Solaris 8 User Supplement
Contents

Preface 5

1. What’s New at a Glance 9

2. Removable Media 11
   Using Removable Media Manager 11
     Starting Removable Media Manager 11
     Supported Media Classes 12
     Viewing Additional Information About a Device 12
     ▼ To Change the Viewing Option 12
     Properties 13
     ▼ To View the Properties of a Device 13
   Formatting and Slicing Devices 14
     ▼ To Format a Device 14
   Creating Solaris Slices 15
     ▼ To Use AutoSlice 15
     ▼ To Use Slice Details 15
   Protecting a Device 16
     ▼ To View a Device’s Protection 16
     ▼ To Disable Protection 16
     ▼ To Enable Write Protection Without a Password 17
3. Managing Windows 19

Graphical Workspace Manager 19

Window List 22
Preface

The Solaris 8 User Supplement describes new or changed functionality in Solaris™ Update releases. The information here supplements or supersedes information in the previous releases of Solaris 8 documentation sets. Solaris documentation is available on the Solaris 8 Documentation CD included in this release.

Note - The Solaris operating environment runs on two types of hardware, or platforms - SPARC™ and IA (Intel Architecture). The Solaris operating environment also runs on both 64-bit and 32-bit address spaces. The information in this document pertains to both platforms and address spaces unless called out in a special chapter, section, note, bullet, figure, table, example, or code example.

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

<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. Use ls -a to list all files. 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. 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shell</th>
<th>Prompt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C shell prompt</td>
<td><code>machine_name%</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C shell superuser prompt</td>
<td><code>machine_name#</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne shell and Korn shell prompt</td>
<td><code>#$</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser prompt</td>
<td><code>#</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What’s New at a Glance

This chapter highlights new features added to the Solaris 8 operating environment for the Update release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Description</th>
<th>First Released in . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Removable Media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removable Media Manager centralizes access to removable devices in one window. Users can format, query properties, view directory structures, and where applicable, protect and slice media.</td>
<td>6/00 and updated 10/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphical Workspace Manager provides a graphical representation of all workspaces, the ability to navigate across different workspaces with the press of a button, and the ability to drag and drop applications across different workspaces.</td>
<td>6/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window List GUI provides a list of all current running GUI applications. The Window List GUI enables the user, with the click of a mouse button, to locate any GUI application, even those in workspaces other than the current workspace. It also provides the ability to perform window actions on a selected group of applications.</td>
<td>6/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star Standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X11R6.4 standards have been enhanced with Frame Buffer Power Management (FBPM), an extension to the Display Power Management System (DPMS). This enhancement is added to fulfill the U.S. government’s Energy Star program requirements and only works on Energy Star compliant hardware.</td>
<td>6/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Description</td>
<td>First Released in . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This release includes an Early Access (EA) directory with EA software. For more information, see the Readme on the Solaris Software CD 2 of 2. 6/00
Removable Media

Using Removable Media Manager

This functionality was updated in the Solaris 8 6/00 and updated again in the 10/00 software release.

Use Removable Media Manager to format, protect, and view data on removable media devices such as diskettes, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, Iomega Zip, and Iomega Jaz devices.

Starting Removable Media Manager

To open the Removable Media Manager:

- In File Manager, choose Removable Media Manager from the File menu.
- From the Front Panel, click the Removable Media Manager icon in the Files subpanel.
- From the Workspace menu, choose Removable Media Manager in the Folders menu.

When Removable Media Manager starts, it displays all media currently loaded into the drives. The different forms of devices are represented by icons and is unlimited. For example, if a machine has three drives loaded with diskettes, three diskette icons are displayed. The icon view updates each time a device is inserted or ejected. Each class of media is represented by a different icon.

You can select one or more devices and perform operations on them. A device is displayed with a nickname (cdrom0), an optional volume name (ssa_2_1_sparc), and an optional partition or slice number (s1).
**Note** - In order to have the Removable Media Manager recognize a diskette, you must choose Open Floppy from one of the following:

- File subpanel of the Front Panel
- File menu of the File Manager
- Folders menu of the Workspace Menu

**Supported Media Classes**

Removable Media Manager supports the following devices:

- Diskette
- CD-ROM
- DVD-ROM
- Iomega Zip drive
- Iomega Jaz drive
- Rmdisk (generic call includes Syquest devices)

**Viewing Additional Information About a Device**

To display additional information about a device, you must change the viewing option.

