

**NAME**

gettydefs — speed and terminal settings used by getty

**DESCRIPTION**

The *gettydefs* file contains information used by *getty*(1M) to set up the speed and terminal settings for a line. It also supplies information on what the 'login' message should look like and which speed to try next if the user indicates the current speed is not correct by typing a <break> character.

Each entry in the *gettydefs* file has the following format:

label# initial flags # final flags # input speed # output speed # login message # nextlabel  
 Each entry is followed by a blank line. The various fields can contain quoted characters of the form '\b', '\n', '\c', etc. as well as '\nnn', where 'nnn' is the octal value of the desired character. The various fields are:

- label** This is the string against which *getty* is trying to match the second argument. It is often just the speed, such as '1200', at which the terminal is supposed to run, but it needn't be.
- initial flags** These flags are the initial *ioctl* settings to which the terminal is to be set if a terminal type is not specified to *getty*. The flags that *getty* understands are the same as the ones listed in */usr/include/sys/ioctl.h* (see *ioctl*(2)) under the commands *TTIOCSETP* and *TTIOCSETO* commands. They are HUPCL XTABS LCASE ECHO CRMOD RAW ODDP EVENP ANYP NLDELAY TBDELAY CRDELAY VTDELAY BDELAY ALLDELAY TANDEMO HDPLX NOHUP XCLUDE NOSLEEP TANDEMI and STDTTY. These settings remain in effect until *getty* exec's *login*. For the initial modes the state of three of these flags will be set regardless of what the table says, hence they needn't and shouldn't be included in the **initial flags**. These flags are RAW and HUPCL, which are set on, and ECHO, which is set off.
- final flags** These flags take the same values as the **initial flags** and are set just prior to *getty* switching to *login*. The HUPCL flag is always set on and so shouldn't appear in the **final flags** at all.
- input speed** This specifies the input speed the terminal will be set at for this entry. It can also set character width and number of stop bits. The words *getty* understands in this field and the **output speed** also come from */usr/include/sys/ioctl.h*. The legal words are B0 B50 B75 B110 B134 B150 B200 B300 B600 B1200 B1800 B2400 B4800 B9600 EXTA EXTB ONESTOP TWOSTOP BITS5 BITS6 BITS7 and BITS8 .
- output speed** This specifies the output speed the terminal will be set at for this entry. It can also set character width and number of stop bits.
- login message** This entire field is printed as the login message. Unlike the above fields where white spaces are ignored (white spaces are ' ', '\t', and '\n'), they are included in the **login message** field.
- next label** If this entry does not specify the correct speed, indicated by having the user type a <break> character, then *getty* will search for the entry with 'next label' as its **label** field and set up the terminal for those settings. Usually a series of speeds are linked together in this fashion into a closed set. For instance, 2400 linked to 1200, which in turn is linked to 300, which finally is linked by to 2400.

If *getty* is called without a second argument, then the first entry of */etc/gettydefs* is used, thus making the first entry of */etc/gettydefs* the default entry. It is also used if *getty* can't find the

specified label. If `/etc/gettydefs` itself is missing, there is one built in entry inside `getty` itself, which will bring up a terminal at 300 baud.

It is strongly recommended that after making or modifying `/etc/gettydefs` that it be run through `getty` with the test option to be sure that there are no errors. (see `getty(1M)`)

**FILES**

`/etc/gettydefs`

**SEE ALSO**

`getty(1M)`, `ioctl(2)`