

## CYGSTART

## NAME

cygstart – start a program or open a file or URL

## SYNOPSIS

**cygstart** [-**oxefp?**] [-**a** *action*] [-**d** *directory*] [--**hide**] [--**maximize**] [--**minimize**] [--**restore**] [--**show**] [--**showmaximized**] [--**showminimized**] [--**showminnoactive**] [--**showna**] [--**shownoactivate**] [--**shownormal**] [--**usage**] [--**version**] [--**license**] [--**reference**] *file* [*arguments*]

## DESCRIPTION

**cygstart** is a command-line tool which allows you to let Windows start a program or open a file or URL in its associated application. It is similar to the Windows command-line **start** command.

## OPTIONS

*Action options*

**-a, --action=STRING**

Use specified action instead of default

**-o, --open**

Short for: **--action open**

**-x, --explore**

Short for: **--action explore**

**-e, --edit**

Short for: **--action edit**

**-f, --find**

Short for: **--action find**

**-p, --print**

Short for: **--action print**

*Directory options*

**-d, --directory=STRING**

Set working directory

*Show options*

**--hide** Hides the window and activates another window

**--maximize**

Maximizes the specified window

**--minimize**

Minimizes the specified window and activates the next top-level window in the z-order

**--restore**

Activates and displays the window. If the window is minimized or maximized, Windows restores it to its original size and position. An application should specify this flag when restoring a minimized window

- show**  
Activates the window and displays it in its current size and position
  - showmaximized**  
Activates the window and displays it as a maximized window
  - showminimized**  
Activates the window and displays it as a minimized window
  - showminnoactive**  
Displays the window as a minimized window. The active window remains active
  - showna**  
Displays the window in its current state. The active window remains active
  - shownoactivate**  
Displays a window in its most recent size and position. The active window remains active
  - shownormal**  
Activates and displays a window. If the window is minimized or maximized, Windows restores it to its original size and position. An application should specify this flag when displaying the window for the first time
- Help options*
- ?, --help**  
Show this help message
  - usage**  
Display brief usage message
  - version**  
Display version information
  - license**  
Display licensing information
  - reference**  
Open MSDN reference for ShellExecute

## EXAMPLES

Start Bash in a new window

**\$ cygstart bash**

Open the Cygwin website in your default browser:

**\$ cygstart http://www.cygwin.com**

Print a text file

**\$ cygstart --print README.txt**

Open a Word document in a maximized window

**\$ cygstart --maximize ~/projects/whatever/design.doc**

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**SEE ALSO**

<<http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/shellcc/platform/Shell/reference/functions/shellexcute.asp>>

LPR

## NAME

`lpr` – Spool files to a printer

## SYNOPSIS

`lpr [-D] [-d device] [-h] [-l] [-P device]`

## DESCRIPTION

`lpr` spools a file to the specified printer device. No formatting is done -- data is sent "raw". This is useful, for example, for sending Postscript data to a Postscript printer.

## OPTIONS

**-D** enables some debugging output.

**-d *device***  
specifies the *device* to which to send the output.

**-h** does nothing and is accepted for compatibility only.

**-l** disables CR/LF translation. Normally, files are converted to DOS/Windows-style line endings (CR+LF) during the spooling process. Some drivers appear to require this translation, while most don't seem to care. Including this option on the `lpr` command line disables any such translations.

**-P *device***  
an alias for **-d**.

## DEVICES

A device name may be a UNC path (`\\server_name\printer_name`), a reserved DOS device name (e.g., `prn`, `lpt1`), or a local port name that is mapped to a printer share. Note that forward slashes may be used in a UNC path also (e.g., `//server_name/printer_name`).

## ENVIRONMENT

A default device name may be specified in the **PRINTER** environment variable. Specifying a device via a **-d** or **-P** will override the environment variable setting.

## NOTES

Make sure that the default paper size setting is correct for the program that is formatting the page. For example, for `enscript`, make sure the **DefaultMedia** setting is correct in `/etc/enscript.cfg`. If this setting is incorrect, it is possible that no output at all will be produced by the printer. This is **not** an `lpr` issue.

## AUTHORS

Written by Rick Rankin.

## MKSHORTCUT

## NAME

mkshortcut – create a Windows shortcut

## SYNOPSIS

**mkshortcut** [**-a** *ARGS*] [**-d** *DESC*] [**-i** *ICONFILE* [**-j** *INT*] ] [**-n** *NAME*] [**-s** *norm|min|max*] [**-w** *PATH*] [**-A**] [**-D|-P**] *TARGET*

## OPTIONS

**-a, --arguments=ARGS**

Arguments to use (see example below).

