver configuration file
sendmail(1M) – send mail over the Internet
servers(4) – Internet server database
services(4N) – service name database
stdhosts(1M) – convert Internet addresses to standard form
tcp(5P) – Internet Transmission Control Protocol
telnetd(1M) – DARPA TELNET protocol server
tftp(1C) – trivial file transfer program
tftpd(1M) – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server
udp(5P) – Internet User Datagram Protocol

interpolator

soelim(1) – eliminate .so's from nroff input
spline(1G) – interpolate smooth curve

interpreters

bs(1) – a compiler/interpreter for modest-sized programs
csh(1) – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
sh(1) – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
sno(1) – SNOBOL interpreter
StartupShell(8) – a command interpreter accessible from within the A/UX Startup application

Interpreting commands

csh(1) – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
sh(1) – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available

interprocess communication

ftok(3C) – standard interprocess communication package
ipcrm(1) – remove interprocess communications facilities
ipcs(1) – report interprocess communication facilities status
kill(1) – terminate a process
msgctl(2) – message control operations
msgget(2) – get message queue

- msgop(2) – message operations
- semctl(2) – semaphore control operations
- semget(2) – get set of semaphores
- semop(2) – semaphore operations
- shmctl(2) – shared memory control operations
- shmget(2) – get shared memory segment
- shmop(2) – shared memory operations
- interval timers**
 - getitimer(2) – get/set value of interval timer
- I/O management**
 - cfgetospeed(3P) – get or set the value of the output and input baud rate
 - fread(3S) – binary input/output
 - fseek(3S) – reposition a file pointer in a stream
 - ioctl(2) – control device
 - printf(3S) – format and output string and numeric data
 - query(1) – query the user for input
 - scanf(3S) – convert formatted input
 - select(2N) – synchronous I/O multiplexing
 - streams(7) – an interface for character I/O
 - tee(1) – pipe fitting
- IOT faults**
 - abort(3C) – generate an IOT fault
- ISO encoding**
 - mactois(1) – convert from Macintosh® encoding to International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding
- issue**
 - issue(4) – issue identification file
- job control**
 - at(1) – execute commands at a later time
 - chroot(1M) – change root directory for a command
 - cron(1M) – clock daemon
 - crontab(1) – user crontab utility
 - csh(1) – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
 - env(1) – set environment for command execution
 - ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
 - nice(1) – run a command at low priority
 - nohup(1) – run a command immune to hangups
 - shl(1) – shell layer manager
 - sleep(1) – suspend execution for an interval
 - yes(1) – generate y entries in response to requests for input

join files relationally

join(1) – relational database operator

Kermit

kermit(1C) – Kermit file transfer

kernels

autoconfig(1M) – build a new up-to-date kernel
chgnod(1M) – change current A/UX system nodename
kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
launch(8) – launch an A/UX kernel from the A/UX Startup environment
master(4) – master kernel configuration files
mem(7) – an interface for access to core memory
module_dump(1M) – identify configuration information stored within the
named kernel file
ncstats(1M) – display kernel name cache statistics
newconfig(1M) – prepare and configure a new kernel
newunix(1M) – prepare for new kernel configuration
rstatd(1M) – kernel statistics server
uname(1) – display identification information about the current system
uvar(2) – return system-specific configuration information

keyboard maps

keyset(1M) – set console keyboard mapping

keys (encryption)

crypt(1) – encode/decode
crypt(3C) – generate DES encryption
makekey(1) – generate encryption key

keywords

apropos(1) – locate commands by keyword lookup
ident(1) – display RCS keywords and their values
ndx(1) – create a subject-page index for a document
subj(1) – generate a list of subjects from a document
ypmatch(1) – list the value of keys in a YP map

Korn shell

ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with
Bourne shell

labels

volcopy(1M) – copy file systems with label checking

languages

awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
bc(1) – arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
bs(1) – a compiler/interpreter for modest-sized programs
cc(1) – C compiler
cpp(1) – the C language preprocessor

`csh(1)` – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
`efl(1)` – Extended Fortran Language
`eqn(1)` – format mathematical text for `troff`
`f77(1)` – Fortran 77 compiler
`ksh(1)` – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
`neqn(1)` – format mathematical text for `nroff`
`nroff(1)` – text formatting language
`pic(1)` – `troff` preprocessor for drawing pictures
`sh(1)` – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
`sno(1)` – SNOBOL interpreter
`tbl(1)` – format tables for `nroff` or `troff`
`troff(1)` – text formatting and typesetting

LAP

`lap(3N)` – AppleTalk Link Access Protocol (LLAP/ELAP) interface
launching Macintosh applications from the command line
`launch(1)` – execute a Macintosh binary application

lexical analysis

`awk(1)` – pattern scanning and processing language
`lex(1)` – generate programs for simple lexical tasks

library management

`ar(1)` – archive and library maintainer for portable archives
`mkshlib(1)` – create shared library

life

`life(6)` – play the game of life

line counting

`wc(1)` – word count

line discipline

`line_push(3)` – routine used to push streams line disciplines
`line_sane(1M)` – push streams line disciplines
`stty(1)` – set the modes for a terminal
`termio(7)` – general terminal interface

line numbering

`ld(1)` – link editor for common object files
`linenum(4)` – line number entries in a common object file
`nl(1)` – line numbering filter
`pr(1)` – format text for a print device
`strip(1)` – strip symbol and line number information from an object file

- lines, blank (in text)
 - ssp(1) – make output single spaced
- lines, filling and wrapping
 - fmt(1) – simple text formatter
 - fold(1) – fold long lines for finite-width output device
- lines, processing text within
 - awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
 - colrm(1) – remove columns from a file
 - comm(1) – select or reject lines common to two sorted files
 - cut(1) – cut out selected fields of each line of a file
 - grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
 - head(1) – give first few lines
 - join(1) – relational database operator
 - line(1) – read one line
 - newform(1) – change the format of a text file
 - nl(1) – line numbering filter
 - paste(1) – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
 - rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text
 - sed(1) – stream editor
 - sort(1) – sort or merge files
 - tail(1) – deliver the last part of a file
 - uniq(1) – report repeated lines in a file
 - wc(1) – word count
- lines, repeated (in text)
 - uniq(1) – report repeated lines in a file
- lines, reversing characters within
 - rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text
- Link Access Protocol
 - lap(3N) – AppleTalk Link Access Protocol (LLAP/ELAP) interface
- link editor (object code)
 - a.out(4) – common assembler and link editor output
 - ld(1) – link editor for common object files
- links, file
 - link(2) – link to a file
 - ln(1) – make links
 - readlink(2) – read value of a symbolic link
 - symlink(2) – make symbolic link to a file
- listening
 - listen(2N) – listen for connections on a socket

literary style

`diction(1)` – locate wordy sentences in a document

`spell(1)` – find spelling errors

`style(1)` – analyze surface characteristics of a document

locking

`lockf(3C)` – record locking on files

`locking(2)` – provide exclusive file regions for reading or writing

`plock(2)` – lock process, text, or data in memory

logarithms

`exp(3F)` – Fortran exponential intrinsic function

`exp(3M)` – exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions

`log10(3F)` – Fortran common logarithm intrinsic function

`log(3F)` – Fortran natural logarithm intrinsic function

`math(5)` – math functions and constants

logging in and logging out

`getlogin(3C)` – get login name

`issue(4)` – issue identification file

`login(1)` – sign on

`Login(1M)` – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by
`init`

`logname(1)` – get login name

`logname(3X)` – return login name of user

`newgrp(1)` – login to a new group

`passwd(1)` – change login password

`passwd(4)` – password file

`profile(4)` – setting up an environment at login time

`remlogin(1N)` – remote sign on

`rlogin(1N)` – remote login

`rlogind(1M)` – remote login server

long integers

`a64l(3C)` – convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string

`drand48(3C)` – generate uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers

`l3tol(3C)` – convert between 3-byte integers and long integers

`sputl(3X)` – access long integer data in a machine independent fashion

`strtol(3C)` – convert string to integer

loopback (software)

`lo(5)` – software loopback network interface

lost+found

`mklost+found(1M)` – make a `lost+found` directory for `fsck`

Macintosh desktop

CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX console window

Macintosh dialogs

Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by init

macquery(1M) – post a Macintosh® alert box to query the user

Macintosh environment, establishing preferences

changesize(1) – change the fields of the SIZE resource of a file

keyset(1M) – set console keyboard mapping

mactois(1) – convert from Macintosh® encoding to International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding

systemfolder(1) – create a personal System Folder

Macintosh or Macintosh-related applications

changesize(1) – change the fields of the SIZE resource of a file

CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX console window

derez(1) – decompile a resource file

keyset(1M) – set console keyboard mapping

launch(1) – execute a Macintosh binary application

Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by init

macquery(1M) – post a Macintosh® alert box to query the user

mactois(1) – convert from Macintosh® encoding to International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding

rez(1) – compile resources

settc(1) – set the type and creator of a Macintosh resource file

systemfolder(1) – create a personal System Folder

TextEditor(1) – mouse-based text editor

Macintosh resources

derez(1) – decompile a resource file

fcnvt(1) – convert a resource file to another format

rez(1) – compile resources

settc(1) – set the type and creator of a Macintosh resource file

Macintosh toolbox

slots(3X) – ROM library functions

macros, format

checkmm(1) – check documents formatted with the mm macros

m4(1) – macro processor

macref(1) – produce cross-reference listing of macro files

man(5) – macros for formatting entries in this manual
me(5) – macros for formatting papers
mm(1) – format documents that contain nroff and mm formatting requests
 mm macros
mm(5) – macro package for formatting documents
mptx(5) – the macro package for formatting a permuted index
ms(5) – text formatting macros
mv(5) – a troff macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

magic numbers

a.out(4) – common assembler and link editor output
magic(4) – magic number file for file command

magnetic tape

mt(1) – magnetic tape manipulating program
mtio(7) – interface conventions for magnetic tape devices
tar(1) – copy files to or from a tar archive
tar(4) – format of tar header
tc(7) – Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver
tcb(1) – block data to 8K for tc output
tp(1) – copy files to or from a tp archive

mail handling

aliases(4) – aliases file for sendmail
biff(1) – be notified if mail arrives and who it is from
comsat(1M) – server for biff(1)
from(1) – who is my mail from?
mail(1) – send mail to users or read mail
mailq(1M) – list the contents of the mail queue
mailx(1) – interactive message processing system
mesg(1) – permit or deny messages
newaliases(1M) – rebuild the database for the mail aliases file
sendmail(1M) – send mail over the Internet
talk(1N) – talk to another user
write(1) – write to another user

mail system, maintenance of

comsat(1M) – server for biff(1)
mailq(1M) – list the contents of the mail queue
newaliases(1M) – rebuild the database for the mail aliases file
sendmail(1M) – send mail over the Internet

manual pages

apropos(1) – locate commands by keyword lookup
man(1) – display the named manual page entries
man(5) – macros for formatting entries in this manual
whatis(1) – display a brief description for the named manual page entry

whereis(1) – locate source, binary, and online help file for a command

masks

sigblock(2) – block signals

sigpause(2) – release blocked signals and wait for interrupt

sigprocmask(3P) – examine and change blocked signals

sigsetmask(2) – set current signal mask

umask(2) – set and get file creation mask

mastermind

mastermind(6) – play the game of Mastermind

mathematical text

deroff(1) – remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs

eqn(1) – format mathematical text for troff

eqnchar(5) – special character definitions for eqn and neqn

neqn(1) – format mathematical text for nroff

mathematics

abs(3C) – return integer absolute value

abs(3F) – Fortran absolute value

acos(3F) – Fortran arccosine intrinsic function

aimag(3F) – Fortran imaginary part of complex argument

aint(3F) – Fortran integer part intrinsic function

asin(3F) – Fortran arcsine intrinsic function

atan2(3F) – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function

atan(3F) – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function

atof(3C) – convert ASCII string to floating-point number

bc(1) – arbitrary-precision arithmetic language

bessel(3M) – Bessel functions

bool(3F) – Fortran bitwise boolean functions

conjg(3F) – Fortran complex conjugate intrinsic function

cos(3F) – Fortran cosine intrinsic function

cosh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function

dc(1) – desk calculator

dim(3F) – Fortran positive difference intrinsic functions

dprod(3F) – Fortran double precision product intrinsic function

ecvt(3C) – convert floating-point number to string

exp(3F) – Fortran exponential intrinsic function

exp(3M) – exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions

floor(3M) – floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions

frexp(3C) – manipulate parts of floating-point numbers

gamma(3M) – log gamma function

hypot(3M) – Euclidean distance function

l3tol(3C) – convert between 3-byte integers and long integers

log10(3F) – Fortran common logarithm intrinsic function

log(3F) – Fortran natural logarithm intrinsic function
math(5) – math functions and constants
matherr(3M) – error-handling function
max(3F) – Fortran maximum-value functions
min(3F) – Fortran minimum-value functions
mod(3F) – Fortran remaindering intrinsic functions
rand(3C) – simple random-number generator
rand(3F) – Fortran uniform random-number generator
round(3F) – Fortran nearest integer functions
sign(3F) – Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic function
sin(3F) – Fortran sine intrinsic function
sinh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function
sinh(3M) – hyperbolic functions
sputl(3X) – access long integer data in a machine independent fashion
sqrt(3F) – Fortran square root intrinsic function
strtod(3C) – convert string to double-precision number
strtol(3C) – convert string to integer
tan(3F) – Fortran tangent intrinsic function
tanh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function
trig(3M) – trigonometric functions