▼ **To Change the Viewing Option**

1. In the Removable Media Manager window, click a device icon.

2. From the View menu, choose Set View Options.

3. In the Representation section, select By Name, date, size....

4. Click Apply to view the effect of the selection.

5. Click OK.
Note - If the device has no name, it is shown as ..unnamed.

In verbose mode, Removable Media Manager shows the following for each media object:

- Volume name
- Media nickname or alias
- Media partition or slice number
- Total storage capacity
- Mount point UNIX® permissions
- Mount point owner name
- Mount point group name
- Mount point path
- Mount point date

Properties
The Properties dialog box displays the properties and capacity capabilities of a device. You can display two property categories using the Properties dialog box:

- Information – Shows the alias, product ID, write protect, and password protection status. Also displayed are the file system, mount point, and total capacity.
- Floating Capacities – Shows the used and available capacities for a device.

▼ To View the Properties of a Device

1. In the Removable Media Manager window, click a device icon.
2. From the Selected menu, choose Properties.
3. Click Close.

Note - To view properties using the command line, type:

```
% sdtmedia_prop -u k /vol/dev/rdsk/...
```

where $k$ is b, k, m, or g to show capacities in bytes, kilobytes, megabytes, or gigabytes.
Formatting and Slicing Devices

You can format, name, and create file systems in a single operation on all types of removable devices using the format option in the Removable Media Manager window.

When the formatting process begins, two separate actions are launched. The first is a low-level format of the device, which utilizes a status bar to update you on the percentage completed. When the format is complete, the second action is launched, which applies the file system and optional name and slices to the device.

▼ To Format a Device

Formatting is done on all re-writable devices, including diskettes, Iomega Zip, and Iomega Jaz drives.

1. Click on a device icon.

2. In the Removable Media Manager window, choose Format from the Selected menu.
   The Media Format window appears with appropriate selections.

3. Select either Quick Format or Long Format.

4. Choose a type from the File System Type menu.

5. (Optional) Under Volume Label, type a name for the formatted device.
   If no name is specified, the device is not named. If the device has already been formatted and has a volume name, the volume name is not shown.
   If UFS was selected as the file system, the Solaris Slice Editor button appears in the dialog box.

6. Click Format.
   “Long Format” ignores password protection on the device. If the media is read-write protected, you are prompted for the password. “Long Format” is the default value for previously sliced media, write-protected media, or write-protected with password media.
Note - To format, name, and create file systems on all types of removable devices using the command line, type:

```
%sdttmedia_format -d volume_device_name
```

Creating Solaris Slices

Use the Media Slice Editor to create Solaris slices on a device. You can only create slices in a UFS file system. If you select a PCFS or UDFS file system, you will not have the option of creating Solaris slices.

After slices are created, you can use the Media Slice Editor to write UFS or UDFS file systems onto the slices. Where possible, the Media Slice Editor checks the slice values supplied by the user as well as the overall integrity of the slice information. For example, the editor reports errors for overlapping slices.

You can create slices by using AutoSlice or entering slice values into the Slice Details section manually.

▼ To Use AutoSlice

1. In the Media Format window, click Solaris Slice Editor.
2. In the Slice Editor window, click AutoSlice.
3. Use the spin box to increase or decrease the number of slices to be created in the Number of slices numerical text field.
4. Click OK in the AutoSlice window.
5. Click OK in the Slice Editor window.
6. Click Format in the Media Format window.

▼ To Use Slice Details

1. Select B, K, M, or C for the slice unit in byte, kilobyte, megabyte, or cylinder.
2. Enter the slice size in the Size field.
3. Click New.

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for each new slice. The slice number and size appears in the left side of the window.

5. Click OK in the Slice Editor window.

6. Click Format in the Media Format window.

Protecting a Device

Device protection enables you to view the software protection for a selected device and to either write protect, read-write protect, or disable protection. The device protection options are:

- Disable protection
- Write protect without password
- Write protect with password
- Read-write protect with password

▼ To View a Device’s Protection

1. In the Removable Media Manager window, click a device icon.

2. From the Selected menu, choose Properties.

▼ To Disable Protection

This option allows the user to disable software protection if the device has been previously write or read-write protected.

1. In the Removable Media Manager window, click the device icon.

2. From the Selected menu, choose Disable Protection.

3. If the media has been write or read-write protected with a password, type the password into the Password dialog box.

4. Click Apply.
Note - To disable protection using the command line, type:

```
% sdtmedia_prot -d /vol/dev/rdsk/...
```

If the device is password protected, you are prompted for the password.

