



---

## Man Pages (1), (1B): User Commands

---

Sun Microsystems, Inc.  
901 San Antonio Road  
Palo Alto, CA 94303-4900  
U.S.A.

Part No: 805-8066  
November 1999

Copyright 1999 Sun Microsystems, Inc. 901 San Antonio Road, Palo Alto, California 94303-4900 U.S.A. All rights reserved.

This product or document is protected by copyright and distributed under licenses restricting its use, copying, distribution, and decompilation. No part of this product or document may be reproduced in any form by any means without prior written authorization of Sun and its licensors, if any. Third-party software, including font technology, is copyrighted and licensed from Sun suppliers.

Parts of the product may be derived from Berkeley BSD systems, licensed from the University of California. UNIX is a registered trademark in the U.S. and other countries, exclusively licensed through X/Open Company, Ltd.

Sun, Sun Microsystems, the Sun logo, docs.sun.com, AnswerBook, AnswerBook2, Trusted Solaris, and Solaris are trademarks, registered trademarks, or service marks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries. Products bearing SPARC trademarks are based upon an architecture developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc.

The OPEN LOOK and Sun™ Graphical User Interface was developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. for its users and licensees. Sun acknowledges the pioneering efforts of Xerox in researching and developing the concept of visual or graphical user interfaces for the computer industry. Sun holds a non-exclusive license from Xerox to the Xerox Graphical User Interface, which license also covers Sun's licensees who implement OPEN LOOK GUIs and otherwise comply with Sun's written license agreements.

Federal Acquisitions: Commercial Software – Government Users Subject to Standard License Terms and Conditions

DOCUMENTATION IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED CONDITIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGEMENT, ARE DISCLAIMED, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT SUCH DISCLAIMERS ARE HELD TO BE LEGALLY INVALID.

---

Copyright 1999 Sun Microsystems, Inc. 901 San Antonio Road, Palo Alto, Californie 94303-4900 Etats-Unis. Tous droits réservés.

Ce produit ou document est protégé par un copyright et distribué avec des licences qui en restreignent l'utilisation, la copie, la distribution, et la décompilation. Aucune partie de ce produit ou document ne peut être reproduite sous aucune forme, par quelque moyen que ce soit, sans l'autorisation préalable et écrite de Sun et de ses bailleurs de licence, s'il y en a. Le logiciel détenu par des tiers, et qui comprend la technologie relative aux polices de caractères, est protégé par un copyright et licencié par des fournisseurs de Sun.

Des parties de ce produit pourront être dérivées du système Berkeley BSD licenciés par l'Université de Californie. UNIX est une marque déposée aux Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays et licenciée exclusivement par X/Open Company, Ltd.

Sun, Sun Microsystems, le logo Sun, docs.sun.com, AnswerBook, AnswerBook2, et Solaris sont des marques de fabrique ou des marques déposées, ou marques de service, de Sun Microsystems, Inc. aux Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays. Toutes les marques SPARC sont utilisées sous licence et sont des marques de fabrique ou des marques déposées de SPARC International, Inc. aux Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays. Les produits portant les marques SPARC sont basés sur une architecture développée par Sun Microsystems, Inc.

L'interface d'utilisation graphique OPEN LOOK et Sun™ a été développée par Sun Microsystems, Inc. pour ses utilisateurs et licenciés. Sun reconnaît les efforts de pionniers de Xerox pour la recherche et le développement du concept des interfaces d'utilisation visuelle ou graphique pour l'industrie de l'informatique. Sun détient une licence non exclusive de Xerox sur l'interface d'utilisation graphique Xerox, cette licence couvrant également les licenciés de Sun qui mettent en place l'interface d'utilisation graphique OPEN LOOK et qui en outre se conforment aux licences écrites de Sun.

CETTE PUBLICATION EST FOURNIE "EN L'ETAT" ET AUCUNE GARANTIE, EXPRESSE OU IMPLICITE, N'EST ACCORDEE, Y COMPRIS DES GARANTIES CONCERNANT LA VALEUR MARCHANDE, L'APTITUDE DE LA PUBLICATION A REPOUDRE A UNE UTILISATION PARTICULIERE, OU LE FAIT QU'ELLE NE SOIT PAS CONTREFAISANTE DE PRODUIT DE TIERS. CE DENI DE GARANTIE NE S'APPLIQUERAIT PAS, DANS LA MESURE OU IL SERAIT TENU JURIDIQUEMENT NUL ET NON AVENU.



# Contents

---

## **PREFACE 17**

Intro(1) 23

adornfc(1) 42

at(1) 43

batch(1) 43

atq(1) 51

atrm(1) 53

at(1) 55

batch(1) 55

cancel(1) 63

chgrp(1) 65

chmod(1) 67

chown(1) 73

crontab(1) 75

enable(1) 79

disable(1) 79

dtappsession(1) 81

enable(1) 83

disable(1) 83

find(1) 85  
tfind(1) 85  
getfattrflag(1) 94  
getfpriv(1) 96  
getlabel(1) 98  
getmldadorn(1) 100  
getsldname(1) 101  
ipcrm(1) 102  
ipcs(1) 104  
kbd(1) 109  
ld(1) 112  
login(1) 122  
lp(1) 128  
lpc(1B) 134  
lpq(1B) 138  
lpr(1B) 142  
lprm(1B) 147  
lpstat(1) 150  
mkdir(1) 154  
mldpwd(1) 156  
mldrealpath(1) 157  
passwd(1) 158  
proc(1) 165  
pflags(1) 165  
pcred(1) 165  
pmap(1) 165  
pldd(1) 165  
psig(1) 165

pstack(1) 165  
pfiles(1) 165  
pwdx(1) 165  
pstop(1) 165  
prun(1) 165  
pwait(1) 165  
ptree(1) 165  
ptime(1) 165  
pattr(1) 165  
pclear(1) 165  
plabel(1) 165  
ppriv(1) 165  
proc(1) 168  
pflags(1) 168  
pcred(1) 168  
pmap(1) 168  
pldd(1) 168  
psig(1) 168  
pstack(1) 168  
pfiles(1) 168  
pwdx(1) 168  
pstop(1) 168  
prun(1) 168  
pwait(1) 168  
ptree(1) 168  
ptime(1) 168  
pattr(1) 168  
pclear(1) 168

plabel(1) 168  
ppriv(1) 168  
proc(1) 171  
pflags(1) 171  
pcred(1) 171  
pmap(1) 171  
pldd(1) 171  
psig(1) 171  
pstack(1) 171  
pfiles(1) 171  
pwdx(1) 171  
pstop(1) 171  
prun(1) 171  
pwait(1) 171  
ptree(1) 171  
ptime(1) 171  
pattr(1) 171  
pclear(1) 171  
plabel(1) 171  
ppriv(1) 171  
proc(1) 174  
pflags(1) 174  
pcred(1) 174  
pmap(1) 174  
pldd(1) 174  
psig(1) 174  
pstack(1) 174  
pfiles(1) 174

pwdx(1) 174  
pstop(1) 174  
prun(1) 174  
pwait(1) 174  
ptree(1) 174  
ptime(1) 174  
pattr(1) 174  
pclear(1) 174  
plabel(1) 174  
ppriv(1) 174  
proc(1) 177  
pflags(1) 177  
pcred(1) 177  
pmap(1) 177  
pldd(1) 177  
psig(1) 177  
pstack(1) 177  
pfiles(1) 177  
pwdx(1) 177  
pstop(1) 177  
prun(1) 177  
pwait(1) 177  
ptree(1) 177  
ptime(1) 177  
pattr(1) 177  
pclear(1) 177  
plabel(1) 177  
ppriv(1) 177

proc(1) 180  
pflags(1) 180  
pcred(1) 180  
pmap(1) 180  
pldd(1) 180  
psig(1) 180  
pstack(1) 180  
pfiles(1) 180  
pwdx(1) 180  
pstop(1) 180  
prun(1) 180  
pwait(1) 180  
ptree(1) 180  
ptime(1) 180  
pattr(1) 180  
pclear(1) 180  
plabel(1) 180  
ppriv(1) 180  
proc(1) 183  
pflags(1) 183  
pcred(1) 183  
pmap(1) 183  
pldd(1) 183  
psig(1) 183  
pstack(1) 183  
pfiles(1) 183  
pwdx(1) 183  
pstop(1) 183



prun(1) 183  
pwait(1) 183  
ptree(1) 183  
ptime(1) 183  
pattr(1) 183  
pclear(1) 183  
plabel(1) 183  
ppriv(1) 183  
proc(1) 186  
pflags(1) 186  
pcred(1) 186  
pmap(1) 186  
pldd(1) 186  
psig(1) 186  
pstack(1) 186  
pfiles(1) 186  
pwdx(1) 186  
pstop(1) 186  
prun(1) 186  
pwait(1) 186  
ptree(1) 186  
ptime(1) 186  
pattr(1) 186  
pclear(1) 186  
plabel(1) 186  
ppriv(1) 186  
proc(1) 189  
pflags(1) 189

pcred(1) 189  
pmap(1) 189  
pldd(1) 189  
psig(1) 189  
pstack(1) 189  
pfiles(1) 189  
pwdx(1) 189  
pstop(1) 189  
prun(1) 189  
pwait(1) 189  
ptree(1) 189  
ptime(1) 189  
pattr(1) 189  
pclear(1) 189  
plabel(1) 189  
ppriv(1) 189  
pprivtest(1) 192  
proc(1) 194  
pflags(1) 194  
pcred(1) 194  
pmap(1) 194  
pldd(1) 194  
psig(1) 194  
pstack(1) 194  
pfiles(1) 194  
pwdx(1) 194  
pstop(1) 194  
prun(1) 194

pwait(1) 194  
ptree(1) 194  
ptime(1) 194  
pattr(1) 194  
pclear(1) 194  
plabel(1) 194  
ppriv(1) 194  
proc(1) 197  
pflags(1) 197  
pcred(1) 197  
pmap(1) 197  
pldd(1) 197  
psig(1) 197  
pstack(1) 197  
pfiles(1) 197  
pwdx(1) 197  
pstop(1) 197  
prun(1) 197  
pwait(1) 197  
ptree(1) 197  
ptime(1) 197  
pattr(1) 197  
pclear(1) 197  
plabel(1) 197  
ppriv(1) 197  
proc(1) 200  
pflags(1) 200  
pcred(1) 200

pmap(1) 200  
pldd(1) 200  
psig(1) 200  
pstack(1) 200  
pfiles(1) 200  
pwdx(1) 200  
pstop(1) 200  
prun(1) 200  
pwait(1) 200  
ptree(1) 200  
ptime(1) 200  
pattr(1) 200  
pclear(1) 200  
plabel(1) 200  
ppriv(1) 200  
proc(1) 203  
pflags(1) 203  
pcred(1) 203  
pmap(1) 203  
pldd(1) 203  
psig(1) 203  
pstack(1) 203  
pfiles(1) 203  
pwdx(1) 203  
pstop(1) 203  
prun(1) 203  
pwait(1) 203  
ptree(1) 203

ptime(1) 203  
pattr(1) 203  
pclear(1) 203  
plabel(1) 203  
ppriv(1) 203  
proc(1) 206  
pflags(1) 206  
pcred(1) 206  
pmap(1) 206  
pldd(1) 206  
psig(1) 206  
pstack(1) 206  
pfiles(1) 206  
pwdx(1) 206  
pstop(1) 206  
prun(1) 206  
pwait(1) 206  
ptree(1) 206  
ptime(1) 206  
pattr(1) 206  
pclear(1) 206  
plabel(1) 206  
ppriv(1) 206  
proc(1) 209  
pflags(1) 209  
pcred(1) 209  
pmap(1) 209  
pldd(1) 209

psig(1) 209  
pstack(1) 209  
pfiles(1) 209  
pwdx(1) 209  
pstop(1) 209  
prun(1) 209  
pwait(1) 209  
ptree(1) 209  
ptime(1) 209  
pattr(1) 209  
pclear(1) 209  
plabel(1) 209  
ppriv(1) 209  
proc(1) 212  
pflags(1) 212  
pcred(1) 212  
pmap(1) 212  
pldd(1) 212  
psig(1) 212  
pstack(1) 212  
pfiles(1) 212  
pwdx(1) 212  
pstop(1) 212  
prun(1) 212  
pwait(1) 212  
ptree(1) 212  
ptime(1) 212  
pattr(1) 212

pclear(1) 212  
plabel(1) 212  
ppriv(1) 212  
proc(1) 215  
pflags(1) 215  
pcred(1) 215  
pmap(1) 215  
pldd(1) 215  
psig(1) 215  
pstack(1) 215  
pfiles(1) 215  
pwdx(1) 215  
pstop(1) 215  
prun(1) 215  
pwait(1) 215  
ptree(1) 215  
ptime(1) 215  
pattr(1) 215  
pclear(1) 215  
plabel(1) 215  
ppriv(1) 215  
proc(1) 218  
pflags(1) 218  
pcred(1) 218  
pmap(1) 218  
pldd(1) 218  
psig(1) 218  
pstack(1) 218

pfiles(1) 218  
pwdx(1) 218  
pstop(1) 218  
prun(1) 218  
pwait(1) 218  
ptree(1) 218  
ptime(1) 218  
pattr(1) 218  
pclear(1) 218  
plabel(1) 218  
ppriv(1) 218  
rm(1) 221  
rmdir(1) 221  
rm(1) 225  
rmdir(1) 225  
setfattrflag(1) 229  
setfpriv(1) 230  
setlabel(1) 232  
tar(1) 235  
testfpriv(1) 248  
find(1) 250  
tfind(1) 250  
uname(1) 259  
vacation(1) 262  
**Index 264**



# PREFACE

---

---

## Overview

A man page is provided for both the naive user and the sophisticated user who is familiar with the Trusted Solaris operating environment and is in need of online information. A man page is intended to answer concisely the question “What does it do?” The man pages in general comprise a reference manual. They are not intended to be a tutorial.

## Trusted Solaris Reference Manual

In the AnswerBook2™ and online man command forms of the man pages, all man pages are available:

- Trusted Solaris man pages that are unique for the Trusted Solaris environment
- SunOS 5.7 man pages that have been changed in the Trusted Solaris environment
- SunOS 5.7 man pages that remain unchanged.

The printed manual, the *Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual* contains:

- Man pages that have been added to the SunOS operating system by the Trusted Solaris environment
- Man pages that originated in SunOS 5.7, but have been modified in the Trusted Solaris environment to handle security requirements.

Users of printed manuals need both manuals in order to have a full set of man pages, since the *SunOS5.7 Reference Manual* contains the common man pages that are not modified in the Trusted Solaris environment.

## Man Page Sections

The following contains a brief description of each section in the man pages and the information it references:

- Section 1 describes, in alphabetical order, commands available with the operating system.
- Section 1M describes, in alphabetical order, commands that are used chiefly for system maintenance and administration purposes.
- Section 2 describes all of the system calls. Most of these calls have one or more error returns. An error condition is indicated by an otherwise impossible returned value.
- Section 3 describes functions found in various libraries, other than those functions that directly invoke UNIX system primitives, which are described in Section 2 of this volume.
- Section 4 outlines the formats of various files. The C structure declarations for the file formats are given where applicable.
- Section 5 contains miscellaneous documentation such as character set tables.
- Section 6 contains available games and demos.
- Section 7 describes various special files that refer to specific hardware peripherals, and device drivers. STREAMS software drivers, modules and the STREAMS-generic set of system calls are also described.
- Section 9 provides reference information needed to write device drivers in the kernel operating systems environment. It describes two device driver interface specifications: the Device Driver Interface (DDI) and the Driver/Kernel Interface (DKI).
- Section 9E describes the DDI/DKI, DDI-only, and DKI-only entry-point routines a developer may include in a device driver.
- Section 9F describes the kernel functions available for use by device drivers.
- Section 9S describes the data structures used by drivers to share information between the driver and the kernel.

Below is a generic format for man pages. The man pages of each manual section generally follow this order, but include only needed headings. For example, if there are no bugs to report, there is no BUGS section. See the `intro` pages for more information and detail about each section, and `man(1)` for more information about man pages in general.

NAME

This section gives the names of the commands or functions documented, followed by a brief description of what they do.

## SYNOPSIS

This section shows the syntax of commands or functions. When a command or file does not exist in the standard path, its full pathname is shown. Options and arguments are alphabetized, with single letter arguments first, and options with arguments next, unless a different argument order is required.

The following special characters are used in this section:

- [ ]     The option or argument enclosed in these brackets is optional. If the brackets are omitted, the argument must be specified.
- . . .     Ellipses. Several values may be provided for the previous argument, or the previous argument can be specified multiple times, for example, 'filename . . . '.
- |     Separator. Only one of the arguments separated by this character can be specified at time.
- { }     Braces. The options and/or arguments enclosed within braces are interdependent, such that everything enclosed must be treated as a unit.

## PROTOCOL

This section occurs only in subsection 3R to indicate the protocol description file.

## DESCRIPTION

This section defines the functionality and behavior of the service. Thus it describes concisely what the command does. It does not discuss OPTIONS or cite EXAMPLES. Interactive commands, subcommands, requests, macros, functions and such, are described under USAGE.

## IOCTL

This section appears on pages in Section 7 only. Only the device class which supplies appropriate parameters to the ioctl (2) system call is called `ioctl` and generates its own heading. `ioctl` calls for a specific device are listed alphabetically (on the man page for that specific device). `ioctl` calls are used for a particular class of devices all of which have an `io` ending, such as `mtio(7I)`

## OPTIONS

This lists the command options with a concise summary of what each option does. The options are listed literally and in the order they appear in the SYNOPSIS section. Possible arguments to options are discussed under the option, and where appropriate, default values are supplied.

## OPERANDS

This section lists the command operands and describes how they affect the actions of the command.

## OUTPUT

This section describes the output - standard output, standard error, or output files - generated by the command.

## RETURN VALUES

If the man page documents functions that return values, this section lists these values and describes the conditions under which they are returned. If a function can return only constant values, such as 0 or -1, these values are listed in tagged paragraphs. Otherwise, a single paragraph describes the return values of each function. Functions declared void do not return values, so they are not discussed in RETURN VALUES.

## ERRORS

On failure, most functions place an error code in the global variable `errno` indicating why they failed. This section lists alphabetically all error codes a function can generate and describes the conditions that cause each error. When more than one condition can cause the same error, each condition is described in a separate paragraph under the error code.

## USAGE

This section is provided as a guidance on use. This section lists special rules, features and commands that require in-depth explanations. The subsections listed below are used to explain built-in functionality:

- Commands
- Modifiers
- Variables
- Expressions
- Input Grammar

## EXAMPLES

This section provides examples of usage or of how to use a command or function. Wherever possible a complete example including command line entry and machine response is shown. Whenever an example is given, the prompt is shown as `example%` or if the user must be root, `example#`. Examples are followed by explanations, variable substitution rules, or returned values. Most examples illustrate concepts from the SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS and USAGE sections.

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

This section lists any environment variables that the command or function affects, followed by a brief description of the effect.

## EXIT STATUS

This section lists the values the command returns to the calling program or shell and the conditions that cause these values to be returned. Usually, zero is returned for successful completion and values other than zero for various error conditions.

## FILES

This section lists all filenames referred to by the man page, files of interest, and files created or required by commands. Each is followed by a descriptive summary or explanation.

#### ATTRIBUTES

This section lists characteristics of commands, utilities, and device drivers by defining the attribute type and its corresponding value. See `attributes(5)` for more information.

#### SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

This section describes changes to a Solaris 7 item by Trusted Solaris software. It is present in man pages that have been modified from Solaris 7 software.

#### SEE ALSO

This section lists references to other man pages, in-house documentation and outside publications. The references are divided into two sections, so that users of printed manuals can easily locate a man page in its appropriate printed manual.

#### DIAGNOSTICS

This section lists diagnostic messages with a brief explanation of the condition causing the error.

#### WARNINGS

This section lists warnings about special conditions which could seriously affect your working conditions. This is not a list of diagnostics.

#### NOTES

This section lists additional information that does not belong anywhere else on the page. It takes the form of an aside to the user, covering points of special interest. Critical information is never covered here.

#### BUGS

This section describes known bugs and wherever possible, suggests workarounds.

## User Commands

<b>NAME</b>	Intro – Introduction to commands and application programs
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>This section describes Trusted Solaris™ commands. These commands can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Commands that are unique to and originate in the Trusted Solaris environment, such as <code>getlabel(1)</code>, which allows users to see the label of a file.</li> <li>■ SunOS 5.7 (Solaris 7) commands that have been modified to work within the Trusted Solaris security policy, such as <code>tar(1)</code>, which has a new <code>-s</code> option that maintains security attributes, such as labels, on archives. Man pages for modified commands have been rewritten to remove information that is not accurate for how the command behaves within the Trusted Solaris operating environment. Modified man pages also have added descriptions for new features, options, and arguments.</li> <li>■ SunOS 5.7 commands that remain unchanged from the Solaris 7 release, such as <code>who(1)</code>.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>In the Trusted Solaris environment, even if a particular command is installed, not all users may be configured to use that command. Your site's security administrator may restrict the use of any command and may change any command's <i>security attributes</i> using <i>execution profiles</i>. (Security attributes, execution profiles, and other new Trusted Solaris terms are defined in the DEFINITIONS section below.) Users who do not have a particular command in any of their execution profiles cannot use that command. Even if a command is in one of a user's execution profiles, that command still may not work as expected because the <i>label range</i> or another of the command's <i>security attributes</i> specified in the execution profile may limit how the command can be used. If any of the commands described in this section does not work at all or does not work as expected, check with your security administrator.</p> <hr/>
<b>Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes</b>	<p>Information labels (ILs) are not supported in Trusted Solaris 7 and later releases. Trusted Solaris software interprets any ILs on communications and files from systems running earlier releases as <code>ADMIN_LOW</code>.</p> <p>Objects still have CMW labels, and CMW labels still include the IL component: <code>IL[SL]</code>; however, the IL component is fixed at <code>ADMIN_LOW</code>.</p> <p>As a result, Trusted Solaris 7 has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ILs do not display in window labels; SLs (Sensitivity Labels) display alone within brackets.</li> <li>■ ILs do not float.</li> <li>■ Setting an IL on an object has no effect.</li> <li>■ Getting an object's IL will always return <code>ADMIN_LOW</code>.</li> </ul>

- Although certain utilities, library functions, and system calls can manipulate IL strings, the resulting ILs cannot be set on any objects.
- Sensitivity labels, not information labels, display on printer banners.
- Options related to information labels in the `label_encodings(4)` file can be ignored:

```
Markings Name= Marks;
Float Process Information Label;
```

- IL-related privileges are no longer used.
- In auditing, the `ilabel` token is recorded as `ADMIN_LOW`, when it is recorded. The audit event numbers 519 (`AUE_OFLOAT`), 520 (`AUE_SFLOAT`), and 9036 (`AUE_iil_change`) continue to be reserved, but those events are no longer recorded.

## SPECIALIZED PAGES

Section 1 specialized pages are categorized as follows:

- 1B Commands found only in the *SunOS/BSD Compatibility Package*. Refer to the *Source Compatibility Guide* for more information.  
  
Printer commands in this section have been modified in the Trusted Solaris environment.
- 1C Commands for communicating with other systems.  
  
No commands in this section are modified in the Trusted Solaris environment.
- 1F Commands associated with *Form and Menu Language Interpreter* (FMLI).  
  
No commands in this section are modified in the Trusted Solaris environment.
- 1S Commands specific to the SunOS system.  
  
No commands in this section are modified in the Trusted Solaris environment.

## OTHER SECTIONS

See these sections of the *man Pages(1M): Trusted Solaris System Administration Commands* and the *man Pages(1M): System Administration Commands* for more information.

- Section 1M for system maintenance commands.  
Some commands in this section have been modified in the Trusted Solaris environment, and there are added commands.
- Section 4 for information on file formats.



## Trusted Solaris Manual Page Display

Some file formats in this section have been modified in the Trusted Solaris environment, and there are added entries.

- Section 5 for descriptions of publicly available files and miscellaneous information pages.

The Trusted Solaris environment adds one entry, on privilege macros, to this section.

- Section 6 in this manual for computer demonstrations.

No entries in this section are modified in the Trusted Solaris environment.

For tutorial information about commands and procedures that are unchanged from the Solaris 7 release, see:

- *Solaris Advanced User's Guide*
- *Programming Utilities Guide*

For tutorial information about commands and procedures particular to the Trusted Solaris environment, see the Trusted Solaris administrator's document set.

The manual pages are available in three formats: online, AnswerBook2™ collections, and in printed form.

Online man pages	Displays all man pages in the Solaris 7 and Trusted Solaris 7 environments. To view, enter the man page name, such as <b>man ppriv</b> or <b>man cp</b> in a terminal window in the Trusted Solaris environment.
AnswerBook2™ collections	Displays all man pages in the Trusted Solaris 7 environment in the <i>Trusted Solaris Reference Manual Collection</i> , and all man pages in the Solaris 7 operating environment in the <i>Solaris Reference Manual Collection</i> . Hyperlinks connect Trusted Solaris 7 man pages to Solaris 7 man pages where necessary. To view, open a Web browser and link to <a href="http://docs.sun.com">http://docs.sun.com</a> and the AnswerBook2 collection, or use the collections on your AnswerBook2 web server.
Printed <i>Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual</i>	Includes only those man pages that have been modified from their Solaris 7 counterparts, or that originate in the Trusted Solaris environment. Printed versions of unchanged SunOS 5.7 man pages are found in the <i>SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual</i> .

**Manual Page  
Command Syntax**

Unless otherwise noted, commands described in the `SYNOPSIS` section of a manual page accept options and other arguments according to the following syntax and should be interpreted as explained below.

*name* [-*option*...] [*cmdarg*...] where:

[ ] Surround an *option* or *cmdarg* that is not required.

... Indicates multiple occurrences of the *option* or *cmdarg*.

*name* The name of an executable file.

{ } The options and/or arguments enclosed within braces are interdependent, such that everything enclosed must be treated as a unit.

*option* (Always preceded by a “-”.) *noargletter*... or, *argletter* *optarg*[, ...]

*noargletter* A single letter representing an option without an option-argument. Note that more than one *noargletter* option can be grouped after one “-” (Rule 5, below).

*argletter* A single letter representing an option requiring an option-argument.

*optarg* An option-argument (character string) satisfying a preceding *argletter*. Note that groups of *optargs* following an *argletter* must be separated by commas, or separated by a tab or space character and quoted (Rule 8, below).

*cmdarg* Path name (or other command argument) *not* beginning with “-”, or “-” by itself indicating the standard input.

**Command Syntax  
Standard: Rules**

These command syntax rules are not followed by all current commands, but all new commands will obey them. `getopts(1)` should be used by all shell procedures to parse positional parameters and to check for legal options. It supports Rules 3-10 below. The enforcement of the other rules must be done by the command itself.

1. Command names (*name* above) must be between two and nine characters long.
2. Command names must include only lower-case letters and digits.
3. Option names (*option* above) must be one character long.
4. All options must be preceded by “-”.
5. Options with no arguments may be grouped after a single “-”.

6. The first option-argument (*optarg* above) following an option must be preceded by a tab or space character.
7. Option-arguments cannot be optional.
8. Groups of option-arguments following an option must either be separated by commas or separated by tab or space character and quoted (`-o xxx, z, yy` or `-o "xxx z yy"`).
9. All options must precede operands (*cmdarg* above) on the command line.
10. “--” may be used to indicate the end of the options.
11. The order of the options relative to one another should not matter.
12. The relative order of the operands (*cmdarg* above) may affect their significance in ways determined by the command with which they appear.
13. “-” preceded and followed by a space character should only be used to mean standard input.

#### Rules for the Display and Entering of Labels

The Trusted Solaris environment always displays *labels* in uppercase. Users may enter labels in any combination of uppercase and lowercase. Depending on how the system is configured and how the user is set up, a user may see *sensitivity labels* or no labels at all in the top frame of each window and in the *trusted stripe*, among other places in the user's workspace. Sensitivity labels display within brackets, in the long form (within the window system).

---

If you need to enter labels on the command line, see the expanded Rules for the Display and Entering of Labels in [Intro\(1M\)](#).

---

## DEFINITIONS

### ACL

See *access control list*

### Access Control List

A type of *discretionary access control* based on a list of entries that the owner can specify for a file or directory. An access control list (ACL) can restrict or permit access to any number of individuals and groups, allowing finer-grained control than provided by the standard UNIX *permission bits*.

### Accreditation Range

Actually not a range, but a set made up of labels. See *user accreditation range* and *system accreditation range* for more about the two types of accreditation ranges in the Trusted Solaris environment.

### Allocatable Device

A device to which access is controlled in the Trusted Solaris environment by making the device allocatable to a single user at a time. Not all devices are allocatable. Allocatable devices include tape drives, floppy drives, audio devices, and CD-ROM devices. (See *device allocation*.)

### Authorization

A right granted to a user to perform an action that would otherwise not be allowed by the Trusted Solaris *security policy*. Certain commands require the

	user to have certain authorizations to succeed. Similar to the use of <i>privilege</i> on programs.
<b>CDE action</b>	A bundling mechanism used in Trusted Solaris to allow one or more commands to be specified for a particular task that in turn may be assigned to one or more users. A CDE action can have a set of options and arguments specified along with each of the command(s) and can use a dialog box to prompt the user for additional arguments. Each CDE action usually has its own icon, is assigned its own set of <i>security attributes</i> , and may be specified in an <i>execution profile</i> .
<b>CMW Label</b>	Consists of an <i>information label</i> followed by a <i>sensitivity label</i> in brackets, in the form: INFORMATION LABEL [ SENSITIVITY LABEL ]. See Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.
<b>Classification</b>	The hierarchical portion of a <i>sensitivity label</i> , <i>information label</i> , or <i>clearance</i> , each of which has only one classification. In a sensitivity label assigned to a file or directory, a classification indicates a relative level of protection based on the sensitivity of the information contained in the file or directory. In a clearance assigned to a user and to <i>processes</i> that execute applications and commands on behalf of the user, a classification indicates a level of trust.
<b>Clearance</b>	The upper bound of the set of labels at which a user may work, whose lower bound is the <i>minimum label</i> assigned by the security administrator as the <i>initial label</i> . There are two types of clearance, the <i>user clearance</i> and the <i>session clearance</i> .
<b>Compartments</b>	A set of words in a <i>sensitivity label</i> , <i>information label</i> , or <i>clearance</i> . The compartment represents areas of interest or work groups associated with the labels that contain them and with the files that are assigned the labels and the individuals that work with them.
<b>DAC</b>	See <i>discretionary access control</i> .
<b>Discretionary Access Control</b>	The type of access granted or denied by the owner of a file or directory at the discretion of the owner. The Trusted Solaris environment provides two kinds of discretionary access controls (DAC): <i>permission bits</i> and <i>access control lists</i> .
<b>Device Allocation</b>	A mechanism for protecting the information on an <i>allocatable device</i> from access by anybody except the user who allocates the device. Until a device is deallocated, no one but the user who allocated a device can access any information associated with the device. Device clean scripts may be run when the device is deallocated to clean information from the device before the device may be accessed again by another user. For a user to allocate a device, that user must have been granted the device allocation <i>authorization</i> by the <i>security administrator</i> , and the user process' sensitivity label must be within the device's <i>label range</i> . Upon deallocation of a storage device, such as a tape or floppy drive, the system prompts the user to remove the storage media and supplies an information label that the user is prompted to write upon a physical

	label along with the sensitivity label, for guidance on how the media should be handled, if information labels and sensitivity labels are configured for display. See also Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.
<b>Dominate</b>	When any type of label ( <i>sensitivity label</i> , <i>information label</i> , or <i>clearance</i> ) has a security level equal to or greater than the security level of another label to which it is being compared, the first label is said to dominate the second. The <i>classification</i> of the dominant label must equal or be higher than the classification of the second label, and the dominant label must include all the words ( <i>compartments</i> and <i>markings</i> , if present) in the other label. Two equal labels dominate each other. Sensitivity labels are compared for dominance when MAC decisions are being made. See <i>strictly dominate</i> . See also Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.
<b>Execution Profile</b>	A bundling mechanism for commands and <i>CDE actions</i> and for the security attributes assigned to the commands and CDE actions. Execution profiles allow Trusted Solaris administrators to control who can execute which commands and to control the attributes these commands have when they are executed. When a user logs in, all execution profiles assigned to that user are in effect, and the user has access to all the commands and CDE actions assigned in all of that user's profiles.
<b>File Access</b>	<p>Because in UNIX systems just about everything (including a spreadsheet, a printer, a letter, a chapter of a book, or a mail message) is handled as a file, which is stored in a directory—to do just about anything the user must access files and directories. The conditions for access are described here. (Even though devices are treated as files in the UNIX system, devices have slightly different mandatory access rules than files or directories, and these rules are separately described in this section.) A file, directory, or device may be accessed in three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The <i>name</i> of the file, directory, or device may be <i>viewed</i>,</li> <li>■ The <i>contents</i> or the <i>attributes</i> of the file, directory, or device may be <i>viewed</i>, or</li> <li>■ The <i>contents</i> or the <i>attributes</i> of the file, directory, or device may be <i>modified</i>.</li> </ul> <p>In the Trusted Solaris environment, each of these types of access is granted or denied based not only on whether the basic UNIX <i>discretionary access control</i> checks have been passed but also on whether the <i>mandatory access control</i> checks have been passed.</p> <p>All types of access require that the <i>sensitivity label</i> of the <i>process dominates</i> the sensitivity label of all directories in the pathname and that the owner of the process (the person who executed the command) has discretionary search access for each directory in the pathname. View access to the name of the file, directory or device requires only that this part of the check is passed.</p>

For view access (read access) to the contents or attributes of a file or a directory, the process' sensitivity label must dominate the sensitivity label of the file or directory. For view access to the contents of a device (for example, so you can read information stored on a tape in a tape drive), the process' sensitivity label must be equal to the sensitivity label of the device. The owner of the process also must have discretionary read access to the file, directory, or device.

For a process to write into a file or to modify the file's attributes, the sensitivity label of the file must dominate the sensitivity label of the process and must be within the process' clearance, which is set to be the *session clearance*. For a process to write into a directory (create a file), the sensitivity label of the process must equal the sensitivity label of the directory. For a process to write to a device (for example, store information on a tape in a tape drive), the sensitivity label of the process must also equal the sensitivity label of the device. The security policy for device files can differ from the policy for regular files based on how the policy is defined in the `device_policy(4)` file, which can be changed by the security administrator. The owner of the process must have discretionary write access to the file, directory, or device.

For each type of failure of a MAC or DAC check, a specific override *privilege* may be applied to the command, depending on the type of access being denied. A privilege can be made available to a command only by the action of a security administrator, because the security administrator must ensure that the user who executes the command is cleared to, or that the command may be trusted to, use the privilege in a trustworthy manner.

These conditions and the listed override privileges apply to any type of access:

- If the sensitivity label of the process does not dominate the sensitivity label of a directory in the pathname, then the process must have the privilege to search up (search a directory whose sensitivity label dominates the sensitivity label of the process), which is `file_mac_search`.
- If the user executing the command does not have discretionary search permission for a directory in the pathname, then the process must have the privilege to override search restrictions when accessing a directory, which is `file_dac_search`.

These conditions and the listed override privileges apply to view (read) access:

- If the sensitivity label of the process does not dominate the sensitivity label of a file or equal the sensitivity label of a directory or device, then the process must have the privilege to override MAC read restrictions, which is `file_mac_read`.
- If the user executing the command does not have discretionary read permission for the file or directory, then the process must have the privilege to override DAC read restrictions, which is `file_dac_read`.

	<p>These conditions and the listed override privileges apply to modify (write) access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the sensitivity label of file does not dominate or if the sensitivity label of a directory or device does not equal the sensitivity label of the process, the process must have the privilege that overrides MAC write restrictions, allowing the user to write up and to write above the user's clearance, which is <code>file_mac_write</code>.</li> <li>■ If the user executing the command does not have discretionary write permission for the file or directory, then the process must have the privilege to override DAC write restrictions, which is <code>file_dac_write</code>.</li> </ul>
<b>Information Label</b>	A label that signifies the actual security level of the information contained in a file or directory, and which may be used in deciding whether to downgrade the <i>sensitivity label</i> of the file or directory, how to physically label information stored on backup media, and how to handle printed output or mail. See Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.
<b>Information Label Floating</b>	A conjoining of two <i>information labels</i> that occurs when a file or directory with one information label is accessed by a <i>process</i> that has another information label, the resulting information label reflects the combined <i>security level</i> of both information labels. See Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.
<b>Initial Label</b>	The user's <i>minimum label</i> set by the security administrator when specifying a user's security attributes, this is the <i>sensitivity label</i> of the first workspace that comes up after the user's first login.
<b>Label</b>	A security identifier assigned to a file or directory based on the level at which the information being stored in that file or directory should be protected. Depending on how the <i>security administrator</i> has configured the environment, users may see the complete <i>CMW label</i> , only the <i>sensitivity label</i> portion, only the <i>information label</i> portion, or no labels at all. See Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.
<b>Label Range</b>	A set of sensitivity <i>labels</i> assigned to commands, file systems, and <i>allocatable devices</i> , specified by designating a maximum label and a minimum label. For commands, the minimum and maximum labels limit the sensitivity labels at which the command may be executed. For file systems, the minimum and maximum labels limit the sensitivity labels at which information may be stored on each file system. (Trusted Solaris environments have multilabel file systems configured with a label range from the lowest sensitivity label to the highest sensitivity label. Remote hosts that do not recognize labels are assigned a single sensitivity label, along with any other hosts that the security administrator wishes to restrict to a single label; the label range on a file system mounted from such a host is configured to be restricted to the same sensitivity label as the remote host's sensitivity label.) For allocatable devices, the minimum and

	maximum labels limit the sensitivity labels at which devices may be allocated and restrict the sensitivity labels at which information can be stored or processed using the device.
<b>MAC</b>	See <i>mandatory access control</i> .
<b>MLD</b>	See <i>multilevel directory</i> .
<b>Mandatory Access Control</b>	<p>A type of control based on comparing the <i>sensitivity label</i> of a file, directory, or device to the sensitivity label of the <i>process</i> that is trying to access it. Even though directories and devices are managed like files in the UNIX system, different MAC rules apply to directories and devices than the rules that apply to files. Before a file may be accessed for writing, MAC checks ensure that the sensitivity label of the file dominates the sensitivity label of the process—a policy called <i>write up</i>. A process cannot write to a file whose sensitivity label is higher than the process' clearance, which is set to be equal to the <i>session clearance</i>. (The write up policy also includes <i>write equal</i>.) Before a directory or a device may be accessed for writing, MAC checks ensure that the sensitivity label of the directory or device is equal to the sensitivity label of the process—a policy called <i>write equal</i>. Before a file or directory may be accessed for viewing (reading or searching), MAC checks ensure that the sensitivity label of the process dominates the sensitivity label of the file or directory—a policy called <i>read down</i>. Before a device may be accessed for viewing, MAC checks ensure that the sensitivity label of the process equals the sensitivity label of the device—a policy called <i>read equal</i>. (The read down policy also includes <i>read equal</i>.)</p> <p>The rule that applies when a process at one sensitivity label attempts to read or write a file at another sensitivity label is <i>write up, read down</i> (WURD). The rule that applies when a process at one sensitivity label attempts to write a directory at another sensitivity label is <i>write equal, read down</i>. The rule that applies when a process at one sensitivity label attempts to write a device at another sensitivity label is <i>read equal, write equal</i>.</p>
<b>Markings</b>	The codewords, handling caveats, control and release markings and the associated bits that apply to labeled information, markings are only contained in <i>information labels</i> .
<b>Minimum Label</b>	For users, the lower bound of the <i>sensitivity labels</i> at which a particular user can work, which is specified as the <i>initial label</i> by the security administrator while setting the user's account. For the system, the sensitivity label specified in the minimum label field by the security administrator in the <code>label_encodings</code> file sets the lower bound for all users.
<b>Multilevel Directory</b>	A directory in which information at differing <i>sensitivity labels</i> is maintained in separate subdirectories called <i>single-level directories</i> (SLDs), while appearing to most interfaces to be a single directory under a single name. In the Trusted



	<p>Solaris environment, directories that are used by multiple standard applications to store files at varying labels, such as the <code>/tmp</code> directory, <code>/var/spool/mail</code>, and users' <code>\$HOME</code> directories, are set up to be MLDs. A user working in an MLD sees only files at the sensitivity label of the user's process.</p>
<b>Permission Bits</b>	<p>A type of <i>discretionary access control</i> in which the owner specifies a set of bits to signify who can read, write, or execute a file or directory. Three different sets of permissions are assigned to each file or directory: one set for the owner; one set for all members of the group specified for the file or directory; and one set for all others. See also <i>access control lists</i>.</p>
<b>Privilege</b>	<p>A right granted to a process executing a command that allows the command or one or more of its options to bypass some aspect of <i>security policy</i>. A privilege is only granted by a site's <i>security administrator</i> after the command itself or the person using it has been judged to be able to use that privilege in a trustworthy manner.</p>
<b>Profile Mechanism</b>	<p>A mechanism that allows site security administrators to bundle commands, CDE actions, and the <i>security attributes</i> associated with those commands and actions into an <i>execution profile</i>, which may then be assigned to one or more users depending on the tasks that they need to perform.</p>
<b>Process</b>	<p>An action executing a command on behalf of the user who invokes the command, a process receives a number of security attributes from the user, including the the user ID (UID), the group ID (GID), the supplementary group list, and the user's audit ID (AUID). <i>Security attributes</i> received by a process include any privileges available to the command being executed, the process clearance (which is set to be the same as the <i>session clearance</i>), the sensitivity label of the current workspace, and an information label. See also Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.</p>
<b>Routing</b>	<p>When a Trusted Solaris host boots, it loads routing information so it can transmit data. If the file <code>/etc/tsolgateways</code> (which is maintained manually by the administrator) exists, then the gateways in the file serve as the host's defaults. If <code>/etc/tsolgateways</code> does not exist, then the host uses the default routes from the file <code>/etc/defaultrouter</code>, which is also maintained manually by the administrator. If either file exists, then the host is said to use static routing.</p> <p>If neither the <code>/etc/tsolgateways</code> nor the <code>/etc/defaultrouter</code> file exists, then the host uses dynamic routing and must start a special daemon, either <code>in.rdisc(1M)</code> (the network router discovery daemon) if it is available, or <code>in.routed(1M)</code> (the network routing daemon) if <code>in.rdisc</code> is not available. If the host also serves as a gateway (that is, a host that connects to two or more networks), then both <code>in.rdisc</code> and <code>in.routed</code> are started.</p>

	At boot time, the <code>tnrhdb</code> and <code>tnrhtp</code> files (which reside in the <code>/etc/security/tsol/boot</code> directory) are loaded into the kernel to enable hosts to communicate with the NIS+ master. By default, <code>/etc/security/tsol/boot/tnrhdb</code> contains the entry <code>0.0.0.0:tsol</code> , indicating that the network is a Trusted Solaris network.
<b>SLD</b>	See <i>single-level directory</i> .
<b>Security Administrator</b>	In an organization where sensitive information must be protected, the person or persons who define and enforce the site's <i>security policy</i> and who are cleared to access all information being processed at the site. In the Trusted Solaris software environment, an administrative role that is assigned to one or more individuals who have the proper clearance and whose task is to configure the security attributes of all users and machines so that the software enforces the site's security policy.
<b>Security Attribute</b>	An attribute used in enforcing the Trusted Solaris <i>security policy</i> . Various sets of security attributes, both from the base Solaris and the Trusted Solaris systems, are assigned to <i>processes</i> , users, files, directories, file systems, hosts on the trusted network, allocatable devices, and other entities. Security attributes for users from the base Solaris system include the user ID (UID), audit ID (AUID), group ID (GID), supplementary group IDs (SGIDs). Security attributes for users from the Trusted Solaris environment include the <i>clearance</i> , <i>minimum label</i> , ( <i>initial label</i> ), and any <i>authorizations</i> . An important Trusted Solaris security attribute for files is the CMW label, the sensitivity label portion of which is used in access decisions and the information label portion of which may be used to track the real sensitivity of the information contained in the file. A <i>label range</i> security attribute is assigned to file systems, to allocatable devices and to printers. A UID, GID, a label range, and one or more <i>privileges</i> may be associated with commands and <i>CDE actions</i> by security administrators in <i>execution profiles</i> . The mentioned security attributes and others are assigned to hosts in Trusted Network databases, which are used to control the security of communications in a Trusted Solaris distributed environment. See also Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.
<b>Security Policy</b>	In the Trusted Solaris environment, the set of DAC, MAC, and information labeling rules that define how information may be accessed. At a customer site, the set of rules that define the sensitivity of the information being processed at that site and the measures that are used to protect the information from unauthorized access.
<b>Sensitivity Label</b>	A security <i>label</i> assigned to a file or directory or process, which is used to limit access based on the security level of the information contained therein.
<b>Session Clearance</b>	A <i>clearance</i> that is in effect only during a particular login session, this type of clearance is set by the user when starting a session. Each process started during

	<p>a session has a <i>process clearance</i> equal to the session clearance. The session clearance may be set either to be the same as or lower than the <i>user clearance</i>.</p>
<b>Single-level Directory</b>	<p>A directory within an MLD containing files at only a single <i>sensitivity label</i>. When a user working at a particular sensitivity label changes into an MLD, the user's working directory actually changes to a single-label directory within the MLD, whose sensitivity label is the same as the sensitivity label at which the user is working.</p>
<b>System Accreditation Range</b>	<p>The set of all valid (well-formed) labels created according to the rules defined by each site's security administrator in the <code>label_encodings</code> file, plus the two administrative labels that are used in every Trusted Solaris environment, <code>ADMIN_LOW</code> and <code>ADMIN_HIGH</code>.</p>
<b>Strictly Dominate</b>	<p>When any type of label (<i>sensitivity label</i> or <i>clearance</i>) has a security level greater than the security level of another label to which it is being compared, the first label strictly <i>dominates</i> the second label. Strict dominance is dominance without equality, which occurs either when the classification of the first label is higher than that of the second label and the first label contains all the compartments in the second label or when the classifications of both labels are the same while the first label contains all the compartments in the second label plus one or more additional compartments.</p>
<b>Trusted Stripe</b>	<p>A region that cannot be spoofed along the bottom of the screen, which by default provides the following as visual feedback about the state of the window system: a trusted path indicator, the input information label and window sensitivity label. When either <i>sensitivity labels</i> or <i>information labels</i> are configured to not be viewable for a user, then the type of label that is viewable is displayed and the other is not. When neither <i>sensitivity labels</i> nor <i>information labels</i> are configured to be displayed for a user, the trusted stripe is reduced to an icon that displays only the trusted path indicator. See also Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.</p>
<b>Tunneling</b>	<p>It is possible to route secure data through clusters containing non-Trusted Solaris gateways. This procedure is called tunneling. A cluster is a contiguous set of either Trusted Solaris hosts and gateways only, or non-Trusted Solaris hosts and gateways only. An edge gateway is a gateway (Trusted Solaris or non-Trusted Solaris) that connects a cluster to a cluster of the opposite type.</p> <p>To transmit data by a route through a non-Trusted Solaris cluster and a Trusted Solaris cluster, two conditions must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ All the gateways in the non-Trusted Solaris cluster must have the same security attributes.</li> </ul>

- If there is more than one possible route and the routes enter the non-Trusted Solaris cluster through the same edge gateway and can exit from the cluster through different edge gateways, then the metric for these routes must be equal.