maximum values

max(3F) – Fortran maximum-value functions

maze

maze(6) – generate a maze

memory, general

brk(2) – change data segment space allocation
core(4) – format of core image file
end(3C) – last locations in program
malloc(3C) – main memory allocator
malloc(3X) – fast main memory allocator
mem(7) – an interface for access to core memory
memory(3C) – memory operations
pagesize(1) – display system page size
phys(2) – allow a process to access physical addresses
plock(2) – lock process, text, or data in memory
swap(1M) – add or delete disk blocks to or from the swap area

memory, shared

mkshlib(1) – create shared library
shmctl(2) – shared memory control operations
shmget(2) – get shared memory segment
shmop(2) – shared memory operations

merging files

- acctmerg(1M) – merge or add total accounting files
- cat(1) – concatenate and display the contents of named files
- join(1) – relational database operator
- merge(1) – three-way file merge
- paste(1) – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
- soelim(1) – eliminate .so's from nroff input
- sort(1) – sort or merge files
- tsort(1) – topological sort

message queue

- msgget(2) – get message queue

messages

- ipcrm(1) – remove interprocess communications facilities
- ipcs(1) – report interprocess communication facilities status
- mesg(1) – permit or deny messages
- msgctl(2) – message control operations
- msgget(2) – get message queue
- msgop(2) – message operations
- recv(2N) – receive a message from a socket
- send(2N) – send a message from a socket
- write(1) – write to another user

minimum values

- min(3F) – Fortran minimum-value functions

modems

- cu(1C) – call another system
- dial(3C) – establish an out-going terminal line connection
- dialup(4) – modem escape sequence file
- kermit(1C) – Kermit file transfer
- phones(4) – remote host telephone number database
- slip(1M) – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface
- tip(1C) – connect to a remote system
- uucico(1M) – transfer files queued by uucp or uux
- uucp(1C) – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy
- uux(1C) – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution

modification times, file

- ls(1) – list contents of directory
- touch(1) – update access and modification times of a file
- utime(2) – set file access and modification times

monitor processing

- 300(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
- 4014(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time

450(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
 col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
 colcrt(1) – filter nroff output for terminal previewing
 greek(1) – filter text for vintage display devices
 tc(1) – interpret troff output for use at a vintage display device
 tplot(1G) – interpret plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device
 ul(1) – filter special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

moo

moo(6) – guessing game

Motorola S-records

hex(1) – convert an object file to Motorola S-record format
 rcvhex(1) – receive and convert Motorola S-records from a port to a file

mounting file systems

fstab(4) – static information about file systems
 mount(1M) – mount and dismount file systems
 mount(3) – mount a file system
 mount(3N) – keep track of remotely mounted file systems
 mountd(1M) – NFS mount request server
 mtab(4) – mounted file system table
 showmount(1M) – show all remote mounts
 umount(2) – unmount a file system

mouse

mouse(7) – mouse input device driver

moving files

mv(1) – move or rename files

multiplexing

select(2N) – synchronous I/O multiplexing

multiplication

dprod(3F) – Fortran double precision product intrinsic function

name binding

bind(2N) – bind a name to a socket
 HOSTNAME(4) – hostname and domainname database
 ypserv(1M) – yellow pages server and binder processes

Name Binding Protocol

nbp(3N) – AppleTalk Name Binding Protocol (NBP) interface.

name cache

ncstats(1M) – display kernel name cache statistics

name servers

nslookup(1) – query name servers interactively

ypcat(1) – list the contents of the named YP map

NBP

nbp(3N) – AppleTalk Name Binding Protocol (NBP) interface.

network bridges

rtmp(3N) – identify AppleTalk node and bridge addresses

network domains

getdomainname(2N) – get/set name of current network domain

ypset(1M) – point ypbind at a particular server

ypwhich(1) – which host is the YP server or map master?

Network File System

domainname(1) – set or display name of current domain system

exports(4) – NFS file systems being exported

fsmount(2) – mount a network file system (NFS)

fstab(4) – static information about file systems

lockd(1M) – process network lock daemon

mountd(1M) – NFS mount request server

nfsd(1M) – NFS daemons

nfsstat(1M) – Network File System statistics

nfssvc(2) – NFS daemons

rpcinfo(1M) – report RPC information

showmount(1M) – show all remote mounts

spray(1M) – spray packets

sprayd(1M) – spray server

statd(1M) – provide crash and recovery for network locking services

network groups

getnetgrent(3N) – get network group entry

netgroup(4) – list of network groups

revnetgroup(1M) – reverse the netgroup file

ypcat(1) – list the contents of the named YP map

network maintenance, UUCP system

uucico(1M) – transfer files queued by uucp or uux

uuclean(1M) – clean up the uucp spool directory

uusub(1M) – monitor UUCP network

uuxqt(1M) – UUCP execution file interpreter

network maintenance, Yellow Pages

makedbm(1M) – make a yellow pages dbm file

revnetgroup(1M) – reverse the netgroup file

ypcat(1) – list the contents of the named YP map

ypininit(1M) – build and install yellow pages database
 ypmake(1M) – rebuild yellow pages database
 ypmatch(1) – list the value of keys in a YP map
 yppasswd(1) – change login password in yellow pages
 yppasswdd(1M) – server for modifying yellow pages password file
 yppoll(1M) – what version of a YP map is at a YP server host
 yppush(1M) – force propagation of a changed YP map
 ypserv(1M) – yellow pages server and binder processes
 ypset(1M) – point ypbind at a particular server
 ypwhich(1) – which host is the YP server or map master?
 ypxfr(1M) – transfer a YP map from some YP server to here
network protocols
 getprotoent(3N) – get protocol entry
 protocols(4N) – protocol name database
network, status
 rup(1N) – show status of machines on local network (RPC version)
 ruptime(1N) – show host status of local machines
 rusers(1N) – give login list for local machines (RPC version)
 rwho(1N) – who’s logged in on local machines?
network testing
 lo(5) – software loopback network interface
 ping(1M) – exercise the network by sending test packets to a named host
networks, general
 appletalk(1M) – configure and view AppleTalk® network interfaces
 appletalkrc(4) – AppleTalk® network configuration file
 atstatus(1) – display status from a PAP server
 byteorder(3N) – convert values between host and network byte order
 checkinstall(1) – check installation of boards
 connect(2N) – initiate a connection on a socket
 gethostbyaddr(3N) – get network host entry
 getnetent(3N) – get network entry
 ifconfig(1M) – configure network interface parameters
 lo(5) – software loopback network interface
 lockd(1M) – process network lock daemon
 NETADDRS(4) – network address database
 netstat(1N) – show network status
 ping(1M) – exercise the network by sending test packets to a named host
 route(1M) – manually manipulate the routing tables
 routed(1M) – network routing daemon
 rwall(1M) – write to all users over a network
 rwall(3N) – write to specified remote machines
 rwallld(1M) – network rwall server

slattach(1M) – attach serial lines as network interfaces
slattconf(1M) – attach and configure serial lines as network interfaces
slip(1M) – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface
socket(2N) – create an endpoint for communication
statd(1M) – provide crash and recovery for network locking services
ypcat(1) – list the contents of the named YP map
ypclnt(3N) – yellow pages client interface
ypfiles(4) – the Yellow Pages database and directory structure
ypinit(1M) – build and install yellow pages database
ypmake(1M) – rebuild yellow pages database
ypmatch(1) – list the value of keys in a YP map
yppasswd(1) – change login password in yellow pages
yppasswd(3N) – update user password in yellow pages
yppasswdd(1M) – server for modifying yellow pages password file
yppoll(1M) – what version of a YP map is at a YP server host
yppush(1M) – force propagation of a changed YP map
ypserv(1M) – yellow pages server and binder processes
ypset(1M) – point ypbind at a particular server
ypwhich(1) – which host is the YP server or map master?
ypxfr(1M) – transfer a YP map from some YP server to here

news

news(1) – display local news items

NFS

exports(4) – NFS file systems being exported
fsmount(2) – mount a network file system (NFS)
fstab(4) – static information about file systems
mountd(1M) – NFS mount request server
nfsd(1M) – NFS daemons
nfsstat(1M) – Network File System statistics
nfssvc(2) – NFS daemons

nodes

chgnod(1M) – change current A/UX system nodename
intro(7) – introduction to device drivers and interfaces
mknod(1M) – build device file
rtmp(3N) – identify AppleTalk node and bridge addresses
uname(1) – display identification information about the current system

notification (mail)

biff(1) – be notified if mail arrives and who it is from

nroff

checknr(1) – check nroff/troff files
colcrt(1) – filter nroff output for terminal previewing
deroff(1) – remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs

diffmk(1) – mark differences between files
eqnchar(5) – special character definitions for eqn and neqn
mm(1) – format documents that contain nroff and mm formatting requests
 mm macros
mptx(5) – the macro package for formatting a permuted index
ms(5) – text formatting macros
neqn(1) – format mathematical text for nroff
nroff(1) – text formatting language
nterm(5) – terminal driving tables for nroff
soelim(1) – eliminate .so's from nroff input
tbl(1) – format tables for nroff or troff
null device
 null(7) – the null device file
numbers
 arithmetic(6) – provide drill in number facts
 number(6) – convert Arabic numerals to English
numeric sign
 sign(3F) – Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic function
NVE
 atlookup(1) – look up network visible entities (NVEs) registered on the
 AppleTalk internet
object file
 a.out(4) – common assembler and link editor output
 aouthdr(4) – a.out header for common object files
 conv(1) – swap bytes in COFF files
 cpset(1M) – install files in specified directories
 dump(1) – dump selected parts of an object file
 filehdr(4) – file header for common object files
 ld(1) – link editor for common object files
 ldclose(3X) – close a common object file
 ldfcn(3X) – common object file access routines
 ldfhread(3X) – read the file header of a common object file
 ldgetname(3X) – retrieve symbol name for object file symbol table entry
 ldlread(3X) – manipulate line number entries of a common object file
 function
 ldlseek(3X) – seek to line number entries of a section of a common
 object file
 ldohseek(3X) – seek to the optional file header of a common object file
 ldopen(3X) – open a common object file for reading
 ldrseek(3X) – seek to relocation entries of a section of a common object
 file
 ldshread(3X) – read an indexed/named section header of a common

object file

ldsseek(3X) – seek to an indexed/named section of a common object file

ldtbindex(3X) – compute index of a symbol table entry of a common object file

ldtbread(3X) – read an indexed symbol table entry of a common object file

ldtbseek(3X) – seek to the symbol table of a common object file

linenum(4) – line number entries in a common object file

nlist(3C) – get entries from name list

nm(1) – display the symbol table of a common object file

reloc(4) – relocation information for a common object file

scnhdr(4) – section header for a common object file

strings(1) – find the printable strings in an object or other binary file

syms(4) – common object file symbol table format

octal

od(1) – convert binary data to a displayable form in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or ASCII

online documentation

apropos(1) – locate commands by keyword lookup

man(1) – display the named manual page entries

man(5) – macros for formatting entries in this manual

whatism(1) – display a brief description for the named manual page entry

whereis(1) – locate source, binary, and online help file for a command

optimization

cc(1) – C compiler

curses(3X) – CRT screen handling and optimization package

curses5.0(3X) – BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion

dcopy(1M) – copy file systems for optimal access time

kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization

prof(1) – display profile data

profil(2) – execution time profile

sadc(1M) – system activity report package

tunefs(1M) – tune an unmounted Berkeley 4.2 file system (UFS)

