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Preface

Simplified Chinese Solaris System Administrator’s Guide provides system administration information specific to Simplified Chinese Solaris™ operation in the Common Desktop Environment (CDE) and the OpenWindows™ environment. This guide also includes some additional information that advanced users and developers can use to access and control the features of the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment.

Who Should Use This Book

You should read this guide if:

- You need specific instructions on how to set up features for users.
- You are a system administrator who has not used the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment, CDE, or the OpenWindows 3.x environment before.
- You are a developer who needs information on accessing and controlling the Simplified Chinese features of the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment.
- You are an advanced user who wants to use or customize the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment.
- You want information on a variety of details internal to the operation of the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment.

You should already be familiar with Sun’s standard product documentation and the documentation of the window system that you are using, either CDE or OpenWindows. This guide adds only Simplified Chinese features.
Before You Read This Book

Before you read this book, please review the product overview and any last-minute changes that arrived too late to be included in this document:

- Simplified Chinese Solaris Release Overview

Make sure to install your system properly as described in the document appropriate to your hardware platform:

- Solaris Advanced Installation Guide
- Solaris 8 (SPARC Platform Edition) Information Library
- Solaris 8 (Intel Platform Edition) Information Library

Each chapter of this manual addresses a different aspect of administration of the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment. Some chapters give step-by-step instructions for using or customizing product features.

Chapter 1 introduces the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment, including CDE and the locales included in the product.

Chapter 2 describes advanced ways to use Simplified Chinese window system features.

Chapter 3 describes the set up for printers that can print Simplified Chinese output and the use of PostScript™ printers.

Chapter 4 covers setting terminals to use the proper protocols for the input and display of Simplified Chinese characters.

Appendix A describes administration tasks relating to modifications made to the OpenWindows 3.x environment to localize it for Simplified Chinese and types of mail transmission and storage available.

Related Books

The following books are related to the topic of this book and may prove helpful for further reading.

For information on how to use the window system and associated applications:
What Typographic Changes Mean

The following table describes the typographic changes used in this book.

TABLE P–1 Typographic Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typeface or Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output</td>
<td>Edit your .login file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use ls -a to list all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>machine_name% You have mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output</td>
<td>machine_name% su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Password:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value</td>
<td>To delete a file, type rm filename.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>Book titles, new words or terms, or words to be emphasized</td>
<td>Read Chapter 6 in User’s Guide. These are called class options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You must be root to do this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows the default system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, and Korn shell.
### TABLE P-2 Shell Prompts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shell</th>
<th>Prompt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C shell prompt</td>
<td>machine_name%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C shell superuser prompt</td>
<td>machine_name#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne shell and Korn shell prompt</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser prompt</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Starting the Simplified Chinese Solaris Software

The Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment must be specially set up for using Simplified Chinese text facilities. This chapter describes the steps required to set up an environment for running the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment.

The Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment provides two window environments: the Common Desktop Environment (CDE) and OpenWindows. CDE is a fully internationalized environment; it does not require most of the administration tasks that OpenWindows requires to handle Simplified Chinese. For information on starting OpenWindows, see Appendix A. The Simplified Chinese Solaris product includes the following locales:

- **c**—ASCII English environment
- **zh**—Simplified Chinese environment in extended UNIX code (EUC)
- **zh.GBK**—Simplified Chinese environment in GBK, an extension of GB2312-80 (that is Guo Biao Kuo in Chinese PinYin, which supports all CJK characters that are in Unicode 2.1).
- **zh_CN.EUC**—Symbolic link to zh locale.
- **zh_CN.GBK**—Symbolic link to zh.GBK locale.
- **zh.UTF-8**—Simplified Chinese environment in Unicode 3.0.
- **zh_CN.UTF-8**—Symbolic link to zh_CN.UTF-8.
Note – The zh_CN.EUC, zh_TW.GBK, zh_CN.GBK, zh.UTF-8 and zh_CN.UTF-8 locales support CDE but do not support the OpenWindows environment.