#### User Accreditation Range

The set of all possible labels at which any normal user may work on the system, as defined by each site's security administrator. The rules for well-formed labels that define the *system accreditation range* are additionally restricted by the values specified in the ACCREDITATION RANGE section of the site's `label_encodings(4)` file: the upper bound, the lower bound, the combination constraints and other restrictions.

#### User Clearance

The *clearance* assigned by the *security administrator* that sets the upper bound of the set of labels at which one particular user may work at any time. The user may decide to accept or further restrict that clearance during any particular login session, when setting the *session clearance* after login.

#### TRUSTED SOLARIS DIFFERENCES

The responsibilities and privileges of the super-user have been divided among several administrative roles. When a man page that has not been modified for the Trusted Solaris system states that super-user is required to execute a certain command or option, remember that one or more privileges are required instead.

The ability of the UNIX super-user to bypass access restrictions, to execute restricted commands, and to use some command options not available to other users has been replaced with the *profile mechanism*, which allows the security administrator to assign to various users different sets of commands and to assign different privileges to the commands using *execution profiles*. When a command or one of its options needs a privilege in order to succeed, that privilege is a *required* privilege; if the required privilege is not given to the command in a user's execution profile by the security administrator, the command won't work. Required privileges are indicated on the man page with the words "must have," as shown in this sentence: "The `ifconfig(1M)` command must have the `sys_net_config` privilege to modify network interfaces."

In other cases, when the command is designed to work within security policy and it fails when certain DAC or MAC checks are not passed, an *override* privilege may be assigned at the security administrator's discretion. On man pages, the names of privileges that may be used to override access restrictions are given in the ERRORS section. The override privileges that may be given to bypass DAC or MAC restrictions on files or directories are given below:

The DAC override privileges are `file_dac_read` and `file_dac_write`. If a user does not have DAC access to a file, the security administrator may assign one or both of these privileges to the command, depending on whether read or write access or both are desired. The MAC override privileges are `file_mac_read` and `file_mac_write`. If a user does not have MAC access to

## SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

a file, the security administrator may assign one or both of these privileges to the command, depending on whether read or write access or both are desired.

Besides being able to assign an override privilege, the security administrator has other options. For example, to avoid the use of privilege the security administrator may specify that the command will execute with another user's ID (usually the root ID 0) or group ID, one that allows access to the file or directory based on its permissions or its ACL.

Commands may not work as expected in the Trusted Solaris environment because Trusted Solaris administrators may limit the conditions under which commands may be accessed by each user or restrict commands from being accessed by certain users.

ILs are no longer supported. See Trusted Solaris Information Label Changes under DESCRIPTION.

The printed *Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual* contains only the Trusted Solaris original and modified (from the Solaris environment) man pages. The online set of man pages viewed by the `man` command accesses all man pages; AnswerBook2™ can access all man pages in the AnswerBook2 collections. The `SEE ALSO` man page heading has been subdivided to help users of the printed manual locate a referenced man page.

Besides the usual UNIX DAC checks performed when a process acting on behalf of a user attempts to access a file or directory, *mandatory access* checks also must be passed. For each possible type of access failure, a specific override *privilege* may be assigned to the command at the security administrator's discretion.

---

When a SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES is provided on a modified man page, it is intended as a convenience to summarize for you the major changes all in one place. Do not rely on the SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES alone, but also read the entire man page.

---

## ATTRIBUTES

See `attributes(5)` in the *SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual* for a discussion of the attributes listed in this section.

## SEE ALSO

Commands that are listed under the Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual heading in the `SEE ALSO` section are commands that have been changed or added in the Trusted Solaris environment. Commands that are listed under the SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual heading in the `SEE ALSO` section are Solaris commands that are unchanged in the Trusted Solaris environment. If you are using printed manuals, refer to the *SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual* for Solaris commands that are unchanged in the Trusted Solaris environment.

<b>Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual</b>	Trusted Solaris references are listed under this heading. <i>Trusted Solaris user's document set, Trusted Solaris Administration Overview, and the Trusted Solaris Administrator's Procedures manuals.</i>																												
<b>SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual</b>	SunOS 5.7 and Solaris 7 references that are unchanged in the Trusted Solaris environment are listed under this heading. <code>getopts(1)</code> , <code>wait(1)</code> , <code>exit(2)</code> , <code>getopt(3C)</code> , <code>wait(3B)</code> , <code>attributes(5)</code> <i>Source Compatibility Guide</i>																												
<b>DIAGNOSTICS</b>	Upon termination, each command returns two bytes of status, one supplied by the system and giving the cause for termination, and (in the case of "normal" termination) one supplied by the program [see <code>wait(3B)</code> and <code>exit(2)</code> ]. The former byte is 0 for normal termination; the latter is customarily 0 for successful execution and non-zero to indicate troubles such as erroneous parameters, or bad or inaccessible data. It is called variously "exit code", "exit status", or "return code", and is described only where special conventions are involved.																												
<b>WARNINGS</b>	Some commands produce unexpected results when processing files containing null characters. These commands often treat text input lines as strings and therefore become confused upon encountering a null character (the string terminator) within a line.																												
	<table> <tr> <th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td><code>adornfc(1)</code></td><td>Display the pathname with the final component adorned</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>at(1)</code></td><td>Execute commands at a later time</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>atq(1)</code></td><td>Display the jobs queued to run at specified times</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>atrm(1)</code></td><td>Remove jobs spooled by at or batch</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>batch(1)</code></td><td>See <code>at(1)</code></td></tr> <tr> <td><code>cancel(1)</code></td><td>Cancel print request</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>chgrp(1)</code></td><td>Change file group ownership</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>chmod(1)</code></td><td>Change the permissions mode of a file</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>chown(1)</code></td><td>Change file ownership</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>crontab(1)</code></td><td>User crontab file</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>disable(1)</code></td><td>See <code>enable(1)</code></td></tr> <tr> <td><code>dtappsession(1)</code></td><td>Start a new Application Manager session</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>enable(1)</code></td><td>Enable/disable LP printers</td></tr> </table>	Name	Description	<code>adornfc(1)</code>	Display the pathname with the final component adorned	<code>at(1)</code>	Execute commands at a later time	<code>atq(1)</code>	Display the jobs queued to run at specified times	<code>atrm(1)</code>	Remove jobs spooled by at or batch	<code>batch(1)</code>	See <code>at(1)</code>	<code>cancel(1)</code>	Cancel print request	<code>chgrp(1)</code>	Change file group ownership	<code>chmod(1)</code>	Change the permissions mode of a file	<code>chown(1)</code>	Change file ownership	<code>crontab(1)</code>	User crontab file	<code>disable(1)</code>	See <code>enable(1)</code>	<code>dtappsession(1)</code>	Start a new Application Manager session	<code>enable(1)</code>	Enable/disable LP printers
Name	Description																												
<code>adornfc(1)</code>	Display the pathname with the final component adorned																												
<code>at(1)</code>	Execute commands at a later time																												
<code>atq(1)</code>	Display the jobs queued to run at specified times																												
<code>atrm(1)</code>	Remove jobs spooled by at or batch																												
<code>batch(1)</code>	See <code>at(1)</code>																												
<code>cancel(1)</code>	Cancel print request																												
<code>chgrp(1)</code>	Change file group ownership																												
<code>chmod(1)</code>	Change the permissions mode of a file																												
<code>chown(1)</code>	Change file ownership																												
<code>crontab(1)</code>	User crontab file																												
<code>disable(1)</code>	See <code>enable(1)</code>																												
<code>dtappsession(1)</code>	Start a new Application Manager session																												
<code>enable(1)</code>	Enable/disable LP printers																												

find(1)	Find files
getfattrflag(1)	Gets the file's security attributes flag
getfpriv(1)	Gets the privileges assigned to files
getlabel(1)	Get the CMW label for files
getmldadorn(1)	Display the multilevel directory adornment of the file system
getsldname(1)	Display file-system single-level directory name
ipcrm(1)	Remove a message queue, semaphore set, or shared memory ID
ipcs(1)	Report inter-process communication facilities status
kbd(1)	Manipulate the state of keyboard or display the type of keyboard or change the default keyboard abort sequence effect
ld(1)	Link editor for object files
login(1)	Sign on to the system
lp(1)	Submit print request
lpc(1B)	Line Printer Control Program
lpq(1B)	Display the content of a print queue
lpr(1B)	Submit print requests
lprm(1B)	Remove print requests from the print queue
lpstat(1)	Print information about the status of the print service
mkdir(1)	Make directories
mldpwd(1)	Display the pathname of the current working directory, including any MLD adornments and SLD names
mldrealpath(1)	Display the canonicalized absolute pathname, including any MLD adornments and SLD names
passwd(1)	Change login password and password attributes
pattn(1)	See proc(1)
pattn(1)	See proc(1)

<code>pclear(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pclear(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pcred(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pfiles(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pflags(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>plabel(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>plabel(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pldd(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pmap(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>ppriv(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>ppriv(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pprivtest(1)</code>	Test effective privilege set of the process
<code>proc(1)</code>	Proc tools
<code>prun(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>psig(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pstack(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pstop(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>ptime(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>ptree(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pwait(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>pwdx(1)</code>	See <code>proc(1)</code>
<code>rm(1)</code>	Remove directory entries
<code>rmdir(1)</code>	See <code>rm(1)</code>
	Sets the file's security attribute flags
<code>setfattrflag(1)</code>	
<code>setfpriv(1)</code>	Change the privilege sets associated with a file
<code>setlabel(1)</code>	Sets the CMW label for files
<code>tar(1)</code>	Create tape archives and add or extract files
<code>testfpriv(1)</code>	Check or test the privilege sets associated with a file



<code>tfind(1)</code>	See <code>find(1)</code>
<code>uname(1)</code>	Print name of current system
<code>vacation(1)</code>	Reply to mail automatically

<b>NAME</b>	adornfc – Display the pathname with the final component adorned				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>adornfc</b> <i>pathname</i>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<i>adornfc</i> adorns the final component of <i>pathname</i> unless it is already adorned. <i>pathname</i> is a pathname to a filesystem object.				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	See <i>attributes</i> (5) for descriptions of the following attributes: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>RETURN VALUES</b>	<p><i>adornfc</i> exits with one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0       Success</li> <li>1       Usage error</li> <li>2       Failure, error message is the system error number from <i>adornfc</i>(3).</li> </ul>				
<b>SEE ALSO</b>					
Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual	<i>adornfc</i> (3)				
SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual	<i>attributes</i> (5)				

<b>NAME</b>	at, batch – Execute commands at a later time
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<p><b>at</b> [-c   -k   -s   -p ][-m] [-f <i>file</i>] [-q <i>queue</i>] -t <i>time</i></p> <p><b>at</b> [-c   -k   -s   -p ][-m] [-f <i>file</i>] [-q <i>queue</i>] <i>timespec...</i></p> <p><b>at</b> -l [-q <i>queue</i>] [<i>at_job_id.</i> .. ]</p> <p><b>at</b> -r <i>at_job_id.</i> ..</p> <p><b>batch</b></p>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p><b>at</b></p> <p>The <b>at</b> utility reads commands from standard input and groups them together as an <i>at-job</i> , to be executed at a later time.</p> <p>The <i>at-job</i> will be executed in a separate invocation of the shell, running in a separate process group with no controlling terminal, except that the environment variables, current working directory, file creation mask [see <code>umask(1)</code> ], and system resource limits [for <code>sh</code> and <code>ksh</code> only, see <code>ulimit(1)</code> ] in effect when the <b>at</b> utility is executed will be retained and used when the <i>at-job</i> is executed.</p> <p>When the <i>at-job</i> is submitted, the <i>at_job_id</i> and scheduled time are written to standard error. The <i>at_job_id</i> is an identifier that will be a string consisting solely of alphanumeric characters and the period character. The <i>at_job_id</i> is assigned by the system when the job is scheduled such that it uniquely identifies a particular job.</p> <p>User notification and the processing of the job's standard output and standard error are described under the <code>-m</code> option.</p> <p>Users are permitted to use <b>at</b> and <b>batch</b> (see below) if their name appears in the file <code>/usr/lib/cron/at.allow</code> . If that file does not exist, the file <code>/usr/lib/cron/at.deny</code> is checked to determine whether the user should be denied access to <b>at</b> .</p> <p>If neither file exists, only a process with the super-user privileges is allowed to submit a job no user is allowed to submit a job. If only <code>at.deny</code> exists and is empty, global usage is permitted. The <code>at.allow</code> and <code>at.deny</code> files consist of one user name per line.</p> <p><b>batch</b></p> <p>The <b>batch</b> utility reads commands to be executed at a later time. It is the equivalent of the command:</p> <pre>at -q b -m now</pre> <p>where queue <code>b</code> is a special <b>at</b> queue, specifically for batch jobs. Batch jobs will be submitted to the batch queue for immediate execution.</p> <p>For Trusted Solaris the <b>at</b> and <b>batch</b> commands allow a user to create an <i>at-job</i> file that is installed in the appropriate SLD that matches the invoking process' sensitivity label. The <b>at</b> command also allows a user to list or remove the</p>

at-jobs owned by the current user at the invoking process' sensitivity label. A user can list or remove an at-job belonging to another user under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the name of the at-job's owner appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file (which contains a list of administrative users for `at`) or is a role user; *and* the invoking user has the `modify at admin` authorization. The second condition is when the at-job owner's username neither appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file, nor is a role user; *and* the invoking user has the `modify at users` authorization.

## OPTIONS

The following options are supported. Note that a user cannot specify the `-c`, `-k`, or `-s` option if the user's login shell is `pfsh`. If neither the `-c`, `-k`, `-s`, nor `-p` option is specified and `pfsh` is the login shell, `pfsh` is used to run the at-job. However, if `pfsh` is not the user's login shell, the `$SHELL` environment variable by default determines which shell to use. If `$SHELL` is null, `sh` is used by default.

- `-c` C shell. `csh(1)` is used to execute the at-job.
- `-k` Korn shell. `ksh(1)` is used to execute the at-job.
- `-s` Bourne shell. `sh(1)` is used to execute the at-job.
- `-p` Profile shell. `pfsh(1M)` is used to execute the at-job.
- `-f` Specify the path of a file to be used as the source of the at-job, instead of standard input.
- file*
- `-l` (The letter ell.) Report all jobs scheduled for the current user (or if the current user has the appropriate authorizations, report jobs for other users) at the invoking process's sensitivity label, if no `at_job_id` operands are specified. If `at_job_id`s are specified, report only information for these jobs. If the at-job is not owned by the current user, its job information will be displayed under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the username of the at-job's owner appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file or is a role user; *and* the current user has the `modify at admin` authorization. The second condition is when the username of the at-job's owner neither appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file, nor is a role user; *and* the current user has the `modify at users` authorization.
- `-m` Send mail to the invoking user after the at-job has run, announcing its completion. Standard output and standard error produced by the at-job will be mailed to the user as well, unless redirected elsewhere. Mail will be sent even if the job produces no output.

	If <code>-m</code> is not used, the job's standard output and standard error will be provided to the user by means of mail, unless they are redirected elsewhere; if there is no such output to provide, the user is not notified of the job's completion.
<code>-q</code> <i>queue</i> <i>name</i>	Specify in which queue to schedule a job for submission. When used with the <code>-l</code> option, limit the search to that particular queue. Values for <i>queue</i> <i>name</i> are limited to the lower case letters <code>a</code> through <code>z</code> . By default, <code>at</code> -jobs will be scheduled in queue <code>a</code> . In contrast, queue <code>b</code> is reserved for batch jobs. Since queue <code>c</code> is reserved for cron jobs, it can not be used with the <code>-q</code> option.
<code>-r</code> <i>at_job_id</i>	Remove the jobs with the specified <i>at_job_id</i> operands that were previously scheduled by the <code>at</code> utility. If the specified <i>at_job_id</i> is not owned by the current user, it is removed under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the username of the <i>at_job_id</i> 's owner appears in the <code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code> file or is a role user; <i>and</i> the current user has the <code>modify at admin</code> authorization. The second condition is when the username of the <i>at_job_id</i> 's owner neither appears in the <code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code> file, nor is a role user; <i>and</i> the current user has the <code>modify at users</code> authorization.
<code>-t</code> <i>time</i>	Submit the job to be run at the time specified by the <i>time</i> option-argument, which must have the format as specified by the <code>touch(1)</code> utility.

**OPERANDS**

The following operands are supported:

*at\_job\_id*

The name reported by a previous invocation of the `at` utility at the time the job was scheduled.

*timespec*

Submit the job to be run at the date and time specified. All of the *timespec* operands are interpreted as if they were separated by space characters and concatenated. The date and time are interpreted as being in the timezone of the user (as determined by the `TZ` variable), unless a timezone name appears as part of *time* below.

In the "C" locale, the following describes the three parts of the time specification string. All of the values from the `LC_TIME` categories in the "C" locale are recognized in a case-insensitive manner.

*time*

The *time* can be specified as one, two or four digits. One- and two-digit numbers are taken to be hours, four-digit numbers to be hours and minutes. The time can alternatively be specified as two numbers separated by a colon, meaning *hour* : *minute* . An AM/PM indication (one of the values from the `am_pm` keywords in the `LC_TIME` locale category) can follow the time; otherwise, a 24-hour clock time is understood. A timezone name of GMT , UCT , or ZULU (case insensitive) can follow to specify that the time is in Coordinated Universal Time. Other timezones can be specified using the `TZ` environment variable. The *time* field can also be one of the following tokens in the "C" locale:

<code>midnight</code>	Indicates the time 12:00 am (00:00).
<code>noon</code>	Indicates the time 12:00 pm.
<code>now</code>	Indicate the current day and time. Invoking <code>at now</code> will submit an at-job for potentially immediate execution (that is, subject only to unspecified scheduling delays).

#### *date*

An optional *date* can be specified as either a month name (one of the values from the `mon` or `abmon` keywords in the `LC_TIME` locale category) followed by a day number (and possibly year number preceded by a comma) or a day of the week (one of the values from the `day` or `abday` keywords in the `LC_TIME` locale category). Two special days are recognized in the "C" locale:

<code>today</code>	Indicates the current day.
<code>tomorrow</code>	Indicates the day following the current day.

If no *date* is given, `today` is assumed if the given time is greater than the current time, and `tomorrow` is assumed if it is less. If the given month is less than the current month (and no year is given), next year is assumed.

#### *increment*

The optional *increment* is a number preceded by a plus sign ( + ) and suffixed by one of the following: `minutes` , `hours` , `days` , `weeks` , `months` , or `years` . (The singular forms will be also accepted.) The keyword `next` is equivalent to an increment number of + 1 . For example, the following are equivalent commands:

```
$ at 2pm + 1 week
$ at 2pm next week
```

**USAGE**

The format of the `at` command line shown here is guaranteed only for the "C" locale. Other locales are not supported for `midnight`, `noon`, `now`, `mon`, `abmon`, `day`, `abday`, `today`, `tomorrow`, `minutes`, `hours`, `days`, `weeks`, `months`, `years`, and `next`.

Since the commands run in a separate shell invocation, running in a separate process group with no controlling terminal, open file descriptors, traps and priority inherited from the invoking environment are lost.

**EXAMPLES****at****EXAMPLE 1** Typical sequence at a terminal

```
$ at -m 0730 tomorrow
  sort < file >outfile
<EOT>
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Redirecting output

```
$ at now + 1 hour <<!
  diff file1 file2 2>&1 >outfile | mailx mygroup
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Self-rescheduling a job

To have a job reschedule itself, `at` can be invoked from within the `at`-job. For example, this "daily-processing" script named `my.daily` will run every day (although `crontab` is a more appropriate vehicle for such work):

```
# my.daily runs every day
at now tomorrow < my.daily
daily-processing
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Various time and operand presentations

The spacing of the three portions of the "C" locale *timespec* is quite flexible as long as there are no ambiguities.

```
at 0815am Jan 24
at 8 :15amjan24
at now "+ 1day"
at 5 pm FRIday
at '17
  utc+
  30minutes'
```

**batch****EXAMPLE 5** Typical sequence at a terminal

This sequence can be used at a terminal:

```
$ batch
  sort <file >outfile
<EOT>
```

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

### EXAMPLE 6 Redirecting output

This sequence, which demonstrates redirecting standard error to a pipe, is useful in a command procedure (the sequence of output redirection specifications is significant):

```
$ batch <<!
diff file1 file2 2>&1 >outfile | mailx mygroup
!
```

See `environ(5)` for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `at` and `batch`: `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, `NLSPATH`, and `LC_TIME`.

#### SHELL

Determine a name of a command interpreter to use to invoke the at-job, when the user's login shell is not `pfsh`. If the variable is unset or `NULL`, `sh` will be used. If it is set to a value other than `sh`, the implementation will use that shell; a warning diagnostic will be printed telling which shell will be used.

#### TZ

Determine the timezone. The job will be submitted for execution at the time specified by *timespec* or `-t time` relative to the timezone specified by the `TZ` variable. If *timespec* specifies a timezone, it will override `TZ`. If *timespec* does not specify a timezone and `TZ` is unset or `NULL`, an unspecified default timezone will be used.

#### DATEMSK

If the environment variable `DATEMSK` is set, `at` will use its value as the full path name of a template file containing format strings. The strings consist of format specifiers and text characters that are used to provide a richer set of allowable date formats in different languages by appropriate settings of the environment variable `LANG` or `LC_TIME`. The list of allowable format specifiers is located in the `getdate(3C)` manual page. The formats described in the `OPERANDS` section for the *time* and *date* arguments, the special names `noon`, `midnight`, `now`, `next`, `today`, `tomorrow`, and the *increment* argument are not recognized when `DATEMSK` is set.

## EXIT STATUS

The following exit statuses are returned:

- 0        The `at` utility successfully submitted, removed or listed a job or jobs.
- >        An error occurred, and the job will not be scheduled.
- 0



<b>FILES</b>	<code>/usr/lib/cron/at.allow</code>	Names of users, one per line, who are authorized access to the <code>at</code> and <code>batch</code> utilities
	<code>/usr/lib/cron/at.deny</code>	Names of users, one per line, who are denied access to the <code>at</code> and <code>batch</code> utilities.
	<code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code>	Names of administrative users for <code>at</code> , one per line. Do not put roles in this file.

**ATTRIBUTES** See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

**at**

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	Not enabled

**batch**

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWesu
CSI	Enabled

## SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

To succeed, the `at` command requires the following forced privileges: `proc_audit_tcb`, `file_chown`, and `file_dac_read`.

An ancillary file is created in the `/var/spool/cron/atjobs` directory for each `at-job` file. By convention, the file is named `at_job_id.ad`; and it is used by the `clock` daemon to set up the `at-job` to run.

The `at-jobs` are run with the profile shell if the user's login shell in the `passwd` entry is the profile shell. Otherwise, the user's specified shell (by `-c`, `-s`, `-k`, or `-p` option), or the `$SHELL` environment variable (default `sh` if `$SHELL` is `NULL`) is used to run the `at-jobs`.

## SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`crontab(1)`, `pfsh(1M)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`csch(1)`, `date(1)`, `ksh(1)`, `sh(1)`, `touch(1)`, `ulimit(1)`, `umask(1)`,  
`getdate(3C)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`

## NOTES

Regardless of queue used, `cron` has a limit of 100 jobs in execution at any time.

There can be delays in cron at job execution. In some cases, these delays can compound to the point that cron job processing appears to be hung. All jobs will be executed eventually. When the delays are excessive, the only workaround is to kill and restart cron.

<b>NAME</b>	atq – Display the jobs queued to run at specified times				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>atq</b> [-c] [-n] [username...]				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>atq displays the at-jobs queued up for the user at the invoking process's sensitivity label. at(1) is a utility that allows users to execute commands at a later date.</p> <p>If no options are given, the jobs are displayed in chronological order of execution.</p> <p>When a user invokes atq without specifying <i>username</i>, the user's at the invoking process's sensitivity label are displayed. If the invoking user's name is neither in the <code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code> file nor a role user <i>and</i> the user has the <code>modify at users</code> authorization, other users' at-jobs are also displayed.</p> <p>When a username other than the invoking user's is specified, the named user's at-jobs are displayed under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the specified username is in the <code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code> file (which contains a list of administrative users for at) or is a role user; <i>and</i> the invoking user has the <code>modify at admin</code> authorization. The second condition is when the specified username is neither in the <code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code> file, nor a role user; <i>and</i> the invoking user has the <code>modify at users</code> authorization.</p>				
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-c      Display the queued jobs in the order they were created (that is, the time that the at command was given).</p> <p>-n      Display only the total number of jobs currently in the queue.</p>				
<b>SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES</b>	To succeed, the atq command must have the <code>file_dac_read</code> privilege in its set of forced privileges. The current user's at-jobs are displayed at the SL of the invoking process. The <code>modify at users</code> authorization is required to view others' at-jobs.				
<b>FILES</b>	<table> <tr> <td><code>/var/spool/cron/atjobs</code></td><td>Spool area for at-jobs.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code></td><td>Names of administrative users for at; one per line. Do not put roles in this file.</td></tr> </table>	<code>/var/spool/cron/atjobs</code>	Spool area for at-jobs.	<code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code>	Names of administrative users for at; one per line. Do not put roles in this file.
<code>/var/spool/cron/atjobs</code>	Spool area for at-jobs.				
<code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code>	Names of administrative users for at; one per line. Do not put roles in this file.				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWcsu</td></tr> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWcsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWcsu				
<b>SEE ALSO</b>					

<b>Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual</b>	at(1), atrm(1), cron(1M)
<b>SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual</b>	attributes(5)

NAME	atrm – Remove jobs spooled by at or batch					
SYNOPSIS	atrm [-afi] [[job #] [user...]]					
DESCRIPTION	<p>atrm removes any delayed-execution jobs specified by job number that were created with at(1) but have not yet executed—if the jobs are owned by the invoking account at the invoking processes' sensitivity label. The list of these jobs and associated job numbers can be displayed by using atq(1).</p> <p>When a username other than the invoking user's is specified, atrm removes the named user's at-jobs under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the specified username is in the /etc/cron.d/at.admin file (which contains a list of administrative users for at) or is a role user; <i>and</i> the invoking user has the modify at admin authorization. The second condition is when the specified username is neither in the /etc/cron.d/at.admin file, nor a role user; <i>and</i> the invoking user has the modify at users authorization.</p> <p>atrm needs the proc_audit_tcb privilege to succeed.</p>					
OPTIONS	<p>-a All. Remove all unexecuted jobs at the invoking processes' sensitivity label that were created by the invoking user. The at-jobs owned by another user are removed only when one of the two conditions described in the DESCRIPTION section is met.</p> <p>-f Force. All information regarding the removal of the specified jobs is suppressed.</p> <p>-i Interactive. atrm asks if a job should be removed. If you respond with a <i>y</i>, the job will be removed.</p>					
SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES	<p>atrm needs the proc_audit_tcb privilege to succeed. atrm removes jobs only at the sensitivity label of the current process. atrm removes jobs belonging to another user only if both the account invoking atrm has needed authorizations and the specified <i>user</i> name meets additional requirements described in the conditions in the DESCRIPTION section.</p>					
FILES	<p>/var/spool/cron/atjobs</p> <p>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</p>	<p>Spool area for at-jobs</p> <p>List of default system account names, one per line. Seldom needs to be updated. Never add the names of role accounts to this file.</p>				
ATTRIBUTES	<p>See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table><tr><th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr><tr><td>Availability</td><td>SUNWcsu</td></tr></table>		ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWcsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE					
Availability	SUNWcsu					

**SEE ALSO****Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual****SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

at(1), atq(1), cron(1M)

*Trusted Solaris Administrator's Procedures*

attributes(5)

*System Administration Guide, Volume II*

<b>NAME</b>	at, batch – Execute commands at a later time
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<p><b>at</b> [-c   -k   -s   -p ][-m] [-f <i>file</i>] [-q <i>queue</i>] -t <i>time</i></p> <p><b>at</b> [-c   -k   -s   -p ][-m] [-f <i>file</i>] [-q <i>queue</i>] <i>timespec...</i></p> <p><b>at</b> -l [-q <i>queue</i>] [<i>at_job_id.</i> .. ]</p> <p><b>at</b> -r <i>at_job_id.</i> ..</p> <p><b>batch</b></p>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p><b>at</b></p> <p>The <b>at</b> utility reads commands from standard input and groups them together as an <i>at-job</i> , to be executed at a later time.</p> <p>The <i>at-job</i> will be executed in a separate invocation of the shell, running in a separate process group with no controlling terminal, except that the environment variables, current working directory, file creation mask [see <b>umask(1)</b> ], and system resource limits [for <b>sh</b> and <b>ksh</b> only, see <b>ulimit(1)</b> ] in effect when the <b>at</b> utility is executed will be retained and used when the <i>at-job</i> is executed.</p> <p>When the <i>at-job</i> is submitted, the <i>at_job_id</i> and scheduled time are written to standard error. The <i>at_job_id</i> is an identifier that will be a string consisting solely of alphanumeric characters and the period character. The <i>at_job_id</i> is assigned by the system when the job is scheduled such that it uniquely identifies a particular job.</p> <p>User notification and the processing of the job's standard output and standard error are described under the <b>-m</b> option.</p> <p>Users are permitted to use <b>at</b> and <b>batch</b> (see below) if their name appears in the file <code>/usr/lib/cron/at.allow</code> . If that file does not exist, the file <code>/usr/lib/cron/at.deny</code> is checked to determine whether the user should be denied access to <b>at</b> .</p> <p>If neither file exists, only a process with the super-user privileges is allowed to submit a job no user is allowed to submit a job. If only <code>at.deny</code> exists and is empty, global usage is permitted. The <code>at.allow</code> and <code>at.deny</code> files consist of one user name per line.</p> <p><b>batch</b></p> <p>The <b>batch</b> utility reads commands to be executed at a later time. It is the equivalent of the command:</p> <pre>at -q b -m now</pre> <p>where queue <b>b</b> is a special <b>at</b> queue, specifically for batch jobs. Batch jobs will be submitted to the batch queue for immediate execution.</p> <p>For Trusted Solaris the <b>at</b> and <b>batch</b> commands allow a user to create an <i>at-job</i> file that is installed in the appropriate SLD that matches the invoking process' sensitivity label. The <b>at</b> command also allows a user to list or remove the</p>

at-jobs owned by the current user at the invoking process' sensitivity label. A user can list or remove an at-job belonging to another user under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the name of the at-job's owner appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file (which contains a list of administrative users for `at`) or is a role user; *and* the invoking user has the `modify at admin` authorization. The second condition is when the at-job owner's username neither appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file, nor is a role user; *and* the invoking user has the `modify at users` authorization.

## OPTIONS

The following options are supported. Note that a user cannot specify the `-c`, `-k`, or `-s` option if the user's login shell is `pfsh`. If neither the `-c`, `-k`, `-s`, nor `-p` option is specified and `pfsh` is the login shell, `pfsh` is used to run the at-job. However, if `pfsh` is not the user's login shell, the `$SHELL` environment variable by default determines which shell to use. If `$SHELL` is null, `sh` is used by default.

`-c` C shell. `csh(1)` is used to execute the at-job.

`-k` Korn shell. `ksh(1)` is used to execute the at-job.

`-s` Bourne shell. `sh(1)` is used to execute the at-job.

`-p` Profile shell. `pfsh(1M)` is used to execute the at-job.

`-f` Specify the path of a file to be used as the source of the at-job, instead of standard input.

*file*

`-l` (The letter ell.) Report all jobs scheduled for the current user (or if the current user has the appropriate authorizations, report jobs for other users) at the invoking process's sensitivity label, if no `at_job_id` operands are specified. If `at_job_id`s are specified, report only information for these jobs. If the at-job is not owned by the current user, its job information will be displayed under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the username of the at-job's owner appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file or is a role user; *and* the current user has the `modify at admin` authorization. The second condition is when the username of the at-job's owner neither appears in the `/etc/cron.d/at.admin` file, nor is a role user; *and* the current user has the `modify at users` authorization.

`-m` Send mail to the invoking user after the at-job has run, announcing its completion. Standard output and standard error produced by the at-job will be mailed to the user as well, unless redirected elsewhere. Mail will be sent even if the job produces no output.



	If <code>-m</code> is not used, the job's standard output and standard error will be provided to the user by means of mail, unless they are redirected elsewhere; if there is no such output to provide, the user is not notified of the job's completion.
<code>-q</code> <i>queue</i> <i>name</i>	Specify in which queue to schedule a job for submission. When used with the <code>-l</code> option, limit the search to that particular queue. Values for <i>queue</i> <i>name</i> are limited to the lower case letters <code>a</code> through <code>z</code> . By default, at-jobs will be scheduled in queue <code>a</code> . In contrast, queue <code>b</code> is reserved for batch jobs. Since queue <code>c</code> is reserved for cron jobs, it can not be used with the <code>-q</code> option.
<code>-r</code> <i>at_job_id</i>	Remove the jobs with the specified <i>at_job_id</i> operands that were previously scheduled by the <code>at</code> utility. If the specified <i>at_job_id</i> is not owned by the current user, it is removed under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the username of the <i>at_job_id</i> 's owner appears in the <code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code> file or is a role user; <i>and</i> the current user has the <code>modify at admin</code> authorization. The second condition is when the username of the <i>at_job_id</i> 's owner neither appears in the <code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code> file, nor is a role user; <i>and</i> the current user has the <code>modify at users</code> authorization.
<code>-t</code> <i>time</i>	Submit the job to be run at the time specified by the <i>time</i> option-argument, which must have the format as specified by the <code>touch(1)</code> utility.

**OPERANDS**

The following operands are supported:

*at\_job\_id*

The name reported by a previous invocation of the `at` utility at the time the job was scheduled.

*timespec*

Submit the job to be run at the date and time specified. All of the *timespec* operands are interpreted as if they were separated by space characters and concatenated. The date and time are interpreted as being in the timezone of the user (as determined by the `TZ` variable), unless a timezone name appears as part of *time* below.

In the "C" locale, the following describes the three parts of the time specification string. All of the values from the `LC_TIME` categories in the "C" locale are recognized in a case-insensitive manner.

*time*

The *time* can be specified as one, two or four digits. One- and two-digit numbers are taken to be hours, four-digit numbers to be hours and minutes. The time can alternatively be specified as two numbers separated by a colon, meaning *hour* : *minute* . An AM/PM indication (one of the values from the `am_pm` keywords in the `LC_TIME` locale category) can follow the time; otherwise, a 24-hour clock time is understood. A timezone name of GMT , UCT , or ZULU (case insensitive) can follow to specify that the time is in Coordinated Universal Time. Other timezones can be specified using the `TZ` environment variable. The *time* field can also be one of the following tokens in the "C" locale:

<code>midnight</code>	Indicates the time 12:00 am (00:00).
<code>noon</code>	Indicates the time 12:00 pm.
<code>now</code>	Indicate the current day and time. Invoking at <code>now</code> will submit an at-job for potentially immediate execution (that is, subject only to unspecified scheduling delays).

#### *date*

An optional *date* can be specified as either a month name (one of the values from the `mon` or `abmon` keywords in the `LC_TIME` locale category) followed by a day number (and possibly year number preceded by a comma) or a day of the week (one of the values from the `day` or `abday` keywords in the `LC_TIME` locale category). Two special days are recognized in the "C" locale:

<code>today</code>	Indicates the current day.
<code>tomorrow</code>	Indicates the day following the current day.

If no *date* is given, `today` is assumed if the given time is greater than the current time, and `tomorrow` is assumed if it is less. If the given month is less than the current month (and no year is given), next year is assumed.

#### *increment*

The optional *increment* is a number preceded by a plus sign ( + ) and suffixed by one of the following: `minutes` , `hours` , `days` , `weeks` , `months` , or `years` . (The singular forms will be also accepted.) The keyword `next` is equivalent to an increment number of + 1 . For example, the following are equivalent commands:

```
$ at 2pm + 1 week
$ at 2pm next week
```

**USAGE**

The format of the `at` command line shown here is guaranteed only for the "C" locale. Other locales are not supported for `midnight`, `noon`, `now`, `mon`, `abmon`, `day`, `abday`, `today`, `tomorrow`, `minutes`, `hours`, `days`, `weeks`, `months`, `years`, and `next`.

Since the commands run in a separate shell invocation, running in a separate process group with no controlling terminal, open file descriptors, traps and priority inherited from the invoking environment are lost.

**EXAMPLES****at****EXAMPLE 1** Typical sequence at a terminal

```
$ at -m 0730 tomorrow
  sort < file >outfile
<EOT>
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Redirecting output

```
$ at now + 1 hour <<!
  diff file1 file2 2>&1 >outfile | mailx mygroup
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Self-rescheduling a job

To have a job reschedule itself, `at` can be invoked from within the `at`-job. For example, this "daily-processing" script named `my.daily` will run every day (although `crontab` is a more appropriate vehicle for such work):

```
# my.daily runs every day
at now tomorrow < my.daily
daily-processing
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Various time and operand presentations

The spacing of the three portions of the "C" locale *timespec* is quite flexible as long as there are no ambiguities.

```
at 0815am Jan 24
at 8 :15amjan24
at now "+ 1day"
at 5 pm FRIday
at '17
  utc+
  30minutes'
```

**batch****EXAMPLE 5** Typical sequence at a terminal

This sequence can be used at a terminal:

```
$ batch
  sort <file >outfile
<EOT>
```

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

### EXAMPLE 6 Redirecting output

This sequence, which demonstrates redirecting standard error to a pipe, is useful in a command procedure (the sequence of output redirection specifications is significant):

```
$ batch <<!
diff file1 file2 2>&1 >outfile | mailx mygroup
!
```

See `environ(5)` for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `at` and `batch`: `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, `NLSPATH`, and `LC_TIME`.

