ULTRIX MANUAL PAGE SUPPLEMENT

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MANUAL REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	Software Release	Reason for Change
A	8-15-89	Valid Ultrix V2.0/2.1	Initial release

NAME

cptape - copy magnetic tapes

SYNOPSIS

cptape [/filesystem]

DESCRIPTION

cptape copies tapes by *dd*ing an image of the tape to be copied to the */tmp* directory and then *dd*ing the disk image back to a blank tape. If there is not enough room available in */tmp* for the disk image, you must specify a rooted directory name on another filesystem for the image by using the **/filesystem** option.

cptape prompts for the tape device and the type of tape to be copied. The type is one of *tar*, *cpio*, *dump* or *other*. If type *other* is chosen, you are prompted for the block size of the tape. This must be given in a format that is understandable to *dd*.

BUGS

cptape cannot copy tapes with multiple end-of-file marks such as a dump tape containing more than one dump.

SEE ALSO

dd(1)

NAME

cptree - copy directory tree

SYNOPSIS

cptree fromdir todir

DESCRIPTION

cptree recursively copies a directory hierarchy to another existing directory. *fromdir* is the top of the hierarchy to be copied and *todir* is the top of the resulting directory tree. *cptree* is usefull for copying drawing and library directories.

EXAMPLE

cptree /usr/librarian/newlib /usr/valid/lib/newlib

SEE ALSO

tar(1)

NAME

getsernum - report Ethernet address

SYNOPSIS

getsernum

DESCRIPTION

getsernum reports the hexadecimal Ethernet address of a workstation in the form *n:n:nn:nnn:nn*. *getsernum* only works with a Valid kernel (or a modified kernel with the Valid security drivers installed).

NAME

netcopy - File, directory, or SCALD directory copy

SYNOPSIS

netcopy -hosttype hostname [**-f**] [**-c**] [**-u** user] [**-x** password] [**-d** disk] filename pathname

runnet [**-x** password]

DESCRIPTION

The *netcopy* utility transfers files, directories, or SCALD design directories between all UNIX and VMS platforms supported by Valid, including SCALDsystem S32/S-320s, PC ATs, VAX mainframes and workstations, and DECstations and Sun workstations. *Netcopy* handles files and directories equally well. It also understands the function of SCALD directories and, when transferring a SCALD directory, automatically transfers the drawing directory and data files for each drawing in the SCALD directory.

Netcopy uses *ftp*(1) to transfer the files. Ethernet and the *ftp* software must be installed on both platforms.

Netcopy keeps incremental records of all transfers (unless the **-f** flag is specified on the command line). Files not altered since the last *netcopy* are not transferred.

Netcopy is a two-phase process. The first phase is the collection phase. It involves logging in to the host that is the source of the files and issuing the *netcopy* command. *Netcopy* generates two files: a script file that contains instructions to be followed during the second phase and a second file that contains a list of the files to transfer. After creating these two files, *netcopy* transfers them to the destination host.

The second phase is the transfer phase. From the destination host, use the **runnet** command to execute the script. When the script is executed, the actual transfer and file name conversion takes place.

The last two arguments to *netcopy* must be the *filename* and *pathname*, in that order. The options may be in any order. The meanings of the options and arguments are:

Hosttype — The destination host machine type: **dec**, **vax**, **sun**, **s32**, or **pcat**. The *hosttype* can be abbreviated **d**, **v**, **su**, **s3**, or **p**.

Hostname — The name of the remote host as specified in the */etc/hosts* file on UNIX systems or the EXOS$ETC:HOSTS. file on VMS systems.

Filename — The name of the file or directory you wish to transfer. Unless *filename* is in the current working directory, you must specify a

pathname. *Netcopy* only transfers regular files. *Netcopy* follows symbolic links and transfers the actual file.

Pathname — The destination directory on the remote host in the remote host's syntax. If transferring files from a UNIX system to a VMS system, you must quote the *pathname* because the shell takes '[' and ']' as special characters.

-f — Tells *netcopy* to force transfer, ignoring any incremental records it might have.