overviews

acct(1M) – overview of accounting commands

intro(1) – introduction to commands and applications programs

intro(1M) – introduction to system maintenance commands

intro(2) – introduction to system calls and error numbers

intro(3) – introduction to subroutines and libraries

intro(4) – introduction to file formats

intro(5) – introduction to miscellaneous facilities

- intro(6) – introduction to games
- intro(7) – introduction to device drivers and interfaces
- intro(8) – introduction to commands executed from the A/UX Startup shell
- rcsintro(1) – introduction to RCS commands
- ownership, file**
 - chown(1) – change the owner or group of a file
 - chown(2) – change owner and group of a file
 - ls(1) – list contents of directory
- packets**
 - spray(1M) – spray packets
 - spray(3N) – scatter data in order to check the network
 - sprayd(1M) – spray server
- pagination**
 - 4014(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
 - daiw(1) – Apple ImageWriter II troff postprocessor filter
 - daps(1) – Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff postprocessor
 - enscript(1) – convert text files to format for printing
 - mm(1) – format documents that contain nroff and mm formatting requests
 - mm macros
 - mmt(1) – typeset documents
 - mvt(1) – typeset view graphs and slides
 - nroff(1) – text formatting language
 - otroff(1) – text formatting and typesetting
 - pr(1) – format text for a print device
 - psdit(1) – convert troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
 - psroff(1) – troff to a POSTSCRIPT printer
 - roffbib(1) – run off bibliographic database
 - troff(1) – text formatting and typesetting
- PAP**
 - atprint(1) – copy data to a remote PAP server
 - atstatus(1) – display status from a PAP server
 - pap(3N) – AppleTalk Printer Access Protocol (PAP) interface
- parser**
 - awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
 - getopt(1) – parse command options
 - lex(1) – generate programs for simple lexical tasks
 - yacc(1) – yet another compiler-compiler
- partitions**
 - bzb(4) – format of Block Zero Blocks
 - dd(1) – convert and copy a file
 - dp(1M) – perform disk partitioning

dpme(4) – format of disk partition map entries
getptabent(3) – get partition table file entry
pname(1M) – associate named partitions with device files
ptab(4) – partition table file

password file

finger(1) – user information lookup program
getpwent(3C) – get the password file entry
passwd(4) – password file
putpwent(3C) – write password file entry
pwck(1M) – password/group file checkers
vipw(1M) – edit the password file
yppasswdd(1M) – server for modifying yellow pages password file

passwords

crypt(1) – encode/decode
getpass(3C) – read a password
getpwent(3C) – get the password file entry
passwd(1) – change login password
putpwent(3C) – write password file entry
yppasswd(1) – change login password in yellow pages
yppasswd(3N) – update user password in yellow pages

pathnames

basename(1) – isolate substrings within a pathname argument
pathconf(3P) – get configurable pathname variables
whereis(1) – locate source, binary, and online help file for a command

patterns

awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
regexp(5) – regular expression compile and match routines

pause

shl(1) – shell layer manager
sigpause(2) – release blocked signals and wait for interrupt
sigsuspend(3P) – wait for a signal
sleep(1) – suspend execution for an interval
sleep(3C) – suspend execution for interval
tcdrain(3P) – line control functions
wait(2) – wait for child process to stop or terminate
wait3(2N) – wait for child process to stop or terminate

PDP-11 computer

swab(3C) – swap bytes

peer

getpeername(2N) – get name of connected peer

performance

cc(1) – C compiler

kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization

monitor(3C) – prepare execution profile

nice(1) – run a command at low priority

prof(1) – display profile data

profil(2) – execution time profile

timex(1) – time a command; report process data and system activity

peripheral device files

dev_kill(1M) – remove devices files within a directory

devnm(1M) – device name

mknod(1M) – build device file

pname(1M) – associate named partitions with device files

tty(1) – get the terminal's name

tty(7) – controlling terminal interface

permissions

chmod(1) – change the permissions of a file

chmod(2) – change mode of file

chown(1) – change the owner or group of a file

umask(2) – set and get file creation mask

permuted index

mptx(5) – the macro package for formatting a permuted index

pi

math(5) – math functions and constants

pipe

pipe(2) – create an interprocess channel

popen(3S) – initiate pipe to/from a process

tee(1) – pipe fitting

plotters

pac(1M) – gathers printer/plotter accounting information

plotting

graph(1G) – draw a graph

plot(3X) – graphics interface subroutines

plot(4) – graphics interface

spline(1G) – interpolate smooth curve

tplot(1G) – interpret plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device

portability

`ar(1)` – archive and library maintainer for portable archives
`lint(1)` – a C program checker
`pax(1)` – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format

ports

`ct(1C)` – spawn `getty` to a remote terminal
`cu(1C)` – call another system
`getty(1M)` – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
`gettydefs(4)` – speed and terminal settings used by `getty`
`inittab(4)` – script for the `init` process
`kermit(1C)` – Kermit file transfer
`serial(7)` – the on-board serial ports
`setport(1M)` – set a serial port
`slattach(1M)` – attach serial lines as network interfaces
`slattconf(1M)` – attach and configure serial lines as network interfaces
`slip(1M)` – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface
`stty(1)` – set the modes for a terminal
`tip(1C)` – connect to a remote system
`tty(1)` – get the terminal's name
`ttytype(4)` – database of terminal types by port
`updater(1)` – update files between two machines

Posix compatibility

`setposix(3P)` – set POSIX compatibility flags

posters, printing text for

`banner(1)` – generate a poster
`banner7(1)` – generate a large banner

PostScript

`afm(4)` – Adobe POSTSCRIPT font metrics file format
`enscript(1)` – convert text files to format for printing
`postscript(4)` – POSTSCRIPT print file format
`psdit(1)` – convert `troff` intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
`psroff(1)` – `troff` to a POSTSCRIPT printer
`transcript(1M)` – TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers

power

`powerdown(1M)` – power down the system

preferences, Macintosh

`changesize(1)` – change the fields of the SIZE resource of a file
`keyset(1M)` – set console keyboard mapping
`mactois(1)` – convert from Macintosh® encoding to International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding
`systemfolder(1)` – create a personal System Folder

preprocessors, text

- `awk(1)` – pattern scanning and processing language
- `col(1)` – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
- `comm(1)` – select or reject lines common to two sorted files
- `cpp(1)` – the C language preprocessor
- `cw(1)` – prepare constant-width text for `otroff`
- `daiw(1)` – Apple ImageWriter II `troff` postprocessor filter
- `daps(1)` – Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter `troff` postprocessor
- `deroff(1)` – remove `nroff/troff`, `tbl`, and `eqn` constructs
- `eqn(1)` – format mathematical text for `troff`
- `expand(1)` – expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
- `fmt(1)` – simple text formatter
- `fold(1)` – fold long lines for finite-width output device
- `grap(1)` – `pic` preprocessor for drawing graphs
- `iw2(1)` – Apple ImageWriter print filter
- `iwprep(1)` – prepare `troff` description files
- `m4(1)` – macro processor
- `neqn(1)` – format mathematical text for `nroff`
- `pic(1)` – `troff` preprocessor for drawing pictures
- `pr(1)` – format text for a print device
- `rev(1)` – reverse characters within each line of text
- `soelim(1)` – eliminate `.so`'s from `nroff` input
- `sort(1)` – sort or merge files
- `ssp(1)` – make output single spaced
- `tabs(1)` – set tabs on a terminal
- `tbl(1)` – format tables for `nroff` or `troff`
- `uniq(1)` – report repeated lines in a file

pretty printing

- `cb(1)` – C program beautifier
- `indent(1)` – indent and format C program source

Print Access Protocol

- `atprint(1)` – copy data to a remote PAP server
- `atstatus(1)` – display status from a PAP server
- `pap(3N)` – AppleTalk Printer Access Protocol (PAP) interface

print spooler maintenance

- `accept(1M)` – allow `lp` requests
- `enable(1)` – enable or disable LP printers
- `lpadmin(1M)` – configure the `lp` spooling system
- `lpc(1M)` – line-printer control program
- `lpd(1M)` – 4.2 line-printer daemon
- `lpsched(1M)` – start or stop the LP request scheduler and move requests

lpstat(1) – print LP status information
 lptest(1M) – generate line-printer ripple pattern
 reject(1M) – prevent LP requests
 transcript(1M) – TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers

printer testing

lptest(1M) – generate line-printer ripple pattern

printers, general

accept(1M) – allow lp requests
 asa(1) – interpret ASA carriage control characters
 at_cho_prn(1) – choose a default printer on the AppleTalk® internet
 enable(1) – enable or disable LP printers
 lp(1) – send or cancel requests to a line printer for a Berkeley file system
 (4.2)
 lpadmin(1M) – configure the lp spooling system
 lpc(1M) – line-printer control program
 lpd(1M) – 4.2 line-printer daemon
 lpq(1) – spool queue examination program
 lpr(1) – off line print
 lprm(1) – remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley
 file system (4.2)
 lpsched(1M) – start or stop the LP request scheduler and move requests
 lpstat(1) – print LP status information
 lptest(1M) – generate line-printer ripple pattern
 pac(1M) – gathers printer/plotter accounting information
 reject(1M) – prevent LP requests

printing, Appletalk

at_cho_prn(1) – choose a default printer on the AppleTalk® internet
 atlookup(1) – look up network visible entities (NVEs) registered on the
 AppleTalk internet
 atprint(1) – copy data to a remote PAP server
 atstatus(1) – display status from a PAP server

printing files

lp(1) – send or cancel requests to a line printer for a Berkeley file system
 (4.2)
 lpq(1) – spool queue examination program
 lpr(1) – off line print
 lprm(1) – remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley
 file system (4.2)

priority (process)

nice(1) – run a command at low priority
 nice(2) – change priority of a process

process accounting

- acct(2) – enable or disable process accounting
- acct(4) – per-process accounting file format
- acctcms(1M) – command summary from per-process accounting records
- acctcom(1M) – search and format process accounting files
- acctprc(1M) – process accounting
- lav(1) – display load average statistics
- prof(5) – profile within a function
- times(2) – get process and child process times

process groups

- getpid(2) – get process, process group, or parent process IDs
- killpg(3N) – send signal to a process group
- tcgetpgrp(3P) – get distinguished process group ID
- tcsetpgrp(3P) – set distinguished process group ID

process IDs

- getpid(2) – get process, process group, or parent process IDs
- ps(1) – report process status

process limits

- kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
- ulimit(2) – get and set user limits

process priority

- nice(1) – run a command at low priority
- nice(2) – change priority of a process

process scheduling

- alarm(2) – set a process's alarm clock
- at(1) – execute commands at a later time
- cron(1M) – clock daemon
- crontab(1) – user crontab utility
- nice(1) – run a command at low priority

process termination

- abort(3C) – generate an IOT fault
- abort(3F) – terminate Fortran program
- exit(2) – terminate process
- kill(1) – terminate a process
- killall(1M) – kill all active processes
- nohup(1) – run a command immune to hangups
- shutdown(1M) – close down the system at a given time

processes, general

- exit(2) – terminate process
- fork(2) – create a new process
- fuser(1M) – identify processes using a file or file structure
- getpid(2) – get process, process group, or parent process IDs

init(1M) – process control initialization
 kill(1) – terminate a process
 kill(2) – send a signal to a process or a group of processes
 killall(1M) – kill all active processes
 killpg(3N) – send signal to a process group
 lockd(1M) – process network lock daemon
 nice(2) – change priority of a process
 pause(2) – suspend process until signal
 phys(2) – allow a process to access physical addresses
 pipe(2) – create an interprocess channel
 plock(2) – lock process, text, or data in memory
 popen(3S) – initiate pipe to/from a process
 ps(1) – report process status
 ptrace(2) – process trace
 setcompat(2) – set or get process compatibility mode
 wait(2) – wait for child process to stop or terminate
 wait3(2N) – wait for child process to stop or terminate

processes, monitoring

time(1) – time a command
 timex(1) – time a command; report process data and system activity

processes, signaling

ipcrm(1) – remove interprocess communications facilities
 kill(1) – terminate a process

processing unit

machid(1) – provide truth value about processor type
 values(5) – machine-dependent values