#### SHELL

Determine a name of a command interpreter to use to invoke the at-job, when the user's login shell is not `pfsh`. If the variable is unset or `NULL`, `sh` will be used. If it is set to a value other than `sh`, the implementation will use that shell; a warning diagnostic will be printed telling which shell will be used.

#### TZ

Determine the timezone. The job will be submitted for execution at the time specified by *timespec* or `-t time` relative to the timezone specified by the `TZ` variable. If *timespec* specifies a timezone, it will override `TZ`. If *timespec* does not specify a timezone and `TZ` is unset or `NULL`, an unspecified default timezone will be used.

#### DATEMSK

If the environment variable `DATEMSK` is set, `at` will use its value as the full path name of a template file containing format strings. The strings consist of format specifiers and text characters that are used to provide a richer set of allowable date formats in different languages by appropriate settings of the environment variable `LANG` or `LC_TIME`. The list of allowable format specifiers is located in the `getdate(3C)` manual page. The formats described in the `OPERANDS` section for the *time* and *date* arguments, the special names `noon`, `midnight`, `now`, `next`, `today`, `tomorrow`, and the *increment* argument are not recognized when `DATEMSK` is set.

## EXIT STATUS

The following exit statuses are returned:

- 0        The `at` utility successfully submitted, removed or listed a job or jobs.
- >        An error occurred, and the job will not be scheduled.
- 0

<b>FILES</b>	<code>/usr/lib/cron/at.allow</code>	Names of users, one per line, who are authorized access to the <code>at</code> and <code>batch</code> utilities
	<code>/usr/lib/cron/at.deny</code>	Names of users, one per line, who are denied access to the <code>at</code> and <code>batch</code> utilities.
	<code>/etc/cron.d/at.admin</code>	Names of administrative users for <code>at</code> , one per line. Do not put roles in this file.

**ATTRIBUTES** See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

**at**

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	Not enabled

**batch**

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWesu
CSI	Enabled

## SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

To succeed, the `at` command requires the following forced privileges:  
`proc_audit_tcb`, `file_chown`, and `file_dac_read`.

An ancillary file is created in the `/var/spool/cron/atjobs` directory for each `at-job` file. By convention, the file is named `at_job_id.ad`; and it is used by the `clock` daemon to set up the `at-job` to run.

The `at-jobs` are run with the profile shell if the user's login shell in the `passwd` entry is the profile shell. Otherwise, the user's specified shell (by `-c`, `-s`, `-k`, or `-p` option), or the `$SHELL` environment variable (default `sh` if `$SHELL` is `NULL`) is used to run the `at-jobs`.

## SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`crontab(1)`, `pfsh(1M)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`csch(1)`, `date(1)`, `ksh(1)`, `sh(1)`, `touch(1)`, `ulimit(1)`, `umask(1)`,  
`getdate(3C)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`

## NOTES

Regardless of queue used, `cron` has a limit of 100 jobs in execution at any time.

There can be delays in cron at job execution. In some cases, these delays can compound to the point that cron job processing appears to be hung. All jobs will be executed eventually. When the delays are excessive, the only workaround is to kill and restart cron.

NAME	cancel – Cancel print request
SYNOPSIS	<b>cancel</b> [ <i>request-ID</i> ... ] [ <i>destination</i> ...] <b>cancel</b> -u <i>user</i> ... [ <i>destination</i> ...]
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>cancel</code> utility cancels print requests. There are two forms of the <code>cancel</code> command.</p> <p>The first form of <code>cancel</code> has two optional arguments: print requests (<i>request-ID</i>) and destinations (<i>destination</i>). Specifying <i>request-ID</i> with <i>destination</i> cancels <i>request-ID</i> on <i>destination</i>. Specifying only the destination cancels the current print request on <i>destination</i>. If <i>destination</i> is not specified, <code>cancel</code> cancels the requested print request on all destinations.</p> <p>The second form of <code>cancel</code> cancels a user's print requests on specific destinations.</p> <p>Users can only cancel print requests associated with their username. By default, users can only cancel print requests on the host from which the print request was submitted. If an administrator has set <code>user-equivalence=true</code> in <code>/etc/printers.conf</code> on the print server, users can cancel print requests associated with their username on any host. Users with <code>cancel any print job</code> authorization can cancel print requests on the host from which the print request was submitted. Users with <code>cancel any print job</code> authorization can also cancel print requests from the print server.</p> <p>The print client commands locate destination information in a very specific order. See <code>printers.conf(4)</code> and <code>printers(4)</code> for details.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-u <i>user</i>                      The name of the user for which print requests are to be canceled. Specify <i>user</i> as a username.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>destination</i>                      The destination on which the print requests are to be canceled. <i>destination</i> is the name of a printer or class of printers (see <code>lpadmin(1M)</code>). If <i>destination</i> is not specified, <code>cancel</code> cancels the requested print request on all destinations. Specify <i>destination</i> using atomic, POSIX-style (<i>server: destination</i>), or Federated Naming Service (FNS) (<code>.../service/printer/...</code>) names. See NOTES for information regarding using POSIX-style destination names with <code>cancel</code>. See <code>printers.conf(4)</code> for information regarding the naming conventions for atomic and FNS names, and <code>standards(5)</code> for information regarding POSIX.</p>

	<i>request-ID</i>	The print request to be canceled. Specify <i>request-ID</i> using LP-style request IDs ( <i>destination-number</i> ).				
	<i>user</i>	The name of the user for which the print requests are to be canceled. Specify <i>user</i> as a username.				
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:					
	0	Successful completion.				
	non-zero	An error occurred.				
FILES	<i>/var/spool/print/*</i>	LP print queue.				
	<i>\$HOME/.printers</i>	User-configurable printer database.				
	<i>/etc/printers.conf</i>	System printer configuration database.				
	<i>printers.conf.byname</i>	NIS version of <i>/etc/printers.conf</i> .				
	<i>fns.ctx_dir.domain</i>	NIS+ version of <i>/etc/printers.conf</i> .				
ATTRIBUTES	See <i>attributes(5)</i> for descriptions of the following attributes:					
	<table><tr><th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr><tr><td>Availability</td><td>SUNWpcu</td></tr></table>		ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWpcu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE					
Availability	SUNWpcu					
SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES	Cancelling other users' requests requires the <i>cancel</i> any print job authorization. Cancel requests at other sensitivity labels require the <i>bypass</i> system mac check authorization.					
SEE ALSO	<i>lp(1)</i> , <i>lpq(1B)</i> , <i>lpr(1B)</i> , <i>lprm(1B)</i> , <i>lpstat(1)</i> , <i>lpadmin(1M)</i>					
Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual	<i>printers(4)</i> , <i>printers.conf(4)</i> , <i>attributes(5)</i> , <i>standards(5)</i>					
SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual						
NOTES	POSIX-style destination names ( <i>server:destination</i> ) are treated as print requests if <i>destination</i> has the same format as an LP-style <i>request-ID</i> . See <i>standards(5)</i> .					



<b>NAME</b>	chgrp – Change file group ownership
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>chgrp</b> [-fhRM] <i>group file...</i>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>chgrp</b> utility sets the group ID of the file named by each <i>file</i> operand to the group ID specified by the <i>group</i> operand.</p> <p>For each <i>file</i> operand, it performs actions equivalent to the <b>chown</b>(2) function, called with the following arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The <i>file</i> operand is used as the <i>path</i> argument.</li> <li>■ The user ID of the file is used as the <i>owner</i> argument.</li> <li>■ The specified group ID is used as the <i>group</i> argument.</li> </ul> <p>Unless <b>chgrp</b> is invoked by a process with appropriate privileges, the set-user-ID and set-group-ID bits of a regular file will be cleared upon successful completion; the set-user-ID and set-group-ID bits of other file types may be cleared.</p> <p>The operating system has a configuration option <code>_POSIX_CHOWN_RESTRICTED</code>, to restrict ownership changes. When this option is in effect, the owner of the file may change the group of the file only to a group to which the owner belongs. To arbitrarily change owner IDs, this command needs the <code>file_chown</code> privilege, whether or not this option is in effect.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>–f      Force. Do not report errors.</p> <p>–h      If the file is a symbolic link, change the group of the symbolic link. Without this option, the group of the file referenced by the symbolic link is changed.</p> <p>–R      Recursive. <b>chgrp</b> descends through the directory, and any subdirectories, setting the specified group ID as it proceeds. When a symbolic link is encountered, the group of the target file is changed (unless the –h option is specified), but no recursion takes place.</p> <p>–M      <b>chgrp</b> processes all accessible SLDs in multilevel directories as it descends through the directory tree.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>group</i>    A group name from the group database or a numeric group ID. Either specifies a group ID to be given to each file named by one of the <i>file</i> operands. If a numeric <i>group</i> operand exists in the group database as a group name, the group ID number associated with that group name is used as the group ID.</p> <p><i>file</i>      A path name of a file whose group ID is to be modified.</p>

<b>USAGE</b>	See <code>largefile(5)</code> for the description of the behavior of <code>chgrp</code> when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 GB ( $2^{31}$ bytes).						
<b>ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES</b>	See <code>environ(5)</code> for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of <code>chgrp</code> : <code>LC_CTYPE</code> , <code>LC_MESSAGES</code> , and <code>NLSPATH</code> .						
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	The following exit values are returned: 0       The utility executed successfully and all requested changes were made. >0      An error occurred.						
<b>SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES</b>	The <code>-M</code> option processes all accessible single-level directories in multilevel directories. To arbitrarily change owner IDs, <code>chgrp</code> requires the <code>file_chown</code> privilege.						
<b>FILES</b>	<code>/etc/group</code> Local group file						
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWcsu</td></tr> <tr> <td>CSI</td><td>Enabled (see NOTES)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWcsu	CSI	Enabled (see NOTES)
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE						
Availability	SUNWcsu						
CSI	Enabled (see NOTES)						
<b>SEE ALSO</b> Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual	<code>chmod(1)</code> , <code>chown(1)</code> , <code>chown(2)</code> , <code>fpathconf(2)</code>						
SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual	<code>id(1M)</code> , <code>group(4)</code> , <code>passwd(4)</code> , <code>system(4)</code> , <code>attributes(5)</code> , <code>environ(5)</code> , <code>largefile(5)</code>						
<b>NOTES</b>	<code>chgrp</code> is CSI-enabled except for the <i>group</i> name.						

<b>NAME</b>	chmod – Change the permissions mode of a file
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>chmod</b> [-fRM] <i>absolute-mode file...</i> <b>chmod</b> [-fRM] <i>symbolic-mode-list file...</i>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>chmod changes or assigns the mode of a file. The mode of a file specifies its permissions and other attributes. The mode may be absolute or symbolic.</p> <p><b>Absolute mode</b></p> <p>An absolute <i>mode</i> is specified using octal numbers:</p> <p>chmod <i>nnnn file...</i></p> <p>where:</p> <p><i>n</i> a number from 0 to 7. An absolute mode is constructed from the OR of any of the following modes:</p> <p>4000 Set user ID on execution.</p> <p>20#0 Set group ID on execution if # is 7, 5, 3, or 1.  Enable mandatory locking if # is 6, 4, 2, or 0.</p> <p>For directories, files are created with BSD semantics for propagation of the group ID. With this option, files and subdirectories created in the directory inherit the group ID of the directory, rather than of the current process. It may be cleared only by using symbolic mode.</p> <p>1000 Turn on sticky bit. See chmod(2).</p> <p>0400 Allow read by owner.</p> <p>0200 Allow write by owner.</p> <p>0100 Allow execute (search in directory) by owner.</p> <p>0700 Allow read, write, and execute (search) by owner.</p> <p>0040 Allow read by group.</p> <p>0020 Allow write by group.</p> <p>0010 Allow execute (search in directory) by group.</p> <p>0070 Allow read, write, and execute (search) by group.</p> <p>0004 Allow read by others.</p> <p>0002 Allow write by others.</p> <p>0001 Allow execute (search in directory) by others.</p>

0007 Allow read, write, and execute (search) by others.

Note that the `setgid` bit cannot be set (or cleared) in absolute mode; it must be set (or cleared) in symbolic mode using `g+s` (or `g-s`).

### Symbolic mode

A symbolic *mode* specification has the following format:

`chmod symbolic-mode-list file...`

where: *symbolic-mode-list* is a comma-separated list (with no intervening whitespace) of symbolic mode expressions of the form:

`[who] operator [permissions]`

Operations are performed in the order given. Multiple *permissions* letters following a single operator cause the corresponding operations to be performed simultaneously.

*who* zero or more of the characters `u`, `g`, `o`, and `a` specifying whose permissions are to be changed or assigned:

`u` user's permissions

`g` group's permissions

`o` others' permissions

`a` all permissions (user, group, and other)

If *who* is omitted, it defaults to `a`, but the setting of the file mode creation mask (see `umask` in `sh(1)` or `csh(1)` for more information) is taken into account. When *who* is omitted, `chmod` will not override the restrictions of your user mask.

*operator* either `+`, `-`, or `=`, signifying how permissions are to be changed:

`+` Add permissions.

If *permissions* is omitted, nothing is added.

If *who* is omitted, add the file mode bits represented by *permissions*, *except* for the those with corresponding bits in the file mode creation mask.

	<p>If <code>who</code> is present, add the file mode bits represented by the <i>permissions</i>.</p>												
–	<p>Take away permissions.</p> <p>If <i>permissions</i> is omitted, do nothing.</p> <p>If <code>who</code> is omitted, clear the file mode bits represented by <i>permissions</i>, <i>except</i> for those with corresponding bits in the file mode creation mask.</p> <p>If <code>who</code> is present, clear the file mode bits represented by <i>permissions</i>.</p>												
=	<p>Assign permissions absolutely.</p> <p>If <code>who</code> is omitted, clear all file mode bits; if <code>who</code> is present, clear the file mode bits represented by <code>who</code>.</p> <p>If <i>permissions</i> is omitted, do nothing else.</p> <p>If <code>who</code> is omitted, add the file mode bits represented by <i>permissions</i>, <i>except</i> for the those with corresponding bits in the file mode creation mask.</p> <p>If <code>who</code> is present, add the file mode bits represented by <i>permissions</i>.</p> <p>Unlike other symbolic operations, = has an absolute effect in that it resets all other bits represented by <code>who</code>. Omitting <i>permissions</i> is useful only with = to take away all permissions.</p>												
<i>permission</i>	<p>any compatible combination of the following letters:</p> <table> <tr> <td>r</td><td>read permission</td></tr> <tr> <td>w</td><td>write permission</td></tr> <tr> <td>x</td><td>execute permission</td></tr> <tr> <td>l</td><td>mandatory locking</td></tr> <tr> <td>s</td><td>user or group set-ID</td></tr> <tr> <td>t</td><td>sticky bit</td></tr> </table> <p>u,g,o indicate that <i>permission</i> is to be taken from the current user, group or other mode respectively.</p> <p>Permissions to a file may vary depending on your user identification number (UID) or group identification number</p>	r	read permission	w	write permission	x	execute permission	l	mandatory locking	s	user or group set-ID	t	sticky bit
r	read permission												
w	write permission												
x	execute permission												
l	mandatory locking												
s	user or group set-ID												
t	sticky bit												

(GID). Permissions are described in three sequences each having three characters:

User	rwX
Group	rwX
Other	rwX

This example (user, group, and others all have permission to read, write, and execute a given file) demonstrates two categories for granting permissions: the access class and the permissions themselves.

The letter *s* is only meaningful with *u* or *g*, and *t* only works with *u*.

Mandatory file and record locking (*l*) refers to a file's ability to have its reading or writing permissions locked while a program is accessing that file.

In a directory which has the set-group-ID bit set (reflected as either *-----s---* or *-----l---* in the output of *'ls -ld'*), files and subdirectories are created with the group-ID of the parent directory rather than that of current process.

It is not possible to permit group execution and enable a file to be locked on execution at the same time. In addition, it is not possible to turn on the set-group-ID bit and enable a file to be locked on execution at the same time. The following examples, therefore, are invalid and elicit error messages:

```
chmod g+x,+l file
chmod g+s,+l file
```

Only the owner of a file or directory (or a user running the command with the *file\_setdac* privilege) may change that file's or directory's mode. Only a user invoking the command with the *sys\_config* privilege may set the sticky bit on a non-directory file. If the command is invoked without the *sys\_config* privilege, *chmod* will mask the sticky-bit but will not return an error. In order to turn on a file's set-group-ID bit, your own group ID must correspond to the file's and group execution must be set.

## OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

*-f* Force. *chmod* will not complain if it fails to change the mode of a file.

	<p>–R      Recursively descend through directory arguments, setting the mode for each file as described above. When symbolic links are encountered, the mode of the target file is changed, but no recursion takes place.</p> <p>–M      chmod processes all single-level directories as it descends multilevel directories.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>mode</i>    Represents the change to be made to the file mode bits of each file named by one of the <i>file</i> operands; see the DESCRIPTION section for more information.</p> <p><i>file</i>     A path name of a file whose file mode bits are to be modified.</p>
<b>USAGE</b>	See largefile(5) for the description of the behavior of chmod when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte ( 2 <sup>31</sup> bytes).
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<p><b>EXAMPLE 1</b>    Deny execute permission to everyone:</p> <pre>example% chmod a-x file</pre> <p><b>EXAMPLE 2</b>    Allow only read permission to everyone:</p> <pre>example% chmod 444 file</pre> <p><b>EXAMPLE 3</b>    Make a file readable and writable by the group and others:</p> <pre>example% chmod go+rw file example% chmod 066 file</pre> <p><b>EXAMPLE 4</b>    Cause a file to be locked during access:</p> <pre>example% chmod +l file</pre> <p><b>EXAMPLE 5</b>    Allow everyone to read, write, and execute the file and turn on the set group-ID.</p> <pre>example% chmod a=rwx,g+s file example% chmod 2777 file</pre>
<b>ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES</b>	See environ(5) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of chmod: LC_CTYPE, LC_MESSAGES, and NLSPATH.
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0          Successful completion.</p> <p>&gt;0        An error occurred.</p>
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	enabled

## SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

### SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

### NOTES

The `-M` option processes all accessible single-level directories in multilevel directories. Running the command by a user other than the owner of a file or directory requires the `file_setdac` privilege. Setting the sticky bit on a non-directory file requires the `sys_config` privilege.

chmod(2)

ls(1), attributes(5), environ(5), largefile(5), getfacl(1), setfacl(1)

Absolute changes don't work for the set-group-ID bit of a directory. You must use `g+s` or `g-s`.

`chmod` permits you to produce useless modes so long as they are not illegal (for instance, making a text file executable). `chmod` does not check the file type to see if mandatory locking is meaningful.

If the file system is mounted with the `nosuid` option, `setuid` execution is not allowed.

If you use `chmod` to change the file group owner permissions on a file with ACL entries, both the file group owner permissions and the ACL mask are changed to the new permissions. Be aware that the new ACL mask permissions may change the effective permissions for additional users and groups who have ACL entries on the file. Use the `getfacl(1)` command to make sure the appropriate permissions are set for all ACL entries.



<b>NAME</b>	chown – Change file ownership
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>chown</b> [-fhRM] <i>owner</i> [: <i>group</i> ] <i>file</i> ...
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>chown</b> utility will set the user ID of the file named by each <i>file</i> to the user ID specified by <i>owner</i>, and, optionally, will set the group ID to that specified by <i>group</i>.</p> <p>If <b>chown</b> is invoked, without the <code>file_setid</code> privilege, to change the ownership of a file, the set-user-ID bit is cleared.</p> <p>Only the owner of a file (or a user invoking the command with the <code>file_chown</code> privilege) may change the owner of that file.</p> <p>The operating system has a configuration option, <code>_POSIX_CHOWN_RESTRICTED</code>, to restrict ownership changes. When this option is in effect, the owner of the file is prevented from changing the owner ID of the file. The command requires the <code>file_chown</code> privilege to arbitrarily change owner IDs, whether or not this option is in effect.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–f        Do not report errors.</li> <li>–h        If the file is a symbolic link, change the owner of the symbolic link. Without this option, the owner of the file referenced by the symbolic link is changed.</li> <li>–R        Recursive. <b>chown</b> descends through the directory, and any subdirectories, setting the ownership ID as it proceeds. When a symbolic link is encountered, the owner of the target file is changed (unless the <code>–h</code> option is specified), but no recursion takes place.</li> <li>–M        <b>chown</b> processes all accessible single-level directories as it descends multilevel directories.</li> </ul>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>owner</i>[: <i>group</i>]</p> <p>A user ID and optional group ID to be assigned to <i>file</i>. The <i>owner</i> portion of this operand must be a user name from the user database or a numeric user ID. Either specifies a user ID to be given to each file named by <i>file</i>. If a numeric <i>owner</i> exists in the user database as a user name, the user ID number associated with that user name will be used as the user ID. Similarly, if the <i>group</i> portion of this operand is present, it must be a group name from the group database or a numeric group ID. Either specifies a group ID to be given to each file. If a numeric group operand exists in</p>

	the group database as a group name, the group ID number associated with that group name will be used as the group ID.						
	<i>file</i> A pathname of a file whose user ID is to be modified.						
<b>USAGE</b>	See <code>largefile(5)</code> for the description of the behavior of <code>chown</code> when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte ( $2^{31}$ bytes).						
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<p><b>EXAMPLE 1</b> Changing ownership of all files in the hierarchy</p> <p>To change ownership of all files in the hierarchy, including symbolic links, but not the targets of the links:</p> <pre>example% chown -R -h owner[:group] file..</pre>						
<b>ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES</b>	See <code>environ(5)</code> for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of <code>chown</code> : <code>LC_CTYPE</code> , <code>LC_MESSAGES</code> , and <code>NLSPATH</code> .						
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 The utility executed successfully and all requested changes were made.</p> <p>&gt;0 An error occurred.</p>						
<b>SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES</b>	The <code>-M</code> option processes all accessible single-level directories in multilevel directories. If <code>chown</code> is invoked without the <code>file_setid</code> privilege to change the ownership of a file, <code>chown</code> clears the file's set-user-ID bit. To arbitrarily change owner IDs, <code>chown</code> requires the <code>file_chown</code> privilege.						
<b>FILES</b>	<code>/etc/passwd</code> System password file						
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes:						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWcsu</td></tr> <tr> <td>CSI</td><td>Enabled (see NOTES)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWcsu	CSI	Enabled (see NOTES)
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE						
Availability	SUNWcsu						
CSI	Enabled (see NOTES)						
<b>SEE ALSO</b>	<code>chgrp(1)</code> , <code>chmod(1)</code> , <code>chown(2)</code> , <code>fpathconf(2)</code>						
<b>Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual</b>							
<b>SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual</b>	<code>passwd(4)</code> , <code>system(4)</code> , <code>attributes(5)</code> , <code>environ(5)</code> , <code>largefile(5)</code>						
<b>NOTES</b>	<code>chown</code> is CSI-enabled except for the <i>owner</i> and <i>group</i> names.						

<b>NAME</b>	crontab – User crontab file
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>crontab</b> [ <i>filename</i> ] <b>crontab</b> [-elr] <i>username</i>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>crontab</b> utility manages a user's access with <b>cron</b> by copying, creating, listing, and removing crontab files. If invoked without options, <b>crontab</b> copies the specified file, or the standard input if no file is specified, into a directory that holds all users' crontabs.</p>
<b>crontab Access Control</b>	<p>User access to <b>crontab</b> is allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the user's name appears in <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.allow</code>.</li> <li>■ If <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.allow</code> does not exist and the user's name is not in <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.deny</code>.</li> </ul> <p>User access to <b>crontab</b> is denied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.allow</code> exists and the user's name is not in it.</li> <li>■ If <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.allow</code> does not exist and user's name is in <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.deny</code>.</li> <li>■ If neither file exists.</li> </ul> <p>Note that the rules for <b>allow</b> and <b>deny</b> apply to root only if the <b>allow/deny</b> files exist.</p> <p>The <b>allow/deny</b> files consist of one user name per line.</p>
<b>crontab Entry Format</b>	<p>A <b>crontab</b> file consists of lines of six fields each. The fields are separated by spaces or tabs. The first five are integer patterns that specify the following:</p> <pre> minute (0-59), hour (0-23), day of the month (1-31), month of the year (1-12), day of the week (0-6 with 0=Sunday).</pre> <p>Each of these patterns may be either an asterisk (meaning all legal values) or a list of elements separated by commas. An element is either a number or two numbers separated by a minus sign (meaning an inclusive range). Note that the specification of days may be made by two fields (day of the month and day of the week). Both are adhered to if specified as a list of elements. See <b>EXAMPLES</b>.</p> <p>The sixth field of a line in a <b>crontab</b> file is a string that is executed by the shell at the specified times. A percent character in this field (unless escaped by <code>\</code>) is translated to a <b>NEWLINE</b> character.</p>

Only the first line (up to a ` ` or end of line) of the command field is executed by the shell. Other lines are made available to the command as standard input. Any line beginning with a `#` is a comment and will be ignored. The file should not contain blank lines.

The shell is invoked from your \$HOME directory with an arg0 of sh. Users who desire to have their .profile executed must explicitly do so in the crontab file. cron supplies a default environment for every shell, defining HOME, LOGNAME, SHELL(=/bin/sh), TZ, and PATH. The default PATH for user cron jobs is /usr/bin; while root cron jobs default to /usr/sbin:/usr/bin. The default PATH can be set in /etc/default/cron; see cron(1M).

If you do not redirect the standard output and standard error of your commands, any generated output or errors will be mailed to you.

## OPTIONS

**-e** Edits a copy of the current user's crontab file, or creates an empty file to edit if crontab does not exist at the sensitivity label of the invoking process. When editing is complete, the file is installed as the user's crontab file.

If a *username* is specified, then the specified user's crontab file, rather than the current user's crontab file, is edited. A user can edit another user's crontab file under either of the following conditions:

- If the user has modify cron admin authorization *and* the specified *username* is a role user or is in the /etc/cron.d/cron.admin file (which contains a list of administrative users for the cron).
- If the user has modify cron users authorization *and* the specified *username* is *not* a role user and is *not* in the /etc/cron.d/cron.admin file.

The environment variable EDITOR or VISUAL determines which editor is invoked with the **-e** option when the user is not assigned the profile shell. The default editor is ed(1). If the user is assigned the profile shell to run in a restricted environment, the **-e** option determines the editor as follows: if the environment variable is set to be vi, the adminvi editor is used; if it is set to dtpad, the TSOLdtpad editor is used; and if neither variable is set, the adminvi editor is used. Note that all crontab jobs should be submitted using crontab; you should not add jobs by just editing the crontab file because cron will not be aware of changes made this way.

**-l** Lists the crontab file for the current user at the sensitivity label of the invoking process. A user can list another user's crontab file under either of two conditions. The first condition is when the specified username is in the /etc/cron.d/cron.admin file or is a role user; *and* the user has the modify cron admin authorization.

	<p>The second condition is when the specified username is neither in the <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.admin</code> file, nor a role user; <i>and</i> the user has the modify cron users authorization.</p>												
	<p><code>-r</code> Removes a user's crontab (at the invoking process's sensitivity label) from the crontabs directory. A user can remove another user's crontab file under the following conditions:</p>												
EXAMPLES	<p>When the user has modify cron admin authorization, user must either be the name of a role account or be one of the special system account names listed in the <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.admin</code> file.</p> <p><b>EXAMPLE 1</b> Clean up core files every weekday morning at 3:15 am: 15 3 * * * find \$HOME -name core 2&gt;/dev/null   xargs rm -f</p> <p><b>EXAMPLE 2</b> Mail a birthday greeting: 0 12 14 * * 1 mailx john@Happy Birthday!&amp;Time for lunch</p> <p>When the user has modify cron users authorization, the specified user's name must not be the name of a role account and <i>not</i> be in the <code>/etc/cron.d/cron.admin</code> file.</p> <p><b>EXAMPLE 3</b> As an example of specifying the two types of days: 0 0 1,15 * * 1 would run a command on the first and fifteenth of each month, as well as on every Monday. To specify days by only one field, the other field should be set to *, for example: 0 0 * * 1 would run a command only on Mondays.</p>												
ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES	<p>See <code>environ(5)</code> for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of <code>crontab</code>: <code>LC_TYPE</code>, <code>LC_MESSAGES</code>, and <code>NLSPATH</code>.</p> <p><code>EDITOR</code> Determine the editor to be invoked when the <code>-e</code> option is specified. The default editor is <code>ed(1)</code>. If both the <code>EDITOR</code> and <code>VISUAL</code> environment variables are set, the value of the <code>VISUAL</code> variable is selected as the editor.</p>												
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>&gt;0 An error occurred.</p>												
FILES	<table><tr><td><code>/etc/cron.d</code></td><td>Main cron directory</td></tr><tr><td><code>/etc/cron.d/cron.allow</code></td><td>List of allowed users</td></tr><tr><td><code>/etc/default/cron</code></td><td>Contains cron default settings.</td></tr><tr><td><code>/etc/cron.d/cron.deny</code></td><td>List of denied users</td></tr><tr><td><code>/var/cron/log</code></td><td>Accounting information</td></tr><tr><td><code>/var/spool/cron/crontabs</code></td><td>Spool area for crontab</td></tr></table>	<code>/etc/cron.d</code>	Main cron directory	<code>/etc/cron.d/cron.allow</code>	List of allowed users	<code>/etc/default/cron</code>	Contains cron default settings.	<code>/etc/cron.d/cron.deny</code>	List of denied users	<code>/var/cron/log</code>	Accounting information	<code>/var/spool/cron/crontabs</code>	Spool area for crontab
<code>/etc/cron.d</code>	Main cron directory												
<code>/etc/cron.d/cron.allow</code>	List of allowed users												
<code>/etc/default/cron</code>	Contains cron default settings.												
<code>/etc/cron.d/cron.deny</code>	List of denied users												
<code>/var/cron/log</code>	Accounting information												
<code>/var/spool/cron/crontabs</code>	Spool area for crontab												
ATTRIBUTES	<p>See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table><tr><th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr><tr><td>Availability</td><td>SUNWcsu</td></tr></table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWcsu								
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE												
Availability	SUNWcsu												

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

The `crontab` command requires the following forced privileges:  
`proc_audit_tcb`, `file_owner`, and `proc_setid`.

Authorization is required to view, modify, or remove another user's `crontab` file.

An ancillary file is created in the `/var/spool/cron/crontabs` directory for each `crontab` file. By convention, the file is named `username.ad`; and it is used by the `clock` daemon to set up the cron job to run.

`cron` jobs are run with the profile shell if the user's login shell (in the `passwd` entry) or `$SHELL` is the profile shell. Otherwise, `sh` is used.

The default Trusted Solaris environment has an `/etc/cron.d/cron.deny` file, and an `/etc/cron.d/cron.admin` file.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

**NOTES**

`atq(1)`, `atrm(1)`, `cron(1M)`

`ed(1)`, `sh(1)`, `su(1M)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`

If you inadvertently enter the `crontab` command with no argument(s), do not attempt to get out with CTRL-D. This removes all entries in your `crontab` file. Instead, exit with CTRL-C.

If an authorized user modifies another user's `crontab` file, resulting behavior may be unpredictable. Instead, the authorized user should first `su(1M)` to the other user's login before making any changes to the `crontab` file.

<b>NAME</b>	enable, disable – Enable/disable LP printers
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<p><b>/usr/bin/enable</b> <i>printer</i>...</p> <p><b>/usr/bin/disable</b> [-c   -w ][-r [<i>reason</i>] ] <i>printer</i>...</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>enable</b> command activates the named <i>printer</i> s, enabling them to print requests submitted by the <b>lp</b> command. If the printer is remote, the command enables only the transfer of requests to the remote system. Run the <b>enable</b> command on the remote system to activate the printer.</p> <p>(Run <b>lpstat -p</b> to get the status of <i>printer</i> s.)</p> <p>The <b>disable</b> command deactivates the named <i>printer</i>, disabling it from printing requests submitted by <b>lp</b> . By default, any requests that are currently printing on the designated printer(s) are reprinted in their entirety either on the same printer or on another member of the same class of printers. If the printer is remote, this command stops only the transmission of jobs to the remote system. Run the <b>disable</b> command on the remote system to disable the printer.</p> <p>(Run <b>lpstat -p</b> to get the status of <i>printer</i> s.)</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported for use with <b>disable</b> :</p> <p>-c                      Cancel any requests that are currently printing on <i>printer</i> . This option cannot be used with the -w option. If the printer is remote, the -c option will be silently ignored.</p> <p>-w                      Wait until the request currently being printed is finished before disabling <i>printer</i> . This option cannot be used with the -c option. If the printer is remote, the -w option will be silently ignored.</p> <p>-r [ <i>reason</i> ]                      Assign a <i>reason</i> for the disabling of the printer(s). This <i>reason</i> applies to all printers specified. This <i>reason</i> is reported by <b>lpstat -p</b> . Enclose <i>reason</i> in quotes if it contains blanks. The default reason is <i>unknown reason</i> for the existing printer, and <i>new printer</i> for a printer added to the system but not yet enabled.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported for both <b>enable</b> and <b>disable</b> :</p> <p><i>printer</i>                      The name of the printer to be enabled or disabled. Specify <i>printer</i> using atomic name. See <b>printers.conf(4)</b> for information regarding the naming conventions for atomic names.</p>
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0                      Successful completion.</p>

**FILES**

non-zero      An error occurred.  
/var/spool/lp/\*      LP print queue.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWlpu
CSI	enabled

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Use of the `enable` and `disable` commands requires the administer printing authorization.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`lp(1)` , `lpstat(1)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`printers.conf(4)` , `attributes(5)`



<b>NAME</b>	dtappsession – Start a new Application Manager session				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<code>/usr/dt/bin/dtappsession [hostname]</code>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>dtappsession is a specialized version of the <code>Xsession</code> shell script. It is an alternative to using the CDE remote login that allows you to access a remote host without logging out of your current CDE session. dtappsession starts a new instance of the CDE Application Manager in its own ToolTalk™ session. It can be used to remotely display the Application Manager back to your local display after logging in to a remote host via <code>rlogin(1)</code>.</p> <p>A new, independent instance of <code>ttsession(1)</code> starts a simple session management window. This window displays the title</p> <p><i>remote_hostname: Remote Administration</i></p> <p>where <i>remote_hostname</i> is the system that is being accessed. The window also displays an <code>Exit</code> button. Clicking <code>Exit</code> terminates the ToolTalk session and all windows that are part of the session.</p> <p>The Application Manager that is displayed can be used to start remote CDE actions to run in this session. Exiting the Application Manager does not terminate the session, and it is not recommended. Clicking <code>Exit</code> is the recommended way to end the session. To avoid confusing the remote CDE applications with local ones, it is recommended that a new CDE workspace be created for clients in the remote session.</p> <p>The <i>hostname</i> is not needed when the <code>DISPLAY</code> environment variable is set to the local hostname on the remote host.</p>				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWdtdte</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWdtdte
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWdtdte				
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<p><b>EXAMPLE 1</b> Remote Login and dtappsession</p> <p>After creating a new CDE workspace, type the following in a terminal window:</p> <pre># rlogin remote_hostname password: /*enter the remote password*/  # dtappsession local_hostname /* on the remote host */</pre>				
<b>SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES</b>	<p>In the Trusted Solaris environment, dtappsession can be used for remote administration by administrative roles that have the ability to login into the remote host. (Remote login requires the <code>remote login</code> authorization if an entry does not exist in <code>/etc/hosts.equiv</code> or an <code>rhosts</code> file on the remote</p>				

host and if the entry allows logins without a password. See the `rlogin(1)` man page.) Remote login to role accounts requires that the Trusted Path process attribute be asserted, so both the local and remote hosts must be running the Trusted Solaris environment, and the role must have been already assumed on the local host. For the administrative role to remotely log in, the line that sets `CONSOLE=/dev/console` must be commented out in the `/etc/default/login` file. In addition, the `dtappsession` command must be listed in one of the role's execution profiles.

`dtappsession` does not require any privilege, and it does not need to run on a Trusted Solaris system. When installed in `/usr/dt/bin` on a standard Solaris environment, along with the `startApp.ds` file, `dtappsession` can be used to administer the remote Solaris system from a local Trusted Solaris system. However, in this case, the CDE workspace used for remote display must be a normal workspace, rather than a role workspace.

If the root role is used to do remote administration using Solstice™ tools, an entry for the remote host must be made in the NIS+ admin group if the remote host is not a NIS+ master. See `nisgrpadm(1)`.

FILES	<code>/usr/dt/bin/startApp.ds</code>	Dt Korn shell script for session manager window
BUGS	X11/CDE applications that do not register with the ToolTalk session manager will not exit automatically when the session is terminated. Such applications must be explicitly terminated.	
SEE ALSO	<code>dtfile(1)</code> , <code>nisgrpadm(1)</code> , <code>rlogin(1)</code> , <code>ttsession(1)</code> , <code>attributes(5)</code> <i>Trusted Solaris Administrator's Procedures</i>	

<b>NAME</b>	enable, disable – Enable/disable LP printers
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<p><b>/usr/bin/enable</b> <i>printer</i>...</p> <p><b>/usr/bin/disable</b> [-c   -w ][-r <i>reason</i>] ] <i>printer</i>...</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>enable</b> command activates the named <i>printer</i> s, enabling them to print requests submitted by the <b>lp</b> command. If the printer is remote, the command enables only the transfer of requests to the remote system. Run the <b>enable</b> command on the remote system to activate the printer.</p> <p>(Run <b>lpstat -p</b> to get the status of <i>printer</i> s.)</p> <p>The <b>disable</b> command deactivates the named <i>printer</i>, disabling it from printing requests submitted by <b>lp</b> . By default, any requests that are currently printing on the designated printer(s) are reprinted in their entirety either on the same printer or on another member of the same class of printers. If the printer is remote, this command stops only the transmission of jobs to the remote system. Run the <b>disable</b> command on the remote system to disable the printer.</p> <p>(Run <b>lpstat -p</b> to get the status of <i>printer</i> s.)</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported for use with <b>disable</b> :</p> <p>-c                      Cancel any requests that are currently printing on <i>printer</i> . This option cannot be used with the -w option. If the printer is remote, the -c option will be silently ignored.</p> <p>-w                      Wait until the request currently being printed is finished before disabling <i>printer</i> . This option cannot be used with the -c option. If the printer is remote, the -w option will be silently ignored.</p> <p>-r [ <i>reason</i> ]                      Assign a <i>reason</i> for the disabling of the printer(s). This <i>reason</i> applies to all printers specified. This <i>reason</i> is reported by <b>lpstat -p</b> . Enclose <i>reason</i> in quotes if it contains blanks. The default reason is <i>unknown reason</i> for the existing printer, and <i>new printer</i> for a printer added to the system but not yet enabled.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported for both <b>enable</b> and <b>disable</b> :</p> <p><i>printer</i>                      The name of the printer to be enabled or disabled. Specify <i>printer</i> using atomic name. See <b>printers.conf(4)</b> for information regarding the naming conventions for atomic names.</p>
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0                      Successful completion.</p>

non-zero            An error occurred.