Installing the Simplified Chinese Solaris Software

Make sure the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment is installed as directed in the documents appropriate to your hardware platform:

- Solaris Advanced Installation Guide
- Solaris 8 (SPARC Platform Edition) Information Library
- Solaris 8 (Intel Platform Edition) Information Library

Applications Defaults Files

The Simplified Chinese CDE includes the following directories for applications defaults, including one for system-wide defaults and two specific to locale features:

- The /usr/dt/app-defaults/C directory stores system wide application defaults. These values are for the C locale.
- The /usr/dt/app-defaults/zh directory stores application defaults that are specific to that locale.
- The /usr/dt/app-defaults/zh.GBK directory stores application defaults that are specific to that locale.
- The /usr/dt/app-defaults/zh.UTF-8 directory stores application defaults that are specific to that locale.
- The $OPENWINHOME/lib/locale/zh/app-defaults/Htt file has all htt resource default values that depend on that locale.
System Environment

Users can change their locale settings with shell environment variables. Each category names an existing locale. The `setlocale()` function directly sets or queries the setting of these categories. Internationalized functions use these settings to access the appropriate tables for the desired locale.

Environment variables can indirectly set the categories: when `setlocale()` sets the categories to the default setting for that site, it uses the setting of each environment variable to set the associated categories. The `setlocale()` function does not change the settings of environment variables, it only reads their settings.

Changing the Default Locale

You can change the default locale system-wide with the following procedure.

1. **Edit the `/etc/default/init` file by adding or changing the line.**
   Substitute `C`, `zh`, `zh.GBK` or `zh.UTF-8` for `locale`.
   ```
   LANG=locale
   ```

2. **Have all users exit CDE.**

3. **Type the following commands:**
   ```
   % su
   # /usr/dt/bin/dtconfig -kill
   ```

4. **Type the following commands:**
   ```
   % su
   # reboot
   ```
Locale and Category Terminology

The terms locale and category relate to each other as follows:

- A **locale** includes specification of a language, territory, code set, and other features. The Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment includes the following locales:
  - c—For the ASCII English environment, the locale must be set to c.
  - zh—For the Simplified Chinese environment in EUC, the locale must be set to zh.
  - zh.GBK—For the Simplified Chinese environment in GBK, the locale must be set to zh.GBK.
  - zh.UTF-8—For the Simplified Chinese environment in Unicode, the locale must be set to zh.UTF-8.
- A **category** is a set of features that comprise a locale. For example, character displays or time/date representations, whose behavior depends on the locale. Simplified Chinese Solaris categories include the following:
  - LC_CTYPE sets the character-type for classification and conversion.
  - LC_TIME sets the locale for representation of date and time.
  - LC_NUMERIC sets the number representation locale (used also for I/O).
  - LC_MONETARY sets the currency representation locale.
  - LC_MESSAGES sets the language locale for messages to users.
  - LC_COLLATE sets the locale-dependent collation of strings.

The environmental variable LC_ALL explicitly sets the same locale for all categories; it has the highest priority. If categories or LC_ALL are not set, the LANG environmental variable will determine the category setting.

Keybinding for the **htc** Input Server

In reference to the Simplified Chinese window system input server, the keybinding process links certain keys on the keyboard with certain actions by an application. You can keybind a complex action by an application, for example closing its open windows, to a single key or sequence of keys like CTRL-H or Esc w c.
All input conversion mode Control-key commands associated with non-ASCII input conversion are set in /usr/lib/mle/zh/data/keybind.dat. The default commands are listed in the table at the end of Chapter 4, “Entering Simplified Chinese Input,” in Simplified Chinese Solaris User’s Guide.

Customizing Keybinding Control Keys

In the zh locale only, keybindings can be changed by changing the names of the keys in this file and then restarting the htt input server. You can make and use your own customized keybind.dat file as follows:

1. Make a customized copy named keybind.dat in another directory.
2. Set the environment variable MLE_PATH to the path name of the directory containing this customized file.
3. Start the input server.

The directory set in MLE_PATH is then searched for a keybind.dat file and the commands in that file are set for the user. If MLE_PATH is not set or does not contain a usable keybind.dat file, /usr/lib/mle/zh/data/keybind.dat is used.

To change the keybindings, edit the keybinding file to replace default keys with new keys. Key combinations and ON/OFF toggling also can be used.

Interfacing With the Simplified Chinese Solaris Localization Facility

At the C shell level, each environment variable can be set to locale (C for ASCII, zh for Simplified Chinese in EUC, zh.GBK for Simplified Chinese in GBK or zh.UTF-8 for Simplified Chinese in Unicode) by a shell command as follows:

C shell users can enter a shell command as follows:

```bash
system% setenv LC_TIME locale
```

Bourne shell (sh) users can use set or export:

```bash
$ set -a LC_TIME
$ LC_TIME=locale
```

or
Making zh or zh.GBK the locale allows the user's environment to display time in Simplified Chinese format and text. A user can define a mix of locales for the working environment. For example, characters can be typed and converted in Simplified Chinese, time can be displayed in French format, and messages can appear in English.

