

# Nyomtatás terminál használatával

A saját CUPS beállításokat, a böngészőben tudjuk módosítani:

*<http://localhost:631>*

A hivatalos, CUPS segítség oldalt itt találjuk meg:

*<http://localhost:631/help/options.html>*

Fájl nyomtatása:

*lp fájlnev*

*lpr fájlnev*

Nézzük meg milyen nyomtatók vannak telepítve és van-e beállítva alapértelmezett nyomtató:

*lpstat -p -d*

Állítsuk be azt a nyomtatót amivel nyomtatni akarunk:

*lp -d nyomtató neve*

vagy

*lpr -P nyomtató neve*

Ezzel nem tesszük alapértelmezetté, csak kiválasszuk melyiket akarjuk éppen használni.

Alapértelmezett nyomtatót ezzel a parancsal tudunk beállítani:

*lpoptions -d nyomtató*

Megtehetjük azt is, hogy egy program kimeneteként használjuk a nyomtatás

parancsot. Ilyenkor a program (pl. cat parancs) kimenetét egy *pipe* ( | ) alkalmazásával átadhatjuk feldolgozásra a nyomtatási parancsnak.

Például:

```
program | lp  
program | lp -d nyomtató
```

vagy

```
program | lpr  
program | lpr -P nyomtató
```

A nyomtatás parancsnak van jónéhány hasznos kapcsolója, amit érdemes használni, esetleg alias parancsot létrehozni hozzá.

Ilyen kapcsoló például a következő is:

```
-o
```

Nagyon sok lehetőség van a nyomtatás eredményének befolyásolására.

Erre a következő parancsokat, kapcsolókat tudjuk használni:

Ez pl. fekvő, 75%-os kicsinyítéssel, A4-es papírméret beállításával nyomtatja ki a kiválasztott képet:

```
lp -o landscape -o scaling=75 -o media=A4 fájlnev.jpg  
lpr -o landscape -o scaling=75 -o media=A4 fájlnev.jpg
```

The available printer options vary depending on the printer. The standard options are described in the Standard Printing Options section below. Printer-specific options are also available and can be listed using the `lpoptions` command:

```
lpoptions -p printer -l
```

## Creating Saved Options

Saved options are supported in CUPS through printer instances. Printer instances are, as their name implies, copies of a printer that have certain options associated

with them. Use the `lpoptions` command to create a printer instance:

```
lpoptions -p printer/instance -o name=value ...
```

The `-p printer/instance` option provides the name of the instance, which is always the printer name, a slash, and the instance name which can contain any printable characters except space and slash. The remaining options are then associated with the instance instead of the main queue. For example, the following command creates a duplex instance of the LaserJet queue:

```
lpoptions -p LaserJet/duplex -o sides=two-sided-long-edge
```

Instances do not inherit `lpoptions` from the main queue.

### Printing Multiple Copies

Both the `lp` and `lpr` commands have options for printing more than one copy of a file:

```
lp -n num-copies filename  
lpr -#num-copies filename
```

Copies are normally not collated for you. Use the `"-o Collate=True"` option to get collated copies:

```
lp -n num-copies -o Collate=True filename  
lpr -#num-copies -o Collate=True filename
```

### Canceling a Print Job

The `cancel(1)` and `lprm(1)` commands cancel a print job:

```
cancel job-id  
lprm job-id
```

The job-id is the number that was reported to you by the `lp` command. You can also get the job ID using the `lpq(1)` or `lpstat` commands:

```
lpq
```

## *lpstat*

### Moving a Print Job

The `lpmove(8)` command moves a print job to a new printer or class:

`lpmove job-id destination`

The job-id is the number that was reported to you by the `lp` or `lpstat` commands. Destination is the name of a printer or class that you want to actually print the job.

Note: The `lpmove` command is located in the system command directory (typically `/usr/sbin` or `/usr/local/sbin`), and so may not be in your command path. Specify the full path to the command if you get a “command not found” error, for example:

```
/usr/sbin/lpmove foo-123 bar
```

### Standard Printing Options

The following options apply when printing all types of files.