**-d, --desc="DESC"**

Text for description/tooltip (defaults to POSIX path of *TARGET*). Note that "*DESC*" can contain spaces, but in that case must be enclosed in quotes.

**-h, --help**

Output usage information (to stdout) and exit.

**-i, --icon=ICONFILE**

Specify *ICONFILE* containing the icon to use for the shortcut; defaults to **TARGET**. *ICONFILE* must be a full filename, including an extension if applicable.

**-j, --iconoffset=NUM**

Requires **-i**. Use *NUM* icon in *ICONFILE*, offset from 0. Defaults to 0.

**-n, --name="NAME"**

Name to use for the shortcut file. Note that "*NAME*" can contain spaces, but in that case must be enclosed in quotes. The Windows extension **.lnk** is automatically appended to "*NAME*" if not present.

**-s, --show=norm|min|max**

For norm, min, and max the new window will be normal, minimized, and maximized, respectively. Note that if you use the properties dialog to inspect properties of shortcuts for which you request minimized windows the dialog may indicate that normal windows will be displayed. Fortunately, that indicator is often wrong.

**-w, --workingdir="PATH"**

*PATH* to use for the working directory (defaults to directory path of *TARGET*).

**-v, --version**

Output version information (to stdout) and exit.

**-A, --allusers**

Requires either **-D** or **-P**. Instead of using the current user's "*Desktop*" or "*Start Menu/Programs*" folders, use the "*All Users*" version. Has no effect on Win95 without multiple users.

**-D, --desktop**

Instead of creating the shortcut relative to the current directory, create it relative to the Windows "*Desktop*" directory. The **-A** option can also be used to use the "*All Users/Desktop*" directory instead.

**-P, --smprograms**

Instead of creating the shortcut relative to the current directory, create it relative to the Windows *"Start Menu/Programs"* directory. The **-A** option can also be used to use the *"All Users/Start Menu/Programs"* directory instead.

**NOTES**

All filename arguments must be in unix (POSIX) format, not in Windows (C:\) format. If **mkshortcut** encounters a syntax error, it will return an exit value of 1 and output usage information to stderr.

If you don't need any of **mkshortcut**'s options and just want a simple link to a file or directory, you might want to just use a symbolic link with **ln**.

**EXAMPLES**

Create a shortcut to the Cygwin website in the *"Start Menu/Programs"* directory:

```
$ mkshortcut -P http://www.cygwin.com
```

Create a shortcut to **rxvt** on the *"Desktop"* that looks like *"Internet Explorer"* but really starts up an interactive **bash** shell:

```
$ mkshortcut -a '-rv -fn "FixedSys" -e /bin/bash --login -i' \  
-i /c/WINNT/system32/SHELL32.DLL -j 106 -n "Internet Explorer" \  
-D /bin/rxvt
```

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**SEE ALSO**

**ln**(1)

## READSHORTCUT

**NAME**

readshortcut – read data from a windows shortcut (.lnk) file

**SYNOPSIS**

**readshortcut** [OPTION]\* **SHORTCUT**

**DESCRIPTION**

**readshortcut** is a command-line tool for reading Windows shortcut files (also known as OLE links). The most practical use is to resolve the target that a shortcut points to. It can be easily run from a script or batch file for non-interactive use.

**OPTIONS**

**-h, --help**

Output detailed usage information and exit.

**--usage**

Output basic usage information and exit.

**-v, --version**

Display the program version and exit.

**--license**

Display the license agreement and exit.

**-f, --fields**

Show field names (Target, Working Directory, Arguments, Show Command, Icon Library, Icon Library Offset, Description).

**-u, --unix**

Use Unix path format for display (default).

**-w, --windows**

Use Windows path format for display.

**-t, --target**

Display shortcut target (default).

**-g, --working**

Display shortcut working directory.

**-r, --args**

Display shortcut arguments

**-s, --showcmd**

Display shortcut "show" command value (Normal, Minimized, or Maximized).

**-i, --icon**

Display icon library location.

**-j, --offset**

Display icon library offset.

**-d, --desc**

Display shortcut description.

**-a, --all**

Display all information.

## NOTES

The filename (shortcut) argument may be unix (POSIX) format or Windows (C:\) format.

Information extracted from the shortcut is always displayed in the following order: Target, Working Directory, Arguments, Show Command, Icon Library, Icon Library Offset, Description. Each element appears on a separate line.

## BUGS

There may be problems if the SHORTCUT argument is longer than 256 characters

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## SEE ALSO

**mkshortcut(1)** **readlink(1)**