▼ To Enable Write Protection Without a Password

This option allows the user to enable software protection without password protection.

1. In the Removable Media Manager window, click the device icon.
2. From the Selected menu, choose Write Protect.

▼ To Enable Write Protection With a Password

This option allows the user to enable software protection with password protection.

1. In the Removable Media Manager window, click the device icon.
2. From the Selected menu, choose Read-Write Protect.
3. Click Write Protect with Password.
4. Click OK.
5. Type the password in the Enter Password field.
6. Type the password in the Verify Password field.
7. Click Apply.

▼ To Read-Write Protect With a Password

1. In the Removable Media Manager window, click the drive icon.
2. From the Selected menu, choose Read-Write Protect.

3. Click Read-Write Protect With Password.

4. Click OK.

5. Type the password in the Enter Password field.

6. Type the password in the Verify Password field.

7. Click Apply.

---

**Note** - To write protect using the command line, type:

```
% sdtmedia_prot -w /vol/dev/rdsk/...
```

If the device is not protected, the `-w` option write protects the device without a password, and does not display any dialogs. If the device is already protected, the Password dialog box appears.

---

**Changing Your Password**

To change your password, you must first disable the existing password protection and then apply the new password protection to the device.

▼ **To Change Your Password**

To change a password requires the following two procedures:

1. “To Disable Protection” on page 16

2. “To Enable Write Protection With a Password” on page 17 or “To Read-Write Protect With a Password” on page 17
Managing Windows

The following functionality is updated in the Solaris 8 6/00 software release.

This chapter explains how to use Graphical Workspace Manager and the Window List GUI.

Graphical Workspace Manager

Graphical Workspace Manager enables you to operate a workspace control panel. This panel displays a window containing a miniaturized picture of each workspace on the desktop. Workspaces may be created, deleted, renamed, tiled, or cascaded. Application windows may be moved (within or between workspaces), terminated, reduced to an icon, or maximized.
When you click on Workspace, the menu shown in Figure 3–2 appears.
**Figure 3-2  Workspace Menu**

- **Add Workspace** – Adds a new workspace. Select Add Workspace and type a name for your new workspace in the Enter new workspace name field. Click OK.
- **Delete Workspace** – Removes a workspace.
- **Rename** – Renames an existing workspace. Type the new name into the dialog box.
- **Switch To Workspace** – Moves you to the workspace you want.
- **Cascade All Windows** – All top-level windows in the workspace are layered in a downward fan-style for easier viewing.
- **Tile All Windows** – All top-level windows are displayed in one workspace next to each other either vertically or horizontally.
Figure 3–3  Window Menu

- Restore – Restores an iconized window to full-size proportion.
- Close Window – Click on the window you want to close.
- Terminate Application – Click on the Application that you want to discontinue use.
- Move to Workspace – Moves a window to a different workspace.
- Occupy Workspace – Adds a window to a workspace.
- Unoccupy a Workspace – Removes a window from a workspace.
- Show Workspaces – Displays all the workspaces in one workspace.

Window List

The Window List application displays a list of windows of all top-level windows on your desktop.
The Window List provides various information for all top-level windows that are displayed in a list format.

Figure 3–4  Window List GUI Main Screen

The Window List provides various information for all top-level windows that are displayed in a list format.
## Window List GUI Tasks

- **Go To Window** – Transfers you to the workspace that you have selected.
- **Get Window** – Moves the window you have selected to the current workspace.
- **Lower** – Lowers the selected window to the bottom of the window stack.
- **Minimize** – Minimizes the selected window.
- **Move To Workspace** – Moves all selected windows from their current workspace to the selected workspace.
- **Occupy Workspace** – Enables you to specify the workspace you want a selected window to occupy.
- **Unoccupy Workspace** – Only available on windows that are currently occupying more than one workspace. Removes the window from the workspace.
- **Cascade All in Workspace** – Cascades all non-minimized windows in the current workspace in a layered fan effect.
- **Tile All in Workspace** – Tiles all non-minimized windows in the current workspace. Tiling can be done either horizontally or vertically. Windows are resized and next to each other so that they are all visible on the screen.

![Window List](image)
- **Sort Windows** – Enables you to select one of the following ways to sort windows for display on your screen: Workspace Name, Window Title, Application Type, or Window Class.

- **Display Options** – Displays the Options Dialog where you can set which columns to view. It also displays the default action performed when double-clicking a selected Window List item. See Figure 3–6.

![Figure 3–6 Window List GUI Display Options](image)

*Figure 3–6  Window List GUI Display Options*