NAME tput – initialize a terminal or query terminfo database

SYNOPSIS
tput [–**T***type*] *capname* [*parm . . .*]
tput –**S** <<

AVAILABILITY SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

tput uses the **terminfo** database to make the values of terminal-dependent capabilities and information available to the shell (see **sh**(1)); to clear, initialize or reset the terminal; or to return the long name of the requested terminal type. **tput** outputs a string if the capability attribute (*capname*) is of type string, or an integer if the attribute is of type integer. If the attribute is of type boolean, **tput** simply sets the exit status (**0** for **TRUE** if the terminal has the capability, **1** for **FALSE** if it does not), and produces no output. Before using a value returned on standard output, the user should test the exit status (**$?**, see **sh**(1)) to be sure it is **0**. See the **EXIT STATUS** section.

OPTIONS

–**T***type* Indicates the *type* of terminal. Normally this option is unnecessary, because the default is taken from the environment variable **TERM**. If –**T** is specified, then the shell variables **LINES** and **COLUMNS** and the layer size will not be referenced.

–**S** Allows more than one capability per invocation of **tput**. The capabilities must be passed to **tput** from the standard input instead of from the command line (see the example in the **EXAMPLES** section). Only one *capname* is allowed per line. The –**S** option changes the meaning of the **0** and **1** boolean and string exit statuses (see the **EXIT STATUS** section).

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

capname Indicates the capability attribute from the **terminfo** database. See **terminfo**(4) for a complete list of capabilities and the *capname* associated with each.
The following strings will be supported as operands by the implementation in the "C" locale:

clear Display the clear-screen sequence.

init If the **terminfo** database is present and an entry for the user's terminal exists (see –**T***type*, above), the following will occur:

(1) if present, the terminal's initialization strings will be output (**is1**, **is2**, **is3**, **if**, **iprog**),

(2) any delays (for instance, newline) specified in the entry will be set in the tty driver,

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

(4) if tabs are not expanded, standard tabs will be set (every 8 spaces). If an entry does not contain the information needed for any of the four above activities, that activity will silently be skipped.

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

longname If the **terminfo** database is present and an entry for the user's terminal exists (see −**T***type* above), then the long name of the terminal will be put out. The long name is the last name in the first line of the terminal's description in the **terminfo** database (see **term**(5)).

parm If the attribute is a string that takes parameters, the argument *parm* will be instantiated into the string. An all numeric argument will be passed to the attribute as a number.

EXAMPLES

This example initializes the terminal according to the type of terminal in the environment variable **TERM**. This command should be included in everyone's .profile after the environment variable **TERM** has been exported, as illustrated on the **profile**(4) manual page.

example% tput init

The next example resets an AT&T 5620 terminal, overriding the type of terminal in the environment variable **TERM**.

example% tput −T5620 reset

The following example sends the sequence to move the cursor to row **0**, column **0** (the upper left corner of the screen, usually known as the "home" cursor position).

example% tput cup 0 0

The next example echos the clear-screen sequence for the current terminal.

example% tput clear

The next command prints the number of columns for the current terminal.

example% tput cols

The following command prints the number of columns for the 450 terminal.

example% tput −T450 cols

The next example sets the shell variables **bold**, to begin stand-out mode sequence, and **offbold**, to end standout mode sequence, for the current terminal. This might be followed by a prompt:

echo "${bold}Please type in your name: ${offbold}\c"

example% bold='tput smso'
example% offbold='tput rmso'

This example sets the exit status to indicate if the current terminal is a hardcopy terminal.

example% tput hc

This next example sends the sequence to move the cursor to row **23,** column **4.**

example% tput cup 23 4

The next command prints the long name from the **terminfo** database for the type of terminal specified in the environment variable **TERM**.

example% tput longname

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

```
example% tput –S <<!
> clear
> cup 10 10
> bold
> !
```

ENVIRONMENT

See **environ**(5) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of **tput**: **LC_CTYPE**, **LC_MESSAGES**, and **NLSPATH**.

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0
- If *capname* is of type boolean and –**S** is not specified, indicates **TRUE**.
- If *capname* is of type string and –**S** is not specified, indicates *capname* is defined for this terminal type.
- If *capname* is of type boolean or string and –**S** is specified, indicates that all lines were successful.
- *capname* is of type integer.
- The requested string was written successfully.

1
- If *capname* is of type boolean and –**S** is not specified, indicates **FALSE**.
- If *capname* is fo type string and –**S** is not specified, indicates that *capname* is not defined for this terminal type.

2 Usage error.

3 No information is available about the specified terminal type.

4 The specified operand is invalid.

>4 An error occurred.

–1 *capname* is a numeric variable that is not specified in the **terminfo** database; for instance, **tput -T450 lines** and **tput -T2621 xmc**.

FILES

/usr/include/curses.h	**curses**(3X) header
/usr/include/term.h	**terminfo** header
/usr/lib/tabset/*	tab settings for some terminals, in a format appropriate to be output to the terminal (escape sequences that set margins and tabs); for more information, see the "Tabs and Initialization" section of **terminfo**(4)
/usr/share/lib/terminfo/?/*	compiled terminal description database

SEE ALSO

clear(1), **stty**(1), **tabs**(1), **profile**(4), **terminfo**(4), **environ**(5)