

# Updates to the Book

## *Using Amiga UNIX*

### for Version 2.0

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#### Getting help from the man pages

This document describes changes to the book *Using Amiga UNIX*. These changes are required because of software modifications between Amiga UNIX versions 1.1 and 2.0.

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Man page directory names are no longer preceded by 'g'.

Nroff source for some man pages can be found in the subdirectories of `/usr/man`. Most man pages are preformatted. Formatted man pages are stored in the subdirectories of `/usr/catman`.

If `man` finds more than one man page for a single request, it will present a selection menu. Choose man pages to be viewed by number.

Checking the files in `/usr/man` or `/usr/catman` is not a good way to find a man page. Instead, use the `man` command itself. If a man page exists in `/usr/man`, `/usr/catman`, or a cross reference to it exists in `/usr/man/whatis`, the `man` command will find it for you.

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## Printing

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Serial ports are not enabled with lines in `/etc/inittab` in Amiga UNIX 2.0. Instead, the `pmadm` command is used to enable or disable serial ports. Be sure to disable logins for the serial port before trying to connect a printer to it.

Use the command:

```
pmadm -d -p serial -s ser
```

to disable logins on the serial port.

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The print service is able to automatically determine which filters need to be invoked for print jobs. It is not necessary to specify filters such as "tscript" or "dpost" when printing postscript files. Instead, use the `troff -T` and `lp -T` options to specify the content type.

For example, to print a troff file on a postscript printer, use the command:

```
troff -Tpost file | lp -Ttroff
```

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## Special features of Amiga UNIX

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Floppy disks can now be easily formatted with the `format` command. See the `format(1A)` man page for details.

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Virtual screens are no longer configured in `/etc/inittab`. Instead, the file `/etc/screendefs` is used to define the resolution, color, font, and other properties of virtual screens.

Screens should be enabled and disabled with the `pmadm` command. To turn on the screen `/dev/term/con9`, you would type:

```
pmadm -e -p screens -s con9
```

The command to turn off this screen would be:

```
pmadm -d -p screens -s con9
```

Screen properties are changed by editing entries in the file `/etc/screendefs`. Changes will not take effect until you log out of the changed screen.

## Cpio

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The second example should read:

```
file list | cpio -ocv -O rawdevice
```

where *rawdevice* is a character special device such as `/dev/rdisk/fd0` or `/dev/rmt/4`.