Many users work in a single cultural environment. The LC_ALL and LANG environment variables set the system default for all categories. For example, these C shell commands set the system default for all categories to locale.

```
setenv LC_ALL locale
setenv LANG locale
```

System administrators or users can set the default and the `setenv` syntax can be used in programming.

This setting is put into effect the next time a `setlocale()` function call in an application program line sets a category to the default setting:

```
setlocale(LC_XXX "")
```
The Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment supports printing Simplified Chinese output through the following types of printing facilities:

- Line printer containing built-in Simplified Chinese fonts
- PostScript-based printer containing built-in scalable fonts
- Any PostScript-based printer for bitmap printing

The system administrator installs printer(s) as described in the printer product documentation. Then users can print Simplified Chinese text using procedures described in this chapter.

Follow the printer documentation for physically connecting the printer. Then use the following instructions.

### Line Printer Support

For the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment to run a line printer, the printer must recognize EUC.

### Simplified Chinese Solaris Code Filters

A printer that does not support EUC needs filters that convert EUC files for printing. For example, the following command sequence tells LP, the print service, that printer lp1 accepts only GB format files. This command line also installs printer lp1 on port ttya. The lpadmin(1) man page explains this command more fully.

```
# lpadmin -p lp1 -v /dev/ttya -I GB
# accept lp1
```
An \textit{lpfilter} command line like the following can be used in the process of printing files whose format is not supported by the printer:

\begin{verbatim}
# lpfilter -f filter-name -F pathname
\end{verbatim}

The above command tells LP that a converter called \textit{filter-name} (for example \textit{euctogb}) is available through the filter description file named \textit{pathname}. The content of \textit{pathname} can be as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
Input types: simple
Output types: GB
Command: euctogb
\end{verbatim}

The above filter takes default type file input and converts it to GB format by using \textit{euctogb}.

To print an EUC file, use the command in the following example:

\begin{verbatim}
system% lp EUC-filename
\end{verbatim}

To print a GB format file, use the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
system% lp -T GB GB-filename
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Laser Printer Support}

To print Simplified Chinese characters using a PostScript-based printer, a Simplified Chinese Solaris software application must have the Simplified Chinese Solaris \textit{xetops} utility.

\textbf{Using the \textit{xetops} Utility}

The \textit{xetops} utility produces a bitmapped graphics printed image.

The Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment includes the \textit{xetops} utility so any system can print Simplified Chinese on a PostScript printer.


A typical command line for printing a file named \textit{filename} containing Simplified Chinese characters with or without ASCII/English characters, would be as follows:
system\ $\texttt{pr \ filename} \ | \ \texttt{xetops} \ | \ \texttt{lp}$

Make \textit{filename} the name of the file to print. This file can contain ASCII/English characters as well as Simplified Chinese.
TTY Environment and Support

This chapter assumes you are familiar with:

- How the Solaris operating environment communicates with external devices using STREAMS and ioctl.
- How different terminal types are supported by termcap and terminfo.

Refer to the termio(7) man pages for background information on STREAMS and TTY drivers.

Terminal Support

The Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment supports Chinese terminals (EUC-GB). The terminals should have built-in Simplified Chinese fonts and input methods.

Installing a Terminal

If you have not added a terminal to your system before, first try installing a terminal in ASCII mode only. For more information, see System Administration Guide.
Serial Port Interface for Adding Terminals

Serial Ports is available from the Admintool menu to configure serial ports for terminals. Serial Ports provides the easiest method of installing a terminal. Serial Ports is invoked by admintool. For more information on admintool, see System Administration Guide.

Accessing Serial Ports

Using Serial Ports Menus

A Chinese terminal is installed as you would install an ASCII terminal.

Using the Command Line Interface to Add Terminals

The following procedure is required to set up a terminal on ttya port via the command line:

1. **Determine the port monitor version number.**
   The port monitor version number will display.
   ```
   # ttyadm -V
   ```

2. **Enter the following commands, substituting the port monitor version number for ver.**
   (For more information on sacadm (1M) and pmadm (1M), see their man pages.)
   ```
   # pmadm -r -p zsmon -s ttya
   # sacadm -a -p zsmon -t ttymon -c /usr/lib/saf/ttymon -v ver
   ```

3. **Use the pmadm command that matches your terminal type to add a login service:**
   For EUC terminals, use the following command:
   ```
   # pmadm -a -p zsmon -s ttya -i root -fu -v ver -m "'ttyadm -S y -T terminal_type -d /dev/ttya -l 9600 -m ldterm,ttcompat -s /usr/bin/login'"
   ```

4. **Turn on the terminal.**
   Follow the documentation that accompanies the terminal.