**FILES**

/var/spool/lp/\*            LP print queue.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWlpu
CSI	enabled

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Use of the `enable` and `disable` commands requires the administer printing authorization.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`lp(1)` , `lpstat(1)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`printers.conf(4)` , `attributes(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	find, tfind – Find files
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>find</b> <i>path...</i> <i>expression</i> <b>tfind</b> <i>path...</i> <i>expression</i>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <code>find</code> utility recursively descends the directory hierarchy for each <i>path</i>, seeking files that match a Boolean <i>expression</i> written in the primaries given below.</p> <p><code>find</code> can descend to arbitrary depths in a file hierarchy and will not fail due to path length limitations (unless a <i>path</i> operand specified by the application exceeds <code>PATH_MAX</code> requirements).</p> <p>The <code>tfind</code> command supports execution of commands in restricted environments defined by the profile-shell mechanism. <code>tfind</code> contains all the functionality of <code>find</code>, except for the expressions <code>-exec command</code> and <code>-ok command</code>. For these expressions <code>tfind</code> invokes <i>command</i> through the profile shell [ <code>pfsh(1M)</code> ].</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>path</i>            A path name of a starting point in the directory hierarchy.</p> <p><i>expression</i>      The first argument that starts with a <code>-</code>, or is a <code>!</code> or a <code>(</code>, and all subsequent arguments will be interpreted as an <i>expression</i> made up of the following primaries and operators. In the descriptions, wherever <i>n</i> is used as a primary argument, it will be interpreted as a decimal integer optionally preceded by a plus (<code>+</code>) or minus (<code>-</code>) sign, as follows:</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"><code>+n</code>      more than <i>n</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"><i>n</i>        exactly <i>n</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"><code>-n</code>      less than <i>n</i></p>
<b>Expressions</b>	<p>Valid expressions are:</p> <p><code>-atime</code>            True if the file was accessed <i>n</i> days ago. The access time of directories in <i>path</i> is changed by <code>find</code> itself.</p> <p><i>n</i></p> <p><code>-cpio</code>            Always true; write the current file on <i>device</i> in <code>cpio</code> format (5120-byte records).</p> <p><i>device</i></p> <p><code>-ctime</code>            True if the file's status was changed <i>n</i> days ago.</p> <p><i>n</i></p> <p><code>-depth</code>           Always true; causes descent of the directory hierarchy to be done so that all entries in a directory are acted on before the</p>

	directory itself. This can be useful when <code>find</code> is used with <code>cpio(1)</code> to transfer files that are contained in directories without write permission.
<code>-exec</code>	True if the executed <i>command</i> returns a zero value as exit status. The end of <i>command</i> must be punctuated by an escaped semicolon. A command argument <code>{ }</code> is replaced by the current path name. If issued from <code>tfind</code> , the command is invoked through the profile shell ( <code>pfsh</code> ).
<i>command</i>	
<code>-follow</code>	Always true; causes symbolic links to be followed. When following symbolic links, <code>find</code> keeps track of the directories visited so that it can detect infinite loops; for example, such a loop would occur if a symbolic link pointed to an ancestor. This expression should not be used with the <code>-type l</code> expression.
<code>-fstype</code>	True if the filesystem to which the file belongs is of type <i>type</i> .
<i>type</i>	
<code>-group</code>	True if the file belongs to the group <i>gname</i> . If <i>gname</i> is numeric and does not appear in the <code>/etc/group</code> file, it is taken as a group ID.
<i>gname</i>	
<code>-inum</code>	True if the file has inode number <i>n</i> .
<i>n</i>	
<code>-links</code>	True if the file has <i>n</i> links.
<i>n</i>	
<code>-local</code>	True if the file system type is not a remote file system type as defined in the <code>/etc/dfs/fstypes</code> file. <code>nfs</code> is used as the default remote file system type if the <code>/etc/dfs/fstypes</code> file is not present.
<code>-ls</code>	Always true; prints current path name together with its associated statistics. These include (respectively): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ inode number</li> <li>■ size in kilobytes (1024 bytes)</li> <li>■ protection mode</li> <li>■ number of hard links</li> <li>■ user</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ group</li> <li>■ size in bytes</li> <li>■ modification time.</li> </ul> <p>If the file is a special file, the size field instead contains the major and minor device numbers.</p> <p>If the file is a symbolic link, the pathname of the linked-to file is printed preceded by ' → '. The format is identical to that of <code>ls -gids</code>. [See <code>ls(1)</code> .]</p> <p>NOTE: Formatting is done internally without executing the <code>ls</code> program.</p>
-M	<p>In all multilevel directories ( MLD ) encountered, search single-level directories ( SLD s) that are dominated by the sensitivity label of the process. However, if the effective privilege set of the process contains the <code>file_mac_read</code> and <code>file_mac_search</code> privileges, search all SLD s. The file system enforces all underlying DAC policies and privilege interpretations.</p> <p>If <code>-M</code> is <i>not</i> specified and <i>path</i> points to an adorned MLD, traverse only this MLD 's SLD s. For all other MLD s encountered, automatically translate to the SLD at the sensitivity label of the process even if <code>find</code> is run with all privileges.</p> <p>If <code>-M</code> is <i>not</i> specified and <i>path</i> points to an unadorned MLD , for this and all other MLD s encountered, automatically translate to the SLD at the sensitivity label of the process even if <code>find</code> is run with all privileges.</p> <p>If <code>-M</code> is <i>not</i> specified and <i>path</i> does not point to an MLD , for all MLD s encountered, automatically translate to the SLD at the sensitivity label of the process even if <code>find</code> is run with all privileges.</p>
-mount	<p>Always true; restricts the search to the file system containing the directory specified. Does not list mount points to other file systems.</p>
-mtime	<p>True if the file's data was modified <i>n</i> days ago.</p>
<i>n</i>	

<code>-name</code>	True if <i>pattern</i> matches the current file name. Normal shell file name generation characters [see <code>sh(1)</code> ] may be used. A backslash ( <code>\\</code> ) is used as an escape character within the pattern. The pattern should be escaped or quoted when <code>find</code> is invoked from the shell.
<code><i>pattern</i></code>	
<code>-ncpio</code>	Always true; write the current file on <i>device</i> in <code>cpio -c</code> format (5120 byte records).
<code><i>device</i></code>	
<code>-newer</code>	True if the current file has been modified more recently than the argument <i>file</i> .
<code><i>file</i></code>	
<code>-nogroup</code>	True if the file belongs to a group not in the <code>/etc/group</code> file.
<code>-nouser</code>	True if the file belongs to a user not in the <code>/etc/passwd</code> file.
<code>-ok</code>	Like <code>-exec</code> except that the generated command line is printed with a question mark first and is executed only if the user responds by typing <code>y</code> . If issued from <code>tfind</code> , <code>command</code> is invoked through the profile shell ( <code>pfsh</code> ).
<code><i>command</i></code>	
<code>-perm</code> [ - ]	The <i>mode</i> argument is used to represent file mode bits. It will be identical in format to the <code>&lt; symbolic mode &gt;</code> operand described in <code>chmod(1)</code> , and will be interpreted as follows. To start, a template will be assumed with all file mode bits cleared. An <i>op</i> symbol of:
<code><i>mode</i></code>	<p> <code>+</code>      Will set the appropriate mode bits in the template.  <code>-</code>      Will clear the appropriate bits.  <code>=</code>      Will set the appropriate mode bits, without regard to the contents of the file mode creation mask of a process. </p> <p>The <i>op</i> symbol of <code>-</code> cannot be the first character of <i>mode</i> ; this restriction avoids ambiguity with the optional leading hyphen. Because the initial mode is all bits off, there are no symbolic modes that need to use <code>-</code> as the first character.</p> <p>If the hyphen is omitted, the primary will evaluate as true when the file permission bits exactly match the value of the resulting template.</p>



	Otherwise, if <i>mode</i> is prefixed by a hyphen, the primary will evaluate as true if at least all the bits in the resulting template are set in the file permission bits.
-perm [ - ] <i>onum</i>	True if the file permission flags exactly match the octal number <i>onum</i> . [See <code>chmod(1)</code> .] If <i>onum</i> is prefixed by a minus sign ( - ), only the bits that are set in <i>onum</i> are compared with the file-permission flags, and the expression evaluates true if they match.
-print	Always true; causes the current path name to be printed.
-prune	Always yields true. Do not examine any directories or files in the directory structure below the <i>pattern</i> just matched. (See <code>EXAMPLES</code> ). Specifying <code>-depth</code> overrides the <code>-prune</code> option, which will have no effect.
-size <i>n</i> [ <i>c</i> ]	True if the file is <i>n</i> blocks long (512 bytes per block). If <i>n</i> is followed by a <i>c</i> , the size is in bytes.
-type <i>c</i>	True if the type of the file is <i>c</i> , where <i>c</i> is <code>b</code> , <code>c</code> , <code>d</code> , <code>D</code> , <code>f</code> , <code>l</code> , <code>m</code> , <code>p</code> , or <code>s</code> for block special file, character special file, directory, door, plain file, symbolic link, MLD , FIFO(named pipe), or socket, respectively.
-user <i>uname</i>	True if the file belongs to the user <i>uname</i> . If <i>uname</i> is numeric and does not appear as a login name in the <code>/etc/passwd</code> file, it is taken as a user ID .
-xdev	Same as the <code>-mount</code> primary.

**Complex Expressions**

The primaries may be combined using the following operators (in order of decreasing precedence):

- 1) (  
*expression*  
)  
True if the parenthesized expression is true. (Parentheses are special to the shell and must be escaped.)
- 2)  
!  
*expression*  
The negation of a primary ( ! is the unary *not* operator).

3) Concatenation of primaries (the AND operation is implied by the juxtaposition of two primaries).

```
[
-a
]
expression
```

4) Alternation of primaries ( `-o` is the OR operator).

```
-o
expression
```

Note: When using `find` in conjunction with `cpio`, if you use the `-L` option with `cpio`, then you must use the `-follow` expression with `find` and vice versa, otherwise there will be undesirable results.

If no *expression* is present, `-print` is used as the expression. Otherwise, if the given expression does not contain any of the primaries `-exec`, `-ok`, or `-print`, the given expression will be effectively replaced by

```
( given_expression ) -print
```

The `-user`, `-group`, and `-newer` primaries each evaluate their respective arguments only once.

## USAGE

See `largefile(5)` for the description of the behavior of `find` when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte (  $2^{31}$  bytes).

## EXAMPLES

**EXAMPLE 1** Writing out the hierarchy directory

The following commands are equivalent:

```
example% find .
example% find . -print
```

They both write out the entire directory hierarchy from the current directory.

**EXAMPLE 2** Removing files

Remove all files in your home directory named `a.out` or `*.o` that have not been accessed for a week:

```
example% find $HOME \( -name a.out -o -name *.o \) \
-atime +7 \-exec rm {} \;
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Printing all file names but skipping SCCS directories

Recursively print all file names in the current directory and below, but skipping SCCS directories:

```
example% find . -name SCCS -prune -o -print
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Printing all file names and the SCCS directory name

Recursively print all file names in the current directory and below, skipping the contents of SCCS directories, but printing out the SCCS directory name:

```
example% find . -print -name SCCS -prune
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Testing for the newer file

The following command is roughly equivalent to the `-nt` extension to `test(1)`:

```
example$ if [ -n "$(find
file1 -prune -newer file2)" ]; then

    printf %s\\
    "file1 is newer than file2"
```

**EXAMPLE 6** Selecting a file using 24-hour mode

The descriptions of `-atime`, `-ctime`, and `-mtime` use the terminology *n* “24-hour periods”. For example, a file accessed at 23:59 will be selected by:

```
example% find . -atime -1 -print
```

at 00:01 the next day (less than 24 hours later, not more than one day ago). The midnight boundary between days has no effect on the 24-hour calculation.

**EXAMPLE 7** Finding files by a literal in their names

Find files with “abc” in their names; search all SLD s dominated by the sensitivity label as the `find` process:

```
example% find begin_path -M -type f -name '*abc*'
```

**EXAMPLE 8** Traversing directories by sensitivity label

Find MLD s with “xyz” in their names; search all SLD s dominated by the sensitivity label as the `find` process:

```
example% find begin_path -M -type m -name '*xyz*'
```

**EXAMPLE 9** Removing files with “abc” in their names

Remove files with “abc” in their names; begin at the current directory and perform the removal through the profile shell (`pfsh`).

```
example% tfind . -type f -name '*abc*' -exec rm { } \;
```

**EXAMPLE 10** Printing files matching a user's permission mode

Recursively print all file names whose permission mode exactly matches read, write, and execute access for user, and read and execute access for group and other:

```
example% find . -perm u=rwx,g=rx,o=rx
```

The above could alternatively be specified as follows:

```
example% find . -perm a=rwx,g-w,o-w
```

**EXAMPLE 11** Printing files with write access for other

Recursively print all file names whose permission includes, but is not limited to, write access for other:

```
example% find . -perm -o+w
```

**ENVIRONMENT  
VARIABLES**

See `environ(5)` for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `find`: `LC_COLLATE`, `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, `LC_TIME`, and `LC_ALL`, and `NLSPATH`

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0 All *path* operands were traversed successfully.

>0 An error occurred.

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Modifications to the `find` command deal with multilevel directories. A new `-M` option enables traversing MLDs. A new argument (*m*) for the `-type` option enables selecting the MLD type.

**FILES**

<code>/etc/passwd</code>	Password file
<code>/etc/group</code>	Group file
<code>/etc/dfs/fstypes</code>	File that registers distributed file system packages

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	enabled

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

chmod(1) , stat(2)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

cpio(1) , ls(1) , sh(1) , test(1) , umask(2) , attributes(5) , environ(5) ,  
largefile(5)

**WARNINGS**

The following options are obsolete and will not be supported in future releases:

-cpio                      Always true; write the current file on *device* in `cpio` format  
*device*                      (5120-byte records).

-ncpio                     Always true; write the current file on *device* in `cpio -c`  
*device*                     format (5120 byte records).

**NOTES**

When using `find` to determine files modified within a range of time, one must use the `?time` argument *before* the `-print` argument; otherwise, `find` will give all files.

<b>NAME</b>	getfattrflag – Gets the file's security attributes flag				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre>/usr/bin/getfattrflag filename... /usr/bin/getfattrflag [-t] [-m] [-p] filename... /usr/bin/getfattrflag [-t] [-q -m] [-q -p] [-q -s] filename...</pre>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>getfattrflag displays the security attributes flags of <i>filename</i>. To display a file's attributes flag information, you must have DAC read and execute permission to all directories in the path name leading to the file, and MAC read access to the file. If no option is specified, the <i>-m</i>, <i>-p</i>, and <i>-s</i> options are applied by default.</p>				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p><i>-m</i> Determine if <i>filename</i> is a multilevel directory.</p> <p><i>-p</i> Determine if <i>filename</i> is a public object. To display the true value of the flag, the process must have the <i>file_audit</i> privilege.</p> <p><i>-q</i> Quiet mode. This option must be used with one (and only one) of the other options. No verbose output is supplied.</p> <p><i>-s</i> Determine if <i>filename</i> is a single-level directory.</p> <p><i>-t</i> If <i>filename</i> is a multilevel directory, this option causes getfattrflag to return the flag values for the underlying SLD. Without this option, the flag values for the MLD are returned.</p>				
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<p><b>EXAMPLE 1</b> Use of getfattrflag</p> <p>getfattrflag does not distinguish between directories and regular files. If no option is specified, getfattrflag returns the current value of all flags.</p> <pre>example% getfattrflag f11 f11: is not a multilevel directory, is not a single-level directory, is a public object  example% getfattrflag -p f11 f11: is a public object  example% getfattrflag -m f11 f11: is not a multilevel directory</pre>				
<b>RETURN VALUES</b>	getfattrflag exits with one of the following values:				

- 0 True value returned for requested flag.
- 1 False value return for requested flag.
- 2 Error occurred.

**NOTES**

Using the `-m` and `-t` options together returns false unless *filename* is a fully adorned pathname to a multilevel directory.

**SEE ALSO**

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`attributes(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	getfpriv – Gets the privileges assigned to files				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>getfpriv</b> <i>filename</i> ... <b>getfpriv</b> [-s] -a <i>filename</i> ... <b>getfpriv</b> [-s] -f <i>filename</i> ...				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p><b>getfpriv</b> gets the privileges associated with each <i>filename</i>. With no options, both the forced and allowed sets are displayed. The forced privileges are displayed first followed by the allowed set. The default output is as follows:</p> <p><i>filename</i> FORCED: <i>p1,p2,p3</i>... ALLOWED: <i>p1,p2,p3</i>...</p> <p>The -s option is used when <b>getfpriv</b> is invoked within the command line of <b>setfpriv(1)</b>. The output of the command with the -s option is as follows:</p> <p><i>p1,p2,p3</i>...</p> <p>For example, if the allowed privileges need to be set on <i>file1</i>, exactly as they were set on <i>filename</i>, the command line of <b>setfpriv</b> would look like the following:</p> <p><b>setfpriv</b> -s -a 'getfpriv -s -a <i>filename</i> <i>file1</i></p>				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>See <b>attributes(5)</b> for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>-a      Display the privileges in the allowed set only.</p> <p>-s      Print the list of privileges in a format suitable for use by <b>setfpriv(1)</b>. This option is a modifier and must be used with either the -a or -f option.</p> <p>-f      Display privileges in the forced set only.</p>				
<b>RETURN VALUES</b>	<p><b>getfpriv</b> exits with one of the following values:</p> <p>0      Successful completion.</p> <p>1      Unsuccessful completion.</p>				
<b>SEE ALSO</b> Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual	<b>setfpriv(1)</b>				



**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

attributes(5)

<b>NAME</b>	getlabel – Get the CMW label for files				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] [-x] filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] [-x] -i filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] [-x] -s filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -l filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -I filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -S filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -L filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -i -s filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -I -S filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -i -S filename... /usr/bin/getlabel [-h] -I -s filename... </pre>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	getlabel gets the CMW label associated with each <i>filename</i> . When options are not specified, the output format of the CMW label is displayed in default format. When the specified options conflict, getlabel terminates with an error.				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:				
	<table> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<pre> -h      Get the label on the symbolic link. -i      Get the information label portion from the CMW label associated with         the specified file, and display the information label in short form. -I      Get the information label portion from the CMW label associated with         the specified file, and display the information label in long form. -l      Get the CMW label associated with the specified file, and display the         CMW label in short form; equivalent to -i -s. -L      Get the CMW label associated with the specified file, and display the         CMW label in long form; equivalent to -I -S. -s      Get the sensitivity label portion from the CMW label associated with         the specified file, and display the sensitivity label in short form. -S      Get the sensitivity label portion from the CMW label associated with         the specified file, and display the sensitivity label in long form. </pre>				

-x      Get the CMW label associated with the specified file, and display the label in hexadecimal form.

**RETURN VALUES**

getlabel exits with one of the following values:

- 0      Successful completion
- 1      Unsuccessful completion due to usage error
- 2      Unable to translate label
- 3      Unable to allocate memory

**SEE ALSO**

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

attributes(5)

NAME	getmldadorn – Display the multilevel directory adornment of the file system				
SYNOPSIS	<b>getmldadorn</b> <i>pathname</i>				
DESCRIPTION	<i>getmldadorn</i> displays the MLD adornment of the file system on which <i>pathname</i> resides.				
ATTRIBUTES	See <i>attributes(5)</i> for descriptions of the following attributes: <table><tr><th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr><tr><td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr></table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
RETURN VALUES	<i>getmldadorn</i> exits with one of these values: 0       Success 1       Usage error 2       Failure; error message is the system error number from <i>getmldadorn(2)</i> .				
SEE ALSO					
Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual	<i>getmldadorn(2)</i>				
SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual	<i>attributes(5)</i>				

<b>NAME</b>	getslldname – Display file-system single-level directory name				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<code>/usr/bin/getslldname [-s <i>sensitivity_label</i>] <i>pathname</i></code>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<code>getslldname</code> displays the SLD name associated with the sensitivity label of the current process within the multilevel directory (MLD) referred to by the specified full <i>pathname</i> . The final component of <i>pathname</i> must be a MLD.				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p><code>-s</code>      Get the SLD name associated with the sensitivity label provided.</p>				
<b>DIAGNOSTICS</b>	<p><code>getslldname</code> exits with one of the following values:</p> <p>0      Success</p> <p>1      Usage error</p> <p>2      Failure; error message is the system error number from <code>getcmwplabel(2)</code></p> <p>3      Failure; error message is the system error number from <code>getslldname(2)</code></p>				
<b>SEE ALSO</b>					
Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual	<code>getcmwplabel(2)</code> , <code>getslldname(2)</code>				
SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual	<code>attributes(5)</code>				

<b>NAME</b>	ipcrm – Remove a message queue, semaphore set, or shared memory ID
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>ipcrm</b> [-l <i>slabel</i> ] [-m <i>shmid</i> ] [-q <i>msqid</i> ] [-s <i>semid</i> ] [-M <i>shmkey</i> ] [-Q <i>msgkey</i> ] [-S <i>semkey</i> ...]
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>ipcrm removes one or more messages, semaphores, or shared memory identifiers.</p> <p>The invoking process must have both mandatory and discretionary access to the IPC or must be suitably privileged.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The identifiers are specified by the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-l <i>slabel</i>      Use the specified sensitivity <i>slabel</i> (instead of the current sensitivity label) of the process in conjunction with subsequent -M, -Q, and -S options.</li> <li>-m <i>shmid</i>      Remove the shared memory identifier <i>shmid</i> from the system. The shared memory segment and data structure associated with it are destroyed after the last detach.</li> <li>-q <i>msqid</i>      Remove the message queue identifier <i>msqid</i> from the system and destroy the message queue and data structure associated with it.</li> <li>-s <i>semid</i>      Remove the semaphore identifier <i>semid</i> from the system and destroy the set of semaphores and data structure associated with it.</li> <li>-M <i>shmkey</i>      Removes the shared memory identifier, created with key <i>shmkey</i>, from the system. The shared memory segment and data structure associated with it are destroyed after the last detach.</li> <li>-Q <i>msgkey</i>      Remove the message queue identifier, created with key <i>msgkey</i>, from the system and destroy the message queue and data structure associated with it.</li> <li>-S <i>semkey</i>      Remove the semaphore identifier, created with key <i>semkey</i>, from the system and destroy the set of semaphores and data structure associated with it.</li> </ul> <p>The details of the removes are described in msgctl(2), shmctl(2), and semctl(2). Use the ipcs command to find the identifiers and keys.</p>
<b>ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES</b>	See environ(5) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of ipcrm: LANG, LC_ALL, LC_CTYPE, LC_MESSAGES, and NLSPATH.
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWipc

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

There is a new option, `-l`, for operating on keys at a specific sensitivity label. Appropriate privilege is required to override failed access checks. For more information on required privileges, see the `IPC_RMID` option in `msgctl(2)`, `semctl(2)`, and `shmctl(2)`.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`ipcs(1)`, `msgctl(2)`, `msgget(2)`, `msgrcv(2)`, `msgsnd(2)`, `semctl(2)`, `semget(2)`, `semop(2)`, `shmctl(2)`, `shmget(2)`, `shmop(2)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	ipcs – Report inter-process communication facilities status
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>ipcs</b> [-aAbcilmopqst] [-C <i>corefile</i> ] [-N <i>namelist</i> ]
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The utility <i>ipcs</i> prints information about active inter-process communication facilities. The information that is displayed is controlled by the options supplied. Without options, information is printed in short format for message queues, shared memory, and semaphores that are currently active in the system.
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-m Prints information about active shared memory segments.</li> <li>-q Prints information about active message queues.</li> <li>-s Prints information about active semaphores.</li> </ul> <p>If -m, -q, or -s are specified, information about only those indicated is printed. If none of these three is specified, information about all three is printed subject to these options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a Uses all XCU5 print options. (This is a shorthand notation for -b, -c, -o, -p, and -t.)</li> <li>-A Uses all print options. (This is a shorthand notation for -b, -c, -i, -l, -o, -p, and -t.)</li> <li>-b Prints information on biggest allowable size: maximum number of bytes in messages on queue for message queues, size of segments for shared memory, and number of semaphores in each set for semaphores. See below for meaning of columns in a listing.</li> <li>-c Prints creator's login name and group name. See below.</li> <li>-C <i>corefile</i> Uses the file <i>corefile</i> in place of /dev/mem and /dev/kmem. Use a core dump obtained from <i>savecore(1M)</i> in place of /dev/mem and /dev/kmem. Without the -C option (default), the running system image is used.</li> <li>-i Prints number of ISM attaches to shared memory segments.</li> <li>-N <i>namelist</i> Uses the file <i>namelist</i> in place of /dev/ksyms.</li> <li>-l Print the sensitivity label associated with the object.</li> <li>-o Prints information on outstanding usage: number of messages on queue and total number of bytes in messages on queue for message queues and number of processes attached to shared memory segments.</li> <li>-p Prints process number information: process ID of last process to send a message, process ID of last process to receive a message on message</li> </ul>



queues, process ID of creating process, and process ID of last process to attach or detach on shared memory segments. See below.

**-t** Prints time information: time of the last control operation that changed the access permissions for all facilities, time of last `msgsnd(2)` and last `msgrcv(2)` on message queues, time of last `shmat(2)` and last `shmdt(2)` on shared memory (see `shmop(2)`), time of last `semop(2)` on semaphores. See below.

The column headings and the meaning of the columns in an `ipcs` listing are given below; the letters in parentheses indicate the options that cause the corresponding heading to appear; “all” means that the heading always appears. Note: These options only determine what information is provided for each facility; they do not determine which facilities are listed.

**T (all)** Type of the facility:

**q** message queue

**m** shared memory segment

**s** semaphore

**ID (all)** The identifier for the facility entry.

**KEY (all)** The key used as an argument to `msgget( )`, `semget( )`, or `shmget( )` to create the facility entry. (Note: The key of a shared memory segment that has been removed is changed to `IPC_PRIVATE` until all processes attached to the segment detach it.)

**MODE (all)** The facility access modes and flags: The mode consists of 11 characters that are interpreted as follows. The first two characters are:

**R** A process is waiting on a `msgrcv(2)`.

**S** A process is waiting on a `msgsnd(2)`.

**D** The associated shared memory segment has been removed. It will disappear when the last process attached to the segment detaches it. (Note: If the shared memory segment identifier is removed via an `IPC_RMID` call to `shmctl(2)` before the process has detached from the segment with `shmdt(2)`, the segment is no longer visible to `ipcs` and it will not appear in the `ipcs` output.)

	C	The associated shared memory segment is to be cleared when the first attach is executed.
	–	The corresponding special flag is not set.
		The next nine characters are interpreted as three sets of three bits each. The first set refers to the owner's permissions; the next to permissions of others in the user-group of the facility entry; and the last to all others. Within each set, the first character indicates permission to read, the second character indicates permission to write or alter the facility entry, and the last character is currently unused.
		The permissions are indicated as follows:
	r	Read permission is granted.
	w	Write permission is granted.
	a	Alter permission is granted.
	–	The indicated permission is not granted.
OWNER (all)		The login name of the owner of the facility entry.
GROUP (all)		The group name of the group of the owner of the facility entry.
CREATOR (a,A,c)		The login name of the creator of the facility entry.
CGROUP (a,A,c)		The group name of the group of the creator of the facility entry.
CBYTES (a,A,o)		The number of bytes in messages currently outstanding on the associated message queue.
QNUM (a,A,o)		The number of messages currently outstanding on the associated message queue.
QBYTES (a,A,b)		The maximum number of bytes allowed in messages outstanding on the associated message queue.
LSPID (a,A,p)		The process ID of the last process to send a message to the associated queue.
LRPID (a,A,p)		The process ID of the last process to receive a message from the associated queue.
STIME (a,A,t)		The time the last message was sent to the associated queue.

	RTIME (a,A,t)	The time the last message was received from the associated queue.					
	CTIME (a,A,t)	The time when the associated entry was created or changed.					
	ISMATTCH (a,i)	The number of ISM attaches to the associated shared memory segments.					
	NATTCH (a,A,o)	The number of processes attached to the associated shared memory segment.					
	SEGSZ (a,A,b)	The size of the associated shared memory segment.					
	CPID (a,A,p)	The process ID of the creator of the shared memory entry.					
	LPID (a,A,p)	The process ID of the last process to attach or detach the shared memory segment.					
	ATIME (a,A,t)	The time the last attach was completed to the associated shared memory segment.					
	DTIME (a,A,t)	The time the last detach was completed on the associated shared memory segment.					
	NSEMS (a,A,b)	The number of semaphores in the set associated with the semaphore entry.					
	OTIME (a,A,t)	The time the last semaphore operation was completed on the set associated with the semaphore entry.					
	LABEL (l)	The sensitivity label of the object.					
ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES	See environ(5) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of ipcs: LANG, LC_ALL, LC_CTYPE, LC_MESSAGES, and NLSPATH.						
	TZ	Determine the timezone for the time strings written by ipcs.					
FILES	/etc/group	group names					
	/etc/passwd	user names					
	/dev/mem	memory					
	/dev/ksyms	system namelist					
ATTRIBUTES	See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:						
	<table><tr><th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Availability</td><td>SUNWipc (32-bit)</td></tr><tr><td>SUNWipcx (64-bit)</td></tr></table>		ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWipc (32-bit)	SUNWipcx (64-bit)
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE						
Availability	SUNWipc (32-bit)						
	SUNWipcx (64-bit)						

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES****SEE ALSO****Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual****SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual****NOTES**

There is a new option, `-l`, for printing labels attached to an IPC object. Appropriate privilege is required to override failed access checks. For more information on required privileges, see the `IPC_STAT` option of `msgctl(2)`, `semctl(2)`, and `shmctl(2)`.

`msgctl(2)`, `semop(2)`, `semctl(2)`, `shmctl(2)`, `shmop(2)`

`savecore(1M)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`

If the user specifies either the `-C` or `-N` flag, the real and effective UID/GID is set to the real UID/GID of the user invoking `ipcs`.

Things can change while `ipcs` is running; the information it gives is guaranteed to be accurate only when it was retrieved.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>kbd</b> – Manipulate the state of keyboard or display the type of keyboard or change the default keyboard abort sequence effect
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>kbd</b> [-r] [-t] [-c on   off] [-a enable   disable] [-d <i>keyboard device</i> ] <b>kbd</b> -i [-d <i>keyboard device</i> ]
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>kbd</b> utility manipulates the state of the keyboard, or displays the keyboard type or allows the default keyboard abort sequence effect to be changed. The default keyboard device being set is <code>/dev/kbd</code>.</p> <p>The <code>-i</code> option reads and processes default values for the keyclick and keyboard abort settings from the keyboard default file, <code>/etc/default/kbd</code>, as described below.</p> <p>Only keyboards that support a clicker respond to the <code>-c</code> option. If you want to turn clicking on by default, add or change the current value of the <code>KEYCLICK</code> variable to the value <code>on</code> in the keyboard default file, <code>/etc/default/kbd</code>, as shown here:</p> <pre>KEYCLICK=on</pre> <p>Then, run the command <b>kbd</b> <code>-i</code> to change the current setting. Valid settings for this variable are the values <code>on</code> and <code>off</code>. Other values are ignored. If the variable is not specified in the default file, the setting is unchanged.</p> <p>To enable or disable the keyboard abort sequence (L1-A or STOP-A on the keyboard and BREAK on the serial console input device on most systems) effect using the <code>-a</code> option requires the <code>sys_devices</code> privilege.</p> <p>On most systems, the default effect of the keyboard abort sequence is to suspend the operating system and enter the debugger or the monitor. Some systems have key switches with a 'secure' position. On these systems, the key switch in the 'secure' position, overrides any software default set with this command.</p> <p>If you want to permanently change the software default effect of the keyboard abort sequence, you can add or change the current value of the <code>KEYBOARD_ABORT</code> variable to the value <code>disable</code> in the keyboard default file, <code>/etc/default/kbd</code>, as shown here:</p> <pre>KEYBOARD_ABORT=disable</pre> <p>Then, run the command <b>kbd</b> <code>-i</code> to change the current setting. Valid settings for this value are the values <code>enable</code> and <code>disable</code>. Other values are ignored. If the variable is not specified in the default file, the setting is unchanged.</p> <p>The following options are supported:</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	

<code>-i</code>	Set keyboard defaults from the keyboard default file. This option is mutually exclusive with all other options except for the <code>-d keyboard device</code> option. This option instructs the keyboard command to read and process keyclick and keyboard abort default values from the <code>/etc/default/kbd</code> file. This option requires the <code>sys_devices</code> privilege.				
<code>-r</code>	Reset the keyboard as if power-up.				
<code>-t</code>	Return the type of the keyboard being used.				
<code>-c on/off state</code>	Turn the clicking of the keyboard on or off.				
	<table> <tr> <td><code>on</code></td><td>Enable clicking.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>off</code></td><td>Disable clicking.</td></tr> </table>	<code>on</code>	Enable clicking.	<code>off</code>	Disable clicking.
<code>on</code>	Enable clicking.				
<code>off</code>	Disable clicking.				
<code>-a enable/disable state</code>	<p>Enable or disable the keyboard abort sequence effect. By default, a keyboard abort sequence (typically, Stop-A or L1-A on the keyboard and BREAK on the serial console device) suspends the Operating System on most systems. This default behavior can be changed using this option. This option requires the <code>sys_devices</code> privilege.</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>enable</code></td><td>Enable the default effect of the keyboard abort sequence, which is to suspend the operating system and enter the debugger or the monitor.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>disable</code></td><td>Disable the default effect and ignore keyboard abort sequences.</td></tr> </table>	<code>enable</code>	Enable the default effect of the keyboard abort sequence, which is to suspend the operating system and enter the debugger or the monitor.	<code>disable</code>	Disable the default effect and ignore keyboard abort sequences.
<code>enable</code>	Enable the default effect of the keyboard abort sequence, which is to suspend the operating system and enter the debugger or the monitor.				
<code>disable</code>	Disable the default effect and ignore keyboard abort sequences.				
<code>-d keyboard device</code>	Specify the keyboard device being set. The default is <code>/dev/kbd</code> .				

**EXAMPLES****EXAMPLE 1** Displaying the keyboard type

The following example displays the keyboard type.

```
example% kbd -t
type 4 Sun keyboard
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Setting keyboard defaults

The following example sets keyboard defaults as specified in the keyboard default file.

```
example$ kbd -i
```

**FILES**

/etc/rcS	Shell script containing commands necessary to get the system to single-user mode.
/dev/kbd	Keyboard device file.
/etc/default/kbd	Keyboard default file containing software defaults for keyboard configurations.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See [attributes\(5\)](#) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Architecture	SPARC
Availability	SUNWcsu

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

The `kbd` utility must have DAC access to `/dev/kbd`, or may use the privileges `file_dac_read` and `file_dac_write` to override access restrictions. In addition, the `-a` and `-i` options require the `sys_devices` privilege.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

[kb\(7M\)](#)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

[loadkeys\(1\)](#), [kadb\(1M\)](#), [keytables\(4\)](#), [attributes\(5\)](#)

**NOTES**

Some server systems have key switches with a 'secure' key position that can be read by system software. This key position overrides the normal default of the keyboard abort sequence effect, and changes the default so the effect is 'disabled'. On these systems, when the key switch is in the secure position, the keyboard abort sequence effect cannot be overridden by the software default which is settable with this command.

**BUGS**

There is no way to determine the state of the keyboard click setting.

<b>NAME</b>	ld – Link editor for object files
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/ccs/bin/ld [-a   -r ][-b] [-G] [-i] [-m] [-s] [-t] [-V] [-B dynamic   static   [-B group] [-B local] [-B eliminate] [-B reduce] [-B symbolic] [-d y   n ] [-D token] [-e epsym] [-F name   -f name ][-h name] [-I name] [-L path] [-l x] [-M mapfile] [-N string] [-o outfile] [-Q y   n ] [-R path] [-u symname] [-Y P,dirlist] [-z allextact   defaultextract   defaultextract ] [-z combrelloc] [-z defs   nodefs ] [-z ignore   record ] [-z lazyload   nolazyload ] [-z initfirst] [-z loadfltr] [-z muldefs] [-z nodelete] [-z nodlopen] [-z nopartial] [-z noversion] [-z now] [-z origin] [-z redlocsym] [-z text   textwarn   textoff ] filename... </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <code>ld</code> command combines relocatable object files, performs relocation, and resolves external symbols. <code>ld</code> operates in two modes, static or dynamic, as governed by the <code>-d</code> option. In static mode, <code>-dn</code>, relocatable object files given as arguments are combined to produce an executable object file. If the <code>-r</code> option is specified, relocatable object files are combined to produce one relocatable object file. In dynamic mode, <code>-dy</code>, the default, relocatable object files given as arguments are combined to produce an executable object file that will be linked at execution with any shared object files given as arguments. If the <code>-G</code> option is specified, relocatable object files are combined to produce a shared object. In all cases, the output of <code>ld</code> is left in <code>a.out</code> by default.</p> <p>If any argument is a library, <code>ld</code> searches exactly once at the point it encounters the library in the argument list. The library may be either a relocatable archive or a shared object. For an archive library, <code>ld</code> loads only those routines that define an unresolved external reference. <code>ld</code> searches the archive library symbol table sequentially with as many passes as are necessary to resolve external references that can be satisfied by library members. See <code>ar(4)</code>. Thus, the order of members in the library is functionally unimportant, unless multiple library members exist that define the same external symbol.</p> <p>A shared object consists of an indivisible, whole unit, that has been generated by a previous link-edit of one or more input files. When the link-editor processes a shared object, the entire contents of the shared object become a logical part of the resulting output file image. The shared object is not physically copied during the link-edit as its actual inclusion is deferred until process execution. This logical inclusion means that all symbol entries defined in the shared object are made available to the link-editing process.</p>



**OPTIONS**

There is no specific option that tells `ld` to link 64-bit objects; the class of the first object that gets processed by `ld` determines whether it is to perform a 32-bit or a 64-bit link edit.

The following options are supported:

`-a`

In static mode only, produce an executable object file; give errors for undefined references. This is the default behavior for static mode. `-a` may not be used with the `-r` option.

`-b`

In dynamic mode only, when creating an executable, do not do special processing for relocations that reference symbols in shared objects. Without the `-b` option, the link-editor creates special position-independent relocations for references to functions defined in shared objects and arranges for data objects defined in shared objects to be copied into the memory image of the executable by the runtime linker. With the `-b` option, the output code may be more efficient, but it will be less sharable.

`-B dynamic | static`

Options governing library inclusion. `-B dynamic` is valid in dynamic mode only. These options may be specified any number of times on the command line as toggles: if the `-B static` option is given, no shared objects will be accepted until `-B dynamic` is seen. See also the `-l` option.

`-B eliminate`

Cause any global symbols not assigned to a version definition to be eliminated from the symbol table. This option achieves the same symbol elimination as the *auto-elimination* directive available as part of a *mapfile* version definition.

`-B group`

Establishes a shared object and its dependencies as a group. Objects within the group will be bound to other members of the group at runtime. The runtime processing of an object containing this flag mimics that which occurs if the object is added to a process using `dlopen(3X)` with the `RTLD_GROUP` mode. As the group must be self contained, use of the `-B group` option also asserts the `-z defs` option.

`-B local`

Cause any global symbols, not assigned to a version definition, to be reduced to local. Version definitions can be supplied via a *mapfile* and indicate the global symbols that should remain visible in the generated object. This option achieves the same symbol reduction as the *auto-reduction* directive available as part of a *mapfile* version definition and may be useful when combining versioned and non-versioned relocatable objects.

**-B reduce**

When generating a relocatable object, cause the reduction of symbolic information defined by any version definitions. Version definitions can be supplied via a *mapfile* to indicate the global symbols that should remain visible in the generated object. When a relocatable object is generated, by default version definitions are only recorded in the output image. The actual reduction of symbolic information will be carried out when the object itself is used in the construction of a dynamic executable or shared object. This option is applied automatically when dynamic executable or shared object is created.

**-B symbolic**

In dynamic mode only. When building a shared object, binds references to global symbols to their definitions, if available, within the object. Normally, references to global symbols within shared objects are not bound until runtime, even if definitions are available, so that definitions of the same symbol in an executable or other shared object can override the object's own definition. *ld* will issue warnings for undefined symbols unless *-z defs* overrides.

**-dy | n**

When *-dy*, the default, is specified, *ld* uses dynamic linking; when *-dn* is specified, *ld* uses static linking. See also *-B dynamic | static*.

**-D token,token,...**

Print debugging information, as specified by each *token*, to the standard error. The special token *help* indicates the full list of tokens available.

**-e *epsym***

Set the entry point address for the output file to be that of the symbol *epsym*.

**-f *name***

Useful only when building a shared object. Specifies that the symbol table of the shared object is used as an auxiliary filter on the symbol table of the shared object specified by *name*. Multiple instances of this option are allowed. This option may not be combined with the *-F* option.

**-F *name***

Useful only when building a shared object. Specifies that the symbol table of the shared object is used as a filter on the symbol table of the shared object specified by *name*. Multiple instances of this option are allowed. This option may not be combined with the *-f* option.

**-G**

In dynamic mode only, produce a shared object. Undefined symbols are allowed.

- h *name***  
In dynamic mode only, when building a shared object, record *name* in the object's dynamic section. *name* will be recorded in executables that are linked with this object rather than the object's UNIX System file name. Accordingly, *name* will be used by the runtime linker as the name of the shared object to search for at runtime.
- i**  
Ignore LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH. This option is useful when an LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH setting is in effect to influence the runtime library search, which would interfere with the link-editing being performed.
- I *name***  
When building an executable, use *name* as the path name of the interpreter to be written into the program header. The default in static mode is no interpreter; in dynamic mode, the default is the name of the runtime linker, ld.so.1(1). Either case may be overridden by -I *name*. exec(2) will load this interpreter when it loads a.out and will pass control to the interpreter rather than to a.out directly.
- l *x***  
Search a library libx.so or libx.a, the conventional names for shared object and archive libraries, respectively. In dynamic mode, unless the -B static option is in effect, ld searches each directory specified in the library search path for a libx.so or libx.a file. The directory search stops at the first directory containing either. ld chooses the file ending in .so if -lx expands to two files with names of the form libx.so and libx.a. If no libx.so is found, then ld accepts libx.a. In static mode, or when the -B static option is in effect, ld selects only the file ending in .a. ld searches a library when it encounters its name, so the placement of -l is significant.
- L *path***  
Add *path* to the library search directories. ld searches for libraries first in any directories specified by the -L options and then in the standard directories. This option is useful only if it precedes the -l options to which it applies on the command line. The environment variable LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH may be used to supplement the library search path (see LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH below).
- m**  
Produce a memory map or listing of the input/output sections, together with any non-fatal multiply defined symbols, on the standard output.
- M *mapfile***  
Read *mapfile* as a text file of directives to ld. This option may be specified multiple times. If *mapfile* is a directory, then all regular files, as defined by

`stat(2)`, within the directory will be processed. See *Linker and Libraries Guide* for description of mapfiles. There are mapfiles in `/usr/lib/ld` that show the default layout of programs as well as mapfiles for linking 64-bit programs above or below 4 gigabytes. See the FILES section below.

**-N *string***

This option causes a `DT_NEEDED` entry to be added to the `.dynamic` section of the object being built. The value of the `DT_NEEDED` string will be the *string* specified on the command line. This option is position dependent, and the `DT_NEEDED` `.dynamic` entry will be relative to the other dynamic dependencies discovered on the link-edit line.

**-o *outfile***

Produce an output object file named *outfile*. The name of the default object file is `a.out`.

**-Q *y | n***

Under `-Qy`, an `ident` string is added to the `.comment` section of the output file to identify the version of the link-editor used to create the file. This results in multiple `ld` `idents` when there have been multiple linking steps, such as when using `ld -r`. This is identical with the default action of the `cc` command. `-Qn` suppresses version identification.

**-r**

Combine relocatable object files to produce one relocatable object file. `ld` will not complain about unresolved references. This option cannot be used in dynamic mode or with `-a`.

**-R *path***

A colon-separated list of directories used to specify library search directories to the runtime linker. If present and not NULL, it is recorded in the output object file and passed to the runtime linker. Multiple instances of this option are concatenated together with each *path* separated by a colon.

**-s**

Strip symbolic information from the output file. Any debugging information, that is `.debug`, `.line`, and `.stab` sections, and their associated relocation entries will be removed. Except for relocatable files or shared objects, the symbol table and string table sections will also be removed from the output object file.

**-t**

Turn off the warning about multiply defined symbols that are not the same size.

**-u *symname***

Enter *symname* as an undefined symbol in the symbol table. This is useful for loading entirely from an archive library, since initially the symbol table is empty, and an unresolved reference is needed to force the loading of the first routine. The placement of this option on the command line is significant; it must be placed before the library that will define the symbol.

-V

Output a message giving information about the version of ld being used.

-Y *P,dirlist*

Change the default directories used for finding libraries. *dirlist* is a colon-separated path list.

-z *allextract | defaultextract | weakextract*

Alter the extraction criteria of objects from any archives that follow. By default archive members are extracted to satisfy undefined references and to promote tentative definitions with data definitions. Weak symbol references do not trigger extraction. Under -z *allextract*, all archive members are extracted from the archive. Under -z *weakextract*, weak references trigger archive extraction. -z *defaultextract* provides a means of returning to the default following use of the former extract options.

-z *combreloc*

Combine multiple relocation sections. Reduces overhead when objects are loaded into memory.

-z *defs*

Force a fatal error if any undefined symbols remain at the end of the link. This is the default when an executable is built. It is also useful when building a shared object to assure that the object is self-contained, that is, that all its symbolic references are resolved internally.