processors, text

awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
 col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
 comm(1) – select or reject lines common to two sorted files
 cpp(1) – the C language preprocessor
 daiw(1) – Apple ImageWriter II `troff` postprocessor filter
 daps(1) – Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter `troff` postprocessor
 deroff(1) – remove `nroff/troff`, `tbl`, and `eqn` constructs
 eqn(1) – format mathematical text for `troff`
 expand(1) – expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
 fmt(1) – simple text formatter
 fold(1) – fold long lines for finite-width output device
 grap(1) – `pic` preprocessor for drawing graphs
 iw2(1) – Apple ImageWriter print filter
 iwprep(1) – prepare `troff` description files

m4(1) – macro processor
neqn(1) – format mathematical text for nroff
pic(1) – troff preprocessor for drawing pictures
pr(1) – format text for a print device
rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text
sort(1) – sort or merge files
ssp(1) – make output single spaced
tabs(1) – set tabs on a terminal
tbl(1) – format tables for nroff or troff
uniq(1) – report repeated lines in a file

program source

admin(1) – create and administer SCCS files
cb(1) – C program beautifier
cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
ci(1) – check in RCS revisions
co(1) – check out RCS revisions
comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
get(1) – get a version of an SCCS file
help(1) – ask for help in using SCCS
ident(1) – display RCS keywords and their values
indent(1) – indent and format C program source
lint(1) – a C program checker
make(1) – maintain, update, and regenerate groups of files
prs(1) – display information about an SCCS file
rcs(1) – change RCS file attributes
rcsdiff(1) – compare RCS revisions
rcsfile(4) – format of an RCS file
rcsintro(1) – introduction to RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) – merge RCS revisions
rlog(1) – display log messages and other information about RCS files
rmdel(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
sccs(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem
sccsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
sccsfile(4) – format of an SCCS file
sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
ucbdiff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
ucbdiff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison
unget(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) – validate SCCS file
what(1) – identify SCCS files

programming, general development tools

adb(1) – debugger
admin(1) – create and administer SCCS files
ar(1) – archive and library maintainer for portable archives
as(1) – common assembler
bs(1) – a compiler/interpreter for modest-sized programs
cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
ci(1) – check in RCS revisions
co(1) – check out RCS revisions
comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
conv(1) – swap bytes in COFF files
delta(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file
dis(1) – disassembler
dump(1) – dump selected parts of an object file
get(1) – get a version of an SCCS file
help(1) – ask for help in using SCCS
hex(1) – convert an object file to Motorola S-record format
ld(1) – link editor for common object files
lex(1) – generate programs for simple lexical tasks
lorder(1) – find ordering relation for an object library
make(1) – maintain, update, and regenerate groups of files
mkshlib(1) – create shared library
nm(1) – display the symbol table of a common object file
od(1) – convert binary data to a displayable form in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or ASCII
prof(1) – display profile data
prs(1) – display information about an SCCS file
rcs(1) – change RCS file attributes
rcsdiff(1) – compare RCS revisions
rcsintro(1) – introduction to RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) – merge RCS revisions
rcvhex(1) – receive and convert Motorola S-records from a port to a file
regcmp(1) – regular expression compile
rlog(1) – display log messages and other information about RCS files
rmdel(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
sccs(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem
sccsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
sdb(1) – symbolic debugger
size(1) – display section sizes of common object files
strings(1) – find the printable strings in an object or other binary file

strip(1) – strip symbol and line number information from an object file
 tsort(1) – topological sort
 unget(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file
 val(1) – validate SCCS file
 vc(1) – version control
 what(1) – identify SCCS files
 yacc(1) – yet another compiler-compiler
programming, Macintosh development tools
 derez(1) – decompile a resource file
 rez(1) – compile resources
programming, shell
 basename(1) – isolate substrings within a pathname argument
 echo(1) – echo arguments
 expr(1) – evaluate arguments as an expression
 getopt(1) – parse command options
 line(1) – read one line
 macquery(1M) – post a Macintosh® alert box to query the user
 query(1) – query the user for input
 rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text
 test(1) – condition evaluation command
 tput(1) – query terminfo database
 true(1) – provide truth values
programming, using C
 cb(1) – C program beautifier
 cc(1) – C compiler
 cflow(1) – generate C flowgraph
 cpp(1) – the C language preprocessor
 ctags(1) – maintain a tags file for a C program
 ctrace(1) – C program debugger
 cxref(1) – generate C program cross-reference
 ident(1) – display RCS keywords and their values
 indent(1) – indent and format C program source
 lint(1) – a C program checker
 mkstr(1) – create an error message file by massaging C source
 xstr(1) – extract strings from C programs to implement shared strings
programming, using Fortran
 asa(1) – interpret ASA carriage control characters
 efl(1) – Extended Fortran Language
 f77(1) – Fortran 77 compiler
 fpr(1) – filter the output of Fortran programs for line printing
 fsplit(1) – split f77 or efl files

programs, delaying running of
 sleep(1) – suspend execution for an interval
programs, establishing times for running
 at(1) – execute commands at a later time
 cron(1M) – clock daemon
 crontab(1) – user crontab utility
programs, installation utilities
 cpset(1M) – install files in specified directories
 finstall(1M) – install A/UX commercial software from floppy disks
 install(1M) – install files in specified directories
programs, running Macintosh applications
 launch(1) – execute a Macintosh binary application
programs, run-time environment settings
 chroot(1M) – change root directory for a command
 env(1) – set environment for command execution
 nice(1) – run a command at low priority
 nohup(1) – run a command immune to hangups
 shl(1) – shell layer manager
 yes(1) – generate y entries in response to requests for input
progress bar
 StartMonitor(1M) – display a progress bar during the A/UX® boot sequence
queues
 insque(3N) – insert/remove element from a queue
 lpq(1) – spool queue examination program
 mailq(1M) – list the contents of the mail queue
 msgctl(2) – message control operations
 msgget(2) – get message queue
 msgop(2) – message operations
quiz
 quiz(6) – test your knowledge
rain
 rain(6) – animated raindrops display
random numbers
 drand48(3C) – generate uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers
 rand(3C) – simple random-number generator
 rand(3F) – Fortran uniform random-number generator
random text generation
 fortune(6) – print a random, hopefully interesting, adage

RCS

- `ci(1)` – check in RCS revisions
- `co(1)` – check out RCS revisions
- `ident(1)` – display RCS keywords and their values
- `merge(1)` – three-way file merge
- `rcs(1)` – change RCS file attributes
- `rcsdiff(1)` – compare RCS revisions
- `rcsfile(4)` – format of an RCS file
- `rcsintro(1)` – introduction to RCS commands
- `rscmerge(1)` – merge RCS revisions
- `rlog(1)` – display log messages and other information about RCS files
- `sccstorcs(1M)` – build RCS file from SCCS file
- `ucbdiff(1)` – differential file and directory comparator
- `ucbdiff3(1)` – 3-way differential file comparison

reading files

- `cat(1)` – concatenate and display the contents of named files
- `fread(3S)` – binary input/output
- `getc(3S)` – get character or word from a stream
- `head(1)` – give first few lines
- `line(1)` – read one line
- `more(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- `pg(1)` – show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- `read(2)` – read from file
- `soelim(1)` – eliminate .so's from `nroff` input
- `tail(1)` – deliver the last part of a file

real group IDs

- `getuid(2)` – get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
- `setregid(2)` – set real and effective group ID

real numbers

- `aint(3F)` – Fortran integer part intrinsic function

real user IDs

- `getuid(2)` – get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
- `setreuid(2)` – set real and effective user ID
- `setsid(2P)` – create session and set process group ID

records, processing

- `colrm(1)` – remove columns from a file
- `comm(1)` – select or reject lines common to two sorted files
- `cut(1)` – cut out selected fields of each line of a file
- `join(1)` – relational database operator
- `paste(1)` – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
- `sort(1)` – sort or merge files
- `uniq(1)` – report repeated lines in a file

redirection of output or input

- cat(1) – concatenate and display the contents of named files
- csh(1) – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
- ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
- sh(1) – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
- tee(1) – pipe fitting

regular expressions

- grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
- regcmp(1) – regular expression compile
- regcmp(3X) – compile and execute a regular expression
- regexp(5) – regular expression compile and match routines

relational joining of files

- join(1) – relational database operator

relocation

- reloc(4) – relocation information for a common object file

remainders

- floor(3M) – floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions
- mod(3F) – Fortran remaindering intrinsic functions

reminder service

- calendar(1) – reminder service
- leave(1) – remind you when you have to leave

Remote Procedure Calling

- getrpcnt(3N) – get RPC entry
- getrpcport(3N) – get RPC port number
- nfsstat(1M) – Network File System statistics
- portmap(1M) – DARPA port to RPC program number mapper
- rpc(3N) – library routines for remote procedure calls
- rpc(4) – RPC program number database
- rpcinfo(1M) – report RPC information
- rup(1N) – show status of machines on local network (RPC version)
- rusers(1N) – give login list for local machines (RPC version)
- rusersd(1M) – rusers server
- spray(1M) – spray packets
- spray(3N) – scatter data in order to check the network
- sprayd(1M) – spray server

remote systems

- atprint(1) – copy data to a remote PAP server
- ct(1C) – spawn getty to a remote terminal
- cu(1C) – call another system
- mount(3N) – keep track of remotely mounted file systems

phones(4) – remote host telephone number database
 rcmd(3N) – routines for returning a stream to a remote command
 rcp(1C) – remote file copy
 rdist(1) – remote file distribution program
 remlogin(1N) – remote sign on
 remote(4) – remote host description file
 remsh(1N) – remote shell
 remshd(1M) – remote shell server
 restore(1M) – copy files from a dump .bsd archive into an existing file system
 rexec(3N) – return stream to a remote command
 rexecd(1M) – remote execution server
 rhosts(4N) – trusted hosts file format
 rlogin(1N) – remote login
 rlogind(1M) – remote login server
 rmtab(4) – remotely mounted file system table
 rusers(3N) – return information about users on remote machines
 rpc(3N) – library routines for remote procedure calls
 rup(1N) – show status of machines on local network (RPC version)
 rusers(1N) – give login list for local machines (RPC version)
 rusersd(1M) – rusers server
 rwall(3N) – write to specified remote machines
 showmount(1M) – show all remote mounts
 talkd(1M) – remote user communication server
 tip(1C) – connect to a remote system
 uucp(1C) – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy
 uusend(1C) – send a file to a remote host
 uuxqt(1M) – UUCP execution file interpreter
 xdr(3N) – library routines for external data representation

removing

colrm(1) – remove columns from a file
 cut(1) – cut out selected fields of each line of a file
 deroff(1) – remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
 dev_kill(1M) – remove devices files within a directory
 flock(2) – apply or remove an advisory lock on an open file
 insque(3N) – insert/remove element from a queue
 ipcrm(1) – remove interprocess communications facilities
 kill(1) – terminate a process
 killall(1M) – kill all active processes
 lprm(1) – remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)
 rm(1) – remove files or directories

rmdel(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
rmdir(2) – remove a directory file
unlink(2) – remove directory entry
unmount(2) – remove a file system

repairing file systems

autrecovery(8) – file-system repair procedure
clri(1M) – clear inode
esch(8) – validate and repair file systems from the A/UX StartupShell
fsck(1M) – check file-system consistency and interactively repair
fsdb(1M) – debug the file system
ncheck(1M) – locate the filename associated with an i-node

repeated lines in text

uniq(1) – report repeated lines in a file

resources, Macintosh

derez(1) – decompile a resource file
fcnv(1) – convert a resource file to another format
rez(1) – compile resources
settc(1) – set the type and creator of a Macintosh resource file

reversing characters within lines

rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text

Revision Control System

ci(1) – check in RCS revisions
co(1) – check out RCS revisions
ident(1) – display RCS keywords and their values
merge(1) – three-way file merge
rcs(1) – change RCS file attributes
rcsdiff(1) – compare RCS revisions
rcsfile(4) – format of an RCS file
rcsintro(1) – introduction to RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) – merge RCS revisions
rlog(1) – display log messages and other information about RCS files
sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
ucbdiff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
ucbdiff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison

robots

autorobots(6) – escape from the automatic robots
chase(6) – try to escape the killer robots
robots(6) – escape from the robots

root directory

chroot(1M) – change root directory for a command
chroot(2) – change root directory

rounding

round(3F) – Fortran nearest integer functions

routing tables

route(1M) – manually manipulate the routing tables

routed(1M) – network routing daemon

RPC

getrpcent(3N) – get RPC entry

getrpcport(3N) – get RPC port number

nfsstat(1M) – Network File System statistics

portmap(1M) – DARPA port to RPC program number mapper

rpc(3N) – library routines for remote procedure calls

rpc(4) – RPC program number database

rpcinfo(1M) – report RPC information

rup(1N) – show status of machines on local network (RPC version)

rusers(1N) – give login list for local machines (RPC version)

rusersd(1M) – rusers server

spray(1M) – spray packets

spray(3N) – scatter data in order to check the network

sprayd(1M) – spray server

run queue

lav(1) – display load average statistics

running Macintosh applications from the command line

launch(1) – execute a Macintosh binary application

SC40 Tape Backup

tc(7) – Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver

tcb(1) – block data to 8K for tc output

SCCS

admin(1) – create and administer SCCS files

cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta

comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas

delta(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file

get(1) – get a version of an SCCS file

help(1) – ask for help in using SCCS

prs(1) – display information about an SCCS file

rmDEL(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file

sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.