#### Selecting the Media Size, Type, and Source

The `-o media=xyz` option sets the media size, type, and/or source:

```
lp -o media=Letter filename
```

```
lp -o media=Letter,MultiPurpose filename
```

```
lpr -o media=Letter,Transparency filename
```

```
lpr -o media=Letter,MultiPurpose,Transparency filename
```

The available media sizes, types, and sources depend on the printer, but most support the following options (case is not significant):

*“Letter” - US Letter (8.5×11 inches, or 216x279mm)*

*“Legal” - US Legal (8.5×14 inches, or 216x356mm)*

*“A4” - ISO A4 (8.27×11.69 inches, or 210x297mm)*

*“COM10” - US #10 Envelope (9.5×4.125 inches, or 241x105mm)*

*“DL” - ISO DL Envelope (8.66×4.33 inches, or 220x110mm)*

*“Transparency” - Transparency media type or source*

*“Upper” - Upper paper tray*

*“Lower” - Lower paper tray*

*“MultiPurpose” - Multi-purpose paper tray*

*“LargeCapacity” - Large capacity paper tray*

The actual options supported are defined in the printer’s PPD file in the “PageSize”, “InputSlot”, and “MediaType” options. You can list them using the `lpoptions(1)` command:

```
lpoptions -p printer -l
```

When “Custom” is listed for the “PageSize” option, you can specify custom media sizes using one of the following forms:

```
lp -o media=Custom.WIDTHxLENGTH filename
```

```
lp -o media=Custom.WIDTHxLENGTHin filename
```

```
lp -o media=Custom.WIDTHxLENGTHcm filename
```

```
lp -o media=Custom.WIDTHxLENGTHmm filename
```

where “WIDTH” and “LENGTH” are the width and length of the media in points, inches, centimeters, or millimeters, respectively.

### Setting the Orientation

The “-o landscape” option will rotate the page 90 degrees to print in landscape orientation:

```
lp -o landscape filename
```

```
lpr -o landscape filename
```

The “-o orientation-requested=N” option rotates the page depending on the value of N:

```
-o orientation-requested=3
```

portrait orientation (no rotation)

```
-o orientation-requested=4
```

landscape orientation (90 degrees)

*-o orientation-requested=5*

reverse landscape or seascape orientation (270 degrees)

*-o orientation-requested=6*

reverse portrait or upside-down orientation (180 degrees)

Printing On Both Sides of the Paper

The `-o sides=two-sided-short-edge` and `-o sides=two-sided-long-edge` options will enable two-sided printing on the printer if the printer supports it. The `-o sides=two-sided-short-edge` option is suitable for landscape pages, while the `-o sides=two-sided-long-edge` option is suitable for portrait pages:

*lp -o sides=two-sided-short-edge filename*

*lp -o sides=two-sided-long-edge filename*

*lpr -o sides=two-sided-long-edge filename*

The default is to print single-sided:

*lp -o sides=one-sided filename*

*lpr -o sides=one-sided filename*

Selecting the Banner Page(s)

The `-o jobsheets=start,end` option sets the banner page(s) to use for a job:

*lp -o job-sheets=none filename*

*lp -o job-sheets=standard filename*

*lpr -o job-sheets=classified,classified filename*

If only one banner file is specified, it will be printed before the files in the job. If a second banner file is specified, it is printed after the files in the job.

The available banner pages depend on the local system configuration; CUPS includes the following banner files:

*“none” - Do not produce a banner page.*

*“classified” - A banner page with a “classified” label at the top and bottom.*

*“confidential” - A banner page with a “confidential” label at the top and bottom.*

*“secret” - A banner page with a “secret” label at the top and bottom.*

*“standard” - A banner page with no label at the top and bottom.*

*“topsecret” - A banner page with a “top secret” label at the top and bottom.*

*“unclassified” - A banner page with an “unclassified” label at the top and bottom.*

## Holding Jobs for Later Printing

The `-o job-hold-until=when` option tells CUPS to delay printing until the when time, which can be one of the following:

*-o job-hold-until=indefinite*

print only after released by the user or an administrator

*-o job-hold-until=day-time*

print from 6am to 6pm local time

*-o job-hold-until=night*

print from 6pm to 6am local time

*-o job-hold-until=second-shift*

print from 4pm to 12am local time

*-o job-hold-until=third-shift*

print from 12am to 8am local time

*-o job-hold-until=weekend*

print on Saturday or Sunday

*-o job-hold-until=HH:MM*

print at the specified UTC time

### Releasing Held Jobs

Aside from the web interface, you can use the `lp` command to release a held job:

```
lp -i job-id -H resume
```

where “job-id” is the job ID reported by the `lpstat` command.

### Setting the Job Priority

The `-o job-priority=NNN` option tells CUPS to assign a priority to your job from 1 (lowest) to 100 (highest), which influences where the job appears in the print queue. Higher priority jobs are printed before lower priority jobs, however submitting a new job with a high priority will not interrupt an

### Specifying the Output Order

The `-o outputorder=normal` and `-o outputorder=reverse` options specify the order of the pages. Normal order prints page 1 first, page 2 second, and so forth. Reverse order prints page 1 last.