-z *ignore | record*

Ignore, or record, dynamic dependencies that are not referenced as part of the link-edit. By default, -z *record* is in effect.

-z *initfirst*

Marks the object so that its runtime initialization occurs before the runtime initialization of any other objects brought into the process at the same time. In addition, the object runtime finalization will occur after the runtime finalization of any other objects removed from the process at the same time. This option is only meaningful when building a shared object.

-z *lazyload | nolazyload*

Enable or disable the marking of dynamic dependencies to be lazily loaded. Dynamic dependencies which are marked *lazyload* will not be loaded at

initial process startup, but instead will be delayed until the first binding to the object is made.

**-z loadfltr**

Marks the object to require that when building a filter, its filtees be processed immediately at runtime. Normally, filter processing is delayed until a symbol reference is bound to the filter. The runtime processing of an object that contains this flag mimics that which occurs if the `LD_LOADFLTR` environment variable is in effect. See `ld.so.1(1)`.

**-z muldefs**

Allows multiple symbol definitions. By default, multiple symbol definitions that occur between relocatable objects will result in a fatal error condition. This option suppresses the error condition and allows the first symbol definition to be taken.

**-z nodefs**

Allow undefined symbols. This is the default when a shared object is built. When used with executables, the behavior of references to such undefined symbols is unspecified.

**-z nodelete**

Marks the object as non-deletable at runtime. The runtime processing of an object that contains this flag mimics that which occurs if the object is added to a process using `dlopen(3X)` with the `RTLD_NODELETE` mode.

**-z nodlopen**

Marks the object as not available to `dlopen(3X)`, either as the object specified by the `dlopen( )`, or as any form of dependency required by the object specified by the `dlopen( )`. This option is only meaningful when building a shared object.

**-z nopartial**

If there are any partially initialized symbols in the input relocatable object files, the partially initialized symbols are expanded when the output file is generated.

**-z noversion**

Do not record any versioning sections. Any version sections or associated *.dynamic* section entries will not be generated in the output image.

**-z now**

Marks the object to override the runtime linker's default mode and require non-lazy runtime binding. This is similar to adding the object to the process by using `dlopen(3X)` with the `RTLD_NOW` mode, or setting the `LD_BIND_NOW` environment variable in effect. See `ld.so.1(1)`.

**-z origin**

Marks the object as requiring immediate \$ORIGIN processing at runtime.

-z redlocsym

Eliminates all local symbols except for the SECT symbols from the symbol table SHT\_SYMTAB. All relocations that refer to local symbols will be updated to refer to the corresponding SECT symbol.

-z text

In dynamic mode only, force a fatal error if any relocations against non-writable, allocatable sections remain.

-z textoff

In dynamic mode only, allow relocations against all allocatable sections, including non-writable ones. This is the default when building a shared object.

-z textwarn

In dynamic mode only, list a warning if any relocations against non-writable, allocatable sections remain. This is the default when building an executable.

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH

A list of directories in which to search for libraries specified with the -l option. Multiple directories are separated by a colon. In the most general case, it will contain two directory lists separated by a semicolon:

*dirlist1 ; dirlist2*

If ld is called with any number of occurrences of -L, as in:

ld...-L*path1*... -L*pathn*...

then the search path ordering is:

*dirlist1 path1 ... pathn dirlist2* LIBPATH

When the list of directories does not contain a semicolon, it is interpreted as *dirlist2*.

The LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH environment variable also effects the runtime linkers searching for dynamic dependencies.

Note: When running a privileged program, set-user-ID or set-group-ID program, the runtime linker will only search for libraries in any full pathname specified within the executable as a result of a runpath being specified when the executable was constructed, or in /usr/lib, /etc/lib,

`/usr/dt/lib`, `/usr/openwin/lib`, and, if `/etc/security/tsol/rtld` exists, the colon-separated list of directories specified therein. Any library dependencies specified as relative pathnames will be silently ignored.

#### LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH\_64

Similar to the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable. Overrides `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` when searching for 64-bit dependencies.

#### LD\_OPTIONS

A default set of options to `ld`. `LD_OPTIONS` is interpreted by `ld` just as though its value had been placed on the command line, immediately following the name used to invoke `ld`, as in:

```
ld $LD_OPTIONS ... other-arguments ...
```

#### LD\_RUN\_PATH

An alternative mechanism for specifying a runpath to the link-editor (see `-R` option). If both `LD_RUN_PATH` and the `-R` option are specified, `-R` supersedes.

Note that environment variable-names beginning with the characters 'LD\_' are reserved for possible future enhancements to `ld` and `ld.so.1(1)`.

### FILES

`libx.so`            libraries

`libx.a`            libraries

`a.out`            output file

***LIBPATH***        Usually `/usr/lib` or `/usr/lib/sparcv9` for 64-bit SPARCV9 libraries.

`/usr/lib/ld/map.default`

Mapfile showing default layout of 32-bit programs

`/usr/lib/ld/sparcv9/map.default`

Mapfile showing default layout of 64-bit SPARC V9 programs

`/usr/lib/ld/sparcv9/map.above4G`

Mapfile showing suggested layout above 4 gigabytes of 64-bit SPARC V9 programs

`/usr/lib/ld/sparcv9/map.below4G`

mapfile showing suggested layout below 4 gigabytes of 64-bit SPARC V9 programs

### ATTRIBUTES

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:



ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtoo

# SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

For a privileged program, the runtime linker will search these additional libraries: `/usr/lib`, `/etc/lib`, `/usr/dt/lib`, and `/usr/openwin/lib`, and, if `/etc/security/tsol/rtld` exists, the colon-separated list of directories specified therein.

## SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`exec(2)`, `stat(2)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`as(1)`, `cc(1B)`, `gprof(1)`, `ld.so.1(1)`, `ld(1B)`, `pvs(1)`, `exit(2)`, `profil(2)`, `elf(3E)`, `end(3C)`, `exit(3C)`, `a.out(4)`, `ar(4)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `a.out(4)`, `ar(4)`, `attributes(5)`

*Linker and Libraries Guide, Binary Compatibility Guide*

## NOTES

Options No Longer  
Supported

The following SunOS 4.x.y options do not have any replacement in this release: `-B nosymbolic` (this is now the default if `-B symbolic` is not used), `-d`, `-dc`, and `-dp` (these are now the default; see `-b` above to override the default), `-M`, `-S`, `-t`, `-x`, `-X`, and `-ysym`.

The following SunOS 4.x.y options are not supported: `-align datum`, `-A name`, `-D hex`, `-p`, `-T[text] hex`, `-T data hex`. Much of the functionality of these options can be achieved using the `-M mapfile` option.

Obsolete Options

The following SunOS 4.x.y options are obsolete in this release: `-n`, `-N`, and `-z`.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>login</b> – Sign on to the system
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>login</b> [-p] [-d <i>device</i> ] [-h <i>hostname</i>   [ <i>terminal</i> ]   -r <i>hostname</i>   [-T]   [-U <i>uid</i> ]] [[ <i>name</i> [ <i>environ...</i> ]]
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <code>login</code> command is used at the beginning of each terminal session to identify oneself to the system. <code>login</code> is invoked by the system when a connection is first established, after the previous user has terminated the login shell by issuing the <code>exit</code> command.</p> <p>If <code>login</code> is invoked as a command, it must replace the initial command interpreter. To invoke <code>login</code> in this fashion, type:</p> <pre><b>exec login</b></pre> <p>from the initial shell. The C shell and Korn shell have their own builtins of <code>login</code>. See <code>ksh(1)</code> and <code>csh(1)</code> for descriptions of login builtins and usage.</p> <p><code>login</code> asks for your user name if it is not supplied as an argument, and your password, if appropriate. Where possible, echoing is turned off while you type your password, so it will not appear on the written record of the session.</p> <p>If you make any mistake in the login procedure, the message:</p> <pre>Login incorrect</pre> <p>is printed and a new login prompt will appear. If you make five incorrect login attempts, all five may be logged in <code>/var/adm/loginlog</code>, if it exists. The TTY line will be dropped.</p> <p>If password aging is turned on and the password has "aged" [see <code>passwd(1)</code> for more information], <code>login</code> is denied with a message to use the desktop to log in and change the password.</p> <p>After a successful login, accounting files are updated. Device owner, group, and permissions are set according to the contents of the <code>/etc/logindevperm</code> file, and the time you last logged in is printed (see <code>logindevperm(4)</code>).</p> <p>Except for remote logins, <code>login</code> asks you to select the sensitivity label (SL) at which you will operate for this terminal session. You must enter a label that you are authorized to use and that is valid for the device.</p> <p>The user-ID, group-ID, supplementary group list, and working directory are initialized, and the command interpreter (usually <code>ksh</code>) is started.</p> <p>The basic <i>environment</i> is initialized to:</p>

```
HOME=your-login-directory
LOGNAME=your-login-name
PATH=/usr/bin:
SHELL=last-field-of-passwd-entry
MAIL=/var/mail/
TZ=timezone-specification
```

For Bourne shell and Korn shell logins, the shell executes `/etc/profile` and `$HOME/.profile`, if it exists. For C shell logins, the shell executes `/etc/.login`, `$HOME/.cshrc`, and `$HOME/.login`. The default `/etc/profile` and `/etc/.login` files check quotas (see `quota(1M)`), print `/etc/motd`, and check for mail. None of the messages are printed if the file `$HOME/.hushlogin` exists. The name of the command interpreter is set to `-` (dash), followed by the last component of the interpreter's path name, for example, `-sh`.

If the *login-shell* field in the password file (see `passwd(4)`) is empty, then the default command interpreter, `/usr/bin/sh`, is used. If this field is `*` (asterisk), then the named directory becomes the root directory. At that point, `login` is re-executed at the new level, which must have its own root structure.

The environment may be expanded or modified by supplying additional arguments to `login`, either at execution time or when `login` requests your login name. The arguments may take either the form `xxx` or `xxx=yyy`. Arguments without an `=` (equal sign) are placed in the environment as:

```
Ln=xxx
```

where *n* is a number starting at 0 and is incremented each time a new variable name is required. Variables containing an `=` (equal sign) are placed in the environment without modification. If they already appear in the environment, then they replace the older values.

There are two exceptions: The variables `PATH` and `SHELL` cannot be changed. This prevents people logged into restricted shell environments from spawning secondary shells that are not restricted. `login` understands simple single-character quoting conventions. Typing a `\` (backslash) in front of a character quotes it and allows the inclusion of such characters as spaces and tabs.

Alternatively, you can pass the current environment by supplying the `-p` flag to `login`. This flag indicates that all currently defined environment variables should be passed, if possible, to the new environment. This option does not bypass any environment variable restrictions mentioned above. Environment variables specified on the login line take precedence, if a variable is passed by both methods.

**SECURITY**

To enable remote logins by administrative users (that is, administrative roles), edit the `/etc/default/login` file by inserting a pound sign (#) before the `CONSOLE=/dev/console` entry. See FILES.

`login` uses `pam(3)` for authentication, account management, session management, and password management. The PAM configuration policy, listed through `/etc/pam.conf`, specifies the modules to be used for `login`. Here is a partial `pam.conf` file with entries for the `login` command using the UNIX authentication, account management, session management, and password management module.

```
login  auth      required  /usr/lib/security/pam_unix.so.1
login  account   required  /usr/lib/security/pam_unix.so.1
login  session   required  /usr/lib/security/pam_unix.so.1
login  password  required  /usr/lib/security/pam_unix.so.1
```

If there are no entries for the `login` service, then the entries for the "other" service will be used. If multiple authentication modules are listed, then the user may be prompted for multiple passwords.

When `login` is invoked through `rlogind` or `telnetd`, the service name used by PAM is `rlogin` or `telnet` respectively.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- `-d device`                      `login` accepts a device option, *device*. *device* is taken as the path name of the TTY port on which `login` is to operate. The use of the device option can be expected to improve `login` performance because `login` will not need to call `ttyname(3C)`.
- `-h hostname [ terminal ]`      Used by `in.telnetd(1M)` to pass information about the remote host and terminal type.
- `-p`                                Used to pass environment variables to the login shell.
- `-r hostname`                    Used by `in.rlogind(1M)` to pass information about the remote host.
- `-T`                                `in.rlogind(1M)` uses this option to indicate that the trusted path process attribute is set on the remote host for the process invoking `rlogin`.

	<code>-U uid</code>	<code>in.rlogind(1M)</code> uses this option to pass information about the UID of the invoker of <code>rlogin</code> . If <code>uid</code> and <code>name</code> are both passed by <code>in.rlogind(1M)</code> , the UID of <code>name</code> must match the <code>uid</code> value or login is denied.
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	Upon success, <code>login</code> returns 0. Upon failure, <code>login</code> returns a nonzero value.	
<b>FILES</b>	<code>\$HOME/.cshrc</code>	initial commands for each <code>cs</code> h
	<code>\$HOME/.hushlogin</code>	suppresses login messages
	<code>\$HOME/.login</code>	user's login commands for <code>cs</code> h
	<code>\$HOME/.profile</code>	user's login commands for <code>sh</code> and <code>ksh</code>
	<code>\$HOME/.rhosts</code>	private list of trusted hostname/username combinations
	<code>/etc/.login</code>	system-wide <code>cs</code> h login commands
	<code>/etc/logindevperm</code>	login-based device permissions
	<code>/etc/motd</code>	message-of-the-day
	<code>/etc/nologin</code>	message displayed to users attempting to login during machine shutdown
	<code>/etc/passwd</code>	password file
	<code>/etc/profile</code>	system-wide <code>sh</code> and <code>ksh</code> login commands
	<code>/etc/shadow</code>	list of users' encrypted passwords
	<code>/usr/bin/sh</code>	user's default command interpreter
	<code>/var/adm/lastlog</code>	time of last login
	<code>/var/adm/loginlog</code>	record of failed login attempts
	<code>/var/adm/utmp</code>	accounting
	<code>/var/adm/wtmp</code>	accounting
	<code>/var/mail/<i>your-name</i></code>	mailbox for user <i>your-name</i>
	<code>/etc/default/login</code>	Default value can be set for the following flags in <code>/etc/default/login</code> . For example: <code>TIMEZONE=EST5EDT</code>
	<code>TIMEZONE</code>	Sets the <code>TZ</code> environment variable of the shell (see <code>environ(5)</code> ).

HZ	Sets the HZ environment variable of the shell.
ULIMIT	Sets the file size limit for the login. Units are disk blocks. Default is zero (no limit).
CONSOLE	If this flag is set, administrative users can log in only on that device. This setting will not prevent execution of remote commands with <code>rsh(1)</code> . Comment out this line to allow login by administrative users.
PASSREQ	Determines if login requires a non-null password.
ALTSHELL	Determines if login should set the <code>SHELL</code> environment variable.
PATH	Sets the initial shell <code>PATH</code> variable.
SUPATH	Sets the initial shell <code>PATH</code> variable for root.
TIMEOUT	Sets the number of seconds (between 0 and 900) to wait before abandoning a login session.
UMASK	Sets the initial shell file creation mode mask. See <code>umask(1)</code> .
SYSLOG	Determines whether the <code>syslog(3)</code> <code>LOG_AUTH</code> facility should be used to log all root logins at level <code>LOG_NOTICE</code> and multiple failed login attempts at <code>LOG_CRIT</code> .
SLEEPTIME	If present, sets the number of seconds to wait before login failure is printed to the screen and another login attempt is allowed. Default is 4 seconds. Minimum is 0 seconds. Maximum is 5 seconds.
RETRIES	Sets the number of retries for logging in (see <code>pam(3)</code> ). The default is 5.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES  
SEE ALSO**

You are prompted to select the label for your session at login time (except for remote login). Restrictions on labels and UIDs apply. The `DESCRIPTION` section explains these restrictions. The Trusted Solaris environment adds two options: `-T` and `-U`. (See `OPTIONS`.)

<b>Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual</b>	passwd(1), in.rlogind(1M)
<b>SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual</b>	<p>csh(1), exit(1), ksh(1), mail(1), mailx(1), newgrp(1), rlogin(1), rsh(1), sh(1), shell_builtins(1), telnet(1), umask(1), in.telnetd(1M), logins(1M), su(1M), syslogd(1M), pam(3), rcmd( 3N), syslog(3), ttyname(3C), hosts.equiv(4), logindevperm(4), loginlog(4), nologin(4), pam.conf(4), passwd(4), profile(4), shadow(4), utmp(4), wtmp(4), attributes(5), environ(5), pam_unix( 5), termio(7I)</p>
<b>DIAGNOSTICS</b>	<p>Login incorrect The user name or the password cannot be matched.</p> <p>Not on system console Administrative user login denied. Check the <code>CONSOLE</code> setting in <code>/etc/default/login</code>.</p> <p>No directory! Logging in with <code>home=/</code> The user's home directory named in the <code>passwd(4)</code> database cannot be found or has the wrong permissions. Contact your system administrator.</p> <p>No shell Cannot execute the shell named in the <code>passwd(4)</code> database. Contact your system administrator.</p> <p>NO LOGINS: System going down in <i>N</i> minutes The machine is in the process of being shut down and logins have been disabled.</p>
<b>WARNINGS</b>	<p>Users with a UID greater than 76695844 are not subject to password aging, and the system does not record their last login time.</p> <p>If you use the <code>CONSOLE</code> setting to disable administrative user logins, make sure that remote command execution by administrative users is also disabled. See <code>rsh(1)</code>, <code>rcmd(3N)</code>, and <code>hosts.equiv(4)</code> for further details.</p>

NAME	lp – Submit print request
SYNOPSIS	<p><b>lp</b> [-c] [-m] [-p] [-s] [-w] [-d <i>destination</i>] [-f <i>form-name</i>] [-H <i>special-handling</i>]          [-n <i>number</i>] [-o <i>option</i>] [-P <i>page-list</i>] [-q <i>priority-level</i>] [-S <i>character-set</i>    <i>print-wheel</i>] [-t <i>title</i>] [-T <i>content-type</i> [-r] ] [-Y <i>mode-list</i>] [<i>file...</i>]</p> <p><b>lp -i</b> <i>request-ID...</i> [-c] [-m] [-p] [-s] [-w] [-d <i>destination</i>] [-f <i>form-name</i>]          [-H <i>special-handling</i>] [-n <i>number</i>] [-o <i>option</i>] [-P <i>page-list</i>] [-q <i>priority-level</i>]          [-S <i>character-set</i>   <i>print-wheel</i>] [-t <i>title</i>] [-T <i>content-type</i> [-r] ] [-Y <i>mode-list</i>]</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>lp submits print requests to a destination. There are two formats of the lp command.</p> <p>The first form of lp prints files (<i>file</i>) and associated information (collectively called a <i>print request</i>). If <i>file</i> is not specified, lp assumes the standard input. Use a hyphen ('-') with <i>file</i> to specify the standard input. Files are printed in the order in which they appear on the command line.</p> <p>The LP print service associates a unique <i>request-ID</i> (with the -i option) with each request and displays it on the standard output. This <i>request-ID</i> can be used later with the -i option when canceling or changing a request, or when determining its status. (See the section on <code>cancel</code> for details about canceling a request, and <code>lpstat(1)</code> for information about checking the status of a print request.)</p> <p>The second form of lp changes print request options. The print request identified by <i>request-ID</i> is changed according to the printing options specified. The printing options available are the same as those with the first form of lp. If the request has finished printing when the lp command is executed, the change is rejected. If the request is in the process of printing, it is stopped and restarted from the beginning (unless the -P option has been given).</p> <p>The print client commands locate destination information in a specific order. See <code>printers(4)</code> and <code>printers.conf(4)</code> for details.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>Printers that have a 4.x or BSD-based print server are not configured to handle BSD protocol extensions. lp handles print requests sent to such destinations differently (see NOTES).</p> <p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-c          Copies <i>file</i> before printing.          This option has no effect in the Trusted Solaris environment.</p> <p>-d <i>dest</i>          Choose <i>dest</i> as the printer or class of printers that is to do the printing. If <i>dest</i> is a printer, then the request will be printed only on that specific printer. If <i>dest</i> is a class of printers, then the request will be printed on the</p>



first available printer that is a member of the class. If *dest* is *any*, then the request will be printed on any printer which can handle it. Under certain conditions, (unavailability of printers, file space limitations, and so on) requests for specific destinations may not be accepted (see `lpstat(1)`). By default, *dest* is taken from the environment variable `LPDEST` (if it is set). Otherwise, a default destination (if one exists) for the computer system is used. Destination names vary between systems (see `lpstat(1)`).

**-f *form-name***

Prints *file* on *form-name*. The LP print service ensures that the form is mounted on the printer. The print request is rejected if the printer does not support *form-name*, if *form-name* is not defined for the system, or if the user is not allowed to use *form-name* (see `lpforms(1M)`). When the `-d any` option is given, the request is printed on any printer that has the requested form mounted and can handle all other needs of the print request.

**-H *special-handling***

Prints the print request according to the value of *special-handling*. The following *special-handling* values are acceptable:

<code>hold</code>	Do not print the print request until notified. If printing has already begun, stop it. Other print requests will go ahead of a request that has been put on hold ( <i>held print request</i> ) until the print request is resumed.
<code>resume</code>	Resume a held print request. If the print request had begun to print when held, it will be the next print request printed, unless it is superseded by an <code>immediate</code> print request.
<code>immediate</code>	Print the print request next. If more than one print request is assigned, the most recent print request is printed next. If a print request is currently printing on the desired printer, a <code>hold</code> request must be issued to allow the <code>immediate</code> request to print. The <code>immediate</code> request is only available to LP administrators.

**-m**

Sends mail after *file* has printed (see `mail(1)`). By default, no mail is sent upon normal completion of a print request.

**-n *number***

Prints a specific number of copies of *file*. Specify *number* as a digit. The default for *number* is 1.

**-o *option***

Specify printer-dependent *options*. Specify several options by specifying `-o option` multiple times. ( `-o option -o option -o option` ). Printer-dependent options may also be specified using the `-o keyletter` once, followed by a list of options enclosed in double quotes ( `-o "option option option"` ). The following options are valid:

`nobanner`

Do not print a banner page or a trailer page with this request. This option can be disallowed by the LP administrator. Use of this option requires the print without banner authorization.

`nofilebreak`

Prints multiple files without inserting a form feed between them.

`nolabels`

Prints this request without page header and footer labels. Use of this option requires the print without labels authorization.

`length=scaled-decimal-number`

Print this request with pages *scaled-decimal-number* lines long. A *scaled-decimal-number* is an optionally scaled decimal number that gives a size in lines, columns, inches, or centimeters, as appropriate. The scale is indicated by appending the letter "i" for inches, or the letter "c" for centimeters. For length or width settings, an unscaled number indicates lines or columns; for line pitch or character pitch settings, an unscaled number indicates lines per inch or characters per inch (the same as a number scaled with "i"). For example, `length=66` indicates a page length of 66 lines, `length=11i` indicates a page length of 11 inches, and `length=27.94c` indicates a page length of 27.94 centimeters. This option may not be used with the `-f` option.

`width=scaled-decimal-number`

Print this request with page-width set to *scaled-decimal-number* columns wide. (See the explanation of *scaled-decimal-numbers* in the discussion of `length`, above.) This option may not be used with the `-f` option.

`lpi=scaled-decimal-number`

Print this request with the line pitch set to *scaled-decimal-number* lines per inch. This option may not be used with the `-f` option.

`cpi=scaled-decimal-number`

Print this request with the character pitch set to *scaled-decimal-number* characters per inch. Character pitch can also be set to `pica` (representing 10 characters per inch) or `elite` (representing 12 characters per inch),

or it can be `compressed` (representing as many characters as a printer can handle). There is no standard number of characters per inch for all printers; see the Terminfo database (see `terminfo(4)`) for the default character pitch for your printer. This option may not be used with the `-f` option.

`stty=stty-option-list`

Prints the request using a list of options valid for the `stty` command (see `stty(1)`). Enclose the list in single quotes ( `' '` ) if it contains blanks.

`-P page-list`

Prints the pages specified in *page-list* in ascending order. Specify *page-list* as a of range of numbers, single page number, or a combination of both.

`-P` can only be used if there is a filter available to handle it; otherwise, the print request will be rejected.

`-P`

Enables notification on completion of the print request. Delivery of the notification is dependent on additional software.

`-q priority-level`

Assigns the print request a priority in the print queue. Specify *priority-level* as an integer between from 0 and 39. Use 0 to indicate the highest priority; 39 to indicate the lowest priority. If no priority is specified, the default priority for a print service is assigned by the LP administrator. The LP administrator may also assign a default priority to individual users.

`-s`

Suppresses the display of messages sent from `lp`.

`-S character-set | print-wheel`

Prints the request using the *character-set* or *print-wheel*. If a form was requested and requires a character set or print wheel other than the one specified with the `-S` option, the request is rejected. Printers using mountable print wheels or font cartridges use the print wheel or font cartridge mounted at the time of the print request, unless the `-S` option is specified.

**Printers Using Print Wheels:** If *print wheel* is not one listed by the LP administrator as acceptable for the printer the request is rejected unless the print wheel is already mounted on the printer.

**Printers Using Selectable or Programmable Character Sets:** If the `-S` option is not specified, `lp` uses the standard character set. If *character-set* is not defined in the `terminfo` database for the printer (see `terminfo(4)`), or is not an alias defined by the LP administrator, the request is rejected.

	<p><b>-t <i>title</i></b>          Prints a title on the banner page of the output. Enclose <i>title</i> in quotes if it contains blanks. If <i>title</i> is not specified, the name of the file is printed on the banner page.</p> <p><b>-T <i>content-type</i> [-r]</b>          Prints the request on a printer that can support the specified <i>content-type</i>. If no printer accepts this type directly, a filter will be used to convert the content into an acceptable type. If the <b>-r</b> option is specified, a filter will not be used. If <b>-r</b> is specified, and no printer accepts the <i>content-type</i> directly, the request is rejected. If the <i>content-type</i> is not acceptable to any printer, either directly or with a filter, the request is rejected.</p> <p>Submitting a request with the "postscript" type requires the <code>print</code> a Postscript file authorization, whether or not <b>-T</b> is used.</p> <p><b>-w</b>          Writes a message on the user's terminal after the <i>files</i> have been printed. If the user is not logged in, then mail will be sent instead.</p> <p><b>-y <i>mode-list</i></b>          Prints the request according to the printing modes listed in <i>mode-list</i>. The allowed values for <i>mode-list</i> are locally defined.</p> <p>This option may be used only if there is a filter available to handle it; otherwise, the print request will be rejected.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><b><i>file</i></b>      The name of the file to be printed. Specify <i>file</i> as a pathname or as a hyphen ('-') to indicate the standard input. If <i>file</i> is not specified, <code>lp</code> uses the standard input.</p>
<b>USAGE</b>	<p>See <code>largefile(5)</code> for the description of the behavior of <code>lp</code> when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte ( <math>2^{31}</math> bytes).</p>
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0              Successful completion.</p> <p>non-zero      An error occurred.</p>
<b>FILES</b>	<p><code>/var/spool/lp/*</code>      LP print queue.</p> <p><code>\$HOME/.printers</code>      User-configurable printer database.</p> <p><code>/etc/printers.conf</code>      System printer configuration database.</p> <p><code>printers.conf.byname</code>      NIS version of <code>/etc/printers.conf</code>.</p>

`fns.ctx_dir.domain` NIS+ version of `/etc/printers.conf`.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWpcu
CSI	Enabled (see NOTES)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

The `-c` option is accepted but is ignored; a copy of the file is always made before printing. The `-o nobanner` option requires the print without banners authorization. The `-o nolabels` option is added. Submitting a request with the "postscript" type requires the print a PostScript file authorization.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`cancel(1)`, `enable(1)`, `lpstat(1)`, `lpq(1B)`, `lprm(1B)`, `accept(1M)`,  
`lpadmin(1M)`, `lpfilter(1M)`, `lpforms(1M)`, `lpsched(1M)`, `lpshut(1M)`,  
`lpssystem(1M)`, `lpusers(1M)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`mail(1)`, `postprint(1)`, `pr(1)`, `stty(1)`, `printers(4)`, `printers.conf(4)`,  
`terminfo(4)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`, `largefile(5)`, `standards(5)`

**NOTES**

CSI-capability assumes that printer names are composed of ASCII characters.

Printers that have a 4.x or BSD-based print server. are not configured to handle BSD protocol extensions. `lp` handles print requests sent to such printers in the following ways:

1. Print requests with more than 52 filenames will be truncated to 52 files. `lp` displays a warning message.
2. The `-f`, `-H`, `-o`, `-P`, `-p`, `-q`, `-S`, `-T`, and `-y` options may require a protocol extension to pass to a print server. If `lp` cannot handle the print request, it displays a warning message.

LP administrators enable protocol extensions by setting a printer's `bsdaddr` entry in `/etc/printers.conf`. Changing the `bsdaddr` entry in `/etc/printers.conf` to:

```
destination:bsdaddr=server,destination,Solaris
```

generates a set of BSD print protocol extensions that can be processed by a Solaris print server. `lp` supports only Solaris protocol extensions at this time.

NAME	lpc – Line Printer Control Program
SYNOPSIS	<code>/usr/ucb/lpc [command [parameter... ]]</code>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>lpc</code> utility controls the operation of printers.</p> <p>Use <code>lpc</code> to perform the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ start or stop a printer</li> <li>■ disable or enable a printer's spooling queue</li> <li>■ rearrange the order of jobs in a print queue</li> <li>■ display the status of a printer's print queue and printer daemon</li> </ul> <p><code>lpc</code> can be run from the command line or interactively. Specifying <code>lpc</code> with the optional <i>command</i> and <i>parameter</i> arguments causes <code>lpc</code> to interpret the first argument as an <code>lpc</code> command, and all other arguments as parameters to that command. Specifying <code>lpc</code> without arguments causes it to run interactively, prompting the user for <code>lpc</code> commands with <code>lpc&gt;</code>. By redirecting the standard input, <code>lpc</code> can read commands from a file.</p>
USAGE	<p><code>lpc</code> commands may be typed in their entirety or abbreviated to an unambiguous substring. Specify the <i>printer</i> parameter by the name of the printer (for example, as <code>lw</code>), not as you would specify it to <code>lpr(1B)</code> or <code>lpq(1B)</code> (not as <code>-Plw</code>).</p> <p>Some <code>lpc</code> commands are available to all users; others are available only to users who have the <code>administer printing</code> authorization.</p> <p>All users may execute the following commands.</p> <p><code>? [command ... ]   help [command ... ]</code>  Displays a short description of <i>command</i>. <i>command</i> is an <code>lpc</code> command. If <i>command</i> is not specified, displays a list of <code>lpc</code> commands.</p> <p><code>exit   quit</code>                      Exits from <code>lpc</code>.</p> <p><code>restart [all   printer ... ]</code>  Attempts to start a new printer daemon. <code>restart</code> is useful when a print daemon dies unexpectedly and leaves jobs in the print queue. <code>all</code> specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers. <i>printer</i> indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify <i>printer</i> as an atomic name. See <code>printers.conf(4)</code> for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names.</p> <p><code>status [all   printer ... ]</code>  Displays the status of print daemons and print queues. <code>all</code> specifies perform this command on all locally attached printers. <i>printer</i> indicates perform this command on specific printers. Specify <i>printer</i> as an atomic name. See <code>printers.conf(4)</code> for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names.</p>

Users who have the `administer printing` authorization may execute the following `lpccommands`

`abort [all | printer ... ]`

Terminates an active spooling daemon. Disables printing (by preventing new daemons from being started by `lpr(1B)`) for *printer*. `all` specifies perform this command on all locally attached printers. *printer* indicates perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names. Use of this command requires the `administer printing` authorization.

`clean [all | printer ... ]`

Removes files created in the print spool directory by the print daemon from *printer*'s print queue. `all` specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers *printer* indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names. Use of this command requires the `administer printing` authorization.

`disable [all | printer ... ]`

Turns off the print queue for *printer*. Prevents new printer jobs from being entered into the print queue for *printer* by `lpr(1B)`. `all` specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers *printer* indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names. Use of this command requires the `administer printing` authorization.

`down [all | printer ... ] [message]`

Turns the queue for *printer* off and disables printing on *printer*. Inserts *message* in the printer status file. *message* does not need to be quoted; multiple arguments to *message* are treated as arguments are to `echo(1)`. Use `down` to take a printer down and inform users. `lpq(1B)` indicates that the printer is down, as does the `status` command. `all` specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers *printer* indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names.

`enable [all | printer ... ]`

Enables `lpr(1B)` to add new jobs in the spool queue. `all` specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers *printer* indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming

conventions for atomic names. Use of this command requires the administer printing authorization.

**start** [*all* | *printer* ... ]

Enables printing. Starts a spooling daemon for the *printer*. *all* specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers *printer* indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names.

**stop** [*all* | *printer* ... ]

Stops a spooling daemon after the current job is complete. Disables printing at that time. *all* specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers *printer* indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names. Use of this command requires the administer printing authorization.

**topq** *printer* [*request-ID* ... ] [*user* ... ]

Moves *request-ID* or print jobs belonging to *user* on *printer* to the beginning of the print queue. Specify *user* as a user's login name. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names. Use of this command requires the administer printing authorization.

**up** [*all* | *printer*... ]

Turns the queue for *printer* on and enables printing on *printer*. Deletes the message in the printer status file (inserted by `down`). Use `up` to undo the effects of `down`. *all* specifies to perform this command on all locally attached printers *printer* indicates to perform this command on specific printers. Specify *printer* as an atomic name. See `printers.conf(4)` for information regarding naming conventions for atomic names.

## EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful completion.  
non-zero              An error occurred.

## FILES

`/var/spool/lp/*`                      LP print queue.  
`/var/spool/lp/system/pstatus`      Printer status information file.

## ATTRIBUTES

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWscplp



**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Functions of this command that are restricted to the super-user in Solaris require the `administer printing` authorization in the Trusted Solaris environment.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`lpstat(1)`, `lpq(1B)`, `lpr(1B)`, `lprm(1B)`, `lpsched(1M)`, `lpshut(1M)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`echo(1)`, `printers.conf(4)`, `attributes(5)`

**DIAGNOSTICS**

Ambiguous command

Indicates that the `lpc` command or abbreviation matches more than one command.

?Invalid command

Indicates that the `lpc` command or abbreviation is not recognized.

?Privileged command

Indicates that the `lpc` command or abbreviation can be executed only by users who have the `administer printing` authorization.

`lpc: printer: unknown printer to the print service`

Indicates that *printer* does not exist in the LP database. Check that *printer* was correctly specified. Use `lpstat -p` or the `status` command (see `lpstat(1)` or `USAGE`) to check the status of printers.

`lpc: error on opening queue to spooler`

Indicates that the connection to `lpsched` failed. Usually means that the printer server has died or is hung. Use `/usr/lib/lp/lpsched` to check if the printer spooler daemon is running.

`lpc: Can't send message to LP print service`

`lpc: Can't receive message from LP print service`

Indicates that the LP print service stopped. Contact the LP administrator.

`lpc: Received unexpected message from LP print service`

Indicates a problem with the software. Contact the LP administrator.

<b>NAME</b>	lpq – Display the content of a print queue
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<code>/usr/ucb/lpq [-P <i>destination</i>] [-l] [+ [<i>interval</i>] ] [<i>request-ID...</i>] [<i>user...</i>]</code>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <code>lpq</code> utility displays the information about the contents of a print queue. A print queue is comprised of print requests that are waiting in the process of being printed.</p> <p><code>lpq</code> displays the following information to the standard output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the username of the person associated with a print request</li> <li>■ the position of a print request in the print queue</li> <li>■ the name of file or files comprising a print request</li> <li>■ the job number of a print request</li> <li>■ the size of the file requested by a print request. File size is reported in bytes</li> </ul> <p>Normally, only as much information as will fit on one line is displayed. If the name of the input file associated with a print request is not available, the input file field indicates the standard input. Jobs are normally queued on a first-in-first-out basis. Filenames comprising a job may be unavailable, such as when <code>lpr</code> is used at the end of a pipeline; in such cases the filename field indicates the standard input.</p> <p>Normally, <code>lpq</code> displays only the user's own print jobs. If the user has the <code>list all print jobs</code> authorization, <code>lpq</code> displays other users' print jobs as well.</p> <p>The print client commands locate destination information in a specific order. See <code>printers.conf(4)</code> and <code>printers(4)</code> for details.</p> <p>If <code>lpq</code> warns that there is no daemon present (that is, due to some malfunction), the <code>lpc(1B)</code> command can be used to restart a printer daemon.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-P <i>destination</i></code> Displays information about printer or class of printers (see <code>lpadmin(1M)</code>). Specify <i>destination</i> using atomic, POSIX-style (<i>server:destination</i>), or Federated Naming Service (FNS) (<code>.../service/printer/...</code>) names. See <code>printers.conf(4)</code> for information regarding the naming conventions for atomic and FNS names, and <code>standards(5)</code> for information regarding POSIX.</li> <li><code>-l</code> Displays information in long format. Long format includes the name of the host from which a print request originated in the display.</li> <li><code>-M</code> Display multilabel queue information. Without this option, only jobs at the user's sensitivity label are displayed. If the <code>-M</code> option is used, all jobs at sensitivity labels dominated by</li> </ul>

the user's sensitivity label are displayed. If the `-M` option is used and the user has the `bypass system mac check` authorization, jobs at all sensitivity labels are displayed.

`+ [interval]` Displays information at specific time intervals. Stops displaying information when the print queue is empty. Clears the screen before reporting displaying the print queue. Specify *interval* as the number of seconds between displays. If *interval* is not specified, only executes once.

**OPERANDS**

The following operands are supported:

*request-ID* The job number associated with a print request.

*user* The name of the user about whose jobs `lpq` reports information. Specify *user* as a valid username.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

non-zero An error occurred.

**FILES**

`/var/spool/print/[cd]f*`

Spooling directory and request files for jobs awaiting transfer.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWscplp

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

The `-M` option is added. To display other users' print jobs requires that the user has the `list all print jobs` authorization, unless the `PRINT_LIST` is set in `/etc/default/print`.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`lp(1)`, `lpstat(1)`, `lpc(1B)`, `lpr(1B)`, `lprm(1B)`, `lpsched(1M)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`echo(1)`, `printers.conf(4)`, `attributes(5)`

**DIAGNOSTICS**

*printer* is printing

The `lpq` program queries the spooler `LPSCHED` about the status of the printer. If the printer is disabled, the administrator can restart the spooler using `lpc(1B)`.

*printer* waiting for auto-retry (offline ?)

The daemon could not open the printer device. The printer may be turned off-line. This message can also occur if a printer is out of paper, the paper is jammed, and so on. Another possible cause is that a process, such as an output filter, has exclusive use of the device. The only recourse in this case is to kill the offending process and restart the printer with `lpc`.

waiting for *host* to come up

A daemon is trying to connect to the remote machine named *host*, in order to send the files in the local queue. If the remote machine is up, `lpd` on the remote machine is probably dead or hung and should be restarted using `lpc`.

sending to *host*

The files are being transferred to the remote *host*, or else the local daemon has hung while trying to transfer the files.

printer disabled reason:

The printer has been marked as being unavailable with `lpc`.

lpq: The LP print service isn't running or can't be reached.

The `lpsched` process overseeing the spooling queue does not exist. This normally occurs only when the daemon has unexpectedly died. You can restart the printer daemon with `lpc`.

lpr: *printer*: unknown printer

The printer was not found in the System V LP database. Usually this is a typing mistake; however, it may indicate that the printer does not exist on the system. Use `lpstat -p` (see `lpstat(1)`) or `lpc status` (see `lpc(1B)`) to discover the reason.

lpr: error on opening queue to spooler

The connection to `lpsched` on the local machine failed. This usually means the printer server started at boot time has died or is hung. Check if the printer spooler daemon `/usr/lib/lpsched` is running.

lpr: Can't send message to LP print service

These indicate that the LP print service has been stopped. Get help from the system administrator.

lpr: Can't receive message from LP print service

These indicate that the LP print service has been stopped. Get help from the system administrator.

lpr: Received unexpected message from LP print service

It is likely there is an error in this software. Get help from system administrator.

**NOTES**

Output formatting is sensitive to the line length of the terminal; this can result in widely-spaced columns.

<b>NAME</b>	lpr – Submit print requests
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<code>/usr/ucb/lpr [-P <i>destination</i>] [-# <i>number</i>] [-C <i>class</i>] [-J <i>job</i>] [-T <i>title</i>] [-i [<i>indent</i>] ]</code> <code>[-1   -2   -3   -4 <i>font</i>] [-w <i>cols</i>] [-m] [-h] [-s] [-filter_option] [<i>file...</i>]</code>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <code>lpr</code> utility submits print requests to a destination. <code>lpr</code> prints files (<i>file</i>) and associated information, collectively called a <i>print request</i>. If <i>file</i> is not specified, <code>lpr</code> assumes the standard input.</p> <p>The print client commands locate destination information in a very specific order. See <code>printers(4)</code> and <code>printers.conf(4)</code> for details.</p> <p>Print requests with more than 52 files specified will be truncated to 52 files. <code>lpr</code> displays a warning message.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-P <i>destination</i></code> Prints <i>file</i> on a specific printer or class of printers (see <code>lpadmin(1M)</code>). Specify <i>destination</i> using atomic, POSIX-style (<i>server:destination</i>), or Federated Naming Service (FNS) (<i>.../service/printer/...</i>) names. See <code>printers.conf(4)</code> for information regarding the naming conventions for atomic and FNS names, and <code>standards(5)</code> for information regarding POSIX.</li> <li><code>-# <i>number</i></code> Prints a specific number of copies. Specify <i>number</i> as a positive integer. The default for <i>number</i> is 1.</li> <li><code>-C <i>class</i></code> Prints <i>class</i> as the job classification on the banner page of the output. Enclose <i>class</i> in double quotes if it contains blanks. If <i>class</i> is not specified, the name of the system (as returned by <code>hostname</code>) is printed as the job classification. See <code>hostname(1)</code>.</li> <li><code>-J <i>job</i></code> Prints <i>job</i> as the job name on the banner page of the output. Enclose <i>job</i> in double quotes if it contains blanks. If <i>job</i> is not specified, <i>file</i> (or in the case of multiple files, the first file specified on the command line) is printed as the job name on the banner page of the output.</li> <li><code>-T <i>title</i></code> Prints a title on the banner page of the output. Enclose <i>title</i> in double quotes if it contains blanks. If <i>title</i> is not specified, <i>file</i> is printed on the banner page.</li> <li><code>-i <i>indent</i></code> Indents the output a specific number of SPACE characters. Use <i>indent</i> to indicate the number of SPACE characters to be indented. Specify <i>indent</i> as a positive integer. Eight SPACE characters is the default.</li> </ul>

- 1 | -2 | -3 | -4 *font*               Mounts the specified font in the font position 1, 2, 3, or 4. Specify *font* as a valid font name.
- w *cols*   Prints *file* with pages of a specific width. *cols* indicates the number of columns wide.
- m           Sends mail after *file* has printed. See mail(1). By default, no mail is sent upon normal completion of a print request.
- h           Suppresses printing of the banner page of the output. Use of this option requires the `print without banners` authorization.
- s           Uses full pathnames (as opposed to symbolic links) to *file* rather than trying to copy them. This means *file* should not be modified or removed until it has completed printing. Option -s only prevents copies of local files from being made on the local machine. Option -s only works with specified *files*. If the `lpr` command is at the end of a pipeline, *file* is copied to the spool. This option is not supported in the Trusted Solaris environment.
- *filter\_option*

Notifies the print spooler that *file* is not a standard text file. Enables the spooling daemon to use the appropriate filters to print *file*.

