

Instructor Guide
Get Ready for Open Source:
SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop
Book 2

Novell Training Services

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1 Introduction

1.1 Get Ready for Open Source

The course “Get Ready for Open Source: SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop” is designed for schools and universities. After three years the students should be able to take part at an open source development project.

Book 1 – Use the Linux GUI and the most important applications.

Book 2 – Do some basic administration tasks. Use the bash shell and write some simple shell programs.

Book 3 – Write programs by using the programming language Mono/C#.

Each book has content for about 60 hours and a lot of examples and exercises. The students are motivated to learn Linux and developing software by exploration.

1.2 Audience

The course is designed for students of around 14 years of age who already know the Linux GUI and the most important Linux applications.

1.3 Prerequisites

The course is designed for programming beginners. Students should be familiar with the GUI and most important applications of the SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop. Programming and administration knowledge is not needed.

1.4 Setup Requirements

Each student and the instructor should have a computer with an SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 installation.

1.5 Key Course Objectives

During this course, you will learn how to complete the following tasks:

- ☞ Understand Important System Administration Tasks
- ☞ Manage Files with the Shell
- ☞ Write Shell Programs
- ☞ Setup Services that are Useful when Developing

1.6 Agenda

Chapter	Schedule
Administer Linux with YaST	8 hours
The Linux Shell and Tools	44 hours
Linux Services for Developers	8 hours
Sum	60 hours

1.6.1 Administer Linux with YaST

Section	Schedule
Manage the Network	2 hours
Manage Users and Groups	2 hours
Install and Remove Software	2 hours
Configure a Printer	2 hours

1.6.2 The Linux Shell and Tools

Section	Schedule
Introduction	1 hours
Organize Files at the Command Line	7 hours
Understand bash Commands and Features	4 hours
Understand Advanced Command Execution	6 hours
The vi Text Editor	4 hours
The Basics of bash Programming	16 hours
Understand the sed Stream Editor	6 hours

1.6.3 Linux Services for Developers

Section	Schedule
The Version Control System Subversion	4 hours
The Web Server Apache	4 hours

2 Administer Linux with YaST

2.1 Manage the Network

Learning target: Students understand the basic of computer networks and how to integrate SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 into an existing network.

Answers Exercise “Understand IP Addresses”

In IP-based networks, each computer (or each network interface of a computer) has a unique, 32-bit IP address. For the sake of readability, these 32 bits are not shown as a sequence of 32 zeros and ones, but are divided into 4 bytes. These four bytes, called octets, are separated by dots (32-bit/4-byte dot notation, or dotted quad notation) and are recorded either as decimal or binary numbers.

For example, 32 bits “in sequence” from the machine’s point of view looks like the following:

```
11000000 10000001 00110010 00000001
```

Readable IP representation in decimal format looks like the following:

```
192.129.50.1
```

An IP address consists of the network prefix (the front part of the IP address) and a host number (the end part of the IP address). The network prefix helps to determine the network class in which the host is located. By means of the IP address, data is delivered to the required host in the destination network.

Answers Exercise “Manage the Network”

You can find these information in the YaST Network module (YaST → Network Devices → Network Card → Traditional Method with ipup) *rightarrow* Select a network card in the upper frame → Edit.

- ❶ In the Address tab: Is Automatic Setup via DHCP selected?
- ❷ In the Address tab: Content of the textbox IP Adress
- ❸ In the Address tab, select Hostname and Name Server → Accept (if needed) → Textboxes Name Server X
- ❹ In the Address tab, select Routing → Default Gateway

Answers Exercise “View Your Network Settings”

This is described above the exercise.

2.2 Manage Users and Groups

Learning target: The students understand how to manage local user and group accounts.

Answers Exercise “Manage Users and Groups”

For example,...

- ❶ Teachers (normal)
- ❷ IT Teachers
- ❸ Students/Pupils
- ❹ Webpage Carer
- ❺ Network Administrator
- ❻ Secretary

Answers Exercise “Create a New User”

Start YaST → Select Security and Users → Select User Management → Select Add → Enter the user’s information, e. g.

User’s Full Name	Tux Penguin
Username	tux
Password	novell
Confirm Password	novell

Select Accept → Select Yes (depends) → Select Yes (depends) → Select Finish

The new user account is needed later in this course.

Answers Exercise “Administer Groups”

Start YaST → Select Security and Users → Select Group Management → Select the appropriate option from the Set Filter menu.

2.3 Install and Remove Software

Learning target: Students are able to install software packages that are available for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10.

Answers Exercise “Install Software – Part I”

Start YaST → Select Software → Select Software Management → Enter locate in the the Search textbox → Select Search → Select findutils-locate → Select Accept → Select No

The software of the package findutils-locate is needed later in this course.