### Selecting a Range of Pages

The `-o page-ranges=pages` option selects a range of pages for printing:

```
lp -o page-ranges=1 filename  
lp -o page-ranges=1-4 filename  
lp -o page-ranges=1-4,7,9-12 filename  
lpr -o page-ranges=1-4,7,9-12 filename
```

As shown above, the “pages” value can be a single page, a range of pages, or a collection of page numbers and ranges separated by commas. The pages will always be printed in ascending order, regardless of the order of the pages in the “page-ranges” option.

The default is to print all pages.

### Selecting Even or Odd Pages

Use the `-o page-set=set` option to select the even or odd pages:

```
lp -o page-set=odd filename
```



```
lp -o page-set=even filename
lpr -o page-set=even filename
```

The default is to print all pages.

### N-Up Printing

The `-o number-up=value` option selects N-Up printing. N-Up printing places multiple document pages on a single printed page. CUPS supports 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, and 16-Up formats; the default format is 1-Up:

```
lp -o number-up=1 filename
lp -o number-up=2 filename
lp -o number-up=4 filename
lpr -o number-up=16 filename
```

The `-o page-border=value` option chooses the border to draw around each page:

```
-o page-border=double
```

draw two hairline borders around each page

```
-o page-border=double-thick
```

draw two 1pt borders around each page

```
-o page-border=none
```

do not draw a border (default)

```
-o page-border=single
```

draw one hairline border around each page

```
-o page-border=single-thick
```

draw one 1pt border around each page

The `-o number-up-layout=value` option chooses the layout of the pages on each

output page:

*-o number-up-layout=btlr*

Bottom to top, left to right

*-o number-up-layout=btrl*

Bottom to top, right to left

*-o number-up-layout=lrbt*

Left to right, bottom to top

*-o number-up-layout=lrtb*

Left to right, top to bottom (default)

*-o number-up-layout=rlbt*

Right to left, bottom to top

*-o number-up-layout=rltb*

Right to left, top to bottom

*-o number-up-layout=tblr*

Top to bottom, left to right

*-o number-up-layout=tblr*

Top to bottom, right to left

Scaling to Fit

The `-o fitplot` option specifies that the document should be scaled to fit on the page:

```
lp -o fitplot filename  
lpr -o fitplot filename
```

The default is to use the size specified in the file.

Note: This feature depends upon an accurate size in the print file. If no size is given in the file, the page may be scaled incorrectly!

### Printing in Reverse Order

The `-o outputorder=reverse` option will print the pages in reverse order:

```
lp -o outputorder=reverse filename  
lpr -o outputorder=reverse filename
```

Similarly, the `-o outputorder=normal` option will print starting with page 1:

```
lp -o outputorder=normal filename  
lpr -o outputorder=normal filename
```

The default is `-o outputorder=normal` for printers that print face down and `-o outputorder=reverse` for printers that print face up.

### Printing Mirrored Pages

The `-o mirror` option flips each page along the vertical axis to produce a mirrored image:

```
lp -o mirror filename  
lpr -o mirror filename
```

This is typically used when printing on T-shirt transfer media or sometimes on transparencies.

### Raw or Unfiltered Output

The `-o raw` option allows you to send files directly to a printer without filtering. This is sometimes required when printing from applications that provide their own “printer drivers” for your printer:

```
lp -o raw filename
```

*lpr -o raw filename*

The *-l* option can also be used with the *lpr* command to send files directly to a printer:

*lpr -l filename*

## Text Options

CUPS supports several options that are only used when printing plain text files. These options have absolutely no effect on PostScript, PDF, HP-GL/2, or image files.

### Setting the Number of Characters Per Inch

The *-o cpi=value* option sets the number of characters per inch:

*lp -o cpi=10 filename*

*lp -o cpi=12 filename*

*lpr -o cpi=17 filename*

The default characters per inch is 10.

### Setting the Number of Lines Per Inch

The *-o lpi=value* option sets the number of lines per inch:

*lp -o lpi=6 filename*

*lpr -o lpi=8 filename*

The default lines per inch is 6.

### Setting the Number of Columns

The *-o columns=value* option sets the number of text columns:

*lp -o columns=2 filename*

*lpr -o columns=3 filename*

The default number of columns is 1.