sccs(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem

sccsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file

sccsfile(4) – format of an SCCS file

sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file

unget(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file

val(1) – validate SCCS file

- vc(1) – version control
- what(1) – identify SCCS files

SCCS deltas

- cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
- comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
- delta(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file
- rmDEL(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
- sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.

screen management

- clear(1) – clear terminal screen
- col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
- colcrt(1) – filter nroff output for terminal previewing
- curses(3X) – CRT screen handling and optimization package
- curses5.0(3X) – BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
- ul(1) – filter special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

screen processing

- 300(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
- 4014(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
- 450(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
- tc(1) – interpret troff output for use at a vintage display device

searching

- bsearch(3C) – binary search a sorted table
- grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
- hsearch(3C) – manage hash search tables
- lsearch(3C) – linear search and update
- tsearch(3C) – manage binary search trees

searching text

- freq(1) – report on character frequencies in a file
- grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
- lookbib(1) – find references in a bibliography
- wc(1) – word count

segments

- a.out(4) – common assembler and link editor output
- brk(2) – change data segment space allocation
- end(3C) – last locations in program

semaphores

- `ipcrm(1)` – remove interprocess communications facilities
- `ipcs(1)` – report interprocess communication facilities status
- `semctl(2)` – semaphore control operations
- `semget(2)` – get set of semaphores
- `semop(2)` – semaphore operations

serial communications

- `ct(1C)` – spawn `getty` to a remote terminal
- `cu(1C)` – call another system
- `getty(1M)` – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
- `gettydefs(4)` – speed and terminal settings used by `getty`
- `inittab(4)` – script for the `init` process
- `kermit(1C)` – Kermit file transfer
- `serial(7)` – the on-board serial ports
- `setport(1M)` – set a serial port
- `slattach(1M)` – attach serial lines as network interfaces
- `slattconf(1M)` – attach and configure serial lines as network interfaces
- `slip(1M)` – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface
- `stty(1)` – set the modes for a terminal
- `tip(1C)` – connect to a remote system
- `tty(1)` – get the terminal's name
- `ttytype(4)` – database of terminal types by port
- `updater(1)` – update files between two machines
- `uucp(1C)` – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy
- `uencode(1C)` – encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail
- `uusend(1C)` – send a file to a remote host
- `uustat(1C)` – uucp status inquiry and job control
- `uuto(1C)` – public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy
- `uux(1C)` – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution

Serial Line Internet Protocol

- `dslipuser(1M)` – display the current state of `slip` lines on a `slip` server
- `mkslipuser(1M)` – initialize the `slip` user database
- `slip(1M)` – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface
- `slip.config(4)` – list of `slip` interfaces supported by a `slip` server
- `slip.hosts(4)` – map user names to host addresses of `slip` client
- `slip.user(4)` – user file created by `mkslipuser`

servers

- `comsat(1M)` – server for `biff(1)`
- `fingerd(1M)` – remote user information server
- `ftpd(1M)` – Internet File Transfer Protocol server
- `inetd(1M)` – Internet services daemon

mountd(1M) – NFS mount request server
 named(1M) – Internet domain name server
 portmap(1M) – DARPA port to RPC program number mapper
 remshd(1M) – remote shell server
 rexecd(1M) – remote execution server
 rlogind(1M) – remote login server
 rstatd(1M) – kernel statistics server
 rusersd(1M) – rusers server
 rwalld(1M) – network rwall server
 rhod(1M) – system status server
 servers(4) – Internet server database
 slip.config(4) – list of slip interfaces supported by a slip server
 sprayd(1M) – spray server
 talkd(1M) – remote user communication server
 telnetd(1M) – DARPA TELNET protocol server
 tftpd(1M) – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server
 yppasswdd(1M) – server for modifying yellow pages password file
 yppoll(1M) – what version of a YP map is at a YP server host
 ypserv(1M) – yellow pages server and binder processes
 ypset(1M) – point ypbind at a particular server
 ypwhich(1) – which host is the YP server or map master?
 ypxfr(1M) – transfer a YP map from some YP server to here

services

getservent(3N) – get service entry
 services(4N) – service name database

session status

logname(1) – get login name
 printenv(1) – display the value of variables set in the current environment
 ps(1) – report process status
 pwd(1) – print working directory name
 tty(1) – get the terminal's name
 whoami(1) – print effective current user ID

session, terminal

chsh(1) – change default login shell
 CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX console window
 csh(1) – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
 ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
 Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by

- init
- rlogin(1N) – remote login
- script(1) – start a shell that records terminal input and output
- sh(1) – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
- shl(1) – shell layer manager
- telnet(1C) – user interface to the TELNET protocol
- session, user interface preferences
- chsh(1) – change default login shell
- CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX console window
- Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by init
- shared memory
- mkshlib(1) – create shared library
- shmctl(2) – shared memory control operations
- shmget(2) – get shared memory segment
- shmop(2) – shared memory operations
- shared strings
- xstr(1) – extract strings from C programs to implement shared strings
- shell programming, boolean operations
- test(1) – condition evaluation command
- true(1) – provide truth values
- shell programming, expression evaluation
- basename(1) – isolate substrings within a pathname argument
- echo(1) – echo arguments
- expr(1) – evaluate arguments as an expression
- getopt(1) – parse command options
- rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text
- shell programming, input and output operations
- line(1) – read one line
- macquery(1M) – post a Macintosh® alert box to query the user
- query(1) – query the user for input
- tput(1) – query terminfo database
- shells
- chsh(1) – change default login shell
- csh(1) – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
- ksh(1) – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
- remsh(1N) – remote shell
- remshd(1M) – remote shell server

sh(1) – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
 sh1(1) – shell layer manager
 StartupShell(8) – a command interpreter accessible from within the A/UX Startup application
 system(3F) – issue a shell command from Fortran
 system(3S) – issue a shell command

shutdown
 powerdown(1M) – power down the system
 shutdown(1M) – close down the system at a given time

sign, numeric
 sign(3F) – Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic function

signal stack
 sigstack(2) – set or get signal stack context

signals
 ipcrm(1) – remove interprocess communications facilities
 kill(1) – terminate a process
 kill(2) – send a signal to a process or a group of processes
 killpg(3N) – send signal to a process group
 pause(2) – suspend process until signal
 set42sig(3) – set 4.2 BSD signal interface
 sigaction(3P) – examine or change signal action
 sigblock(2) – block signals
 signal(3) – specify what to do upon receipt of a signal
 signal(3F) – specify Fortran action on receipt of a system signal
 sigpause(2) – release blocked signals and wait for interrupt
 sigpending(2P) – examine pending signals
 sigprocmask(3P) – examine and change blocked signals
 sigsetmask(2) – set current signal mask
 sigsetops(3P) – manipulate signal sets
 sigstack(2) – set or get signal stack context
 sigsuspend(3P) – wait for a signal
 sigvec(2) – optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities
 ssignal(3C) – software signals

sine
 sin(3F) – Fortran sine intrinsic function
 sinh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function
 sinh(3M) – hyperbolic functions
 trig(3M) – trigonometric functions

single-spaced text

`ssp(1)` – make output single spaced

slides

`mv(5)` – a `troff` macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

`mvt(1)` – typeset view graphs and slides

SL/IP

`dslipuser(1M)` – display the current state of `slip` lines on a `slip` server

`mkslipuser(1M)` – initialize the `slip` user database

`slip(1M)` – attach a dialup serial line as a network interface

`slip.config(4)` – list of `slip` interfaces supported by a `slip` server

`slip.hosts(4)` – map user names to host addresses of `slip` client

`slip.user(4)` – user file created by `mkslipuser`

SNOBOL

`sno(1)` – SNOBOL interpreter

SNOBOL programming

`sno(1)` – SNOBOL interpreter

".so" macro

`soelim(1)` – eliminate `.so`'s from `nroff` input

sockets

`accept(2N)` – accept a connection on a socket

`appletalk(7)` – general AppleTalk socket interface and STREAMS controls

`bind(2N)` – bind a name to a socket

`connect(2N)` – initiate a connection on a socket

`getpeername(2N)` – get name of connected peer

`getsockname(2N)` – get socket name

`getsockopt(2N)` – get and set options on sockets

`listen(2N)` – listen for connections on a socket

`recv(2N)` – receive a message from a socket

`send(2N)` – send a message from a socket

`shutdown(2N)` – shut down part of a full-duplex connection

`socket(2N)` – create an endpoint for communication

software loopback

`lo(5)` – software loopback network interface

sorting

`lorder(1)` – find ordering relation for an object library

`qsort(3C)` – quicker sort

`sort(1)` – sort or merge files

`sortbib(1)` – sort bibliographic database

`tsort(1)` – topological sort

Source Code Control System

admin(1) – create and administer SCCS files
cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
delta(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file
get(1) – get a version of an SCCS file
help(1) – ask for help in using SCCS
prs(1) – display information about an SCCS file
rmdel(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
sccs(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem
sccsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
sccsfile(4) – format of an SCCS file
sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
unget(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) – validate SCCS file
what(1) – identify SCCS files

source text management

admin(1) – create and administer SCCS files
cb(1) – C program beautifier
cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
ci(1) – check in RCS revisions
co(1) – check out RCS revisions
comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
get(1) – get a version of an SCCS file
help(1) – ask for help in using SCCS
ident(1) – display RCS keywords and their values
indent(1) – indent and format C program source
lint(1) – a C program checker
make(1) – maintain, update, and regenerate groups of files
prs(1) – display information about an SCCS file
rcs(1) – change RCS file attributes
rcsdiff(1) – compare RCS revisions
rcsfile(4) – format of an RCS file
rcsintro(1) – introduction to RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) – merge RCS revisions
rlog(1) – display log messages and other information about RCS files
rmdel(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
sccs(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem
sccsdiff(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
sccsfile(4) – format of an SCCS file

sccstorcs(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
 ucbsdifff(1) – differential file and directory comparator
 ucbsdifff3(1) – 3-way differential file comparison
 unget(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file
 val(1) – validate SCCS file
 what(1) – identify SCCS files

spaces (in text)
 expand(1) – expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa

spelling
 spell(1) – find spelling errors

spline curves
 spline(1G) – interpolate smooth curve

spooler management
 accept(1M) – allow lp requests
 enable(1) – enable or disable LP printers
 lpadmin(1M) – configure the lp spooling system
 lpc(1M) – line-printer control program
 lpd(1M) – 4.2 line-printer daemon
 lpq(1) – spool queue examination program
 lpr(1) – off line print
 lprm(1) – remove jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley
 file system (4.2)
 lpsched(1M) – start or stop the LP request scheduler and move requests
 lpstat(1) – print LP status information
 lptest(1M) – generate line-printer ripple pattern
 reject(1M) – prevent LP requests
 transcript(1M) – TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers
 uuclean(1M) – clean up the uucp spool directory
 uustat(1C) – uucp status inquiry and job control
 uusub(1M) – monitor UUCP network

spraying
 spray(1M) – spray packets
 spray(3N) – scatter data in order to check the network
 sprayd(1M) – spray server

square root
 exp(3F) – Fortran exponential intrinsic function
 exp(3M) – exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions
 sqrt(3F) – Fortran square root intrinsic function

standard units
 units(1) – conversion program

Star Trek

trek(6) – trekkie game

startup

boot(8) – startup procedures

brc(1M) – system initialization shell scripts

init(1M) – process control initialization

inittab(4) – script for the init process

intro(8) – introduction to commands executed from the A/UX Startup shell

killall(1M) – kill all active processes

login(1) – sign on

Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by init

newgrp(1) – login to a new group

powerdown(1M) – power down the system

reboot(1M) – reboot the operating system

reboot(2) – reboot system or halt processor

shutdown(1M) – close down the system at a given time

StartMonitor(1M) – display a progress bar during the A/UX® boot sequence

startmsg(1M) – send messages to StartMonitor during the A/UX® boot process

startup(1M) – run startup programs at boot time

StartupShell(8) – a command interpreter accessible from within the A/UX Startup application

