

NAME

`netcp` -- remote copy of files through the net

SYNOPSIS

`netcp [-l login] [-p password] [-f] [-n] [-q] fromfile tofile`

DESCRIPTION

Netcp copies files between machines and is similar to *cp*(1). At least one of *fromfile* and *tofile* must be remote. The `-l`, `-p`, `-f`, `-q`, and `-n` behave exactly as in *net*(1).

Fromfile and *tofile* follow these conventions:

1. A simple filename is assumed to be local and from the current directory.
2. A filename preceded by a machine designator (see below) is a reference to a file on the specified remote machine. If a full pathname is not given, it is assumed to be from the login directory.

Examples:

<code>grades.p</code>	file in the current directory on local machine
<code>C:junk</code>	file in your login directory on C
<code>/usr/lib/pq</code>	file on local machine
<code>C:comp/c2.c</code>	file in a subdirectory on C machine

When files are being "fetched", that is, the *fromfile* is remote and the *tofile* is local, the *tofile* is created zero-length mode 600. For security reasons, when the "fetched" file's contents arrive at the local machine, the file must still be zero-length and mode 0600. No confirmation is sent to the user that the file has been "fetched"; a non-zero file length indicates completion.

Netcp executes the *net*(1) command.

SEE ALSO

net(1), *netrm*(1), *netq*(1), *netlog*(1), *netlpr*(1), *netmail*(1), *netlogin*(1), *cp*(1), *mail*(1)

AUTHOR

Eric Schmidt

BUGS

The second filename may not be defaulted to a directory name as in *cp*(1), it must be given explicitly.

The file mode may or may not be set correctly.