5. **Log in the terminal.**
6. Check the correctness of the installation:

```bash
# setenv LANG locale
# /bin/stty cs8 -istrip defeucw
```

**Note** – These values show that the operating system is set to communicate with the
terminal in “8-bit no-parity” mode. Make sure the terminal is set up in “8-bit
no-parity” mode. Refer to the terminal’s setup manual for the proper way to set
terminal options.

---

**Setting a User’s TTY**

To verify that your TTY is properly set up:

1. **Type the `/bin/stty` command with the `-a` option:**

   ```bash
   system% /bin/stty -a
   ``

2. **If the values from above (cs8, -istrip) are not listed, then use the following
   command to set them:**

   ```bash
   system% /bin/stty cs8 -istrip defeucw
   ``

   This is the last step in setting up a terminal.
OpenWindows Information

This appendix describes how to administer the Simplified Chinese OpenWindows environment.

Starting OpenWindows

This section describes the steps required to set up the Simplified Chinese environment and to start Simplified Chinese Solaris operation.

Setting .cshrc for the Required Environment

Each user’s environment variables and ~/.cshrc (in other words, $HOME/.cshrc) file command lines must be set as described in this section to use Simplified Chinese text. You must make sure the following three .cshrc file features (and consequently the users’ C shells) are set correctly before any user starts up the Simplified Chinese OpenWindows environment.

The following three conditions are prerequisites to using Simplified Chinese:

- OPENWINHOME shell variable set to the path to /usr/openwin
- LANG shell-environment language-locale variable set for Simplified Chinese
- TTY mode set appropriately for Simplified Chinese character codes

To set these features, make sure each user’s .cshrc file includes the following lines:

```bash
setenv LANG zh
setenv OPENWINHOME /usr/openwin
```
set path=( /usr/SUNWale/bin $OPENWINHOME/bin $path )

... 

if ($?USER != 0 && $?prompt != 0) then
   /bin/stty cs8 -istrip defeucw
endif

Only /bin/stty can set the required features. Do not use /usr/ucb/stty because it does not set all required features.

Also, make sure each .cshrc file puts $OPENWINHOME/bin in the user’s path before any other OpenWindows file. One way to ensure this is to put the following line in after other path assignments:

set path=( /usr/SUNWale/bin $OPENWINHOME/bin $path )

**htt Input Server and openwin-init Files**

The htt input server must be running before any application that uses Simplified Chinese input can run. It is started at OpenWindows startup from each user’s home directory .openwin-init file. This file must contain the line:

```
toolwait $OPENWINHOME/bin/htt
```

This line must be ahead of the lines that start Simplified Chinese Solaris applications because they depend on the htt input server for Simplified Chinese operation. If .openwin-init is missing from the home directory, htt is started from the $OPENWINHOME/lib/locale/zh/openwin-init file distributed with the Simplified Chinese Solaris operating environment. The `htt(1)` man page explains more about the operation of htt.

**Setting the .OWdefaults File**

The .OWdefaults file in the user’s home directory specifies the language used for several Solaris features: display language, numbers, time/date, messages, and other basic Simplified Chinese OpenWindows properties. Some other entries in .OWdefaults affect the behavior and appearance of the user’s OpenWindows user interface.

Each user’s .OWdefaults file should contain the following five lines before running the Simplified Chinese OpenWindows environment. So add these five lines at the end of users’ existing .OWdefaults files. (Refer to the “Using Localization on the Workspace Properties Worksheet” section in *Simplified Chinese Solaris User’s Guide.*)
OpenWindows.BasicLocale: zh
OpenWindows.DisplayLang: zh
OpenWindows.InputLang: zh
OpenWindows.TimeFormat: zh
OpenWindows.NumericFormat: zh

These fields can be set to zh, for Simplified Chinese, or C, for English/ASCII operation. These five Simplified Chinese OpenWindows variables have the following properties:

**TABLE A-1 Properties Set in .OWdefaults File**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BasicLocale</td>
<td>Specifies the country (locale) of the user interface. With the basic locale set, a user can set other specific settings, such as input language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisplayLang</td>
<td>Specifies the language for labels, messages, menu items, help text, and other displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InputLang</td>
<td>Specifies the language used for keyboard input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeFormat</td>
<td>Specifies the representation format of the time and date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumericFormat</td>
<td>Specifies the character system for number input/display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These five fields can be added to an .OWdefaults file by using the localization category (Locale) in the Workspace Properties worksheet as described in the “Using Localization on the Workspace Properties Worksheet” section in Simplified Chinese Solaris User’s Guide.