statistics

ff(1M) – list file names and statistics for a file system

lav(1) – display load average statistics

ncstats(1M) – display kernel name cache statistics

nfsstat(1M) – Network File System statistics

rstatd(1M) – kernel statistics server

statfs(2) – get file-system statistics

ustat(2) – get file system statistics

status

hostname(1N) – set or display the name of the current host system

last(1) – display login and logout times for each user of the system

lpq(1) – spool queue examination program

lpstat(1) – print LP status information

mount(1M) – mount and dismount file systems

netstat(1N) – show network status

ps(1) – report process status

pstat(1M) – print system facts

ruptime(1N) – show host status of local machines
 rwhod(1M) – system status server
 showmount(1M) – show all remote mounts
 tty(1) – get the terminal’s name
 uptime(1) – show how long system has been up
 users(1) – compact list of users who are on the system
 w(1) – who is on and what they are doing?
 who(1) – who is on the system?
 whoami(1) – print effective current user ID
 whodo(1M) – who is doing what

status, file system

df(1) – report number of free disk blocks
 du(1) – summarize disk usage

status, session

logname(1) – get login name
 printenv(1) – display the value of variables set in the current environment
 ps(1) – report process status
 pwd(1) – print working directory name
 tty(1) – get the terminal’s name
 whoami(1) – print effective current user ID

status, system

finger(1) – user information lookup program
 groups(1) – show group memberships
 hostid(1N) – set or display the identifier of the current host system
 hostname(1N) – set or display the name of the current host system
 id(1) – display user and group IDs and names
 last(1) – display login and logout times for each user of the system
 machid(1) – provide truth value about processor type
 pagesize(1) – display system page size
 uname(1) – display identification information about the current system
 uptime(1) – show how long system has been up
 users(1) – compact list of users who are on the system
 w(1) – who is on and what they are doing?
 who(1) – who is on the system?
 whodo(1M) – who is doing what

streams (data)

fclose(3S) – close or flush a stream
 ferror(3S) – stream status inquiries
 fopen(3S) – open a stream
 forwarder(7) – forwarder device driver
 fread(3S) – binary input/output

`fseek(3S)` – reposition a file pointer in a stream
`getc(3S)` – get character or word from a stream
`gets(3S)` – get a string from a stream
`line_push(3)` – routine used to push streams line disciplines
`line_sane(1M)` – push streams line disciplines
`printf(3S)` – format and output string and numeric data
`putc(3S)` – put character or word on a stream
`puts(3S)` – put a string on a stream
`rcmd(3N)` – routines for returning a stream to a remote command
`rexec(3N)` – return stream to a remote command
`scanf(3S)` – convert formatted input
`setbuf(3S)` – assign buffering to a stream
`streams(7)` – an interface for character I/O
`ungetc(3S)` – push character back into input stream

strings

`atof(3C)` – convert ASCII string to floating-point number
`basename(1)` – isolate substrings within a pathname argument
`bstring(3)` – bit and byte string operations
`ecvt(3C)` – convert floating-point number to string
`gets(3S)` – get a string from a stream
`grep(1)` – search a file for a pattern
`index(3F)` – return location of Fortran substring
`len(3F)` – return length of Fortran string
`lge(3F)` – string comparison intrinsic functions
`puts(3S)` – put a string on a stream
`rev(1)` – reverse characters within each line of text
`string(3C)` – string operations
`strings(1)` – find the printable strings in an object or other binary file
`strtod(3C)` – convert string to double-precision number
`strtol(3C)` – convert string to integer
`xstr(1)` – extract strings from C programs to implement shared strings

subroutines

`intro(3)` – introduction to subroutines and libraries

subtraction

`dim(3F)` – Fortran positive difference intrinsic functions

superblock

`fsck(1M)` – check file-system consistency and interactively repair
`inode(4)` – format of a System V inode
`mkfs(1M)` – construct an SVFS file system
`svfs(4)` – format of a System V system volume
`sync(1)` – update the superblock
`sync(2)` – update superblock

ufs(4) – format of a UFS file-system volume

suspend execution

- shl(1) – shell layer manager
- sigpause(2) – release blocked signals and wait for interrupt
- sigsuspend(3P) – wait for a signal
- sleep(1) – suspend execution for an interval
- sleep(3C) – suspend execution for interval
- tcdrain(3P) – line control functions
- wait(2) – wait for child process to stop or terminate
- wait3(2N) – wait for child process to stop or terminate

SVFS

- dir(4) – format of System V directories
- inode(4) – format of a System V inode
- mkfs(1M) – construct an SVFS file system
- svfs(4) – format of a System V system volume

swapping (memory)

- swab(3C) – swap bytes
- swap(1M) – add or delete disk blocks to or from the swap area

symbol table

- ldgetname(3X) – retrieve symbol name for object file symbol table entry
- ldtbindex(3X) – compute index of a symbol table entry of a common object file
- ldtbread(3X) – read an indexed symbol table entry of a common object file
- ldtbseek(3X) – seek to the symbol table of a common object file
- nlist(3C) – get entries from name list
- nm(1) – display the symbol table of a common object file
- strip(1) – strip symbol and line number information from an object file
- syms(4) – common object file symbol table format

synchronization

- select(2N) – synchronous I/O multiplexing

system activity

- acct(1M) – overview of accounting commands
- acctcms(1M) – command summary from per-process accounting records
- acctcom(1M) – search and format process accounting files
- acctcon(1M) – connect-time accounting
- acctmerg(1M) – merge or add total accounting files
- acctprc(1M) – process accounting
- acctsh(1M) – shell procedures for accounting
- diskusg(1M) – generate disk accounting data by user ID
- fwtmp(1M) – manipulate connect accounting records
- ipcs(1) – report interprocess communication facilities status

lav(1) – display load average statistics
 pac(1M) – gathers printer/plotter accounting information
 ps(1) – report process status
 runacct(1M) – run daily accounting
 sadc(1M) – system activity report package
 sag(1G) – system activity graph
 sar(1) – system activity reporter
 sysline(1) – display system status on status line of a terminal
 timex(1) – time a command; report process data and system activity
 w(1) – who is on and what they are doing?
 whodo(1M) – who is doing what
system administration, backing up file systems
 bcopy(1M) – interactive block copy
 dcopy(1M) – copy file systems for optimal access time
 dump.bsd(1M) – copy the files within the named file system to a
 dump.bsd archive
 escher(1M) – autorecovery administration
 eu(1M) – update autorecovery files
 eupdate(1M) – update important files for autorecovery purposes
 finc(1M) – fast incremental backup
 frec(1M) – recover files from a backup tape
 restore(1M) – copy files from a dump.bsd archive into an existing file
 system
 volcopy(1M) – copy file systems with label checking
system administration, file systems
 clri(1M) – clear inode
 devnm(1M) – device name
 df(1) – report number of free disk blocks
 du(1) – summarize disk usage
 ff(1M) – list file names and statistics for a file system
 fsck(1M) – check file-system consistency and interactively repair
 fsdb(1M) – debug the file system
 fsentry(1M) – create a file-system-table entry
 fsirand(1M) – install random inode generation numbers
 fsstat(1M) – report file-system state
 fstyp(1) – report file-system type
 fuser(1M) – identify processes using a file or file structure
 mkfs1b(1M) – construct a file system with 512-byte blocks
 mkfs(1M) – construct an SVFS file system
 mklost+found(1M) – make a lost+found directory for fsck
 mount(1M) – mount and dismount file systems
 ncheck(1M) – locate the filename associated with an i-node

newfs(1M) – construct a new UFS file system
 sync(1) – update the superblock
 tuneufs(1M) – tune an unmounted Berkeley 4.2 file system (UFS)

system administration, general

badblk(1M) – set or update bad block information
 checkinstall(1) – check installation of boards
 chgnod(1M) – change current A/UX system nodename
 diskformat(1M) – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
 dp(1M) – perform disk partitioning
 getty(1M) – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
 line_sane(1M) – push streams line disciplines
 pname(1M) – associate named partitions with device files
 setport(1M) – set a serial port
 settimezone(1M) – set the local time zone
 swap(1M) – add or delete disk blocks to or from the swap area
 tic(1M) – terminfo compiler
 tset(1) – set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
 tty_add(1M) – modify the /etc/inittab file
 tzdump(1M) – time zone dumper
 tzic(1M) – time zone compiler

system administration, installing software

cpset(1M) – install files in specified directories
 finstall(1M) – install A/UX commercial software from floppy disks
 install(1M) – install files in specified directories

system administration, kernel

autoconfig(1M) – build a new up-to-date kernel
 kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
 module_dump(1M) – identify configuration information stored within the named kernel file
 newconfig(1M) – prepare and configure a new kernel
 newunix(1M) – prepare for new kernel configuration

system administration, mail

comsat(1M) – server for biff(1)
 mailq(1M) – list the contents of the mail queue
 newaliases(1M) – rebuild the database for the mail aliases file
 sendmail(1M) – send mail over the Internet

system administration, NFS file systems

domainname(1) – set or display name of current domain system
 lockd(1M) – process network lock daemon
 mountd(1M) – NFS mount request server
 nfsd(1M) – NFS daemons

nfsstat(1M) – Network File System statistics
rpcinfo(1M) – report RPC information
showmount(1M) – show all remote mounts
spray(1M) – spray packets
sprayd(1M) – spray server
statd(1M) – provide crash and recovery for network locking services
system administration, spoolers
accept(1M) – allow lp requests
enable(1) – enable or disable LP printers
lpadmin(1M) – configure the lp spooling system
lpc(1M) – line-printer control program
lpd(1M) – 4.2 line-printer daemon
lpsched(1M) – start or stop the LP request scheduler and move requests
lpstat(1) – print LP status information
lptest(1M) – generate line-printer ripple pattern
reject(1M) – prevent LP requests
transcript(1M) – TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers
system administration, user accounts
adduser(1M) – add a user account
chfn(1) – change finger entry
chsh(1) – change default login shell
finger(1) – user information lookup program
fingerd(1M) – remote user information server
pwck(1M) – password/group file checkers
vipw(1M) – edit the password file
system administration, utilities for
dev_kill(1M) – remove devices files within a directory
mknod(1M) – build device file
su(1) – substitute user ID
system administration, UUCP
uucico(1M) – transfer files queued by uucp or uux
uuclean(1M) – clean up the uucp spool directory
uusub(1M) – monitor UUCP network
uuxqt(1M) – UUCP execution file interpreter
system calls
intro(2) – introduction to system calls and error numbers
system configuration
adduser(1M) – add a user account
autoconfig(1M) – build a new up-to-date kernel
badblk(1M) – set or update bad block information
checkinstall(1) – check installation of boards
chgnod(1M) – change current A/UX system nodename

diskformat(1M) – format a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
dp(1M) – perform disk partitioning
getty(1M) – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
gettydefs(4) – speed and terminal settings used by getty
init(1M) – process control initialization
inittab(4) – script for the init process
kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
line_sane(1M) – push streams line disciplines
lpadmin(1M) – configure the lp spooling system
master(4) – master kernel configuration files
module_dump(1M) – identify configuration information stored within the named kernel file
newconfig(1M) – prepare and configure a new kernel
newunix(1M) – prepare for new kernel configuration
pname(1M) – associate named partitions with device files
pstat(1M) – print system facts
setport(1M) – set a serial port
settimezone(1M) – set the local time zone
slattconf(1M) – attach and configure serial lines as network interfaces
swap(1M) – add or delete disk blocks to or from the swap area
tic(1M) – terminfo compiler
tset(1) – set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
tty_add(1M) – modify the /etc/inittab file
tzdump(1M) – time zone dumper
tzic(1M) – time zone compiler
uvar(2) – return system-specific configuration information

system crashes

errdead(1M) – extract error records from a crash dump
statd(1M) – provide crash and recovery for network locking services

system folder, personalizing

systemfolder(1) – create a personal System Folder

system kernel, generation of

autoconfig(1M) – build a new up-to-date kernel
kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
module_dump(1M) – identify configuration information stored within the named kernel file
newconfig(1M) – prepare and configure a new kernel
newunix(1M) – prepare for new kernel configuration

system name

hostname(1N) – set or display the name of the current host system
HOSTNAME(4) – hostname and domainname database
uname(1) – display identification information about the current system
uname(2) – get name of current system