*filter\_options* offer a standard user interface. All options may not be available for, or applicable to, all printers.

Specify *filter\_option* as a single character.

If *filter\_option* is not specified and the printer can interpret PostScript®, inserting '%!' as the first two characters of *file* causes *file* to be interpreted as PostScript. In the Trusted Solaris environment, printing a file containing PostScript commands requires the `print a PostScript file` authorization.

The following *filter\_options* are supported:

  - p           Use `pr` to format the files. See `pr(1)`.
  - l           Print control characters and suppress page breaks.
  - t           *file* contains `troff` (cat phototypesetter) binary data.
  - n           *file* contains `ditroff` data from device independent `troff`.
  - d           *file* contains T<sub>E</sub>X® data in DVI format from Stanford.
  - g           *file* contains standard plot data produced by `plot(1B)` routines.

- v *file* contains a raster image. *printer* must support an appropriate imaging model such as PostScript in order to print the image.
- c *file* contains data produced by *cifplot*.
- f Interprets the first character of each line as a standard FORTRAN carriage control character.

**OPERANDS**

The following operands are supported:

*file* The name of the file to be printed. Specify *file* as a pathname. If *file* is not specified, *lpr* uses the standard input.

**USAGE**

See *largefile*(5) for the description of the behavior of *lpr* when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte (  $2^{31}$  bytes).

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

non-zero An error occurred.

**FILES**

*/var/spool/print/.seq* File containing the sequence numbers for job ID assignment.

*/var/spool/print/[cd]f\** Spooling directories and files.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See *attributes*(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWscplp
CSI	Enabled (see NOTES)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Use of the *-h* option requires the *print* without banners authorization. Printing a file that contains PostScript commands requires the *print a PostScript file* authorization, unless the *PRINT\_POSTSCRIPT* option is set in */etc/default/print*. The *-s* option is accepted but ignored; a copy of the file is always made before printing.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

*lp*(1), *lpstat*(1), *lpc*(1B), *lpq*(1B), *lprm*(1B), *lpadmin*(1M), *lpsched*(1M)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

*hostname*(1), *mail*(1), *plot*(1B), *pr*(1), *troff*(1), *printers*(4),  
*printers.conf*(4), *attributes*(5), *largefile*(5), *standards*(5)

**DIAGNOSTICS**

*lpr: destination* |: unknown destination



*destination* was not found in the LP configuration database. Usually this is a typing mistake; however, it may indicate that the destination does not exist on the system. Use **lpstat -p** to display information about the status of the print service.

lpr: *printer*: unknown printer

The *printer* was not found in the LP database. Usually this is a typing mistake; however, it may indicate that the printer does not exist on the system. Use **lpstat -p** (see **lpstat(1)**) or **lpc status** (see **lpc(1B)**) to discover the reason.

lpr: error on opening queue to spooler

The connection to **lp sched** on the local machine failed. This usually means the printer server started at boot time has died or is hung. Check to see whether the printer spooler daemon **/usr/lib/lpsched** is running.

lpr: *printer*: printer queue is disabled

This means the queue was turned off with **/usr/etc/lpc disable *printer*** to prevent **lpr** from putting files in the queue. This is normally done by the system manager when a printer is going to be down for a long time. The printer can be turned back on by an administrator with **lpc**.

lpr: Can't send message to the LP print service

lpr: Can't receive message from the LP print service

These indicate that the LP print service has been stopped. Get help from the system administrator.

lpr: Received unexpected message from LP print service

It is likely there is an error in this software. Get help from system administrator.

lpr: There is no filter to convert the file content

Use the **'lpstat -p -l'** command to find a printer that can handle the file type directly, or consult with your system administrator.

lpr: cannot access the file

Make sure file names are valid.

## NOTES

**lpr** is CSI-enabled except for the *printer* name.

**lp** is the preferred interface.

Command-line options cannot be combined into a single argument as with some other commands. The command: **lpr -p**

is not equivalent to **pr | lpr**.

**lpr -p** puts the current date at the top of each page, rather than the date last modified.

Fonts for `troff(1)` and `TEX®` reside on the printer host. It is currently not possible to use local font libraries.

`lpr` objects to printing binary files.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>lprm</b> – Remove print requests from the print queue
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>/usr/ucb/lprm</b> [-P <i>destination</i> ] [ <i>request-ID</i> ...] [ <i>user</i> ...]
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>lprm</b> utility removes print requests (<i>request-ID</i>) from the print queue.</p> <p>If invoked without arguments, <b>lprm</b> deletes the user's current print request. <b>lprm</b> reports the name of the file associated with print requests that it removes, but is silent if there are no applicable print requests to remove.</p> <p>To remove a job belonging to another user, the user must have the <b>cancel</b> any print job authorization. <b>lprm</b> then removes all jobs that belong to the specified user.</p> <p>You can remove a specific job by supplying its job number (<i>request-ID</i>) as an argument. To find the job number, run <b>lpq</b>(1B). See <b>EXAMPLES</b>.</p> <p><b>lprm</b> can normally cancel only requests that are at its own sensitivity label. To cancel jobs at other SLs, the user must have the <b>bypass system mac check</b> authorization.</p> <p>The print client commands locate destination information in a very specific order. See <b>printers</b>(4) and <b>printers.conf</b>(4) for details.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p><b>-P <i>destination</i></b>      The name of the printer or class of printers (see <b>lpadmin</b>(1M)) from which to remove print requests. Specify <i>destination</i> using atomic, POSIX-style (<i>server:destination</i>), or Federated Naming Service (FNS) (.../service/printer/...) names. See <b>printers.conf</b>(4) for information regarding the naming conventions for atomic and FNS names, and <b>standards</b>(5) for information regarding POSIX.</p> <p><b>-</b>                        If a user specifies this option, <b>lprm</b> removes all print requests owned by that user. If invoked by a user with the <b>administer printing</b> authorization, it removes all requests in the print queue. Job ownership is determined by the user's login name and host name on the machine from which <b>lprm</b> was executed. See <b>NOTES</b>.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><b><i>user</i></b>                        Removes print requests associated with a specific user. Specify <i>user</i> as a valid user name. Use of this operand requires the <b>administer printing</b> authorization.</p> <p><b><i>request-ID</i></b>                Removes a specific print request. Specify <i>request-ID</i> as the job number (<b>Job</b>) associated with a print request and reported by <b>lpq</b>. See <b>lpq</b>(1B).</p>

**EXAMPLES****EXAMPLE 1** Find and Remove a Print Job

The following example finds the job number on the printer `killtree` using `lpq`, then removes the job:

```
admin$ lpq -P killtree
killtree is ready and printing
```

Rank	Owner	Job	Files	Total Size
active	wendy	385	standard input	35501 bytes

```
admin$ lprm -P killtree 385
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                   Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**FILES**

`/var/spool/print/[cd]f*`                   Spooling directories and files.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWscplp

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

For `lprm` to cancel other users' requests, requires that the user have the cancel any print job authorization. For `lprm` to cancel requests at other sensitivity labels requires that the user have the `bypass system mac check` authorization.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`lp(1)`, `lpstat(1)`, `lpc(1B)`, `lpq(1B)`, `lpr(1B)`, `lpadmin(1M)`, `lpsched(1M)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`printers(4)`, `printers.conf(4)`, `attributes(5)`, `standards(5)`

**DIAGNOSTICS**

`lprm: printer: unknown printer`

The printer was not found in the System V LP database. Usually this is a typing mistake; however, it may indicate that the printer does not exist on the system. Use `'lpstat -p'` (see `lpstat(1)`) or `'lpc status'` (see `lpc(1B)`) to discover the reason.

`lprm: error on opening queue to spooler`

The connection to `lp sched` on the local machine failed. This usually means the printer server started at boot time has died or is hung. Check if the printer spooler daemon `/usr/lib/lpsched` is running.

`lprm:` Can't send message to the LP print service

`lprm:` Can't receive message from the LP print service

These indicate that the LP print service has been stopped. Get help from the system administrator.

`lprm:` Received unexpected message from the LP print service

It is likely there is an error in this software. Get help from system administrator.

`lprm:` Can't cancel request

You are not allowed to remove another's request.

## NOTES

An active job may be incorrectly identified for removal by an `lprm` command issued with no arguments. During the interval between an `lpq` command and the execution of `lprm`, the next job in queue may have become active; you can remove that job unintentionally if you own it. To avoid this, supply `lprm` with the job number as an argument.

<b>NAME</b>	lpstat – Print information about the status of the print service
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>lpstat</b> [-d] [-r] [-R] [-s] [-t] [-a <i>[list]</i> ] [-c <i>[list]</i> ] [-f <i>[list]</i> [-l]] [-o <i>[list]</i> ] [-p <i>[list]</i> ] [-D] [-l] [-P] [-S <i>[list]</i> [-l]] [-u <i>[login-ID-list]</i> ] [-v <i>[list]</i> ] [-M]
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>lpstat displays information about the current status of the LP print service to standard output.</p> <p>If no options are given, then lpstat prints the status of all the user's print requests made by lp [see lp(1)]. Any arguments that are not <i>options</i> are assumed to be <i>request-IDs</i> as returned by lp. The lpstat command prints the status of such requests. The <i>options</i> may appear in any order and may be repeated and intermixed with other arguments. Some of the keyletters below may be followed by an optional <i>list</i> that can be in one of two forms: a list of items separated from one another by a comma, or a list of items separated from one another by spaces enclosed in quotes. For example:</p> <pre>example% lpstat -u "user1 user2 user3"</pre> <p>Specifying <i>all</i> after any key letter that takes <i>list</i> as an argument causes all information relevant to the key letter to be printed. For example, the command:</p> <pre>example% lpstat -o all</pre> <p>prints the status of all output requests.</p> <p>The omission of a <i>list</i> following such key letters causes all information relevant to the key letter to be printed. For example, the command:</p> <pre>example% lpstat -o</pre> <p>prints the status of all output requests.</p> <p>The print client commands locate printer information in a very specific order. See printers.conf(4) and printers(4) for details.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-a <i>[list]</i>                Reports whether print destinations are accepting requests. <i>list</i> is a list of intermixed printer names and class names.</p> <p>-c <i>[list]</i>                Print name of all classes and their members. <i>list</i> is a list of class names.</p> <p>-d                        Print the system default destination for output requests.</p>

<code>-f [list] [-l]</code>	Print a verification that the forms in <i>list</i> are recognized by the LP print service. <i>list</i> is a list of forms; the default is <code>all</code> . The <code>-l</code> option will list the form descriptions.
<code>-M</code>	Include multilabel queue information in the output for the <code>-o</code> option. If the <code>-M</code> option is not used, only jobs at the user's current sensitivity label are displayed. If the <code>-M</code> option is used, all jobs at sensitivity labels dominated by the the user's sensitivity label are displayed. If the <code>-M</code> option is used and the user has the <code>bypass system mac check</code> authorization, jobs at all sensitivity labels are displayed.
<code>-o [list]</code>	Print the status of output requests: <i>list</i> is a list of intermixed printer names, class names, and <i>request-IDs</i> . The keyletter <code>-o</code> may be omitted. Normally, <code>lpstat</code> displays only the invoking user's output requests. If the user has the <code>list all print jobs</code> authorization, <code>lpstat</code> displays other users' print jobs as well.
<code>-p [list] [-D] [-l]</code>	Print the status of printers. <i>list</i> is a list of printer names. If the <code>-D</code> option is given, a brief description is printed for each printer in <i>list</i> . If the <code>-l</code> option is given, and the printer is on the local machine, a full description of each printer's configuration is given, including the form mounted, the acceptable content and printer types, a printer description, the interface used, and so on.
<code>-P</code>	Print the paper types.
<code>-r</code>	Print the status of the LP request scheduler.
<code>-R</code>	Print a number showing the position of each job in the print queue.
<code>-s</code>	Print a status summary, including the status of the LP scheduler, the system default destination, a list of class names and their members, a list of printers and their associated devices, a list of the machines sharing print services, a list of all forms currently mounted, and a list of all recognized character sets and print wheels.
<code>-S [list] [-l]</code>	Print a verification that the character sets or the print wheels specified in <i>list</i> are recognized by the LP print service. Items in <i>list</i> can be character sets or print wheels; the default for the list is <code>all</code> . If the <code>-l</code> option is given, each line is appended by a list of printers that can handle the print wheel or character set. The list also shows whether the print

- wheel or character set is mounted, or specifies the built-in character set into which it maps.
- t** Print all status information. This includes all the information obtained with the **-s** option, plus the acceptance and idle/busy status of all printers.
- u** Print the status of output requests for users. The *login-ID-list* argument may include any or all of the following constructs:
- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>login-ID</i>                      | a user on any system                   |
| <i>system_name</i> ! <i>login-ID</i> | a user on system <i>system_name</i>    |
| <i>system_name</i> !all              | all users on system <i>system_name</i> |
| all! <i>login-ID</i>                 | a user on all systems                  |
| all                                  | all users on all systems               |
- v** [*list*] Print the names of printers and the path names of the devices associated with them. For network printers, print the remote system names for the printers. *list* is a list of printer names.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
non-zero	An error occurred.

**FILES**

/var/spool/print/*	LP print queue
\$HOME/.printers	User-configurable printer database
/etc/printers.conf	System configuration database

**SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES**

The **-M** option is now included. The list all jobs authorization is required for display of other users' print jobs, unless the `PRINT_LIST` option is set in `/etc/default/print`. The `bypass system mac check` authorization is required for display of print jobs at sensitivity labels not dominated by the user's sensitivity label.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWpcu

**SEE ALSO**



<b>Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual</b>	<code>cancel(1), enable(1), lp(1), lpq(1B), lpr(1B), lprm(1B)</code>
<b>SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual</b>	<code>printers(4), printers.conf(4), attributes(5), standards(5)</code>

<b>NAME</b>	mkdir – Make directories
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>mkdir</b> [-m <i>mode</i> ] [-p] [-M] <i>dir</i> ...
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>mkdir</b> command creates the named directories in mode 777 (possibly altered by the file mode creation mask <code>umask(1)</code>).</p> <p>Standard entries in a directory (for instance, the files “.”, for the directory itself, and “..”, for its parent) are made automatically. <b>mkdir</b> cannot create these entries by name. Creation of a directory requires write permission in the parent directory.</p> <p>The owner-ID and group-ID of the new directories are set to the process’s effective user-ID and group-ID, respectively. <b>mkdir</b> calls the <code>mkdir(2)</code> system call.</p>
<b>setgid and mkdir</b>	<p>To change the <code>setgid</code> bit on a newly created directory, you must use <code>chmod g+s</code> or <code>chmod g-s</code> after executing <b>mkdir</b>.</p> <p>The <code>setgid</code> bit setting is inherited from the parent directory.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-m <i>mode</i>      This option allows users to specify the mode to be used for new directories. Choices for modes can be found in <code>chmod(1)</code>.</p> <p>-p      With this option, <b>mkdir</b> creates <i>dir</i> by creating all the non-existing parent directories first. The mode given to intermediate directories will be the difference between 777 and the bits set in the file mode creation mask. The difference, however, must be at least 300 (write and execute permission for the user).</p> <p>-M      With this option, <b>mkdir</b> creates <i>dir</i> as a multilevel directory.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operand is supported:</p> <p><i>dir</i>      A path name of a directory to be created.</p>
<b>USAGE</b>	See <code>largefile(5)</code> for the description of the behavior of <b>mkdir</b> when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte ( $2^{31}$ bytes).
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<p><b>EXAMPLE 1</b>    Using <b>mkdir</b></p> <p>The following example:</p> <pre>example% mkdir -p ltr/jd/jan</pre> <p>creates the subdirectory structure <code>ltr/jd/jan</code>.</p>

**EXAMPLE 2** Using filesystem attributes to create a multilevel directory

The following example specifies a new adornment or prefix for `filesystem1` and creates a multilevel directory with the specified MLD prefix [see `setfsattr(1M)`]:

```
example% setfsattr -m .MULTI. /dev/filesystem1
example% mount /dev/filesystem1 /mnt
example% mkdir /mnt/.MULTI.directory1
```

**ENVIRONMENT  
VARIABLES**

See `environ(5)` for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `mkdir`: `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, and `NLSPATH`.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0 All the specified directories were created successfully or the `-p` option was specified and all the specified directories now exist.

>0 An error occurred.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	enabled

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

The `-M` option creates a multilevel directory. Multilevel directories can also be created without the `-M` option by specifying a directory name with the MLD prefix for that filesystem. See the example above using `setfsattr(1M)`.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`setfsattr(1M)`, `intro(2)`, `mkdir(2)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`rm(1)`, `sh(1)`, `umask(1)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`, `largefile(5)`

**NAME** mldpwd – Display the pathname of the current working directory, including any MLD adornments and SLD names

**SYNOPSIS** mldpwd

**DESCRIPTION** mldpwd prints the canonicalized pathname of the (current) working directory. MLD adornments and SLD names are displayed as encountered. The example below illustrates the differences between mldpwd and pwd.

```
example% cd /usr/wendy/january/reports
example% mldpwd
/usr/wendy/january/.MLD.reports/.SLD.1
example% pwd
/usr/wendy/january/reports
example%
```

**ATTRIBUTES** See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu

**SEE ALSO**  
SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

pwd(1), attributes(5)

NAME	mldrealpath – Display the canonicalized absolute pathname, including any MLD adornments and SLD names				
SYNOPSIS	<b>mldrealpath</b> <i>pathname</i>				
DESCRIPTION	<b>mldrealpath</b> expands all symbolic links and resolves references to '././', '/../.', extra '/' characters, and MLD translations in <i>pathname</i> . The resulting path will have no symbolic link components, nor any '././', '/../.', nor any unadorned MLDs, nor any hidden SLD names.				
ATTRIBUTES	See <b>attributes(5)</b> for descriptions of the following attributes: <table><tr><th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr><tr><td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr></table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
RETURN VALUES	<b>mldrealpath</b> exits with one of the following values: 0        Success 1        Usage error 2        Failure; error message is the system error number from <b>mldrealpath(3TSOL)</b> .				
SEE ALSO					
Trusted Solaris 7 Reference Manual	<b>mldrealpath(3)</b>				
SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual	<b>attributes(5)</b>				

<b>NAME</b>	passwd – Change login password and password attributes
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> <b>passwd</b> [-r   files   -r nis   -r nisplus ][<i>name</i>] <b>passwd</b> [-r files ] [-egh] [<i>name</i>] <b>passwd</b> [-r files ] -s [-a] <b>passwd</b> [-r files ] -s [<i>name</i>] <b>passwd</b> [-r files ] [-d   -l ][-f] [-n <i>min</i>] [-w <i>warn</i>] [-x <i>max</i>] <i>name</i> <b>passwd</b> -r nisplus [-egh] [-D <i>domainname</i>] [<i>name</i>] <b>passwd</b> -r nisplus -s [-a] <b>passwd</b> -r nisplus [-D <i>domainname</i>] -s [<i>name</i>] <b>passwd</b> -r nisplus [-l] [-f] [-n <i>min</i>] [-w <i>warn</i>] [-x <i>max</i>] [-D <i>domainname</i>] <i>name</i> </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <code>passwd</code> command changes the password or lists password attributes associated with the user's login <i>name</i>. Privileged users may use <code>passwd</code> to install or change passwords and attributes associated with any login <i>name</i>.</p> <p>When used to change a password, <code>passwd</code> prompts everyone for their old password, if any. It then prompts for the new password twice. When the old password is entered, <code>passwd</code> checks to see if it has "aged" sufficiently. If "aging" is insufficient, <code>passwd</code> terminates; see <code>pwconv(1M)</code>, <code>nistbladm(1)</code>, and <code>shadow(4)</code> for additional information. The <code>pwconv</code> command creates and updates <code>/etc/shadow</code> with information from <code>/etc/passwd</code>. <code>pwconv</code> relies on a special value of 'x' in the password field of <code>/etc/passwd</code>. This value of 'x' indicates that the password for the user is already in <code>/etc/shadow</code> and should not be modified.</p> <p>When NIS or NIS+ is in effect on a system, <code>passwd</code> changes the NIS or NIS+ database. The NIS or NIS+ password may be different from the password on the local machine. If NIS or NIS+ is running, use <code>passwd -r</code> to change password information on the local machine.</p> <p>The <code>pwconv</code> command creates and updates <code>/etc/shadow</code> with information from <code>/etc/passwd</code>. <code>pwconv</code> relies on a special value of 'x' in the password field of <code>/etc/passwd</code>. This value of 'x' indicates that the password for the user is already in <code>/etc/shadow</code> and should not be modified.</p> <p>If aging is sufficient, a check is made to ensure that the new password meets construction requirements. When the new password is entered a second time, the two copies of the new password are compared. If the two copies are not identical, the cycle of prompting for the new password is repeated for, at most, two more times.</p> <p>Passwords must be constructed to meet the following requirements:</p>

- Each password must have `PASSLENGTH` characters, where `PASSLENGTH` is defined in `/etc/default/passwd` and is set to 8. Only the first eight characters are significant.
- Each password must contain at least two alphabetic characters and at least one numeric or special character. In this case, "alphabetic" refers to all upper or lower case letters.
- Each password must differ from the user's login *name* and any reverse or circular shift of that login *name*. For comparison purposes, an upper case letter and its corresponding lower case letter are equivalent.
- New passwords must differ from the old by at least three characters. For comparison purposes, an upper case letter and its corresponding lower case letter are equivalent.

If all requirements are met, by default, the `passwd` command will consult `nsswitch.conf(4)` to determine in which repositories to perform password update. It searches the `passwd` and `passwd_compat` entries. The sources (repositories) associated with these entries will be updated. However, the password update configurations supported are limited to the following 5 cases. Failure to comply with the configurations will prevent users from logging onto the system.

- `passwd: files`
- `passwd: files nis`
- `passwd: files nisplus`
- `passwd: compat (==> files nis)`
- `passwd: compat (==> files nisplus)`
- `passwd_compat: nisplus`

Network administrators, who own the NIS+ password table, may change any password attributes.

In the `files` case, administrative users [for instance, real and effective uid equal to 0, see `id(1M)` and `su(1M)`] may change any password; hence, `passwd` does not prompt privileged users for the old password. Privileged users are not forced to comply with password aging and password construction requirements. A privileged user can create a null password by entering a carriage return in response to the prompt for a new password. (This differs from `passwd -d` because the "password" prompt will still be displayed.)

Any user may use the `-s` option to show password attributes for his or her own login *name*, provided they are using the `-r nisplus` argument. Otherwise, the `-s` argument is restricted to an administrative role.

The format of the display will be:

*name status mm/dd/yy min max warn*

or, if password aging information is not present,

*name status*

where

*name*                      The login ID of the user.

*status*                    The password status of *name*:

PS            password-protected or locked

LK            locked

NP            no password

*mm/dd/yy*                The date password was last changed for *name*. (Note that all password aging dates are determined using Greenwich Mean Time (Universal Time) and therefore may differ by as much as a day in other time zones.)

*min*                      The minimum number of days required between password changes for *name*. MINWEEKS is found in `/etc/default/passwd` and is set to NULL.

*max*                      The maximum number of days the password is valid for *name*. MAXWEEKS is found in `/etc/default/passwd` and is set to NULL.

*warn*                    The number of days relative to *max* before the password expires and the *name* will be warned.

#### Security

`passwd` uses `pam(3)` for password management. The PAM configuration policy, listed through `/etc/pam.conf`, specifies the password modules to be used for `passwd`. Here is a partial `pam.conf` file with entries for the `passwd` command using the UNIX password module.

```
passwd required password /usr/lib/security/pam_unix.so.1
```

If there are no entries for the `passwd` service, then the entries for the "other" service will be used. If multiple password modules are listed, then the user may be prompted for multiple passwords.



<b>OPTIONS</b>	<b>-r</b>	Specifies the repository to which an operation is applied. The supported repositories are <code>files</code> or <code>nisplus</code> .
	<b>-e</b>	Change the login shell. For the <code>files</code> repository, this only works for the superuser. Normal users may change the <code>nisplus</code> repository. The choice of shell is limited by the requirements of <code>getusershell(3C)</code> . If the user currently has a shell that is not allowed by <code>getusershell</code> , only <code>root</code> may change it.
	<b>-g</b>	Change the <code>gecos</code> (finger) information. For the <code>files</code> repository, this only works for the superuser. Normal users may change the <code>nisplus</code> repository.
	<b>-h</b>	Change the home directory.
	<b>-D <i>domainname</i></b>	Consult the <code>passwd.org_dir</code> table in <code>domainname</code> . If this option is not specified, the default <code>domainname</code> returned by <code>nis_local_directory(3N)</code> will be used. This domain name is the same as that returned by <code>domainname(1M)</code> .
	<b>-s <i>name</i></b>	Show password attributes for the login <i>name</i> . For the <code>nisplus</code> repository, this works for everyone. However for the <code>files</code> repository, this only works for the superuser.
	<b>-a</b>	Show password attributes for all entries. Use only with the <code>-s</code> option; <i>name</i> must not be provided. For the <code>nisplus</code> repository, this will show only the entries in the NIS+ password table in the local domain that the invoker is authorized to "read". For the <code>files</code> repository, this is restricted to the superuser.
	Only a privileged user can use the following options:	
<b>Privileged User Options</b>	<b>-f</b>	Force the user to change password at the next login by expiring the password for <i>name</i> .
	<b>-l</b>	Lock password entry for <i>name</i> .
	<b>-n <i>min</i></b>	Set minimum field for <i>name</i> . The <i>min</i> field contains the minimum number of days between password changes for <i>name</i> . If <i>min</i> is greater than <i>max</i> , the user may not change the password. Always use this option with the <code>-x</code> option, unless <i>max</i> is set to <code>-1</code> (aging turned off). In that case, <i>min</i> need not be set.
	<b>-w <i>warn</i></b>	Set warn field for <i>name</i> . The <i>warn</i> field contains the number of days before the password expires and the user is warned. This option is not valid if password aging is disabled.

	<code>-x <i>max</i></code>	Set maximum field for <i>name</i> . The <i>max</i> field contains the number of days that the password is valid for <i>name</i> . The aging for <i>name</i> will be turned off immediately if <i>max</i> is set to -1. If it is set to 0, then the user is forced to change the password at the next login session and aging is turned off.
	<code>-d</code>	Deletes password for <i>name</i> . The login <i>name</i> will not be prompted for password. It is only applicable to the files repository.
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<i>name</i>	User login name
<b>ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES</b>	<p>If any of the LC_* variables ( LC_CTYPE, LC_MESSAGES, LC_TIME, LC_COLLATE, LC_NUMERIC, and LC_MONETARY) (see <code>environ(5)</code>) are not set in the environment, the operational behavior of <code>passwd</code> for each corresponding locale category is determined by the value of the LANG environment variable. If LC_ALL is set, its contents are used to override both the LANG and the other LC_* variables. If none of the above variables is set in the environment, the "C" (U.S. style) locale determines how <code>passwd</code> behaves.</p> <p>LC_CTYPE      Determines how <code>passwd</code> handles characters. When LC_CTYPE is set to a valid value, <code>passwd</code> can display and handle text and filenames containing valid characters for that locale. <code>passwd</code> can display and handle Extended Unix Code (EUC) characters where any individual character can be 1, 2, or 3 bytes wide. <code>passwd</code> can also handle EUC characters of 1, 2, or more column widths. In the "C" locale, only characters from ISO 8859-1 are valid.</p> <p>LC_MESSAGES   Determines how diagnostic and informative messages are presented. This includes the language and style of the messages, and the correct form of affirmative and negative responses. In the "C" locale, the messages are presented in the default form found in the program itself (in most cases, U.S. English).</p>	
<b>EXIT STATUS</b>	<p>The <code>passwd</code> command exits with one of the following values:</p> <p>0      Success</p> <p>1      Permission denied</p> <p>2      Invalid combination of options</p> <p>3      Unexpected failure; password file unchanged</p> <p>4      Unexpected failure; password file(s) missing</p>	

- 5 Password file(s) busy; try again later
- 6 Invalid argument to option
- 7 Aging option disabled

FILES

/etc/oshadow	
/etc/shells	List of shells on the system
/etc/passwd	Password file
/etc/shadow	Shadow password file
/etc/default/passwd	Default values can be set for the following flags in /etc/default/passwd. For example: MAXWEEKS=26
MAXBADLOGINS	The number of times a user may enter the wrong password before being locked out of the system
MAXWEEKS	Maximum time period that password is valid
MINWEEKS	Minimum time period before the password can be changed
PASSLENGTH	Minimum length of password, in characters
WARNWEEKS	Time period until warning of date of password's ensuing expiration

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	Enabled

SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES

PASSLENGTH in /etc/default/passwd is set to 8, and the MAXBADLOGINS field has been added.  
  
The Trusted Solaris environment does not support a NIS name registry; instead, it supports NIS+.

The `passwd` command is restricted in the Trusted Solaris environment. A user changes passwords by selecting the Change Password option from the Trusted Path menu in the CDE front panel. Authorized administrative roles can change another user's password through the User Manager.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`login(1)`, `eeprom(1M)`, `nsswitch.conf(4)`

`finger(1)`, `login(1)`, `nispaswd(1)`, `nistbladm(1)`, `domainname(1M)`,  
`id(1M)`, `passmgmt(1M)`, `pwconv(1M)`, `su(1M)`, `crypt(3C)`, `getpwnam(3C)`,  
`getspnam(3C)`, `getusershell(3C)`, `pam(3)`, `loginlog(4)`, `pam.conf(4)`,  
`passwd(4)`, `shadow(4)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`, `pam_unix(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files  
/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
pclear                      Get the process clearance.  
  
plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X),  
attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of <code>/proc</code> (see <code>proc(4)</code>). Most of them take a list of process-ids (<code>pid</code>); those that do also accept <code>/proc/ nnn</code> as a process-id, so the shell expansion <code>/proc/*</code> can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><code>pflags</code>            Print the <code>/proc</code> tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other <code>/proc</code> status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><code>pcred</code>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><code>pmap</code>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><code>pldd</code>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using <code>dlopen(3X)</code>. See also <code>ldd(1)</code>.</p> <p><code>psig</code>            List the signal actions of each process. See <code>signal(5)</code>.</p>



<code>pstack</code>	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
<code>pfiles</code>	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
<code>pwdx</code>	Print the current working directory of each process.
<code>pstop</code>	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
<code>prun</code>	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
<code>pwait</code>	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
<code>ptree</code>	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
<code>ptime</code>	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- `-r` ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- `-r` ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- `-x` ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- `-l` ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- `-a` ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- `-v` ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- `-F` Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:  
0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files  
/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
pclear                      Get the process clearance.  
  
plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**  
**Trusted Solaris 7**  
**Reference Manual**

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

**SunOS 5.7 Reference**  
**Manual**

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X), attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user ]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files  
/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
pclear                      Get the process clearance.  
  
plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X),  
attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.

non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr`                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.

`pclear`                      Get the process clearance.

`plabel`                      Get the CMW label of a process.

`ppriv`                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`



<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools										
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user ]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>										
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <table> <tr> <td>pflags</td><td>Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pcred</td><td>Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pmap</td><td>Print the address space map of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pldd</td><td>List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</td></tr> <tr> <td>psig</td><td>List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</td></tr> </table>	pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.	pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.	pmap	Print the address space map of each process.	pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .	psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .
pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.										
pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.										
pmap	Print the address space map of each process.										
pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .										
psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .										

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files  
/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
pclear                      Get the process clearance.  
  
plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X),  
attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

<code>pstack</code>	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
<code>pfiles</code>	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
<code>pwdx</code>	Print the current working directory of each process.
<code>pstop</code>	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
<code>prun</code>	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
<code>pwait</code>	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
<code>ptree</code>	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
<code>ptime</code>	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- `-r` ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- `-r` ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- `-x` ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- `-l` ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- `-a` ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- `-v` ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- `-F` Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.

non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr`                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.

`pclear`                      Get the process clearance.

`plabel`                      Get the CMW label of a process.

`ppriv`                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools										
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user ]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>										
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <table> <tr> <td>pflags</td><td>Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pcred</td><td>Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pmap</td><td>Print the address space map of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pldd</td><td>List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</td></tr> <tr> <td>psig</td><td>List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</td></tr> </table>	pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.	pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.	pmap	Print the address space map of each process.	pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .	psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .
pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.										
pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.										
pmap	Print the address space map of each process.										
pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .										
psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .										

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fctl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pddd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if



the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the `proc` tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

`/proc/*`                      Process files  
`/usr/proc/lib/*`              `proc` tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr`                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
`pclear`                      Get the process clearance.  
  
`plabel`                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
`ppriv`                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful operation.

non-zero An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\* Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\* proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr` Get the viewable process attribute flags.

`pclear` Get the process clearance.

`plabel` Get the CMW label of a process.

`ppriv` Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools										
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>										
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of <code>/proc</code> (see <code>proc(4)</code>). Most of them take a list of process-ids (<code>pid</code>); those that do also accept <code>/proc/ nnn</code> as a process-id, so the shell expansion <code>/proc/*</code> can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>pflags</code></td><td>Print the <code>/proc</code> tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other <code>/proc</code> status information for each lwp in each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>pcred</code></td><td>Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>pmap</code></td><td>Print the address space map of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>pldd</code></td><td>List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using <code>dlopen(3X)</code>. See also <code>ldd(1)</code>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>psig</code></td><td>List the signal actions of each process. See <code>signal(5)</code>.</td></tr> </table>	<code>pflags</code>	Print the <code>/proc</code> tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other <code>/proc</code> status information for each lwp in each process.	<code>pcred</code>	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.	<code>pmap</code>	Print the address space map of each process.	<code>pldd</code>	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using <code>dlopen(3X)</code> . See also <code>ldd(1)</code> .	<code>psig</code>	List the signal actions of each process. See <code>signal(5)</code> .
<code>pflags</code>	Print the <code>/proc</code> tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other <code>/proc</code> status information for each lwp in each process.										
<code>pcred</code>	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.										
<code>pmap</code>	Print the address space map of each process.										
<code>pldd</code>	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using <code>dlopen(3X)</code> . See also <code>ldd(1)</code> .										
<code>psig</code>	List the signal actions of each process. See <code>signal(5)</code> .										

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files  
/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
pclear                      Get the process clearance.  
  
plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X),  
attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	pprivtest – Test effective privilege set of the process				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>pprivtest</b> [-e] [-s] [-p <i>pid</i> ] <i>priv_names</i>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>pprivtest, a proc tools command, tests whether the <i>priv_names</i> privileges are a subset of the effective set of the process. <i>priv_names</i> is one of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A comma-separated list of privilege names, as reported by ppriv</li> <li>■ A comma-separated list of numeric privilege IDs as found in <code>&lt;/usr/include/sys/tsol/priv_names.h&gt;</code></li> <li>■ The keyword <code>all</code> to indicate all privileges</li> </ul> <p>Without the <code>-e</code> (equal) option, the specified privileges are checked as a subset of the process privileges. pprivtest reports those privileges that are specified in <i>priv_names</i> but not found in the process. The <code>-e</code> option additionally reports privileges that the file has, but that were not specified in the pprivtest command.</p>				
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p><code>-p <i>pid</i></code> Test the privilege set of the process specified by the process ID. If no process ID is specified, test the privilege set of the pprivtest command.</p> <p><code>-e</code> Test whether the specified privileges are equal to the effective privileges of the process.</p> <p><code>-s</code> Use silent mode to suppress outputs. (This option is useful in shell scripts that need only the return value.)</p>				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>RETURN VALUES</b>	<p>pprivtest exits with one of these values:</p> <p>0 All of the specified privileges are in the effective set.</p> <p>With the <code>-e</code> option, the specified privileges are equal to the effective set of the process.</p> <p>1 At least one of the specified privileges is not in the effective set of the process.</p> <p>With the <code>-e</code> option, the specified privileges are not equal to the effective set of the process.</p>				



**EXAMPLES****EXAMPLE 1** `pprivtest -e` Equal Privilege Test

Use this command to test if the current process' privileges are exactly equal to the specified privileges:

```
example% pprivtest -e p1,p2
```

**EXAMPLE 2** `pprivtest` Output

If the process privileges did not match exactly, the output could be in this example format:

```
example% 1298:missing:p2:extra:p3
```

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`proc(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `priv_name(4)`

`attributes(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

<code>pstack</code>	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
<code>pfiles</code>	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
<code>pwdx</code>	Print the current working directory of each process.
<code>pstop</code>	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
<code>prun</code>	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
<code>pwait</code>	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
<code>ptree</code>	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
<code>ptime</code>	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- `-r` ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- `-r` ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- `-x` ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- `-l` ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- `-a` ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- `-v` ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- `-F` Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These `proc` tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these `proc` tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the `proc` tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending `proc` tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.

non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.

pclear                      Get the process clearance.

plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.

ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X),  
attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user ]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the `proc` tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

`/proc/*`                      Process files  
`/usr/proc/lib/*`              `proc` tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr`                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
`pclear`                      Get the process clearance.  
  
`plabel`                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
`ppriv`                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>



<code>pstack</code>	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
<code>pfiles</code>	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
<code>pwdx</code>	Print the current working directory of each process.
<code>pstop</code>	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
<code>prun</code>	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
<code>pwait</code>	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
<code>ptree</code>	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
<code>ptime</code>	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- `-r` ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- `-r` ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- `-x` ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- `-l` ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- `-a` ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- `-v` ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- `-F` Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.

non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.

pclear                      Get the process clearance.

plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.

ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X),  
attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools										
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user ]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>										
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <table> <tr> <td>pflags</td><td>Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pcred</td><td>Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pmap</td><td>Print the address space map of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pldd</td><td>List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</td></tr> <tr> <td>psig</td><td>List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</td></tr> </table>	pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.	pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.	pmap	Print the address space map of each process.	pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .	psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .
pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.										
pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.										
pmap	Print the address space map of each process.										
pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .										
psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .										

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fctl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the `proc` tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

`/proc/*`                      Process files  
`/usr/proc/lib/*`              `proc` tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr`                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
`pclear`                      Get the process clearance.  
  
`plabel`                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
`ppriv`                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful operation.

non-zero An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\* Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\* proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr` Get the viewable process attribute flags.

`pclear` Get the process clearance.

`plabel` Get the CMW label of a process.

`ppriv` Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`



<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user ]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of <code>/proc</code> (see <code>proc(4)</code>). Most of them take a list of process-ids (<code>pid</code>); those that do also accept <code>/proc/ nnn</code> as a process-id, so the shell expansion <code>/proc/*</code> can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><code>pflags</code>            Print the <code>/proc</code> tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other <code>/proc</code> status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><code>pcred</code>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><code>pmap</code>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><code>pldd</code>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using <code>dlopen(3X)</code>. See also <code>ldd(1)</code>.</p> <p><code>psig</code>            List the signal actions of each process. See <code>signal(5)</code>.</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fctl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files  
/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
pclear                      Get the process clearance.  
  
plabel                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
ppriv                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X),  
attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

<code>pstack</code>	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
<code>pfiles</code>	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
<code>pwdx</code>	Print the current working directory of each process.
<code>pstop</code>	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
<code>prun</code>	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
<code>pwait</code>	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
<code>ptree</code>	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
<code>ptime</code>	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- `-r` ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- `-r` ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- `-x` ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- `-l` ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- `-a` ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- `-v` ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- `-F` Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.

non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

/proc/\*                      Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\*              proc tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr`                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.

`pclear`                      Get the process clearance.

`plabel`                      Get the CMW label of a process.

`ppriv`                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools										
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user ]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>										
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <table> <tr> <td>pflags</td><td>Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pcred</td><td>Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pmap</td><td>Print the address space map of each process.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pldd</td><td>List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</td></tr> <tr> <td>psig</td><td>List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</td></tr> </table>	pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.	pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.	pmap	Print the address space map of each process.	pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .	psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .
pflags	Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.										
pcred	Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.										
pmap	Print the address space map of each process.										
pldd	List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .										
psig	List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .										

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED</code> stop).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if



the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the `proc` tool in question.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful operation.  
non-zero              An error has occurred.

**FILES**

`/proc/*`                      Process files  
`/usr/proc/lib/*`              `proc` tools supporting files

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit) SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

`pattr`                      Get the viewable process attribute flags.  
  
`pclear`                      Get the process clearance.  
  
`plabel`                      Get the CMW label of a process.  
  
`ppriv`                      Get the effective privileges of a process.

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

`pattr(1)`, `pclear(1)`, `plabel(1)`, `ppriv(1)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fstat(2)`, `proc(4)`

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

`ldd(1)`, `ps(1)`, `pwd(1)`, `rlogin(1)`, `time(1)`, `truss(1)`, `wait(1)`, `dlopen(3X)`, `attributes(5)`, `signal(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	proc, pflags, pcred, pmap, pldd, psig, pstack, pfiles, pwdx, pstop, prun, pwait, ptree, ptime, pattr, pclear, plabel, ppriv – Proc tools
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/proc/bin/pflags [-r] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pcred pid... /usr/proc/bin/pmap [-rxlF] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pldd [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/psig pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstack [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pfiles [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwdx [-F] pid... /usr/proc/bin/pstop pid... /usr/proc/bin/prun pid... /usr/proc/bin/pwait [-v] pid... /usr/proc/bin/ptree [-a] [[pid   user]...] /usr/proc/bin/ptime command [arg...] /usr/proc/bin/pattr [-x ] [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/pclear [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/plabel [pid...] /usr/proc/bin/ppriv [-a] [pid...] </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The proc tools are utilities that exercise features of /proc (see proc(4) ). Most of them take a list of process-ids ( <i>pid</i> ); those that do also accept /proc/ <i>nnn</i> as a process-id, so the shell expansion /proc/* can be used to specify all processes in the system.</p> <p><i>pflags</i>            Print the /proc tracing flags, the pending and held signals, and other /proc status information for each lwp in each process.</p> <p><i>pcred</i>            Print the credentials (effective, real, saved UID s and GID s) of each process.</p> <p><i>pmap</i>            Print the address space map of each process.</p> <p><i>pldd</i>            List the dynamic libraries linked into each process, including shared objects explicitly attached using dlopen(3X) . See also ldd(1) .</p> <p><i>psig</i>            List the signal actions of each process. See signal(5) .</p>

pstack	Print a hex+symbolic stack trace for each lwp in each process.
pfiles	Report <code>fstat(2)</code> and <code>fcntl(2)</code> information for all open files in each process.
pwdx	Print the current working directory of each process.
pstop	Stop each process ( <code>PR_REQUESTED stop</code> ).
prun	Set each process running (inverse of <code>pstop</code> ).
pwait	Wait for all of the specified processes to terminate.
ptree	Print the process trees containing the specified <i>pid</i> s or <i>user</i> s, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. An argument of all digits is taken to be a process-id, otherwise it is assumed to be a user login name. Default is all processes.
ptime	Time the <i>command</i> , like <code>time(1)</code> , but using microstate accounting for reproducible precision. Unlike <code>time(1)</code> , children of the command are not timed.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

- r ( `pflags` only) If the process is stopped, display its machine registers.
- r ( `pmap` only) Print the process' reserved addresses.
- x ( `pmap` and `pattr` only) Print resident/shared/private mapping details.
- l ( `pmap` only) Print unresolved dynamic linker map names.
- a ( `ptree` and `ppriv` only) All; include children of process 0.
- v ( `pwait` only) Verbose; report terminations to standard output.
- F Force; grab the target process even if another process has control.

**USAGE**

These proc tools stop their target processes while inspecting them and reporting the results: `pfiles` , `pldd` , `pmap` , `pstack` , `pwdx` . A process can do nothing while it is stopped. Thus, for example, if the X server is inspected by one of these proc tools running in a window under the X server's control, the whole window system can become deadlocked because the proc tool would be attempting to print its results to a window that cannot be refreshed. Logging in from another system using `rlogin(1)` and killing the offending proc tool would clear up the deadlock in this case.

Caution should be exercised when using the `-F` flag. Imposing two controlling processes on one victim process can lead to chaos. Safety is assured only if

the primary controlling process, typically a debugger, has stopped the victim process and the primary controlling process is doing nothing at the moment of application of the proc tool in question.

# EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful operation.

non-zero An error has occurred.

# FILES

/proc/\* Process files

/usr/proc/lib/\* proc tools supporting files

# ATTRIBUTES

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu (32-bit)
	SUNWtsxu (64-bit)

# SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

Trusted Solaris 7 provides additional utilities for obtaining a process' security attributes.

pattr Get the viewable process attribute flags.

pclear Get the process clearance.

plabel Get the CMW label of a process.

ppriv Get the effective privileges of a process.

# SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

pattr(1), pclear(1), plabel(1), ppriv(1), fcntl(2), fstat(2), proc(4)

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

ldd(1), ps(1), pwd(1), rlogin(1), time(1), truss(1), wait(1), dlopen(3X), attributes(5), signal(5)

<b>NAME</b>	rm, rmdir – Remove directory entries
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/bin/rm [-f] [-i] file... /usr/bin/rm -rRM [-f] [-i] dirname... [file...] /usr/xpg4/bin/rm [-fiRr] file... /usr/bin/rmdir [-ps] dirname... </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> /usr/bin/rm and /usr/xpg4/bin/rm	<p>The <code>rm</code> utility removes the directory entry specified by each <i>file</i> argument. If a file has no write permission and the standard input is a terminal, the full set of permissions (in octal) for the file are printed followed by a question mark. This is a prompt for confirmation. If the answer begins with <i>y</i> (for yes), the file is deleted, otherwise the file remains.</p> <p>If <i>file</i> is a symbolic link, the link will be removed, but the file or directory to which it refers will not be deleted. Users do not need write permission to remove a symbolic link, provided they have write permissions in the directory.</p> <p>If multiple <i>file</i> s are specified and removal of a <i>file</i> fails for any reason, <code>rm</code> will write a diagnostic message to standard error, do nothing more to the current <i>file</i> , and go on to any remaining <i>file</i> s.</p> <p>If the standard input is not a terminal, the utility will operate as if the <code>-f</code> option is in effect.</p>
/usr/bin/rmdir	<p>The <code>rmdir</code> utility will remove the directory entry specified by each <i>dirname</i> operand, which must refer to an empty directory.</p> <p>Directories will be processed in the order specified. If a directory and a subdirectory of that directory are specified in a single invocation of <code>rmdir</code> , the subdirectory must be specified before the parent directory so that the parent directory will be empty when <code>rmdir</code> tries to remove it.</p> <p>If a specified directory is a single-level directory, the directory is not removed. SLD s may be removed by first removing all files in the SLD s, then removing the multilevel directory containing the SLD s.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/bin/rm</code> and <code>/usr/xpg4/bin/rm</code>:</p> <p><code>-r</code>      Recursively remove directories and subdirectories in the argument list. The directory will be emptied of files and removed. The user is normally prompted for removal of any write-protected files which the directory contains. The write-protected files are removed without prompting, however, if the <code>-f</code> option is used, or if the standard input is not a terminal and the <code>-i</code> option is not used.</p>

	<p>Symbolic links that are encountered with this option will not be traversed.</p> <p>If the removal of a non-empty, write-protected directory is attempted, the utility will always fail (even if the <code>-f</code> option is used), resulting in an error message.</p> <p><code>-R</code> Same as <code>-r</code> option.</p>
<b>/usr/bin/rm</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/bin/rm</code> only:</p> <p><code>-f</code> Remove all files (whether write-protected or not) in a directory without prompting the user. In a write-protected directory, however, files are never removed (whatever their permissions are), but no messages are displayed. If the removal of a write-protected directory is attempted, this option will not suppress an error message.</p> <p><code>-i</code> Interactive. With this option, <code>rm</code> prompts for confirmation before removing any files. It overrides the <code>-f</code> option and remains in effect even if the standard input is not a terminal.</p> <p><code>-M</code> When this option is used with the recursive option (<code>-R</code>), <code>rm</code> processes all accessible SLDs as it descends multilevel directories.</p>
<b>/usr/xpg4/bin/rm</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/xpg4/bin/rm</code> only:</p> <p><code>-f</code> Do not prompt for confirmation. Do not write diagnostic messages or modify the exit status in the case of non-existent operands. Any previous occurrences of the <code>-i</code> option will be ignored.</p> <p><code>-i</code> Prompt for confirmation. Any occurrences of the <code>-f</code> option will be ignored.</p>
<b>/usr/bin/rmdir</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/bin/rmdir</code> only:</p> <p><code>-p</code> Allow users to remove the directory <i>dirname</i> and its parent directories which become empty. A message is printed to standard error if all or part of the path could not be removed.</p> <p><code>-s</code> Suppress the message printed on the standard error when <code>-p</code> is in effect.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>file</i> A path name of a directory entry to be removed.</p> <p><i>dirname</i> A path name of an empty directory to be removed.</p>
<b>USAGE</b>	<p>See <code>largefile(5)</code> for the description of the behavior of <code>rm</code> and <code>rmdir</code> when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte ( <math>2^{31}</math> bytes).</p>

**EXAMPLES**

**/usr/bin/rm**  
**and /usr/xpg4/bin/rm**

The following command:

```
example% rm a.out core
```

removes the directory entries: `a.out` and `core`.

The following command:

```
example% rm -rf junk
```

removes the directory `junk` and all its contents, without prompting.

**/usr/bin/rmdir**

If a directory `a` in the current directory is empty except that it contains a directory `b` and `a/b` is empty except that it contains a directory `c`,

```
example% rmdir -p a/b/c
```

removes all three directories.

**ENVIRONMENT**  
**VARIABLES**

See `environ(5)` for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `rm` and `rmdir`: `LC_COLLATE`, `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, and `NLSPATH`.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0        If the `-f` option was not specified, all the named directory entries were removed; otherwise, all the existing named directory entries were removed.

>0       An error occurred.

**ATTRIBUTES**

**/usr/bin/rm and**  
**/usr/bin/rmdir**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	enabled

**/usr/xpg4/bin/rm**

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWxcu4
CSI	enabled

# SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

## SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

## DIAGNOSTICS

## NOTES

The `-M` option for `rm` processes all accessible SLD s in multilevel directories. If a directory specified for `rmdir` is an SLD , it is not removed.

`rmdir(2)` , `unlink(2)`

`attributes(5)` , `environ(5)`

All messages are generally self-explanatory.

It is forbidden to remove the files " . " and " . . " in order to avoid the consequences of inadvertently doing something like the following:

```
rm -r .*
```

A double hyphen (`--`) permits the user to mark the end of any command line options explicitly, allowing `rm` to recognize file arguments that begin with a hyphen (`-`). As an aid to BSD migration, `rm` accepts `-` as a synonym for `--` . This migration aid may disappear in a future release. If a `--` and a `-` both appear on the same command line, the second one is interpreted as a file.



<b>NAME</b>	rm, rmdir – Remove directory entries
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<pre> /usr/bin/rm [-f] [-i] file... /usr/bin/rm -rRM [-f] [-i] dirname... [file...] /usr/xpg4/bin/rm [-fiRr] file... /usr/bin/rmdir [-ps] dirname... </pre>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> /usr/bin/rm and /usr/xpg4/bin/rm	<p>The <code>rm</code> utility removes the directory entry specified by each <i>file</i> argument. If a file has no write permission and the standard input is a terminal, the full set of permissions (in octal) for the file are printed followed by a question mark. This is a prompt for confirmation. If the answer begins with <i>y</i> (for yes), the file is deleted, otherwise the file remains.</p> <p>If <i>file</i> is a symbolic link, the link will be removed, but the file or directory to which it refers will not be deleted. Users do not need write permission to remove a symbolic link, provided they have write permissions in the directory.</p> <p>If multiple <i>file</i> s are specified and removal of a <i>file</i> fails for any reason, <code>rm</code> will write a diagnostic message to standard error, do nothing more to the current <i>file</i> , and go on to any remaining <i>file</i> s.</p> <p>If the standard input is not a terminal, the utility will operate as if the <code>-f</code> option is in effect.</p>
/usr/bin/rmdir	<p>The <code>rmdir</code> utility will remove the directory entry specified by each <i>dirname</i> operand, which must refer to an empty directory.</p> <p>Directories will be processed in the order specified. If a directory and a subdirectory of that directory are specified in a single invocation of <code>rmdir</code> , the subdirectory must be specified before the parent directory so that the parent directory will be empty when <code>rmdir</code> tries to remove it.</p> <p>If a specified directory is a single-level directory, the directory is not removed. SLD s may be removed by first removing all files in the SLD s, then removing the multilevel directory containing the SLD s.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/bin/rm</code> and <code>/usr/xpg4/bin/rm</code>:</p> <p><code>-r</code>      Recursively remove directories and subdirectories in the argument list. The directory will be emptied of files and removed. The user is normally prompted for removal of any write-protected files which the directory contains. The write-protected files are removed without prompting, however, if the <code>-f</code> option is used, or if the standard input is not a terminal and the <code>-i</code> option is not used.</p>

	<p>Symbolic links that are encountered with this option will not be traversed.</p> <p>If the removal of a non-empty, write-protected directory is attempted, the utility will always fail (even if the <code>-f</code> option is used), resulting in an error message.</p> <p><code>-R</code> Same as <code>-r</code> option.</p>
<b>/usr/bin/rm</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/bin/rm</code> only:</p> <p><code>-f</code> Remove all files (whether write-protected or not) in a directory without prompting the user. In a write-protected directory, however, files are never removed (whatever their permissions are), but no messages are displayed. If the removal of a write-protected directory is attempted, this option will not suppress an error message.</p> <p><code>-i</code> Interactive. With this option, <code>rm</code> prompts for confirmation before removing any files. It overrides the <code>-f</code> option and remains in effect even if the standard input is not a terminal.</p> <p><code>-M</code> When this option is used with the recursive option (<code>-R</code>), <code>rm</code> processes all accessible SLDs as it descends multilevel directories.</p>
<b>/usr/xpg4/bin/rm</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/xpg4/bin/rm</code> only:</p> <p><code>-f</code> Do not prompt for confirmation. Do not write diagnostic messages or modify the exit status in the case of non-existent operands. Any previous occurrences of the <code>-i</code> option will be ignored.</p> <p><code>-i</code> Prompt for confirmation. Any occurrences of the <code>-f</code> option will be ignored.</p>
<b>/usr/bin/rmdir</b>	<p>The following options are supported for <code>/usr/bin/rmdir</code> only:</p> <p><code>-p</code> Allow users to remove the directory <i>dirname</i> and its parent directories which become empty. A message is printed to standard error if all or part of the path could not be removed.</p> <p><code>-s</code> Suppress the message printed on the standard error when <code>-p</code> is in effect.</p>
<b>OPERANDS</b>	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>file</i> A path name of a directory entry to be removed.</p> <p><i>dirname</i> A path name of an empty directory to be removed.</p>
<b>USAGE</b>	<p>See <code>largefile(5)</code> for the description of the behavior of <code>rm</code> and <code>rmdir</code> when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte (<math>2^{31}</math> bytes).</p>

**EXAMPLES**

**/usr/bin/rm**  
**and /usr/xpg4/bin/rm**

The following command:

```
example% rm a.out core
```

removes the directory entries: `a.out` and `core`.

The following command:

```
example% rm -rf junk
```

removes the directory `junk` and all its contents, without prompting.

**/usr/bin/rmdir**

If a directory `a` in the current directory is empty except that it contains a directory `b` and `a/b` is empty except that it contains a directory `c`,

```
example% rmdir -p a/b/c
```

removes all three directories.

**ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES**

See `environ(5)` for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `rm` and `rmdir`: `LC_COLLATE`, `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, and `NLSPATH`.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0        If the `-f` option was not specified, all the named directory entries were removed; otherwise, all the existing named directory entries were removed.

>0       An error occurred.

**ATTRIBUTES**

**/usr/bin/rm** and  
**/usr/bin/rmdir**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWcsu
CSI	enabled

**/usr/xpg4/bin/rm**

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWxcu4
CSI	enabled

# SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

## SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

## DIAGNOSTICS

## NOTES

The `-M` option for `rm` processes all accessible SLD s in multilevel directories. If a directory specified for `rmdir` is an SLD , it is not removed.

`rmdir(2)` , `unlink(2)`

`attributes(5)` , `environ(5)`

All messages are generally self-explanatory.

It is forbidden to remove the files " . " and " . . " in order to avoid the consequences of inadvertently doing something like the following:

```
rm -r .*
```

A double hyphen (`--`) permits the user to mark the end of any command line options explicitly, allowing `rm` to recognize file arguments that begin with a hyphen (`-`). As an aid to BSD migration, `rm` accepts `-` as a synonym for `--` . This migration aid may disappear in a future release. If a `--` and a `-` both appear on the same command line, the second one is interpreted as a file.

<b>NAME</b>	setfattrflag – Sets the file's security attribute flags				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>setfattrflag</b> -m [-p   0   1] <i>filename</i> ... <b>setfattrflag</b> -p 0   1 [-t] <i>filename</i> ...				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>setfattrflag sets the security attributes flags of <i>filename</i>. For setfattrflag to successfully set directory flags, <i>filename</i> must be a directory. For setfattrflag to successfully set file-related flags, <i>filename</i> must be a file. At least one option is required. Setting a file's public object security attribute flag requires the file_audit privilege. If the owner of the invoking process is not the owner of the file, the file_owner privilege is also required. At least one option is required.</p> <p>This command works only on Trusted Solaris file systems. When used on other file systems (such as UFS), the command returns an error message.</p>				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<p>-m Set the MLD flag on the directory. Once set, this flag cannot be cleared.</p> <p>-p Set the file's public object security attribute flag. A zero clears the flag, and a 1 sets the flag.</p> <p>-t If <i>filename</i> is an MLD, translate to the underlying single-level directory. By default, setfattrflag does not translate multilevel directories to underlying single-level directories. This option is not allowed with the -m option.</p>				
<b>RETURN VALUES</b>	<p>setfattrflag exits with one of the following values:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>1 Unsuccessful completion.</p>				
<b>SEE ALSO</b> SunOS 5.7 Reference Manual	attributes(5)				

<b>NAME</b>	setfpriv – Change the privilege sets associated with a file				
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<code>/usr/bin/setfpriv {-s   -m   -d }-a <i>privseta</i> -f <i>privsetf</i> file...</code>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>setfpriv changes the privilege sets of a file or files. The setfpriv command needs the <code>file_setpriv</code> privilege to succeed. Only the owner of a file can change the privilege sets associated with that file unless the command has the <code>file_owner</code> privilege. The user must have MAC write permission. DAC write permission is not required.</p> <p>Refer to setfpriv(2) for a complete description of conditions to satisfy and privileges needed to execute this command.</p> <p>The <code>-s</code> option sets the privileges to the entries specified on the command line. The <code>-d</code> option deletes one or more specified privileges from the file's privilege set. The <code>-m</code> option adds one or more specified privileges to the file's privilege set. One and only one of the options <code>-s</code>, <code>-m</code>, or <code>-d</code> must be specified.</p> <p>The <code>-a</code> option specifies that a set of allowed privileges is to be set. The <code>-f</code> option specifies that a set of forced privileges is to be set. <i>privseta</i> and <i>privsetf</i> are one of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A comma-separated list of privilege names as found in <code>/usr/lib/tsol/locale/<i>locale_name</i>/priv_name</code>. See the <code>priv_desc(4)</code> man page.</li> <li>■ A comma-separated list of numeric privilege IDs as found in <code>&lt;/usr/include/sys/tsol/priv_names.h&gt;</code>.</li> <li>■ The keyword <code>all</code> to indicate all privileges.</li> <li>■ The keyword <code>none</code> to indicate an empty privilege set.</li> </ul> <p>One or both of the options <code>-a</code> and <code>-f</code> must be specified, each followed by a privilege set. No white space may exist in a privilege-set list.</p> <p>An attempt to assert a privilege in a file's forced set is denied unless that privilege is also asserted in the file's allowed set. All privileges cleared from a file's allowed set are automatically cleared from the file's forced set. It is not an error to attempt to clear a privilege from a set in which it is already cleared.</p>				
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </table>	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE	Availability	SUNWtsu
ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE				
Availability	SUNWtsu				
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<p><b>EXAMPLE 1</b> Set all allowed privileges on a file</p> <p>Setting privileges in the forced set requires that those privileges be set in the file's allowed set.</p>				

```
example% setfpriv -s -a all file1
```

Both the file's allowed and forced privilege sets can be set at the same time. To set all allowed privileges and a set of forced privileges on a file:

```
example% setfpriv -s -a all -f p1,p2,p3 file1
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Set some allowed privileges on a file

```
example% setfpriv -s -a p1,p2,p3 file2
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Add forced privileges to a file

```
example% setfpriv -m -f p1,p2,p3 file3
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Delete privileges from a forced set on a file

```
example% setfpriv -d -f p1,p2,p3 file4
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Set allowed privileges on one file from those of another

```
example% setfpriv -s -a`getfpriv -s -a file4` file5
```

## RETURN VALUES

setfpriv exits with one of the following values:

- 0 Successful completion.
- 1 Unsuccessful completion.

## SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

getfpriv(1), testfpriv(1), getfpriv(2), setfpriv(2), priv\_desc(4)

attributes(5)

<b>NAME</b>	setlabel – Sets the CMW label for files
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>setlabel</b> [-s ][-h] <i>newlabel filename...</i>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p><b>setlabel</b> sets the CMW label associated with each <i>filename</i>. Unless <i>newlabel</i> and <i>filename</i> have been specified, no labels will be set. Incremental changes to labels are supported.</p> <p>Refer to <b>setcmwlabel(2)</b> for a complete description of the conditions required to satisfy, and the privileges needed to execute this command.</p> <p>Users may enter a label in plain text in the following form:</p> <pre>{ + } { classification } { { +   - } word } ...</pre> <p>Items in curly brackets are optional. A vertical bar ( ) represents a choice between two items. Items followed by an ellipsis may be repeated zero or more times. Leading and trailing whitespace is ignored. Items may be separated by blanks, tabs, commas or slashes (/).</p> <p>The system always displays labels in uppercase. Users may enter labels in any combination of uppercase and lowercase.</p> <p>The classification part of the label must be a valid classification name as defined in <b>label_encodings(4)</b>. Classification names may contain embedded blanks or punctuation, if they are so defined in the <b>label_encodings</b> file. Short and long forms of classification names may be used interchangeably.</p> <p>The words <i>compartments</i> and <i>markings</i> used in labels must be valid words as defined in <b>label_encodings</b>. Words may contain embedded blanks or punctuation if they are so defined in <b>label_encodings</b>.</p> <p>Short and long forms of words may be used interchangeably. Words may be specified in any order; however, they are processed left to right, so that where words conflict with each other, the word furthest to the right takes precedence.</p> <p>Plus and minus signs may be used when modifying an existing label. They turn on or off the compartments and markings associated with the words.</p> <p>A CMW label is represented in characters in the form:</p> <pre>{ information label } { [sensitivity label] }</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>*</pre> <p>Information Labels (ILs) are obsolete. See NOTES.</p> <p>Items in curly brackets are optional. Leading and trailing white space is ignored. Items may be separated by blanks, tabs, commas, or slashes (/).</p> <p>The special case where the CMW label is an asterisk (*) represents a CMW label whose SL is to be set equal to its IL.</p>
<b>EXTENDED DESCRIPTION</b>	



**OPTIONS**

No options      Set the information label portion and the sensitivity label portion of the CMW label. Information Labels (ILs) are obsolete. See NOTES.

-h                Set the label of the symbolic link.

-s                Set the sensitivity label portion of the CMW label.

**RETURN VALUES**

setlabel exits with one of the following values:

0                Successful completion.

1                Usage error.

2                Error in getting, setting or translating the label.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWtsu

**USAGE**

On the command line, enclose the label in double quotes unless the label you are entering is only one word. Without quotes, a second word or letter separated by a space is interpreted as a second argument. Labels containing the characters [ and ] should be in quotes to suppress the shell's use of those characters in filename substitution.

```
% setlabel -s SECRET somefile
% setlabel "[SECRET]" somefile
```

Use any combination of upper and lowercase letters. You may separate items in a label with blanks, tabs, commas or slashes (/). Do not use any other punctuation.

```
% setlabel "ADMIN_LOW[ts a b]" somefile
% setlabel "admin_low[ts,a,b]" somefile
% setlabel "admin_low[ts/a b]" somefile
```

When entering a full CMW label, enter the IL first, followed by the SL in brackets.

```
information label[sensitivity label]
```

Information Labels (ILs) are obsolete. See NOTES.

When entering an SL with a command option that sets the SL, you do not need to use brackets around the SL.

```
% setlabel -s " TOP SECRET A B" somefile
```

**EXAMPLES****EXAMPLE 1** To set an SLTo set *somefile*'s SL to SECRET A:example% **setlabel** "[Secret a]" *somefile***EXAMPLE 2** To turn on or turn off a compartmentTo turn on compartment B in *somefile*'s SL:example% **setlabel -s +b** *somefile*To turn off compartment A in *somefile*'s SL:example% **setlabel -s -- -A** *somefile***NOTES**

If an incremental change is being made to an existing label and the first character of the label is a hyphen (-), a preceding double-hyphen (--) is required; the double-hyphen must follow any of the -i, -s, and -h options. (See the examples.)

Information labels (ILs) are not supported in Trusted Solaris 7 and later releases. Trusted Solaris software interprets any ILs on communications and files from systems running earlier releases as ADMIN\_LOW.

Objects still have CMW labels, and CMW labels still include the IL component: IL[SL]; however, the IL component is fixed at ADMIN\_LOW.

As a result, Trusted Solaris 7 has the following characteristics:

- ILs do not display in window labels; SLs (Sensitivity Labels) display alone within brackets.
- ILs do not float.
- Setting an IL on an object has no effect, and getting an object's IL will always return ADMIN\_LOW.
- Although certain utilities, library functions, and system calls can manipulate IL strings, the resulting ILs are always ADMIN\_LOW, and cannot be set on any objects.
- Options related to information labels in the `label_encodings(4)` file can be ignored:

```
Markings Name= Marks;
Float Process Information Label;
```

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`setcmwlabel(2)``attributes(5)`

<b>NAME</b>	<b>tar</b> – Create tape archives and add or extract files
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<b>tar</b> <i>c</i> [ <i>bBefFhiloPpTvwX</i> [0-7]] [ <i>block</i> ] [ <i>tarfile</i> ] [ <i>exclude-file</i> ] { <i>-I include-file</i>   <i>-C</i>   "directory   file"   <i>file</i> }... <b>tar</b> <i>r</i> [ <i>bBefFhiloPpTvw</i> [0-7]] [ <i>block</i> ] { <i>-I include-file</i>   <i>-C directory</i>   <i>file</i>   <i>file</i> }... <b>tar</b> <i>t</i> [ <i>BedfFhilTvX</i> [0-7]] [ <i>tarfile</i> ] [ <i>exclude-file</i> ] { <i>-I include-file</i>   <i>file</i> }... <b>tar</b> <i>u</i> [ <i>bBefFhiloPpTvw</i> [0-7]] [ <i>block</i> ] [ <i>tarfile</i> ] <i>file</i> ... <b>tar</b> <i>x</i> [ <i>BedfFhilmopTvwX</i> [0-7]] [ <i>tarfile</i> ] [ <i>exclude-file</i> ] [ <i>file</i> ...]
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The <b>tar</b> command archives and extracts files to and from a single file called a <i>tarfile</i>. A tarfile is usually a magnetic tape, but it can be any file. <b>tar</b>'s actions are controlled by the <i>key</i> argument. The <i>key</i> is a string of characters containing exactly one function letter (<i>c</i>, <i>r</i>, <i>t</i>, <i>u</i>, or <i>x</i>) and zero or more function modifiers (letters or digits), depending on the function letter used. The <i>key</i> string contains no SPACE characters. Function modifier arguments are listed on the command line in the same order as their corresponding function modifiers appear in the <i>key</i> string.</p> <p>The <i>-I include-file</i>, <i>-C directory file</i>, and <i>file</i> arguments specify which files or directories are to be archived or extracted. In all cases, appearance of a directory name refers to the files and, recursively, to subdirectories of that directory. Arguments appearing within braces (<i>{ }</i>) indicate that one of the arguments must be specified.</p> <p>The <b>tar</b> command provides the functionality to create, update, list the table of contents, and extract a tarfile that contains extended Trusted Solaris security attributes, MLD and SLD information. The <b>tar</b> command also provides the compatibility support to list the table of contents and extract a Trusted Solaris 1.2 tarfile onto a Trusted Solaris 2.5.1 or 7 system. Two new function modifiers, <i>T</i> and <i>d</i>, are added to support these functions; see below for their descriptions.</p> <p>The <b>tar</b> command operates on a single file called the tarfile. The tarfile is essentially a sequence of the archived files. Each archived file contains the information that is needed to restore a file. When the tarfile contains Trusted Solaris extended security attributes, MLD and SLD information, each archived file is preceded by its own ancillary file, which holds the extended security attributes, MLD and SLD information.</p> <p>Without privileges, the <b>tar</b> command works within the Trusted Solaris security policy, which is enforced by the file system. When invoked by an ordinary user without privileges, <b>tar</b> works at a single sensitivity label and can be used only to create a tarfile at the sensitivity label of the current workspace.</p>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	The following options are supported:

- I *include-file*
Opens *include-file* containing a list of files, one per line, and treats it as if each file appeared separately on the command line. Be careful of trailing white spaces. Also beware of leading white spaces, since, for each line in the included file, the entire line (apart from the newline) will be used to match against the initial string of files to include. In the case where excluded files (see *x* function modifier) are also specified, they take precedence over all included files. If a file is specified in both the *exclude-file* and the *include-file* (or on the command line), it will be excluded.
- C *directory file*
Performs a `chdir` (see `cd(1)`) operation on *directory* and performs the `c` (create) or `r` (replace) operation on *file*. Use short relative path names for *file*. If *file* is '.', archive all files in *directory*. This option enables archiving files from multiple directories not related by a close common parent.

## OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

*file* A path name of a regular file or directory to be archived (when the `c`, `r` or `u` functions are specified), extracted (`x`) or listed (`t`). When *file* is the path name of a directory, the action applies to all of the files and (recursively) subdirectories of that directory.

When a file is archived, and the `E` flag (see *Function Modifiers*) is not specified, the filename cannot exceed 256 characters. In addition, it must be possible to split the name between parent directory names so that the prefix is no longer than 155 characters and the name is no longer than 100 characters. If `E` is specified, a name of up to `PATH_MAX` characters may be specified.

For example, a file whose basename is longer than 100 characters could not be archived without using the `E` flag. A file whose directory portion is 200 characters and whose basename is 50 characters could be archived (without using `E`) if a slash appears in the directory name somewhere in character positions 151-156.

## Function Letters

The function portion of the key is specified by one of the following letters:

- `c`
Create. Writing begins at the beginning of the tarfile, instead of at the end.
- `r`
Replace. The named *files* are written at the end of the tarfile. A file created with extended headers must be updated with extended headers (see `E` flag under *Function Modifiers*). A file created without extended headers cannot be modified with extended headers.

- t Table of Contents. The names of the specified files are listed each time they occur in the tarfile. If no *file* argument is given, the names of all files in the tarfile are listed. With the *v* function modifier, additional information for the specified files is displayed.
- u Update. The named *files* are written at the end of the tarfile if they are not already in the tarfile, or if they have been modified since last written to that tarfile. An update can be rather slow. A tarfile created on a 5.x system cannot be updated on a 4.x system. A file created with extended headers must be updated with extended headers (see *E* flag under Function Modifiers). A file created without extended headers cannot be modified with extended headers.
- x Extract or restore. The named *files* are extracted from the tarfile and written to the directory specified in the tarfile, relative to the current directory. Use the relative path names of files and directories to be extracted. If a named file matches a directory whose contents has been written to the tarfile, this directory is recursively extracted. The owner, modification time, and mode are restored (if possible); otherwise, to restore owner, tar must be run with user ID of 0. Character-special and block-special devices (created by `mknod(1M)`) can only be extracted when the tar program has asserted the `sys_devices` privilege. If no *file* argument is given, the entire content of the tarfile is extracted. If the tarfile contains several files with the same name, each file is written to the appropriate directory, overwriting the previous one. Filename substitution wildcards cannot be used for extracting files from the archive; rather, use a command of the form:

```
tar xvf... /dev/rmt/0 tar tf... /dev/rmt/0 | grep 'pattern'
```

When extracting tapes created with the *r* or *u* functions, directory modification times may not be set correctly. These same functions cannot be used with many tape drives due to tape drive limitations such as the absence of backspace or append capabilities.

When using the *r*, *u*, or *x* functions or the *X* function modifier, the named files must match exactly the corresponding files in the *tarfile*. For example, to extract *./thisfile*, you must specify *./thisfile*, and not *thisfile*. The *t* function displays how each file was archived.

#### Function Modifiers

The characters below may be used in conjunction with the letter that selects the desired function.

- b Blocking Factor. Use when reading or writing to raw magnetic archives (see *f* below). The *block* argument specifies the number of 512-byte tape blocks to be included in each read or write operation

performed on the tarfile. The minimum is 1, the default is 20. The maximum value is a function of the amount of memory available and the blocking requirements of the specific tape device involved (see `mtio(7I)` for details.) The maximum cannot exceed `INT_MAX/512` (4194303).

When a tape archive is being read, its actual blocking factor will be automatically detected, provided that it is less than or equal to the nominal blocking factor (the value of the *block* argument, or the default value if the *b* modifier is not specified). If the actual blocking factor is greater than the nominal blocking factor, a read error will result. See Example 5 in `EXAMPLES`.

**B** Block. Force `tar` to perform multiple reads (if necessary) to read exactly enough bytes to fill a block. This function modifier enables `tar` to work across the Ethernet, since pipes and sockets return partial blocks even when more data is coming. When reading from standard input, `'-'`, this function modifier is selected by default to ensure that `tar` can recover from short reads.

**d** The function modifier `d` indicates the tarfile is in Trusted Solaris 1.2 format. This function letter is not valid for the function letters `c`, `r`, or `u`. When this function modifier is used with the function letter `t` to display tarfile's contents, the `tar` program processes the input tarfile according to the Trusted Solaris 1.2 format. If the function modifier `T` is also specified, then the contents of the Trusted Solaris 1.2 tarfile is displayed with a line for each ancillary file and a line for each archived file. The line for an ancillary file has the same filename as its corresponding archived file, but it is suffixed by the string "(A)".

When this function modifier is used with the function letter `x` to extract a tarfile, the `tar` program processes the input tarfile according to the Trusted Solaris 1.2 format. If the function modifier `T` is also specified, the appropriate MLD, SLD information and extended security attributes (which are valid on Trusted Solaris 2.5.1 and 7 systems) are used to restore each archived file.

**e** Error. Exit immediately with a positive exit status if any unexpected errors occur. The `SYSV3` environment variable overrides the default behavior. (See `ENVIRONMENT` section below.)

**E** Write a tarfile with extended headers. (Used with `c`, `r`, or `u` options; ignored with `t` or `x` options.) When a tarfile is written with extended headers, the modification time is maintained with a granularity of microseconds rather than seconds. In addition, filenames no longer than `PATH_MAX` characters that could not be archived without `E`, and

- file sizes greater than 8GB, are supported. The **E** flag is required whenever the larger files and/or files with longer names, or whose UID/GID exceed 2097151, are to be archived, or if time granularity of microseconds is desired.
- f** File. Use the *tarfile* argument as the name of the tarfile. If **f** is specified, `/etc/default/tar` is not searched. If **f** is omitted, `tar` will use the device indicated by the `TAPE` environment variable, if set; otherwise, it will use the default values defined in `/etc/default/tar`. If the name of the tarfile is `'-'`, `tar` writes to the standard output or reads from the standard input, whichever is appropriate. `tar` can be used as the head or tail of a pipeline. `tar` can also be used to move hierarchies with the command:
- ```
example% cd fromdir; tar cf - . | (cd todir; tar xfbp -)
```
- F** With one **F** argument, `tar` excludes all directories named `SCCS` and `RCS` from the tarfile. With two arguments, **FF**, `tar` excludes all directories named `SCCS` and `RCS`, all files with `.o` as their suffix, and all files named `errs`, `core`, and `a.out`. The `SYSV3` environment variable overrides the default behavior. (See `ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES` section below.)
- h** Follow symbolic links as if they were normal files or directories. Normally, `tar` does not follow symbolic links.
- i** Ignore directory checksum errors.
- k size** Requires `tar` to use the `size` argument as the size of an archive in kilobytes. This is useful when the archive is intended for a fixed size device such as floppy disks. Large files are then split across volumes if they do not fit in the specified size.
- l** Link. Output error message if unable to resolve all links to the files being archived. If **l** is not specified, no error messages are printed.
- m** Modify. The modification time of the file is the time of extraction. This function modifier is valid only with the **x** function.
- n** The file being read is a non-tape device. Reading of the archive is faster since `tar` can randomly seek around the archive.
- o** Ownership. Assign to extracted files the user and group identifiers of the user running the program, rather than those on tarfile. This is the default behavior for users when `tar` is not being run with the user ID of 0. If the **o** function modifier is not set and the `tar` command's user ID is 0, the extracted files will take on the group and user identifiers of

- the files on tarfile (see `chown(1)` for more information). The `o` function modifier is only valid with the `x` function.
- p** Restore the named files to their original modes, and ACLs if applicable, ignoring the present `umask(1)`. This is the default behavior if invoked by the user ID of 0 with the `x` function letter specified. If `tar` is invoked with the user ID of 0, SETUID and sticky information are also extracted, and files are restored with their original owners and permissions, rather than owned by root. When this function modifier is used with the `c` function, ACLs are created in the tarfile along with other information. Errors will occur when a tarfile with ACLs is extracted by previous versions of `tar`.
- P** Suppress the addition of a trailing `/"` on directory entries in the archive.
- T** When this modifier is used with the function letter `c`, `r`, or `u` for creating, replacing or updating a tarfile, the extended security attributes, MLD and SLD information associated with each archived file are stored in the tarfile. The `tar` command also traverses any MLD it encounters. Hence, SLDs dominated by the `tar` process's sensitivity label are walked, or all SLDs are walked with certain privileges.
- Specifying `T` implies the function modifier `p`.
- When used with the function letter `t`, the tarfile content is displayed with a line for each ancillary file and a line for each archived file. The line for an ancillary file has the same filename as its corresponding archived file, but it is suffixed by the string "(A)".
- When used with the function letter `x` for extracting a tarfile, the `tar` program attempts to restore each archived file using the MLD and SLD information, and the extended security attributes.
- q** Stop after extracting the first occurrence of the named file. `tar` will normally continue reading the archive after finding an occurrence of a file.
- v** Verbose. Output the name of each file preceded by the function letter. With the `t` function, `v` provides additional information about the tarfile entries. The listing is similar to the format produced by the `-l` option of the `ls(1)` command.
- w** What. Output the action to be taken and the name of the file, then await the user's confirmation. If the response is affirmative, the action is performed; otherwise, the action is not performed. This function modifier cannot be used with the `t` function.



**x** Exclude. Use the *exclude-file* argument as a file containing a list of relative path names for files (or directories) to be excluded from the tarfile when using the functions **c**, **x**, or **t**. Be careful of trailing white spaces. Also beware of leading white spaces, since, for each line in the excluded file, the entire line (apart from the newline) will be used to match against the initial string of files to exclude. Multiple **x** arguments may be used, with one *exclude-file* per argument. In the case where included files (see **-I** *include-file* option) are also specified, the excluded files take precedence over all included files. If a file is specified in both the *exclude-file* and the *include-file* (or on the command line), it will be excluded.

**[0-7]** Select an alternative drive on which the tape is mounted. The default entries are specified in `/etc/default/tar`. If no digit or **f** function modifier is specified, the entry in `/etc/default/tar` with digit "0" is the default.

## USAGE

See `largefile(5)` for the description of the behavior of `tar` when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte (  $2^{31}$  bytes).

The automatic determination of the actual blocking factor may be fooled when reading from a pipe or a socket (see the **B** function modifier below).

1/4" streaming tape has an inherent blocking factor of one 512-byte block. It can be read or written using any blocking factor.

This function modifier works for archives on disk files and block special devices, among others, but is intended principally for tape devices.

For information on `tar` header format, see `archives(4)`.

## EXAMPLES

**EXAMPLE 1** Using the `tar` Command to Create an Archive of Your Home Directory

The following is an example using `tar` to create an archive of your home directory on a tape mounted on drive `/dev/rmt/0`:

```
example% cd
example% tar cvf /dev/rmt/0 .
messages from tar
```

The **c** function letter means create the archive; the **v** function modifier outputs messages explaining what `tar` is doing; the **f** function modifier indicates that the tarfile is being specified (`/dev/rmt/0` in this example). The dot (.) at the end of the command line indicates the current directory and is the argument of the **f** function modifier.

Display the table of contents of the tarfile with the following command:

```
example% tar tvf /dev/rmt/0
```

The output will be similar to the following for the POSIX locale:

```

rw-r--r--   1677/40   2123   Nov  7 18:15 1985   ./test.c
...
example%

```

The columns have the following meanings:

- column 1 is the access permissions to `./test.c`
- column 2 is the *user-id/group-id* of `./test.c`
- column 3 is the size of `./test.c` in bytes
- column 4 is the modification date of `./test.c`. When the `LC_TIME` category is not set to the POSIX locale, a different format and date order field may be used.
- column 5 is the name of `./test.c`

To extract files from the archive:

```

example% tar xvf /dev/rmt/0
messages from tar
example%

```

If there are multiple archive files on a tape, each is separated from the following one by an EOF marker. To have `tar` read the first and second archives from a tape with multiple archives on it, the *non-rewinding* version of the tape device name must be used with the `f` function modifier, as follows:

```

example% tar xvfp /dev/rmt/0n read first archive from tape
messages from tar example% tar xvfp /dev/rmt/0n read second archive from tape
messages from tar example%

```

Note that in some earlier releases, the above scenario did not work correctly, and intervention with `mt(1)` between `tar` invocations was necessary. To emulate the old behavior, use the non-rewind device name containing the letter `b` for BSD behavior. See the `Close Operations` section of the `mtio(7I)` manual page.

**EXAMPLE 2** Using `tar` to Archive Files from `/usr/include` and from `/etc` to Default Tape Drive 0:

To archive files from `/usr/include` and from `/etc` to default tape drive 0:

```

example% tar c -C /usr include -C /etc .

```

The table of contents from the resulting tarfile produces output like the following:

```

include/
include/a.out.h
and all the other files in /usr/include ...
./chown and all the other files in /etc

```

To extract all files in the `include` directory:

```
example% tar xv include
x include/, 0 bytes, 0 tape blocksand all files under include...
```

### EXAMPLE 3 Using tar to Transfer Files Across the Network

The following is an example using `tar` to transfer files across the network. First, here is how to archive files from the local machine ( `example` ) to a tape on a remote system ( `host` ):

```
example% tar cvfb - 20 files | rsh host dd of=/dev/rmt/0 obs=20b
messages from tar
example%
```

In the example above, we are *creating a tarfile* with the `c` key letter, asking for *verbose output* from `tar` with the `v` function modifier, specifying the name of the output *tarfile* using the `f` function modifier (the standard output is where the *tarfile* appears, as indicated by the ‘-’ sign), and specifying the blocksize (20) with the `b` function modifier. If you want to change the blocksize, you must change the blocksize arguments both on the `tar` command *and* on the `dd` command.

### EXAMPLE 4 Using tar to Retrieve Files From a Tape on the Remote System Back to the Local System:

The following is an example that uses `tar` to retrieve files from a tape on the remote system back to the local system:

```
example% rsh -n host dd if=/dev/rmt/0 bs=20b | tar xvBfb - 20 files
messages from tar
example%
```

In the example above, we are *extracting* from the *tarfile* with the `x` key letter, asking for *verbose output from tar* with the `v` function modifier, telling `tar` it is reading from a pipe with the `B` function modifier, specifying the name of the input *tarfile* using the `f` function modifier (the standard input is where the *tarfile* appears, as indicated by the ‘-’ sign), and specifying the blocksize (20) with the `b` function modifier.

### EXAMPLE 5 Creating an Archive of the Home Directory on /dev/rmt/0 with a Blocking Factor of 19

The following example creates an archive of the home directory on `/dev/rmt/0` with an actual blocking factor of 19:

```
example% tar cvfb /dev/rmt/0 19 $HOME
```

To recognize this archive’s actual blocking factor without using the `b` function modifier:

```
example% tar tvf /dev/rmt/0
tar: blocksize = 19
...
```

To recognize this archive’s actual blocking factor using a larger nominal blocking factor:

```
example% tar tvf /dev/rmt/0 30
tar: blocksize = 19
```

...  
To attempt to recognize this archive's actual blocking factor using a nominal blocking factor that is too small:

```
example% tar tvf /dev/rmt/0 10
tar: tape read error
```

#### EXAMPLE 6 Creating a tar File with Extended Security Attributes

The following example uses `tar` to create a tarfile of the `tartest` directory and save the extended security attributes, MLD and SLD information.

