



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'wall.1' command

\$ man wall.1

WALL(1) User Commands WALL(1)

NAME

wall - write a message to all users

SYNOPSIS

wall [-n] [-t timeout] [-g group] [message | file]

DESCRIPTION

wall displays a message, or the contents of a file, or otherwise its standard input, on the terminals of all currently logged in users. The command will wrap lines that are longer than 79 characters. Short lines are whitespace padded to have 79 characters. The command will always put a carriage return and new line at the end of each line.

Only the superuser can write on the terminals of users who have chosen to deny messages or are using a program which automatically denies messages.

Reading from a file is refused when the invoker is not superuser and the program is set-user-ID or set-group-ID.

OPTIONS

-n, --nobanner

Suppress the banner.

-t, --timeout timeout

Abandon the write attempt to the terminals after timeout seconds.

This timeout must be a positive integer. The default value is 300 seconds, which is a legacy from the time when people ran terminals

over modem lines.

`-g, --group group`

Limit printing message to members of group defined as a group argument. The argument can be group name or GID.

`-V, --version`

Display version information and exit.

`-h, --help`

Display help text and exit.

NOTES

Some sessions, such as `wdm(1x)`, that have in the beginning of `utmp(5)` `ut_type` data a ':' character will not get the message from wall. This is done to avoid write errors.

HISTORY

A wall command appeared in Version 7 AT&T UNIX.

SEE ALSO

`mesg(1)`, `talk(1)`, `write(1)`, `shutdown(8)`

REPORTING BUGS

For bug reports, use the issue tracker at <https://github.com/karelzak/util-linux/issues>.

AVAILABILITY

The wall command is part of the `util-linux` package which can be downloaded from Linux Kernel Archive [<https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>](https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/).

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