system startup and shutdown

brc(1M) – system initialization shell scripts
init(1M) – process control initialization
killall(1M) – kill all active processes
powerdown(1M) – power down the system
reboot(1M) – reboot the operating system
shutdown(1M) – close down the system at a given time
StartMonitor(1M) – display a progress bar during the A/UX® boot sequence
startmsg(1M) – send messages to StartMonitor during the A/UX® boot process
startup(1M) – run startup programs at boot time

system status

errdead(1M) – extract error records from a crash dump
errdemon(1M) – error-logging daemon
errpt(1M) – process a report of logged errors
errstop(1M) – terminate the error-logging daemon
exterr(1M) – turn on/off the reporting of extended errors
finger(1) – user information lookup program
groups(1) – show group memberships
hostid(1N) – set or display the identifier of the current host system
hostname(1N) – set or display the name of the current host system
id(1) – display user and group IDs and names
last(1) – display login and logout times for each user of the system
lpq(1) – spool queue examination program
lpstat(1) – print LP status information
machid(1) – provide truth value about processor type
mount(1M) – mount and dismount file systems
ncstats(1M) – display kernel name cache statistics
netstat(1N) – show network status
pagesize(1) – display system page size
ps(1) – report process status
pstat(1M) – print system facts
ruptime(1N) – show host status of local machines
rwhod(1M) – system status server
showmount(1M) – show all remote mounts
tty(1) – get the terminal's name

uname(1) – display identification information about the current system
uptime(1) – show how long system has been up
users(1) – compact list of users who are on the system
w(1) – who is on and what they are doing?
who(1) – who is on the system?
whoami(1) – print effective current user ID
whodo(1M) – who is doing what

system time

adjtime(2) – correct the system time
date(1) – display and set the date
gettimeofday(2) – get/set date and time
settimeofday(1M) – set the local time zone
time(2) – get time

system variables

kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
sysconf(3P) – get configurable system variables

tables (in text)

col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
deroff(1) – remove `nroff/troff`, `tbl`, and `eqn` constructs
tbl(1) – format tables for `nroff` or `troff`

tabs

expand(1) – expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
tabs(1) – set tabs on a terminal

tags

ctags(1) – maintain a tags file for a C program

tangent

tan(3F) – Fortran tangent intrinsic function
tanh(3F) – Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function
trig(3M) – trigonometric functions

tape (backup)

cp(1) – copy files
cpio(1) – copy files to or from a `cpio` archive
dump.bsd(1M) – copy the files within the named file system to a `dump.bsd` archive
dump.bsd(4) – format of a file system dump
finc(1M) – fast incremental backup
frec(1M) – recover files from a backup tape
pax(1) – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
restore(1M) – copy files from a `dump.bsd` archive into an existing file system
tar(1) – copy files to or from a `tar` archive

tc(7) – Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver
 tape drives
 mt(1) – magnetic tape manipulating program
 mtio(7) – interface conventions for magnetic tape devices
 tar(1) – copy files to or from a tar archive
 tar(4) – format of tar header
 tc(7) – Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver
 tcb(1) – block data to 8K for tc output
 tp(1) – copy files to or from a tp archive
 TCP
 trpt(1M) – transliterate protocol trace
 TCP/IP, maintenance of
 arp(1M) – address resolution display and control
 dslipuser(1M) – display the current state of slip lines on a slip server
 etheraddr(1M) – get an Ethernet address
 ftpd(1M) – Internet File Transfer Protocol server
 ifconfig(1M) – configure network interface parameters
 inetd(1M) – Internet services daemon
 mkslipuser(1M) – initialize the slip user database
 named(1M) – Internet domain name server
 netstat(1N) – show network status
 nslookup(1) – query name servers interactively
 ping(1M) – exercise the network by sending test packets to a named host
 portmap(1M) – DARPA port to RPC program number mapper
 remshd(1M) – remote shell server
 rexecd(1M) – remote execution server
 rlogind(1M) – remote login server
 route(1M) – manually manipulate the routing tables
 routed(1M) – network routing daemon
 rstatd(1M) – kernel statistics server
 rusersd(1M) – rusers server
 rwalld(1M) – network rwall server
 rwhod(1M) – system status server
 slattach(1M) – attach serial lines as network interfaces
 slattconf(1M) – attach and configure serial lines as network interfaces
 stdhosts(1M) – convert Internet addresses to standard form
 talkd(1M) – remote user communication server
 telnetd(1M) – DARPA TELNET protocol server
 trpt(1M) – transliterate protocol trace

Tektronix 4014 terminal

4014(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time

tc(1) – interpret troff output for use at a vintage display device

Teletype Model 37

greek(5) – graphics for the extended TTY-37 type-box

teletype transmission

tset(1) – set or reset the terminal to a sensible state

TELNET

telnet(1C) – user interface to the TELNET protocol

telnetd(1M) – DARPA TELNET protocol server

terminal capabilities

300(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal

4014(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time

450(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

printcap(4) – printer-capability database

term(4) – format of compiled term file

termcap(3X) – terminal independent operation routines

termcap(4) – terminal capability database

terminfo(4) – terminal capability database

tput(1) – query terminfo database

terminal modes

stty(1) – set the modes for a terminal

termio(7) – general terminal interface

terminal names

term(5) – conventional names for terminals

terminal screen

clear(1) – clear terminal screen

col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device

colcrt(1) – filter nroff output for terminal previewing

curses(3X) – CRT screen handling and optimization package

curses5.0(3X) – BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion

ul(1) – filter special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

terminal session

chsh(1) – change default login shell

CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX console window

`cs(1)` – run the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
`ksh(1)` – run the Korn shell, a command interpreter compatible with Bourne shell
`login(1M)` – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by `init`
`rlogin(1N)` – remote login
`script(1)` – start a shell that records terminal input and output
`sh(1)` – run the Bourne shell, the earliest of the command interpreters available
`shl(1)` – shell layer manager
`telnet(1C)` – user interface to the TELNET protocol

terminal settings

`getty(1M)` – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
`gettydefs(4)` – speed and terminal settings used by `getty`
`ioctl.syscon(4)` – console terminal settings file
`keyset(1M)` – set console keyboard mapping
`stty(1)` – set the modes for a terminal
`tabs(1)` – set tabs on a terminal

terminal types

`getty(1M)` – set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
`termcap(3X)` – terminal independent operation routines
`termcap(4)` – terminal capability database
`terminfo(4)` – terminal capability database
`ttytype(4)` – database of terminal types by port

terminals, general

`clear(1)` – clear terminal screen
`ct(1C)` – spawn `getty` to a remote terminal
`ctermid(3S)` – generate filename for terminal
`dial(3C)` – establish an out-going terminal line connection
`greek(1)` – filter text for vintage display devices
`last(1)` – display login and logout times for each user of the system
`nterm(5)` – terminal driving tables for `nroff`
`pty(7)` – pseudo terminal driver
`stty(1)` – set the modes for a terminal
`tabs(1)` – set tabs on a terminal
`tcgetattr(3P)` – get and set the terminal state
`termcap(3X)` – terminal independent operation routines
`termio(7)` – general terminal interface
`termios(7P)` – A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface
`tic(1M)` – `terminfo` compiler
`tset(1)` – set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
`tty(1)` – get the terminal's name

tty(7) – controlling terminal interface
 tty_add(1M) – modify the /etc/inittab file
 ttyname(3C) – find name of a terminal

termination, process
 abort(3C) – generate an IOT fault
 abort(3F) – terminate Fortran program
 exit(2) – terminate process
 kill(1) – terminate a process
 killall(1M) – kill all active processes
 nohup(1) – run a command immune to hangups
 shutdown(1M) – close down the system at a given time

testing a line printer
 lptest(1M) – generate line-printer ripple pattern

testing a network
 lo(5) – software loopback network interface
 ping(1M) – exercise the network by sending test packets to a named host

text, checking embedded markups for errors
 checkmm(1) – check documents formatted with the mm macros
 checknr(1) – check nroff/troff files
 deroff(1) – remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
 diffmk(1) – mark differences between files
 hyphen(1) – find hyphenated words
 macref(1) – produce cross-reference listing of macro files

text, editing
 bfs(1) – big file scanner
 ed(1) – text editor
 ex(1) – text editor
 nl(1) – line numbering filter
 ssp(1) – make output single spaced
 TextEditor(1) – mouse-based text editor
 vi(1) – screen-oriented (visual) display editor

text, establishing fonts for troff typesetting
 iwprep(1) – prepare troff description files
 makedev(1) – prepare troff description files

text, filtering out printer motions
 300(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
 4014(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
 450(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
 col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device

colcrt(1) – filter nroff output for terminal previewing
 greek(1) – filter text for vintage display devices
 tc(1) – interpret troff output for use at a vintage display device
 ul(1) – filter special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

text, formatting and typesetting
 daiw(1) – Apple ImageWriter II troff postprocessor filter
 daps(1) – Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff postprocessor
 enscript(1) – convert text files to format for printing
 eqn(1) – format mathematical text for troff
 fmt(1) – simple text formatter
 fold(1) – fold long lines for finite-width output device
 mm(1) – format documents that contain nroff and mm formatting requests
 mm macros
 mmt(1) – typeset documents
 mvt(1) – typeset view graphs and slides
 neqn(1) – format mathematical text for nroff
 newform(1) – change the format of a text file
 nroff(1) – text formatting language
 oTROFF(1) – text formatting and typesetting
 pr(1) – format text for a print device
 psdit(1) – convert troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
 psroff(1) – troff to a POSTSCRIPT printer
 roffbib(1) – run off bibliographic database
 tbl(1) – format tables for nroff or troff
 troff(1) – text formatting and typesetting

text lines, filling and wrapping
 fmt(1) – simple text formatter
 fold(1) – fold long lines for finite-width output device

text lines, processing
 awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
 colrm(1) – remove columns from a file
 comm(1) – select or reject lines common to two sorted files
 cut(1) – cut out selected fields of each line of a file
 grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
 head(1) – give first few lines
 join(1) – relational database operator
 line(1) – read one line
 newform(1) – change the format of a text file
 nl(1) – line numbering filter
 paste(1) – merge lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
 rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text

sed(1) – stream editor
 sort(1) – sort or merge files
 tail(1) – deliver the last part of a file
 uniq(1) – report repeated lines in a file
 wc(1) – word count

text, preprocessing before formatting and typesetting
 cw(1) – prepare constant-width text for troff
 eqn(1) – format mathematical text for troff
 grap(1) – pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
 neqn(1) – format mathematical text for nroff
 pic(1) – troff preprocessor for drawing pictures
 soelim(1) – eliminate .so's from nroff input
 tbl(1) – format tables for nroff or troff

text, processing of tabs within
 expand(1) – expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
 newform(1) – change the format of a text file

text processor
 awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
 col(1) – filter text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
 comm(1) – select or reject lines common to two sorted files
 cpp(1) – the C language preprocessor
 daiw(1) – Apple ImageWriter II troff postprocessor filter
 daps(1) – Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff postprocessor
 deroff(1) – remove nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
 eqn(1) – format mathematical text for troff
 expand(1) – expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
 fmt(1) – simple text formatter
 fold(1) – fold long lines for finite-width output device
 grap(1) – pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
 iw2(1) – Apple ImageWriter print filter
 iwprep(1) – prepare troff description files
 m4(1) – macro processor
 neqn(1) – format mathematical text for nroff
 pic(1) – troff preprocessor for drawing pictures
 pr(1) – format text for a print device
 rev(1) – reverse characters within each line of text
 sed(1) – stream editor
 sort(1) – sort or merge files
 ssp(1) – make output single spaced
 tabs(1) – set tabs on a terminal
 tbl(1) – format tables for nroff or troff