Answers Exercise “Install Software – Part II”

Start YaST → Select Software → Select Software Management → Enter ksh in the the Search textbox → Select Search → Select ksh → Select Accept → Select No

The software of the package ksh is needed later in this course.

2.4 Configure a Printer

Learning target: Students are able to add a printer that is connected directly or via network.

Answers Exercise “Configure a Printer”

Start YaST → Select Hardware → Select Printer → Select Add → Select New Queue for existing Printer → Select Next → Select your printer → Select Next

Depending on your printer, you have different options:

- ☞ Select PPD file → Select Edit → Select another PPD file with a lower resolution from the list → Select OK
- ☞ Select Filter Options → Select Edit → Select an option that is responsible for the resolution from the upper list → Select a value that is responsible for the resolution from the bottom list → Select Next

3 The Linux Shell and Tools

Answers Exercise “Understand the Linux Shells”

- ❶ A – Bourne Again Shell
- ❷ C – Tenex C Shell
- ❸ B – Korn Shell

3.1 Organize Files at the Command Line

Learning target: The students are able to do the most important file management tasks at the command line.

Answers Exercise “Move in the File System”

Current Position	Command	Final Position
/var/log/	cd cups	/var/log/cups/
/usr/X11R6/	cd bin	/usr/X11R6/bin/
/usr/X11R6/	cd /bin	/bin
/usr/share/	cd ..	/usr
/etc/postfix/	cd /	/
~	cd ..	/home
/home	cd ..	/
/media/cdrom/	cd ../../lib	/lib
/sbin	cd	~

Answers Exercise “List Directory Content – Part I”

Directory	Number of Subdirectories
/	18
/sbin	1
/var/log/	9
/etc/init.d/	9
/usr/share/doc/	3
/bin	0

Answers Exercise “List Directory Content – Part II”

In the following geeko is used for the current user.

File/Directory	User	Group	Permission
~/ .nautilus/	geeko	users	rwxr-xr-x
/tmp	root	root	rwxrwxrwt
/var/spool/mail/	root	root	rwxrwxrwt
/etc/init.d/autofs	root	root	rwxr--r--
/usr/bin/passwd	root	shadow	rwsr-xr-x
/etc/passwd	root	root	rw-r--r--
/etc/shadow	root	shadow	rw-r-----
/usr/bin/wall	root	tty	rwxr-sr-x

Answers Exercise “Move and Copy Files”

- 1 The permissions are equal. The file owner and owning group changed.

```

1 geeko@da51:~> ls -l /etc/init.d/syslog
2 -rwxr-xr-- 1 root root 3627 2006-06-16 09:18 /etc/init.d/syslog
geeko@da51:~> cp /etc/init.d/syslog ~
4 geeko@da51:~> ls -l syslog
-rwxr-xr-- 1 geeko users 3627 2006-10-12 06:55 syslog
6 geeko@da51:~>

```

- 2 mv syslog testfile

- 3 cp /media/mountpoint/example/grep-demo ~

Answers Exercise “Create a Directory”

- ❶ `mkdir ~/Marketing`
- ❷ `mv ~/testfile ~/Marketing/`
- ❸ `mkdir -p /tmp/School/Mathematics`
- ❹ `cp -r ~/Marketing /tmp/School/Mathematics/`
- ❺ `mkdir /tmp/School/German`

Answers Exercise “Delete Directories and Files”

- ❶ `rm /tmp/School/Mathematics/Marketing/testfile`
- ❷ `rmdir /tmp/School/German/`
- ❸ `rm -r /tmp/School/`

Answers Exercise “Link Files”

- ❶ 1 link (boot -> .)
- ❷ `ln -s ~/Marketing/testfile ~/symlink`
- ❸ `ln /Marketing/testfile /hardlink`
- ❹ `rm Marketing/testfile`
- ❺ Test symbolic link:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> cat symlink
2 cat: symlink: No such file or directory
```

Test hard link:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> cat hardlink
2 #! /bin/sh
3 #
4 # Copyright (c) 1996-2001 SuSE GmbH Nuernberg, Germany.
5 # Copyright (c) 2002-2003 SuSE Linux AG, Nuernberg, Germany.
6 #
...