-c — File name conversions are performed without prompting. The default is to prompt the user for approval of each name conversion (except drawing names).

-u *user* — Specifies the user on the remote system to whose account the script file is sent. By default, *netcopy* uses the name of the user executing the command.

-x *password* — Specifies the password for the user's account on the destination machine. By default, *netcopy* prompts for the password.

File Name Conversions

SCALD drawing file name conversions are made automatically. When ordinary files and directories require conversions, the user is prompted to accept or reject each change. If the user rejects a conversion while executing *netcopy* from a UNIX host to a VMS host, the files are not transferred. However, all VMS files are transferred to a UNIX host whether or not they are converted, since all VMS file names are legal in UNIX.

Various conversions are made on UNIX file names when transferred to a VMS system. VMS systems allow files with the following characters: alphanumerics, '_' (underscore), '$' (dollar sign), and only one '.' (period). All characters that do not belong to this set are replaced with an '_' (underscore). When transferring these same files from VMS back to UNIX, the best *netcopy* can do is detect '_' (underscores) and ask the user if converting them to a '.' (period) would be all right.

The SCALD directory conversions are handled a little differently. When going from UNIX to VMS, all '.' (periods) are converted to '$' (dollar signs) and a '.DAT' extension is appended to each file name. Lowercase letters are converted to uppercase. As an example, 'logic_bn.1.1' becomes 'LOGIC_BN$1$1.DAT'. When going from VMS to UNIX, the opposite is done so as to get the original name back.

Transfer Phase
The collection phase (*netcopy* command) generates a script file and a list of files to transfer, and transfers only the script and list to the remote host. During the transfer phase, the *runnet* command performs the actual transfer of the files the user wishes to copy. The *runnet* command has a single option: **-x** *password*. This argument supplies the password for the user's account on the source machine. By default, *runnet* prompts for the password.

Example
User Max has an account ('max') on both a DECstation named 'charles' and a VAXstation named 'diane.' The two accounts have the same password: 'secret.' Max wants to make an image of his old account on the DECstation for his new account on device 'dua0' on the VAXstation. Max already has a directory dua0:[MAX] on the VAXstation. The procedure is as follows:

(1) On charles, log in as max and type

```
netcopy -vax diane /usr/max 'dua0:[]'
```

(2) In response to 'Password for max on diane:', type 'secret'

(3) Log in to diane using *telnet*:

```
telnet diane
Username: max
Password: secret
```

(4) On diane, type

```
runnet
```

Type 'secret' when prompted for a password.

DIAGNOSTICS
Netcopy and *runnet* report their progress constantly during the transfer.

SEE ALSO
ftp(1) and Valid's *Guide to Operations* for the DECstation.

BUGS
Netcopy does not handle a broken ftp connection gracefully.

NAME

mkusr - make a new user

SYNOPSIS

mkusr
mknewpwentry
mkscaldusr name owner group path

DESCRIPTION

Mkusr calls two utilities: *mknewpwentry* and *mkscaldusr*. *Mknewpwentry* creates a new user on the system by prompting for information about the new user and then updating the */etc/passwd* and */etc/group* files. *Mkusr* then calls the script *mkscaldusr* to build the new user's home directory and set up default files needed by the Scald software, the C shell and the Bourne shell.

The inputs for *mkscaldusr* are the name of the user, the owner of the home directory, the group of the home directory, and the path of the home directory. The following is an example.

```
mkscaldusr gloria gloria user /usr/gloria
```

If *mkusr* is run on a yellow pages server, the yellow pages must be updated.

FILES

/usr/valid/tools/adm/ALL	directory for default startup files
/usr/valid/tools/bin/mkusr	script calls mkscaldusr & mknewpwentry
/usr/valid/tools/bin/mkscaldusr	script to set up user directory
/usr/valid/tools/bin/mknewpwentry	creates password and group entries

DIAGNOSTICS

Error messages are meant to be self-explanatory.

SEE ALSO

Valid's *Guide to Operations* for the DECstation