```
example% cd
example% tar cvfT onetarfile tartest
```

The output will be similar to the following:

```
a tartest/(A) 1K
a tartest/ 0K
a tartest/file1(A) 1K
a tartest/file1 0K
a tartest/mld1/(A) 1K
a tartest/mld1/ 0K
a tartest/mld1/(A) 1K
a tartest/mld1/ 0K
a tartest/mld1/file50(A) 1K
a tartest/mld1/file50 1K
...
```

The `c` function letter means create the archive; the `v` function modifier outputs messages explaining what `tar` is doing; the `f` function modifier indicates that the name of the tarfile to be created (`onetarfile` in this example). The `T` function modifier indicates that the extended security attributes, MLD and SLD information for each archived file are stored in the tarfile. The `tartest` is the name of the directory from which to create the tarfile.

The lines that end with (A) are the ancillary files for each archived file.

Display the table of contents of the tarfile (`onetarfile` in this example) with the following command:

```
example% tar tvfT onetarfile
```

The output will be similar to the following:

```
drwxr-xr-x 35436/10 54 Nov 11 17:07 1996 tartest/(A)
drwxr-xr-x+35436/10 0 Nov 11 17:07 1996 tartest/
-rw-r--r-- 35436/10 64 Nov 11 10:40 1996 tartest/file1(A)
-rw-r--r--+35436/10 0 Nov 11 10:40 1996 tartest/file1
drwxr-xr-x 35436/10 82 Nov 11 11:44 1996 tartest/mld1/(A)
drwxr-xr-x+35436/10 0 Nov 11 11:44 1996 tartest/mld1/
drwxr-xr-x 35436/10 87 Nov 11 11:33 1996 tartest/mld1/(A)
drwxr-xr-x+35436/10 0 Nov 11 11:33 1996 tartest/mld1/
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 35436/10 106 Nov 11 11:06 1996 tartest/mld1/file50(A)
-rw-r--r--+35436/10 17 Nov 11 11:06 1996 tartest/mld1/file50
...
```

The lines that end with (A) are ancillary files for each archived file.

Extract files from the tarfile (onetarfile in this example) with the following command:

```
example% tar xvfT onetarfile
```

The output will be similar to the following:

```
x tartest/(A), 54 bytes, 1 tape blocks
x tartest/, 0 bytes, 0 tape blocks
x tartest/file1(A), 64 bytes, 1 tape blocks
x tartest/file1, 0 bytes, 0 tape blocks
x tartest/mld1/(A), 82 bytes, 1 tape blocks
x tartest/.MLD.mld1/, 0 bytes, 0 tape blocks
x tartest/mld1/(A), 87 bytes, 1 tape blocks
x tartest/.MLD.mld1/.SLD.0/, 0 bytes, 0 tape blocks
x tartest/mld1/file50(A), 106 bytes, 1 tape blocks
x tartest/.MLD.mld1/.SLD.0/file50, 17 bytes, 1 tape blocks
...
```

The lines that end with (A) are ancillary files for each archived file.

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

See environ(5) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of tar: LC\_COLLATE, LC\_CTYPE, LC\_MESSAGES, LC\_TIME, TZ, and NLSPATH.

## EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

## SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

tar provides a function modifier T for creating, processing, and extracting a tarfile containing the extended security attributes, and MLD and SLD information. When an MLD is encountered in creating or updating a tarfile, the MLD is traversed according to the tar process's sensitivity label and privileges.

In addition, tar provides another function modifier for processing and extracting a tarfile created on a Trusted Solaris 1.2 system. The function modifier d can be used only with the function letters t and x.

MAC restrictions apply when tar is used. Appropriate privileges may be required to override access checks that are enforced for the create, update and extract operations.

For creating or updating a tarfile, one or more of the following privileges may be required: file\_mac\_read, file\_mac\_write, file\_mac\_search, file\_dac\_read, file\_dac\_write, file\_dac\_search, or sys\_trans\_label.

The extended security attributes that require privileges to restore, are restored when the appropriate privileges are present. Hence, to successfully extract files from a tarfile and restore the extended security attributes, one or more of the following privileges may be required: file\_mac\_read, file\_mac\_write, file\_dac\_read, file\_dac\_write, file\_setdac, file\_setid, file\_chown, file\_owner, file\_downgrade\_sl, file\_upgrade\_sl, file\_setpriv, file\_audit, sys\_devices, or sys\_trans\_label.

**FILES**

/dev/rmt/[0-7][b][n]  
/dev/rmt/[0-7]l[b][n]  
/dev/rmt/[0-7]m[b][n]  
/dev/rmt/[0-7]h[b][n]  
/dev/rmt/[0-7]u[b][n]  
/dev/rmt/[0-7]c[b][n]  
/etc/default/tar

Settings may look like this:

archive0=/dev/rmt/0  
archive1=/dev/rmt/0n  
archive2=/dev/rmt/1  
archive3=/dev/rmt/ln  
archive4=/dev/rmt/0  
archive5=/dev/rmt/0n  
archive6=/dev/rmt/1  
archive7=/dev/rmt/ln

/tmp/tar\*

**ATTRIBUTES**

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

| ATTRIBUTE TYPE | ATTRIBUTE VALUE |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Availability   | SUNWcsu         |
| CSI            | Enabled         |

**SEE ALSO**  
Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

chown(1), label\_encodings(4)

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

ar(1), basename(1), cd(1), cpio(1), csh(1), dirname(1), ls(1), mt(1), pax(1), setfacl(1), umask(1), mknod(1M), vold(1M), archives(4), attributes(5), environ(5), largefile(5), mtio(7I)

**DIAGNOSTICS**

Diagnostic messages are output for bad key characters and tape read/write errors, and for insufficient memory to hold the link tables.

**NOTES**

There is no way to access the *n*th occurrence of a file.

Tape errors are handled ungracefully.

When the Volume Management daemon is running, accesses to floppy devices through the conventional device names (for example, /dev/rdiskette) may not succeed. See vold(1M) for further details.

The tar archive format allows UIDs and GIDs up to 2097151 to be stored in the archive header. Files with UIDs and GIDs greater than this value will be archived with the UID and GID of 60001.

If an archive is created that contains files whose names were created by processes running in multiple locales, a single locale that uses a full 8-bit codeset (for example, the en\_US locale) should be used both to create the archive and to extract files from the archive.

Notes for function modifier T and d:

For Trusted Solaris 1.2, Trusted Solaris 2.5.1, and Trusted Solaris 7 tarfiles, a compatible label\_encodings(4) file is expected between the time the tarfile is created or updated and the time the tarfile is extracted.

When a Trusted Solaris 1.2 tarfile is restored on a Trusted Solaris 2.5.1 system, the label SYSTEM\_HIGH is mapped to the label ADMIN\_HIGH, and the label SYSTEM\_LOW is mapped to the label ADMIN\_LOW. In addition, the privileges and file audit mask are not used for the restored files because their formats are not compatible with Trusted Solaris 2.5.1 and 7's equivalent security attributes.

If the name of the linked file in a symbolic link contains explicitly adorned MLD names and/or SLD names, it may no longer be a valid pathname after extraction. The reason is that the MLD adornment and SLD name at the time the tarfile is created or updated might be different than they are at the time the tarfile is extracted. At extraction time, tar attempts to update the link pathname of the symbolic link with the proper MLD adornment and SLD name. If tar fails, an error message is issued. Users need to perform any corrections themselves after the extraction is done.

Extracting a Trusted Solaris 2.5.1 tarfile on a standard Solaris 2.5 system may cause directory-checksum errors. Use the -i option, which ignores directory-checksum errors, to get around this problem.

| <b>NAME</b>          | testfpriv – Check or test the privilege sets associated with a file                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                |                 |              |         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| <b>SYNOPSIS</b>      | <b>/usr/bin/testfpriv</b> [-s] [[-e ] [-a <i>privseta</i> ] ] [[-e] -f <i>privsetf</i> ] <i>filename</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                |                 |              |         |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>   | <p>testfpriv checks or tests the privilege sets of a file or files. The command must have MAC read permission.</p> <p><i>privseta</i> and <i>privsetf</i> are one of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A comma-separated list of privilege names as reported by <code>getfpriv</code></li> <li>■ A comma-separated list of numeric privilege IDs as found in <code>&lt;/usr/include/sys/tsol/priv_names.h&gt;</code></li> <li>■ The keyword <code>all</code> to indicate all privileges</li> </ul> <p>No whitespace may exist in either list.</p> <p>Without the <code>-e</code> (equal) option, the specified set of privileges is checked as a subset of the forced or the allowed privileges specified on the command line. The <code>testfpriv</code> function reports those privileges that are specified in <i>privseta</i> and <i>privsetf</i> but not found in the allowed or forced sets of the file. The <code>-e</code> option also reports privileges that the file has but that were not specified in the <code>testfpriv</code> command.</p> <p>The privilege sets of each named file are checked according to options described in the next section.</p> |                |                 |              |         |
| <b>ATTRIBUTES</b>    | <p>See <code>attributes(5)</code> for descriptions of the following attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ATTRIBUTE TYPE</th><th>ATTRIBUTE VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability</td><td>SUNWtsu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ATTRIBUTE TYPE | ATTRIBUTE VALUE | Availability | SUNWtsu |
| ATTRIBUTE TYPE       | ATTRIBUTE VALUE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                |                 |              |         |
| Availability         | SUNWtsu                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                |                 |              |         |
| <b>OPTIONS</b>       | <p><code>-a</code> Test whether <i>privseta</i> is either equal to or a subset of the allowed set of <i>filename</i>.</p> <p><code>-e</code> Test the equality of <i>privset</i> and the privilege set of <i>filename</i>.</p> <p><code>-f</code> Test whether <i>privsetf</i> is either equal to or a subset of the forced set of <i>filename</i>.</p> <p><code>-s</code> Use silent mode to suppress output. (This option is useful in shell scripts that need only the return value.)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                |                 |              |         |
| <b>RETURN VALUES</b> | <p>testfpriv exits with one of these values:</p> <p>0 Specified privileges are in the allowed or the forced set of the file. With the <code>-e</code> option, the specified privileges are equal to the allowed set or the forced set of the file.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                |                 |              |         |



- 1 The specified privileges are not in the allowed set of the file, or (with `-e`) the allowed set of the file contains privileges not specified in this command.
- 2 The specified privileges are not in the forced set of the file, or (with `-e`) the forced set of the file contains privileges not specified in this command.
- 3 Both the allowed and forced sets have mismatches as described for return values 1 and 2.
- 4 `testfpriv` completed unsuccessfully.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Determine privileges in the forced set of a file

To determine if a set of privileges is in the forced set of a file, use this command:

```
example% testfpriv -f p1,p2,p3 file1
```

If all the specified privileges are in the forced set of the file, no output is returned. If any of the privileges is not in the forced set of the file, the function displays the missing privilege(s). For example,

```
example% file1:missing:p2
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Test a file's forced and allowed sets

To test if a file's forced and allowed sets are exactly equal to the specified privileges, use this command:

```
example% testfpriv -e -f p1 -e -a p2 file2
```

If the file's privileges did not match the specified privileges exactly, the output could be in this format:

```
example% file3:forced:extra:p3:allowed:missing:p2:extra:p4
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Test both the allowed and the forced sets

For example, use this command to test for all bits on in the allowed set, and whether only *p1* and *p2* are present in the forced set:

```
example% testfpriv -s -e -a all -f p1,p2 file4
```

Because this example uses the silent mode, no output is returned. The returned exit value demonstrates the result.

**SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

getfpriv(1), setfpriv(1), getfpriv(2), setfpriv(2)

attributes(5)

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NAME        | find, tfind – Find files                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| SYNOPSIS    | <b>find</b> <i>path... expression</i><br><b>tfind</b> <i>path... expression</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| DESCRIPTION | <p>The <b>find</b> utility recursively descends the directory hierarchy for each <i>path</i>, seeking files that match a Boolean <i>expression</i> written in the primaries given below.</p> <p><b>find</b> can descend to arbitrary depths in a file hierarchy and will not fail due to path length limitations (unless a <i>path</i> operand specified by the application exceeds <code>PATH_MAX</code> requirements).</p> <p>The <b>tfind</b> command supports execution of commands in restricted environments defined by the profile-shell mechanism. <b>tfind</b> contains all the functionality of <b>find</b>, except for the expressions <code>-exec <i>command</i></code> and <code>-ok <i>command</i></code>. For these expressions <b>tfind</b> invokes <i>command</i> through the profile shell [ <code>pfsh(1M)</code> ].</p>  |
| OPERANDS    | <p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>path</i>            A path name of a starting point in the directory hierarchy.</p> <p><i>expression</i>      The first argument that starts with a <code>-</code>, or is a <code>!</code> or a <code>(</code>, and all subsequent arguments will be interpreted as an <i>expression</i> made up of the following primaries and operators. In the descriptions, wherever <i>n</i> is used as a primary argument, it will be interpreted as a decimal integer optionally preceded by a plus ( <code>+</code> ) or minus ( <code>-</code> ) sign, as follows:</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"><code>+n</code>      more than <i>n</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"><i>n</i>        exactly <i>n</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"><code>-n</code>      less than <i>n</i></p> |
| Expressions | <p>Valid expressions are:</p> <p><code>-atime</code>            True if the file was accessed <i>n</i> days ago. The access time of directories in <i>path</i> is changed by <b>find</b> itself.</p> <p><i>n</i></p> <p><code>-cpio</code>            Always true; write the current file on <i>device</i> in <code>cpio</code> format (5120-byte records).</p> <p><i>device</i></p> <p><code>-ctime</code>            True if the file's status was changed <i>n</i> days ago.</p> <p><i>n</i></p> <p><code>-depth</code>           Always true; causes descent of the directory hierarchy to be done so that all entries in a directory are acted on before the</p>                                                                                                                                                                        |

|                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                      | directory itself. This can be useful when <code>find</code> is used with <code>cpio(1)</code> to transfer files that are contained in directories without write permission.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <code>-exec</code><br><i>command</i> | True if the executed <i>command</i> returns a zero value as exit status. The end of <i>command</i> must be punctuated by an escaped semicolon. A command argument <code>{ }</code> is replaced by the current path name. If issued from <code>tfind</code> , the command is invoked through the profile shell ( <code>pfsh</code> ).          |
| <code>-follow</code>                 | Always true; causes symbolic links to be followed. When following symbolic links, <code>find</code> keeps track of the directories visited so that it can detect infinite loops; for example, such a loop would occur if a symbolic link pointed to an ancestor. This expression should not be used with the <code>-type l</code> expression. |
| <code>-fstype</code><br><i>type</i>  | True if the filesystem to which the file belongs is of type <i>type</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <code>-group</code><br><i>gname</i>  | True if the file belongs to the group <i>gname</i> . If <i>gname</i> is numeric and does not appear in the <code>/etc/group</code> file, it is taken as a group ID.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>-inum</code><br><i>n</i>       | True if the file has inode number <i>n</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <code>-links</code><br><i>n</i>      | True if the file has <i>n</i> links.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <code>-local</code>                  | True if the file system type is not a remote file system type as defined in the <code>/etc/dfs/fstypes</code> file. <code>nfs</code> is used as the default remote file system type if the <code>/etc/dfs/fstypes</code> file is not present.                                                                                                 |
| <code>-ls</code>                     | Always true; prints current path name together with its associated statistics. These include (respectively): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ inode number</li> <li>■ size in kilobytes (1024 bytes)</li> <li>■ protection mode</li> <li>■ number of hard links</li> <li>■ user</li> </ul>                                            |

- group
- size in bytes
- modification time.

If the file is a special file, the size field instead contains the major and minor device numbers.

If the file is a symbolic link, the pathname of the linked-to file is printed preceded by ' → '. The format is identical to that of `ls -gilds`. [See `ls(1)`.]

NOTE: Formatting is done internally without executing the `ls` program.

-M

In all multilevel directories (MLD) encountered, search single-level directories (SLD s) that are dominated by the sensitivity label of the process. However, if the effective privilege set of the process contains the `file_mac_read` and `file_mac_search` privileges, search all SLD s. The file system enforces all underlying DAC policies and privilege interpretations.

If -M is *not* specified and *path* points to an adorned MLD, traverse only this MLD 's SLD s. For all other MLD s encountered, automatically translate to the SLD at the sensitivity label of the process even if `find` is run with all privileges.

If -M is *not* specified and *path* points to an unadorned MLD, for this and all other MLD s encountered, automatically translate to the SLD at the sensitivity label of the process even if `find` is run with all privileges.

If -M is *not* specified and *path* does not point to an MLD, for all MLD s encountered, automatically translate to the SLD at the sensitivity label of the process even if `find` is run with all privileges.

-mount

Always true; restricts the search to the file system containing the directory specified. Does not list mount points to other file systems.

-mtime

True if the file's data was modified *n* days ago.

*n*

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>-name</code>                | True if <i>pattern</i> matches the current file name. Normal shell file name generation characters [see <code>sh(1)</code> ] may be used. A backslash ( <code>\\</code> ) is used as an escape character within the pattern. The pattern should be escaped or quoted when <code>find</code> is invoked from the shell.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <code><i>pattern</i></code>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>-ncpio</code>               | Always true; write the current file on <i>device</i> in <code>cpio -c</code> format (5120 byte records).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code><i>device</i></code>        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>-newer</code>               | True if the current file has been modified more recently than the argument <i>file</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code><i>file</i></code>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>-nogroup</code>             | True if the file belongs to a group not in the <code>/etc/group</code> file.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>-nouser</code>              | True if the file belongs to a user not in the <code>/etc/passwd</code> file.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>-ok</code>                  | Like <code>-exec</code> except that the generated command line is printed with a question mark first and is executed only if the user responds by typing <code>y</code> . If issued from <code>tfind</code> , <code>command</code> is invoked through the profile shell ( <code>pfsh</code> ).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code><i>command</i></code>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>-perm</code><br>[<br>-<br>] | The <i>mode</i> argument is used to represent file mode bits. It will be identical in format to the <code>&lt; symbolic mode &gt;</code> operand described in <code>chmod(1)</code> , and will be interpreted as follows. To start, a template will be assumed with all file mode bits cleared. An <i>op</i> symbol of:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <code><i>mode</i></code>          | <p> <code>+</code>      Will set the appropriate mode bits in the template.<br/> <code>-</code>      Will clear the appropriate bits.<br/> <code>=</code>      Will set the appropriate mode bits, without regard to the contents of the file mode creation mask of a process. </p> <p>The <i>op</i> symbol of <code>-</code> cannot be the first character of <i>mode</i> ; this restriction avoids ambiguity with the optional leading hyphen. Because the initial mode is all bits off, there are no symbolic modes that need to use <code>-</code> as the first character.</p> <p>If the hyphen is omitted, the primary will evaluate as true when the file permission bits exactly match the value of the resulting template.</p> |

|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                | Otherwise, if <i>mode</i> is prefixed by a hyphen, the primary will evaluate as true if at least all the bits in the resulting template are set in the file permission bits.                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>-perm</i><br>[<br>-<br>]<br><i>onum</i>     | True if the file permission flags exactly match the octal number <i>onum</i> . [See <code>chmod(1)</code> .] If <i>onum</i> is prefixed by a minus sign ( - ), only the bits that are set in <i>onum</i> are compared with the file-permission flags, and the expression evaluates true if they match.        |
| <i>-print</i>                                  | Always true; causes the current path name to be printed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>-prune</i>                                  | Always yields true. Do not examine any directories or files in the directory structure below the <i>pattern</i> just matched. (See <code>EXAMPLES</code> ). Specifying <i>-depth</i> overrides the <i>-prune</i> option, which will have no effect.                                                           |
| <i>-size</i><br><i>n</i><br>[<br><i>c</i><br>] | True if the file is <i>n</i> blocks long (512 bytes per block). If <i>n</i> is followed by a <i>c</i> , the size is in bytes.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>-type</i><br><i>c</i>                       | True if the type of the file is <i>c</i> , where <i>c</i> is <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>D</i> , <i>f</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>m</i> , <i>p</i> , or <i>s</i> for block special file, character special file, directory, door, plain file, symbolic link, MLD , FIFO(named pipe), or socket, respectively. |
| <i>-user</i><br><i>uname</i>                   | True if the file belongs to the user <i>uname</i> . If <i>uname</i> is numeric and does not appear as a login name in the <code>/etc/passwd</code> file, it is taken as a user ID .                                                                                                                           |
| <i>-xdev</i>                                   | Same as the <i>-mount</i> primary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Complex Expressions**

The primaries may be combined using the following operators (in order of decreasing precedence):

- 1) ( *expression* )  
True if the parenthesized expression is true. (Parentheses are special to the shell and must be escaped.)
- 2) ! *expression*  
The negation of a primary ( ! is the unary *not* operator).

3) Concatenation of primaries (the AND operation is implied by the juxtaposition of two primaries).

```
[
-a
]
expression
```

4) Alternation of primaries ( `-o` is the OR operator).

```
expression
-o
expression
```

Note: When using `find` in conjunction with `cpio`, if you use the `-L` option with `cpio`, then you must use the `-follow` expression with `find` and vice versa, otherwise there will be undesirable results.

If no *expression* is present, `-print` is used as the expression. Otherwise, if the given expression does not contain any of the primaries `-exec`, `-ok`, or `-print`, the given expression will be effectively replaced by

```
( given_expression ) -print
```

The `-user`, `-group`, and `-newer` primaries each evaluate their respective arguments only once.

## USAGE

See `largefile(5)` for the description of the behavior of `find` when encountering files greater than or equal to 2 Gbyte (  $2^{31}$  bytes).

## EXAMPLES

**EXAMPLE 1** Writing out the hierarchy directory

The following commands are equivalent:

```
example% find .
example% find . -print
```

They both write out the entire directory hierarchy from the current directory.

**EXAMPLE 2** Removing files

Remove all files in your home directory named `a.out` or `*.o` that have not been accessed for a week:

```
example% find $HOME \( -name a.out -o -name *.o \) \
-atime +7 -exec rm {} \;
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Printing all file names but skipping SCCS directories

Recursively print all file names in the current directory and below, but skipping SCCS directories:

```
example% find . -name SCCS -prune -o -print
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Printing all file names and the SCCS directory name

Recursively print all file names in the current directory and below, skipping the contents of SCCS directories, but printing out the SCCS directory name:

```
example% find . -print -name SCCS -prune
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Testing for the newer file

The following command is roughly equivalent to the `-nt` extension to `test(1)`:

```
example$ if [ -n "$(find
file1 -prune -newer file2)" ]; then

printf %s\\
"file1 is newer than file2"
```

**EXAMPLE 6** Selecting a file using 24-hour mode

The descriptions of `-atime`, `-ctime`, and `-mtime` use the terminology *n* “24-hour periods”. For example, a file accessed at 23:59 will be selected by:

```
example% find . -atime -1 -print
```

at 00:01 the next day (less than 24 hours later, not more than one day ago). The midnight boundary between days has no effect on the 24-hour calculation.

**EXAMPLE 7** Finding files by a literal in their names

Find files with “abc” in their names; search all SLD s dominated by the sensitivity label as the `find` process:

```
example% find begin_path -M -type f -name '*abc*'
```

**EXAMPLE 8** Traversing directories by sensitivity label

Find MLD s with “xyz” in their names; search all SLD s dominated by the sensitivity label as the `find` process:

```
example% find begin_path -M -type m -name '*xyz*'
```

**EXAMPLE 9** Removing files with “abc” in their names

Remove files with “abc” in their names; begin at the current directory and perform the removal through the profile shell (`pfsh`).

```
example% tfind . -type f -name '*abc*' -exec rm { } \;
```



**EXAMPLE 10** Printing files matching a user's permission mode

Recursively print all file names whose permission mode exactly matches read, write, and execute access for user, and read and execute access for group and other:

```
example% find . -perm u=rwx,g=rx,o=rx
```

The above could alternatively be specified as follows:

```
example% find . -perm a=rwx,g-w,o-w
```

**EXAMPLE 11** Printing files with write access for other

Recursively print all file names whose permission includes, but is not limited to, write access for other:

```
example% find . -perm -o+w
```

**ENVIRONMENT  
VARIABLES**

See [environ\(5\)](#) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `find`: `LC_COLLATE`, `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, `LC_TIME`, and `LC_ALL`, and `NLSPATH`

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0        All *path* operands were traversed successfully.

>0      An error occurred.

**SUMMARY  
OF TRUSTED  
SOLARIS  
CHANGES**

Modifications to the `find` command deal with multilevel directories. A new `-M` option enables traversing MLD s. A new argument (`m`) for the `-type` option enables selecting the MLD type.

**FILES**

|                               |                                                      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>/etc/passwd</code>      | Password file                                        |
| <code>/etc/group</code>       | Group file                                           |
| <code>/etc/dfs/fstypes</code> | File that registers distributed file system packages |

**ATTRIBUTES**

See [attributes\(5\)](#) for descriptions of the following attributes:

| ATTRIBUTE TYPE | ATTRIBUTE VALUE |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Availability   | SUNWcsu         |
| CSI            | enabled         |

**SEE ALSO**

**Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual**

chmod(1) , stat(2)

**SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual**

cpio(1) , ls(1) , sh(1) , test(1) , umask(2) , attributes(5) , environ(5) ,  
largefile(5)

**WARNINGS**

The following options are obsolete and will not be supported in future releases:

**-cpio**                Always true; write the current file on *device* in *cpio* format  
**device**                (5120-byte records).

**-ncpio**              Always true; write the current file on *device* in *cpio -c*  
**device**              format (5120 byte records).

**NOTES**

When using *find* to determine files modified within a range of time, one must use the *?time* argument *before* the *-print* argument; otherwise, *find* will give all files.

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NAME</b>        | uname – Print name of current system                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>SYNOPSIS</b>    | <b>uname</b> [-aimnprsvX]<br><b>uname</b> [-S <i>system_name</i> ]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b> | <p>The <b>uname</b> utility prints information about the current system on the standard output. When options are specified, symbols representing one or more system characteristics will be written to the standard output. If no options are specified, <b>uname</b> prints the current operating system's name. The options print selected information returned by <b>uname(2)</b>, <b>sysinfo(2)</b>, or both.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>OPTIONS</b>     | <p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a      Print basic information currently available from the system.</li> <li>-i      Print the name of the hardware implementation (platform).</li> <li>-m      Print the machine hardware name (class). Use of this option is discouraged; use <b>uname -p</b> instead. See NOTES section below.</li> <li>-n      Print the node name (the node name is the name by which the system is known to a communications network).</li> <li>-p      Print the current host's ISA or processor type.</li> <li>-r      Print the operating system release level.</li> <li>-s      Print the name of the operating system. This is the default.</li> <li>-v      Print the operating system version.</li> <li>-X      Print expanded system information, one information element per line, as expected by SCO UNIX. The displayed information includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ system name, node, release, version, machine, and number of CPUs</li> <li>■ BusType, Serial, and Users (set to "unknown" in Solaris)</li> <li>■ OEM# and Origin# (set to 0 and 1, respectively)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>-S <i>system_name</i>    The node name may be changed by specifying a <i>system_name</i> argument. The <i>system_name</i> argument is restricted to SYS_NMLN characters. SYS_NMLN is an implementation-specific value defined in <code>&lt;sys/utsname.h&gt;</code>.</p> <p>To succeed with the -S option in the Trusted Solaris environment, this command needs the <code>sys_net_config</code> privilege. If a user other than root attempts this option, the command also needs the <code>file_dac_read</code>, <code>file_dac_write</code>, <code>file_mac_read</code>, and</p> |

file\_mac\_write privileges to update the /etc/nodename file.

**EXAMPLES****EXAMPLE 1** Using The uname Command

The following command:

```
example% uname -sr
```

prints the operating system name and release level, separated by one SPACE character.

**ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES**

**SYSV3** This variable is used to override the default behavior of `uname`. This is necessary to make it possible for some INTERACTIVE UNIX Systems and SCO UNIX programs and scripts to work properly. Many scripts use `uname` to determine the OS type or the version of the OS to ensure software is compatible with that OS. Setting `SYSV3` to an empty string will make `uname` print the following default values:

```
nodename nodename 3.2 2 i386
```

The individual elements that `uname` displays can also be modified by setting `SYSV3` in the following format:

```
os,sysname,node,rel,ver,mach
```

*os* Operating system (IUS or SCO)

*sysname* System name

*node* Nodename as displayed by the `-n` option

*rel* Release level as displayed by the `-r` option

*ver* Version number as displayed by the `-v` option

*mach* Machine name as displayed by `-m` option

Do not put spaces between the elements. If an element is omitted, the current system value will be used.

See `environ(5)` for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of `uname`: `LC_CTYPE`, `LC_MESSAGES`, and `NLSPATH`.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

**ATTRIBUTES**

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

| ATTRIBUTE TYPE | ATTRIBUTE VALUE |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Availability   | SUNWcsu         |

# **SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES**

## **SEE ALSO**

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

## **NOTES**

To succeed with the `-S` option, this command needs the `sys_net_config` privilege. If a user other than root attempts this option, the command also needs the `file_dac_read`, `file_dac_write`, `file_mac_read`, and `file_mac_write` privileges to update the `/etc/nodename` file.

`sysinfo(2)`

`arch(1)`, `isalist(1)`, `uname(2)`, `attributes(5)`, `environ(5)`

Independent software vendors (ISVs) and others who need to determine detailed characteristics of the platform on which their software is either being installed or executed should use the `uname` command.

To determine the operating system name and release level, use `uname -sr`. To determine only the operating system release level, use `uname -r`. Note that operating system release levels are not guaranteed to be in `x.y` format, such as 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, and so on; future releases may be in the `x.y.z` format, such as 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.4.1 and so on.

In SunOS 4.x releases, the `arch(1)` command was often used to obtain information similar to that obtained by using the `uname` command. The `arch(1)` command output "sun4" was often incorrectly interpreted to signify a SunOS SPARC system. If hardware platform information is desired, use `uname -sp`.

The `arch -k` and `uname -m` commands return equivalent values; however, the use of either of these commands by third party programs is discouraged, as is the use of the `arch` command in general. To determine the machine's Instruction Set Architecture (ISA or processor type), use `uname` with the `-p` option.

|                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NAME</b>                        | vacation – Reply to mail automatically                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>SYNOPSIS</b>                    | <b>vacation</b> [-I]<br><b>vacation</b> [-j] [-a <i>alias</i> ] [-t <i>N</i> ] <i>username</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>                 | vacation automatically replies to incoming mail.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Installation</b>                | <p>The installation consists of an interactive program which sets up vacation's basic configuration.</p> <p>To install vacation, type it with no arguments on the command line. The program creates a .vacation.msg file, which contains the message that is automatically sent to all senders when vacation is enabled, and starts an editor for you to modify the message. (See USAGE section.) Which editor is invoked is determined by the VISUAL or EDITOR environment variable, or vi(1) if neither of those environment variables are set.</p> <p>A .forward file is also created if one does not exist in your home directory. Once created, the .forward file will contain a line of the form:</p> <pre>\username, " /usr/bin/vacation username"</pre> <p>One copy of an incoming message is sent to the <i>username</i> and another copy is piped into vacation.</p> <p>If a .forward file is present in your home directory, it will ask whether you want to remove it, which disables vacation and ends the installation.</p> <p>The program automatically creates .vacation.pag and .vacation.dir, which contain a list of senders when vacation is enabled.</p> |
| <b>Activation and Deactivation</b> | The presence of the .forward file determines whether or not vacation is disabled or enabled. To disable vacation remove the .forward file, or move it to a new name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Initialization</b>              | vacation -I clears the vacation log files, .vacation.pag and .vacation.dir, erasing the list of senders from a previous vacation session. (See OPTIONS section).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Additional Configuration</b>    | vacation provides configuration options that are not part of the installation, these being -j, -a, -t. (See OPTIONS section).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>OPTIONS</b>                     | <p>-I Initialize the .vacation.pag and .vacation.dir files and enables vacation. If the -I flag is not specified, and a <i>user</i> argument is given, vacation reads the first line from the standard input (for a From: line, no colon). If absent, it produces an error message.</p> <p>Options -j, -a, and -t are configuration options to be used in conjunction with vacation in the .forward file, not on the command line. For example,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

```
\username, " | /usr/bin/vacation -t1m username"
```

repeats replies to the sender every minute.

- j                    Do not check whether the recipient appears in the To: or the Cc: line.
- a *alias*            Indicate that *alias* is one of the valid aliases for the user running vacation, so that mail addressed to that alias generates a reply.
- t *N*                Change the interval between repeat replies to the same sender. The default is 1 week. A trailing s, m, h, d, or w scales *N* to seconds, minutes, hours, days, or weeks respectively.

## USAGE

### Files

.vacation.msg should include a header with at least a Subject: line (it should not include a From: or a To: line). For example:

```
Subject: I am on vacation
I am on vacation until July 22.  If you have something urgent,
please contact Joe Jones (jones@fB0).
--John
```

If the string \$SUBJECT appears in the .vacation.msg file, it is replaced with the subject of the original message when the reply is sent; thus, a .vacation.msg file such as

```
Subject: I am on vacation
I am on vacation until July 22.
Your mail regarding "$SUBJECT" will be read when I return.
If you have something urgent, please contact
Joe Jones (jones@fB0).
--John
```

will include the subject of the message in the reply.

No message is sent if the To: or the Cc: line does not list the user to whom the original message was sent or one of a number of aliases for them, if the initial From: line includes the string -REQUEST@, or if a Precedence: bulk or Precedence: junk line is included in the header.

vacation will also not respond to mail from either postmaster or Mailer-Daemon.

## FILES

|            |                                                       |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| ~/.forward | File that replies to sender when user is on vacation. |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|

`~/.vacation.msg` File that contains body of the message sent to sender.

A list of senders is kept in the dbm format files `.vacation.pag` and `.vacation.dir` in your home directory. These files are dbm files and cannot be viewed directly with text editors.

#### ATTRIBUTES

See `attributes(5)` for descriptions of the following attributes:

| ATTRIBUTE TYPE | ATTRIBUTE VALUE |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Availability   | SUNWcsu         |

#### SUMMARY OF TRUSTED SOLARIS CHANGES

Enable `vacation` processing at every label at which you want to receive mail and respond with a vacation message.

#### SEE ALSO

Trusted Solaris 7  
Reference Manual

`sendmail(1m)`

SunOS 5.7 Reference  
Manual

`vi(1)`, `dbm(3b)`, `aliases(4)`, `attributes(5)`



# Index

---

## A

access control list 27  
accreditation range 27  
ACL 27  
adornfc — display absolute pathname 42  
allocatable device 27  
archives  
    create tape archives, and add or extract files  
        — tar 235  
at — execute commands at a later time 43, 55  
atq — display the jobs queued to run at  
    specified times 51  
atrm — remove jobs spooled by at or batch 53  
authorization 27

## B

batch — execute commands at a later time 43,  
55

## C

cancel — cancel print requests 63  
CDE action 28  
chgrp — change the group ownership of a  
    file 65  
chmod — change the permissions mode of a  
    file 67  
chown — change owner of file 73  
classification 28  
clearance 28  
CMW label 28  
control line printer — lpc 134

crontab — user crontab file 75

## D

DAC 28  
device allocation 28  
directories  
    current — mldpwd 156  
    make — mkdir 154  
    remove — rmdir 221, 225  
directory  
    display name of working — mldpwd 156  
disable — disable LP printers 79, 83  
discretionary access control 28  
display  
    printer queue — lpq 138  
    working directory name — mldpwd 156  
dominate 29  
dtappsession — start a new Application  
    Manager session 81

## E

enable — enable LP printers 79, 83  
execute commands at a later time — at 43, 55  
    batch 43, 55  
execution profile 29

## F

file  
    print — lpr 142  
file access 29

file system  
 current directory — mldpwd 156  
 files  
 change owner of file — chown 73  
 change the permissions mode of a file —  
     chmod 67  
     — find 85, 250  
 getfpriv() 96  
 remove — rm 221, 225  
 tfind — find files 85, 250

## G

getfattrflag — get file security attributes  
     flags 94  
 getfpriv — get file privileges 96  
 getlabel — get CMW Label 98  
 getmldadorn — display the filesystem  
     adornment 100  
 getsldname — display the filesystem sld  
     name 101  
 group IDs  
 change the group ownership of a file —  
     chgrp 65

## I

initial label 31  
 interprocess communication  
 remove a message queue, semaphore set,  
     or shared memory ID —  
     ipcrm 102  
 report status — ipcs 104  
 ipcrm — remove a message queue, semaphore  
     set, or shared memory ID 102  
 ipcs — report inter-process communication  
     facilities status 104

## K

kbd — manipulate the state of keyboard or  
     display the type of keyboard  
     or change the default keyboard  
     abort sequence effect 109  
 keyboard

manipulate the state of keyboard or display  
 the type of keyboard or change  
 the default keyboard abort  
 sequence effect — kbd 109

## L

label 31  
 get file label 98  
 set file label 232  
 test process privilege 192  
 label range 31  
 ld — link-editor for object files 112  
 line printer control — lpc 134  
 link-editor — ld 112  
 login — sign on to the system 122  
     change login password and password  
     attributes — passwd 158  
 lp — send requests to a print service 128  
 LP print services  
     cancel requests — cancel 63  
     control line printer — lpc 134  
     display printer queue — lpq 138  
     print files — lp 128  
     print files (BSD) — lpr 142  
     remove print jobs — lprm 147  
 lpc — Line Printer Control 134  
 lpq — display printer queue 138  
 lpr — print files 142  
 lprm — remove print jobs 147  
 lpstat — print information about the status of  
     the print service 150

## M

MAC 32  
 mail  
     automatic replies — vacation 262  
 mandatory access control 32  
 minimum label 31–32  
 mkdir — make directories 154  
 MLD 32  
 mldpwd — print working directory name 156  
 mldrealpath — display absolute pathname 157  
 multilevel directory 32

## O

override privilege 37

## P

passwd — change login password and  
password attributes 158

passwords

change login password and password  
attributes — passwd 158

pattr — proc tools 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182,  
185, 188, 191, 196, 199, 202,  
205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 220

pclear — proc tools 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182,  
185, 188, 191, 196, 199, 202,  
205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 220

pcred — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

permission bits 33

pfiles — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

pflags — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

plabel — proc tools 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182,  
185, 188, 191, 196, 199, 202,  
205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 220

pldd — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

pmap — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

ppriv — proc tools 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182,  
185, 188, 191, 196, 199, 202,  
205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 220

pprivtest — test process effective  
privileges 192

print

working directory name — mldpwd 156

print files — lpr 142

print services

print information about the status —  
lpstat 150

printers

cancel requests — cancel 63

control — lpc 134

display queue — lpq 138

print information about the status —  
lpstat 150

remove jobs from queue — lprm 147

send requests — lp 128

printers, LP

— disable 79, 83

— enable 79, 83

privilege 33

get file privileges 96

privilege, override 37

privilege, required 36

proc — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

proc tools

— pattr 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182, 185,  
188, 191, 196, 199, 202, 205,  
208, 211, 214, 217, 220

— pclear 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182, 185,  
188, 191, 196, 199, 202, 205,  
208, 211, 214, 217, 220

— pcred 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218

— pfiles 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218

— pflags 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218

— plabel 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182, 185,  
188, 191, 196, 199, 202, 205,  
208, 211, 214, 217, 220

— pldd 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218

— pmap 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218

— ppriv 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182, 185,  
188, 191, 196, 199, 202, 205,  
208, 211, 214, 217, 220

- prun 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218
- psig 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218
- pstack 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218
- pstop 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218
- ptime 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218
- ptree 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218
- pwait 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218
- pwdx 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183,  
186, 189, 194, 197, 200, 203,  
206, 209, 212, 215, 218

profile 33

profile mechanism 33

programming tools

- link-editor for object files — ld 112

prun — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

psig — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

pstack — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177,  
180, 183, 186, 189, 194, 197,  
200, 203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

pstop — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

ptime — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

ptree — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

pwait — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

pwdx — proc tools 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180,  
183, 186, 189, 194, 197, 200,  
203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218

## Q

queue, printer

- display — lpq 138

queues

- display the jobs queued to run at specified  
times — atq 51
- remove jobs spooled by at or batch —  
atrm 53

## R

required privilege 36

rm — remove files 221, 225

rmdir — remove directories 221, 225

routing 33

rules, for the display and entering of labels 27

## S

security attribute 34

security policy 34

sensitivity label 34

session clearance 34

setfattrflag — set file security attributes  
flags 229

setfpriv — change the privilege sets associated  
with a file 230

setlabel — set CMW label 232

sign on to the system — login 122

single-level directory 35

SLD 34

SunOS/BSD Source Compatibility Package  
commands

- lpc 134
- lpq 138
- lpr 142
- lprm 147

system accreditation range 35

system name

- print — uname 259

## T

tape archives

create — tar 235

tar — create tape archives, and add or extract files 235

tar(1) 23

testfpriv — check or test the privilege sets associated with a file 248

timed event services

display the jobs queued to run at specified times — atq 51

remove jobs spooled by at or batch — atrm 53

user crontab file — crontab 75

trusted stripe 35

tunneling 35

## U

uname — print name of current system 259

user accreditation range 36

user clearance 36

## V

vacation — automatic mail replies 262

## W

working directory

display name of — mldpwd 156