NAME

lpc – line printer control program

SYNOPSIS

/usr/ucb/lpc [*command* [*parameter*...]]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWscpu

DESCRIPTION

lpc controls the operation of the printer, or of multiple printers. **lpc** commands can be used to start or stop a printer, disable or enable a printer's spooling queue, rearrange the order of jobs in a queue, or display the status of each printer—along with its spooling queue and printer daemon.

With no arguments, **lpc** runs interactively, prompting with '**lpc>**´. If arguments are supplied, **lpc** interprets the first as a *command* to execute; each subsequent argument is taken as a *parameter* for that command. The standard input can be redirected so that **lpc** reads commands from a file.

USAGE

Commands

Commands may be abbreviated to an unambiguous substring. Specify the *printer* parameter by the name of the printer (for example, as **lw**), not as you would specify it to **lpr**(1B) or **lpq**(1B) (not as –**Plw**).

? [*command*] ...
help [*command*] ...
: Display a short description of each command specified in the argument list, or, if no arguments are given, a list of the recognized commands.

abort [**all** | [*printer* ...]]
: Terminate an active spooling daemon on the local host immediately and then disable printing (preventing new daemons from being started by **lpr**(1B)) for the specified printers. The **abort** command can only be used by the super-user.

clean [**all** | [*printer* ...]]
: Remove all files created in the spool directory by the daemon from the specified printer queue(s) on the local machine. The **clean** command can only be used by the super-user.

disable [**all** | [*printer* ...]]
: Turn the specified printer queues off. This prevents new printer jobs from being entered into the queue by **lpr**(1B). The **disable** command can only be used by the super-user.

down [**all** | [*printer* ...]] [*message*]
: Turn the specified printer queue off, disable printing and put *message* in the printer status file. The message does not need to be quoted, and the remaining arguments are treated like **echo**(1). This is normally used to take a printer down and let others know the reason (**lpq**(1B) indicates that the printer is down, as does the **status** command).

enable [**all** | [*printer* . . .]]
Enable spooling on the local queue for the listed printers, so that **lpr**(1B) can put new jobs in the spool queue. The **enable** command can only be used by the super-user.

exit
quit Exit from **lpc**.

restart [**all** | [*printer* . . .]]
Attempt to start a new printer daemon. This is useful when some abnormal condition causes the daemon to die unexpectedly leaving jobs in the queue. This command can be run by any user.

start [**all** | [*printer* . . .]]
Enable printing and start a spooling daemon for the listed printers. The **start** command can only be used by the super-user.

status [**all** | [*printer* . . .]]
Display the status of daemons and queues on the local machine. This command can be run by any user.

stop [**all** | [*printer* . . .]]
Stop a spooling daemon after the current job completes and disable printing. The **stop** command can only be used by the super-user.

topq *printer* [*job#* . . .] [*user* . . .]
Move the print job(s) specified by *job#* or those job(s) belonging to *user* to the top (head) of the printer queue. The **topq** command can only be used by the super-user.

up [**all** | [*printer* . . .]] Enable everything and start a new printer daemon. Undoes the effects of **down**.

FILES

/var/spool/lp/*	spooling directories
/var/spool/lp/system/pstatus	printer status information

SEE ALSO

echo(1), **lpq**(1B), **lpr**(1B), **lprm**(1B), **lpstat**(1), **lpsched**(1M)

DIAGNOSTICS

?Ambiguous command
The abbreviation you typed matches more than one command.

?Invalid command
You typed a command or abbreviation that was not recognized.

?Privileged command
You used a command can be executed only by the super-user.

lpc: *printer* **: unknown printer to the print service**
The **printer** was not found in the LP database. Usually this is a typing mistake; however, it may indicate that the printer does not exist on the system. Use \`**lpstat** −**p**´ (see **lpstat**(1)) or the **status** command (see **Commands** above) to discover the reason.

lpc: error on opening queue to spooler
The connection to **lpsched** on the local machine failed. This usually means the printer server started at boot time has died or is hung. Check to see if the printer spooler daemon **/usr/lib/lp/lpsched** is running.

lpc: Can't send message to LP print service

lpc: Can't receive message from LP print service
These indicate that the LP print service has been stopped. Get help from the system administrator.

lpc: Received unexpected message from LP print service
It is likely there is an error in this software. Get help from system administrator.