### Setting the Page Margins

Normally the page margins are set to the hard limits of the printer. Use the `-o page-left=value`, `-o page-right=value`, `-o page-top=value`, and `-o page-bottom=value` options to adjust the page margins:

```
lp -o page-left=value filename
```

```
lp -o page-right=value filename
```

```
lp -o page-top=value filename
```

```
lp -o page-bottom=value filename
```

```
lpr -o page-left=value -o page-right=value -o page-top=value -o page-bottom=value filename
```

The value argument is the margin in points; each point is 1/72 inch or 0.35mm.

### Pretty Printing

The `-o prettyprint` option puts a header at the top of each page with the page number, job title (usually the filename), and the date. Also, C and C++ keywords are highlighted, and comment lines are italicized:

```
lp -o prettyprint filename
```

```
lpr -o prettyprint filename
```

### Turning Off Text Wrapping

The `-o nowrap` option disables wrapping of long lines:

```
lp -o nowrap filename
```

```
lpr -o nowrap filename
```

### Image Options

CUPS supports several options that are only used when printing image files. These options have absolutely no effect on PostScript, PDF, HP-GL/2, or text files.

### Positioning Images

The `-o position=name` option specifies the position of the image on the page:

```
"center" - Center the image on the page (default)
```

```
"top" - Print the image centered at the top of the page
```

```
"left" - Print the image centered on the left of page
```

```
"right" - Print the image centered on the right of the page
```

*“top-left” - Print the image at the top left corner of the page*

*“top-right” - Print the image at the top right corner of the page*

*“bottom” - Print the image centered at the bottom of the page*

*“bottom-left” - Print the image at the bottom left corner of the page*

*“bottom-right” - Print the image at the bottom right corner of the page*

## Scaling Images

The `-o scaling=percent`, `-o ppi=value`, and `-o natural-scaling=percent` options change the size of a printed image:

*lp -o scaling=percent filename*

*lp -o ppi=value filename*

*lpr -o natural-scaling=percent filename*

The `scaling=percent` value is a number from 1 to 800 specifying the size in relation to the page (not the image.) A scaling of 100 percent will fill the page as completely as the image aspect ratio allows. A scaling of 200 percent will print on up to 4 pages.

The `ppi=value` value is a number from 1 to 1200 specifying the resolution of the image in pixels per inch. An image that is 3000×2400 pixels will print 10×8 inches at 300 pixels per inch, for example. If the specified resolution makes the image larger than the page, multiple pages will be printed to satisfy the request.

The `natural-scaling=percent` value is a number from 1 to 800 specifying the size in relation to the natural image size. A scaling of 100 percent will print the image at its natural size, while a scaling of 50 percent will print the image at half its natural size. If the specified scaling makes the image larger than the page, multiple pages will be printed to satisfy the request.

## Adjusting Image Hue (Tint)

The `-o hue=value` option will adjust the hue of the printed image, much like the tint control on your television:

*lp -o hue=value filename*

*lpr -o hue=value filename*

The value argument is a number from -360 to 360 and represents the color hue rotation. The following table summarizes the change you'll see with different colors:

*Original hue=-45 hue=45*  
*Red Purple Yellow-orange*  
*Green Yellow-green Blue-green*  
*Yellow Orange Green-yellow*  
*Blue Sky-blue Purple*  
*Magenta Indigo Crimson*  
*Cyan Blue-green Light-navy-blue*  
*The default hue adjustment is 0.*

### Adjusting Image Saturation (Color)

The `-o saturation=percent` option adjusts the saturation of the colors in an image, much like the color control on your television:

*lp -o saturation=percent filename*  
*lpr -o saturation=percent filename*

The "percent" argument specifies the color saturation from 0 to 200. A color saturation of 0 produces a black-and-white print, while a value of 200 will make the colors extremely intense.

The default saturation is 100.

### HP-GL/2 Options

CUPS supports several options that are only used when printing HP-GL/2 files. These options have absolutely no effect on PostScript, PDF, image, or text files.

### Printing in Black

The `-o blackplot` option specifies that all pens should plot in black:

*lp -o blackplot filename*  
*lpr -o blackplot filename*

The default is to use the colors defined in the plot file or the standard pen colors defined in the HP-GL/2 reference manual from Hewlett Packard.

## Setting the Default Pen Width

The `-o penwidth=value` option specifies the default pen width for HP-GL/2 files:

```
lp -o penwidth=value filename
```

```
lpr -o penwidth=value filename
```

The pen width value specifies the pen width in micrometers. The default value of 1000 produces lines that are 1 millimeter in width. Specifying a pen width of 0 produces lines that are exactly 1 pixel wide.

Note: This option is ignored when the pen widths are set in the plot file.s

Forrás:

<http://www.eecs.utk.edu/resources/it/kb/printing/linux-command-line>