- tr(1) – translate characters
- uniq(1) – report repeated lines in a file
- text, searches**
 - freq(1) – report on character frequencies in a file
 - grep(1) – search a file for a pattern
 - lookbib(1) – find references in a bibliography
 - wc(1) – word count
- text, transforming**
 - awk(1) – pattern scanning and processing language
 - m4(1) – macro processor
 - sed(1) – stream editor
 - tr(1) – translate characters
- text, utilities for generating and spell checking**
 - addbib(1) – create or extend bibliographic database
 - dictionary(1) – locate wordy sentences in a document
 - indxbib(1) – build inverted index for a bibliography
 - ndx(1) – create a subject-page index for a document
 - ptx(1) – make permuted index
 - refer(1) – find and insert literature references in documents
 - sortbib(1) – sort bibliographic database
 - spell(1) – find spelling errors
 - style(1) – analyze surface characteristics of a document
 - subj(1) – generate a list of subjects from a document
- TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)**
 - tftp(1C) – trivial file transfer program
 - tftpd(1M) – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server
- three-byte integers**
 - l3tol(3C) – convert between 3-byte integers and long integers
- tic-tac-toe**
 - ttt(6) – tic-tac-toe
- time and date**
 - cal(1) – generate a calendar for the specified year
 - calendar(1) – reminder service
 - cron(1M) – clock daemon
 - ctime(3) – convert date and time to ASCII
 - date(1) – display and set the date
 - gettimeofday(2) – get/set date and time
 - leave(1) – remind you when you have to leave
 - nvr(7) – nonvolatile memory/time of day clock interface
 - settimeofday(1M) – set the local time zone
 - stime(2) – set time
 - time(2) – get time

tzfile(4) – time-zone information

time zones

settimezone(1M) – set the local time zone

tzdump(1M) – time zone dumper

tzfile(4) – time-zone information

tzic(1M) – time zone compiler

timers

getitimer(2) – get/set value of interval timer

leave(1) – remind you when you have to leave

toolbox, Macintosh

slots(3X) – ROM library functions

topological sorting

tsort(1) – topological sort

tracing

ptrace(2) – process trace

trpt(1M) – transliterate protocol trace

Transcript

transcript(1M) – TRANSCRIPT spooler filters for POSTSCRIPT printers

transferring files

cpio(1) – copy files to or from a cpio archive

cu(1C) – call another system

ftp(1N) – ARPANET file transfer program

ftpd(1M) – Internet File Transfer Protocol server

kermit(1C) – Kermit file transfer

pax(1) – copy files to or from an archive in an IEEE format

rcp(1C) – remote file copy

remsh(1N) – remote shell

tar(1) – copy files to or from a tar archive

tftp(1C) – trivial file transfer program

tftpd(1M) – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server

tip(1C) – connect to a remote system

updater(1) – update files between two machines

uucico(1M) – transfer files queued by uucp or uux

uucp(1C) – UNIX® system to UNIX system copy

uencode(1C) – encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail

translators

conv(3C) – translate characters

number(6) – convert Arabic numerals to English

tr(1) – translate characters

uencode(1C) – encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail

Transliterate Protocol Trace

`trpt(1M)` – transliterate protocol trace

trigonometry

`acos(3F)` – Fortran arccosine intrinsic function
`asin(3F)` – Fortran arcsine intrinsic function
`atan2(3F)` – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
`atan(3F)` – Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
`cos(3F)` – Fortran cosine intrinsic function
`sin(3F)` – Fortran sine intrinsic function
`tan(3F)` – Fortran tangent intrinsic function
`trig(3M)` – trigonometric functions

Trivial File Transfer Protocol

`tftp(1C)` – trivial file transfer program
`tftpd(1M)` – DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol server

troff

`checknr(1)` – check `nroff`/`troff` files
`cw(1)` – prepare constant-width text for `otroff`
`deroff(1)` – remove `nroff`/`troff`, `tbl`, and `eqn` constructs
`diffmk(1)` – mark differences between files
`eqn(1)` – format mathematical text for `troff`
`eqnchar(5)` – special character definitions for `eqn` and `neqn`
`font(5)` – description files for device-independent `troff`
`iwprep(1)` – prepare `troff` description files
`makedev(1)` – prepare `troff` description files
`mm(1)` – format documents that contain `nroff` and `mm` formatting requests
 `mm` macros
`mmt(1)` – typeset documents
`mptx(5)` – the macro package for formatting a permuted index
`ms(5)` – text formatting macros
`mvt(1)` – typeset view graphs and slides
`otroff(1)` – text formatting and typesetting
`pic(1)` – `troff` preprocessor for drawing pictures
`psdit(1)` – convert `troff` intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
`psroff(1)` – `troff` to a POSTSCRIPT printer
`soelim(1)` – eliminate `.so`'s from `nroff` input
`tbl(1)` – format tables for `nroff` or `troff`
`tc(1)` – interpret `troff` output for use at a vintage display device
`troff(1)` – text formatting and typesetting
`troff(5)` – description of `troff` output language

true and false

test(1) – condition evaluation command
true(1) – provide truth values

truncation

truncate(2) – truncate a file to a specified length

tuning

kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization

types, data

ftype(3F) – explicit Fortran type conversion
types(5) – primitive system data types
xdr(3N) – library routines for external data representation

UFS

newfs(1M) – construct a new UFS file system
tunefs(1M) – tune an unmounted Berkeley 4.2 file system (UFS)
ufs(4) – format of a UFS file-system volume

underlining

ul(1) – filter special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

UNIX-to-UNIX system communications

uucico(1M) – transfer files queued by uucp or uux
uuclean(1M) – clean up the uucp spool directory
uucp(1C) – UNIX[®] system to UNIX system copy
uuencode(1C) – encode/decode a binary file for transmission via mail
uuse(1C) – send a file to a remote host
uustat(1C) – uucp status inquiry and job control
uusub(1M) – monitor UUCP network
uuto(1C) – public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy
uux(1C) – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution
uuxqt(1M) – UUCP execution file interpreter

unmounting file systems

umount(2) – unmount a file system
umount(3) – unmount a file system
unmount(2) – remove a file system

updaters

badblk(1M) – set or update bad block information
bzb(4) – format of Block Zero Blocks
dp(1M) – perform disk partitioning
eu(1M) – update autorecovery files
eupdate(1M) – update important files for autorecovery purposes
make(1) – maintain, update, and regenerate groups of files
rdist(1) – remote file distribution program
sync(1) – update the superblock

sync(2) – update superblock
 touch(1) – update access and modification times of a file
 updater(1) – update files between two machines
 yppasswd(3N) – update user password in yellow pages
 yppush(1M) – force propagation of a changed YP map

user accounts

chfn(1) – change finger entry
 chsh(1) – change default login shell
 finger(1) – user information lookup program
 fingerd(1M) – remote user information server

user IDs

getpw(3C) – get name from UID
 setuid(2) – set user and group ID

user interface, choosing

chsh(1) – change default login shell
 CommandShell(1) – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing
 command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX
 console window
 Login(1M) – present a Macintosh® login dialog box when called by
 init

user names

cuserid(3P) – get character login name of the user
 cuserid(3S) – get character login name of the user

users, general

adduser(1M) – add a user account
 cuserid(3P) – get character login name of the user
 cuserid(3S) – get character login name of the user
 finger(1) – user information lookup program
 fingerd(1M) – remote user information server
 getuid(2) – get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
 groups(1) – show group memberships
 id(1) – display user and group IDs and names
 last(1) – display login and logout times for each user of the system
 logname(1) – get login name
 logname(3X) – return login name of user
 mkslipuser(1M) – initialize the slip user database
 rusers(3N) – return information about users on remote machines
 rusers(1N) – give login list for local machines (RPC version)
 rusersd(1M) – rusers server
 rwall(1M) – write to all users over a network
 rwalld(1M) – network rwall server
 rwho(1N) – who’s logged in on local machines?

setreuid(2) – set real and effective user ID
setsid(2P) – create session and set process group ID
setuid(2) – set user and group ID
slip.user(4) – user file created by mkslipuser
su(1) – substitute user ID
talk(1N) – talk to another user
talkd(1M) – remote user communication server
tty slot(3C) – find the slot in the utmp file of the current user
users(1) – compact list of users who are on the system
w(1) – who is on and what they are doing?
wall(1M) – write to all users
who(1) – who is on the system?
whoami(1) – print effective current user ID
whodo(1M) – who is doing what

UTMP file

getut(3C) – access utmp file entry
tty slot(3C) – find the slot in the utmp file of the current user
utmp(4) – utmp and wtmp entry formats

UUCP

uucico(1M) – transfer files queued by uucp or uux
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uuto(1C) – public UNIX-to-UNIX system file copy
uux(1C) – UNIX-to-UNIX system command execution
uuxqt(1M) – UUCP execution file interpreter

variables, system

kconfig(1M) – tune kernel parameters for work-load optimization
sysconf(3P) – get configurable system variables

version control

admin(1) – create and administer SCCS files
cdc(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
ci(1) – check in RCS revisions
co(1) – check out RCS revisions
comb(1) – combine SCCS deltas
delta(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file
get(1) – get a version of an SCCS file
help(1) – ask for help in using SCCS
prs(1) – display information about an SCCS file

r`cs`(1) – change RCS file attributes
r`csdiff`(1) – compare RCS revisions
r`csintro`(1) – introduction to RCS commands
r`csmerge`(1) – merge RCS revisions
r`log`(1) – display log messages and other information about RCS files
r`mdel`(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
r`sact`(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
r`scs`(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem
r`scsdiff`(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
r`sccstorcs`(1M) – build RCS file from SCCS file
r`unget`(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file
r`val`(1) – validate SCCS file
r`vc`(1) – version control
r`version`(1) – reports version number of files
r`what`(1) – identify SCCS files

version control, RCS

r`ci`(1) – check in RCS revisions
r`co`(1) – check out RCS revisions
r`cs`(1) – change RCS file attributes
r`csdiff`(1) – compare RCS revisions
r`csintro`(1) – introduction to RCS commands
r`csmerge`(1) – merge RCS revisions
r`rlog`(1) – display log messages and other information about RCS files

version control, SCCS

r`admin`(1) – create and administer SCCS files
r`cdc`(1) – change the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
r`comb`(1) – combine SCCS deltas
r`delta`(1) – make a delta (change) to an SCCS file
r`get`(1) – get a version of an SCCS file
r`help`(1) – ask for help in using SCCS
r`prs`(1) – display information about an SCCS file
r`rm`(1) – remove a delta from an SCCS file
r`sact`(1) – display who has checked an SCCS file out for editing.
r`scs`(1) – front end for the SCCS subsystem
r`scsdiff`(1) – compare two versions of an SCCS file
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r`unget`(1) – undo a previous get of an SCCS file
r`val`(1) – validate SCCS file
r`vc`(1) – version control
r`what`(1) – identify SCCS files

view graphs

`mv(5)` – a `troff` macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

`mvt(1)` – typeset view graphs and slides

windows

`CommandShell(1)` – A/UX® Toolbox application for managing command-interpretation windows and moderating access to the A/UX console window

word breaks

`hyphen(1)` – find hyphenated words

word counting

`wc(1)` – word count

worms

`worm(6)` – play the growing worm game

`worms(6)` – animate worms on a display terminal

writing

`write(2)` – write on a file

wumpus

`wump(6)` – the game of hunt-the-wumpus

Xerox 1700 terminal

`450(1)` – filter text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

yellow pages

`domainname(1)` – set or display name of current domain system

`ethers(4)` – Ethernet address to hostname database or YP domain

`makedbm(1M)` – make a yellow pages dbm file

`revnetgroup(1M)` – reverse the `netgroup` file

`ypcat(1)` – list the contents of the named YP map

`ypclnt(3N)` – yellow pages client interface

`ypfiles(4)` – the Yellow Pages database and directory structure

`ypinit(1M)` – build and install yellow pages database

`ypmake(1M)` – rebuild yellow pages database

`ypmatch(1)` – list the value of keys in a YP map

`yppasswd(1)` – change login password in yellow pages

`yppasswd(3N)` – update user password in yellow pages

`yppasswd(1M)` – server for modifying yellow pages password file

`yppoll(1M)` – what version of a YP map is at a YP server host

`yppush(1M)` – force propagation of a changed YP map

`ypserv(1M)` – yellow pages server and binder processes

`ypset(1M)` – point `ypbind` at a particular server

`ypwhich(1)` – which host is the YP server or map master?

`ypxfr(1M)` – transfer a YP map from some YP server to here

yellow pages maps

- `yppoll(1M)` – what version of a YP map is at a YP server host
 - `yppush(1M)` – force propagation of a changed YP map
 - `ypwhich(1)` – which host is the YP server or map master?
 - `ypxfr(1M)` – transfer a YP map from some YP server to here
- yes (reply to queries)**
- `yes(1)` – generate `y` entries in response to requests for input

THE APPLE PUBLISHING SYSTEM

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This Apple manual was written, edited, and composed on a desktop publishing system using Apple Macintosh® computers and troff running on A/UX. Proof and final pages were created on Apple LaserWriter® printers. POSTSCRIPT®, the page-description language for the LaserWriter, was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated.

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