NAME

strchg, strconf – change or query stream configuration

SYNOPSIS

strchg –**h** *module1* [,*module2*. . .]
strchg –**p** [–**a** | –**u** *module*]
strchg –**f** *filename*

strconf [–**m** | –**t** *module*]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

These commands are used to alter or query the configuration of the stream associated with the user's standard input. The **strchg** command pushes modules on and/or pops modules off the stream. The **strconf** command queries the configuration of the stream. Only the super-user or owner of a STREAMS device may alter the configuration of that stream.

Invoked without any arguments, **strconf** prints a list of all the modules in the stream as well as the topmost driver. The list is printed with one name per line where the first name printed is the topmost module on the stream (if one exists) and the last item printed is the name of the driver.

OPTIONS

The following options apply to **strchg** and, –**h,** –**f,** and –**p** are mutually exclusive.

–**h** *module1* [, *module2*. . .]
Mnemonic for pus*h*, pushes modules onto a stream. It takes as arguments the names of one or more pushable streams modules. These modules are pushed in order; that is, *module1* is pushed first, *module2* is pushed second, etc.

–**p**
Mnemonic for po*p*, pops modules off the stream. With the –**p** option alone, **strchg** pops the topmost module from the stream.

–**a** *module*
Pop all the modules above the topmost driver off the stream. This option requires the –**p** option.

–**u** *module*
All modules above, but not including *module* are popped off the stream. This option requires the –**p** option.

–**f** *filename*
Specify a *filename* that contains a list of modules representing the desired configuration of the stream. Each module name must appear on a separate line where the first name represents the topmost module and the last name represents the module that should be closest to the driver. **strchg** will determine the current configuration of the stream and pop and push the necessary modules in order to end up with the desired configuration.

The following options apply to **strconf** and, –**m** and –**t** are mutually exclusive.

–**m** *module*
Determine if the named *module* is present on a stream. If it is, **strconf** prints the message **yes** and returns zero. If not, **strconf** prints the message **no** and returns a non-zero value. The –**t** and –**m** options are mutually exclusive.

–t *module*
Print only the topmost module (if one exists). The –**t** and –**m** options are mutually exclusive.

EXAMPLES

The following command pushes the module **ldterm** on the stream associated with the user's standard input:

example% strchg –h ldterm

The following command pops the topmost module from the stream associated with **/dev/term/24**. The user must be the owner of this device or the super-user.

example% strchg –p < /dev/term/24

If the file **fileconf** contains the following:

ttcompat
ldterm
ptem

then the command

example% strchg –f fileconf

will configure the user's standard input stream so that the module **ptem** is pushed over the driver, followed by **ldterm** and **ttcompat** closest to the stream head.

The **strconf** command with no arguments lists the modules and topmost driver on the stream; for a stream that has only the module **ldterm** pushed above the **zs** driver, it would produce the following output:

ldterm
zs

The following command asks if **ldterm** is on the stream

example% strconf –m ldterm

and produces the following output while returning an exit status of 0:

yes

SEE ALSO

streamio(7I)

DIAGNOSTICS

strchg returns zero on success. It prints an error message and returns non-zero status for various error conditions, including usage error, bad module name, too many modules to push, failure of an ioctl on the stream, or failure to open *filename* from the –**f** option.

strconf returns zero on success (for the –**m** or –**t** option, "success" means the named or topmost module is present). It returns a non-zero status if invoked with the –**m** or –**t** option and the module is not present. It prints an error message and returns non-zero status for various error conditions, including usage error or failure of an **ioctl** on the stream.

NOTES

If the user is neither the owner of the stream nor the super-user, the **strchg** command will fail. If the user does not have read permissions on the stream and is not the super-user, the **strconf** command will fail.

If modules are pushed in the wrong order, one could end up with a stream that does not function as expected. For ttys, if the line discipline module is not pushed in the correct place, one could have a terminal that does not respond to any commands.