**.xinitrc File**

If you want to maintain your own .xinitrc, update it according to $OPENWINHOME/lib/Xinitrc.

**Applications Defaults Files**

Two directories for applications defaults are part of the Simplified Chinese OpenWindows environment. One is for system-wide defaults, and one is specific to locale features:
The $OPENWINHOME/lib/app-defaults/C directory stores system wide application defaults. These values are for the C locale.

The $OPENWINHOME/lib/locale/zh/app-defaults directory stores application defaults that are specific to the zh locale.

The $OPENWINHOME/lib/locale/zh/app-defaults/Htt file has all htt resource default values that depend on the locale.

The $OPENWINHOME/lib/locale/zh/app-defaults/Olwm file lists all olwm window manager resources default values that depend on the locale. Such resource file names have the locale name suffixed to the resource name, for example ButtonFont.zh. When a resource named with the locale suffix is lacking, the resource named without the suffix is used.

---

**Customizing Mail Transmission and Storage**

As you compose a mail message on the keyboard, the Simplified Chinese Solaris Mail Tool sends the characters in EUC (8-bit) format to the workstation. But for transmitting the message across the network, receiving, and storing received messages, the tool has several standard transmission formats available.

**Mail Transmission Formats**

The initial default setting for mail transmission is the commonly used (7-bit) ISO 2022 encoding standard. This is the same as having the following command line in a user’s .mailrc file:

```
set encoding=zh.iso2022-7
```

However, Mail Tool can instead transmit via EUC format as directed by the following command line in a user’s ~/.mailrc file:

```
set encoding=zh.euc
```

To set Mail Tool to use one of these transmission formats, perform the following steps:

1. **Put the encoding=zh.format command line in your .mailrc file.**

2. **Follow the directions in the following section “Making .mailrc Changes Take Effect.”**
Mail Reception and Storage Formats

The Simplified Chinese Solaris Mail Tool stores incoming mail in the /var/mail directory in whatever format the mail arrives in.

Then, as Mail Tool reads the messages from the spool file and sends them to the screen display, it converts the text from the original ISO 2022 to EUC format, for display on the screen.

When you then direct Mail Tool to save a message, its initial default setting is to save the message in EUC format, regardless of the format originally received. This initial default setting is the same as having the following command line in the user’s .mailrc file:

```bash
set folderconv
```

To have mail stored in its originally received format (ISO2022-7 or other formats) and not converted, use a command line, such as the following, in the user’s .mailrc file:

```bash
set nofolderconv
```

The following section explains how to make such command lines take effect.

Making .mailrc Changes Take Effect

Whenever Mail Tool is started up from the Workspace Programs menu, or a mailx session is started at a system prompt, the mail utility uses the settings in ~/.mailrc. After a Mail Tool or session is running it ignores changes in the .mailrc file. So changes to .mailrc affect only Mail Tool or mail sessions that are started after the changes are saved.

However, changes made to .mailrc after a mailx session has been started can be put into effect in that existing mailx session using the source .mailrc command issued inside the session, as follows:

```bash
system% mailx
( Ongoing mailx session during which .mailrc is changed,
for example from another Shell Tool window. ) &
source .mailrc
( Continuing mailx session during which new .mailrc settings are in effect. ) & q
system%
```

In the above example, the user types q to quit the mailx program.
Report of Incoming Mail

comsat is the server process that listens for reports of incoming mail and notifies
users, who have requested notification, when mail arrives. To be able to display
Simplified Chinese for this notification, the following steps should be taken:

The file /etc/inet/inetd.conf has a line:
comsat dgram udp wait root /usr/sbin/incomsat in.comsat

This line should be manually edited by superuser (root) or changed by running
install_comsat.

comsat dgram udp wait root /usr/SUNWale/sbin/in.comsat in.comsat -l zh
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