```

Answers Exercise “Find Files”

- ❶ Enter `find /bin -size +1024k`
- ❷ Enter `find /etc -group lp`
- ❸ Enter `find / -name grep`

Answers Exercise “Locate Files”

- ❶ `/usr/bin/updatedb`
- ❷ `/etc/X11/XF86Config`
- ❸ `/etc/samba/smb.conf`
- ❹ `/home/geeko/hardlink`
- ❺ `/var/log/boot.log`
- ❻ `/sbin/installkernel`

Answers Exercise “Find Executable Files”

- ❶ `/usr/bin/grep`
- ❷ `/usr/bin/which`
- ❸ `/bin/mkdir`
- ❹ `/opt/gnome/bin/nautilus`
- ❺ `/usr/X11R6/bin/00o-writer`
- ❻ `/usr/lib/jvm/jre/bin/ktab`
- ❼ `/usr/X11R6/bin/fvwm2`

Answers Exercise “Specify the Type of a Command”

`echo` – External command (`/bin/echo`)

`ls` – External command (`/bin/ls`) and alias (`/bin/ls $LS_OPTIONS`)

`which` – External command (`/usr/bin/which`) and alias (`_which`)

`_which` – Function

`test` – Shell built in and external command (`/usr/bin/test`)

Answers Exercise “Create a tar Archive”

☞ `tar -cvf /tmp/bin.tar /bin`

☞ `cd /tmp`

☞ `tar -xvf /tmp/bin.tar bin/chown` (To see the correct path of the file inside the archive enter `tar -tvf bin.tar`)

☞ Original file:

```
1 geeko@da51:/tmp> ls -l /bin/chown
2 -rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 38332 2006-06-16 09:57 /bin/chown
```

Unpacked file:

```
1 geeko@da51:/tmp> ls -l /tmp/bin/chown
2 -rwxr-xr-x 1 geeko users 38332 2006-06-16 09:57 /tmp/bin/chown
```

Answers Exercise “Compress a File – Part I”

After zipping the `tar` archive, you have to unzip the file before you can do the next compress rate. Use `gunzip bin.tar.gz`.

☞ `gzip -1 /tmp/bin.tar` → file size: 3507493 bytes

☞ `gzip -6 /tmp/bin.tar` → file size: 3263956 bytes

☞ `gzip -9 /tmp/bin.tar` → file size: 3251522 bytes

Answers Exercise “Compress a File – Part II”

After zipping the `tar` archive, you have to unzip the file before you can do the next compress rate. Use `bunzip2 bin.tar.bz2`.

☞ `bzip2 -1 /tmp/bin.tar` → file size: 3153442 bytes

☞ `bzip2 -6 /tmp/bin.tar` → file size: 2980394 bytes

☞ `bzip2 -9 /tmp/bin.tar` → file size: 2960475 bytes

☞ Do the following

- ❶ Enter `cp /tmp/bin.tar.bz2 ~`
- ❷ Enter `mkdir ~/Training`
- ❸ Enter `cd ~/Training`
- ❹ Enter `tar -xjvf ~/bin.tar.bz2`

Answers Exercise “Manage File Permissions – Part I”

Enter `chmod -R g-x,o-x ~/Training/`

Answers Exercise “Manage File Permissions – Part II”

☞ Permission 777

Owner All rights

Group All rights

Others All rights

☞ Permission 755

Owner All rights

Group Read and execute

Others Read and execute

☞ Permission 600

Owner Read and write

Group No rights

Others No rights

☞ Permission 644

Owner Read and write

Group Read

Others Read

☞ Permission 2755

Owner All rights

Group Read and execute (SGID is set)

Others Read and execute

Answers Exercise “Manage File Ownership”

Enter `chgrp -R dialout ~/Training/`

3.2 Understand bash Commands and Features

Learning target: The students are able to use the shell effectively

Answers Exercise “Use the bash History”

Type `Ctrl+R` followed by the command you are looking for.

Answers Exercise “Use bash Variables – Part I”

By default:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> echo $PATH
2 /home/geeko/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/bin:/usr/games:/opt/gnome/bin:/opt/kde3/bin:/usr/lib/jvm/jre/bin:/usr/lib/mit/bin:/usr/lib/mit/sbin
```

Answers Exercise “Use bash Variables – Part II”

```
1 geeko@da51:~> echo 'Variable $PATH is set to ' "$PATH"
2 Variable is set to /home/geeko/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/bin:/usr/games:/opt/gnome/bin:/opt/kde3/bin:/usr/lib/jvm/jre/bin:/usr/lib/mit/bin:/usr/lib/mit/sbin
4 geeko@da51:~>
```



```
1 geeko@da51:~> echo 'Variable $PATH is set to ' "$PATH"
2 Variable is set to /home/geeko/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/bin:/usr/games:/opt/gnome/bin:/opt/kde3/bin:/usr/lib/jvm/jre/bin:/usr/lib/mit/bin:/usr/lib/mit/sbin
4 geeko@da51:~>
```



```
1 geeko@da51:~> echo "Variable \$PATH is set to $PATH"
2 Variable $PATH is set to /home/geeko/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/bin:/usr/games:/opt/gnome/bin:/opt/kde3/bin:/usr/lib/jvm/jre/bin:/usr/lib/mit/bin:/usr/lib/mit/sbin
4 geeko@da51:~>
```

Answers Exercise “Use bash Aliases”

Enter `alias spy="tar -tzvf"`. To store this alias for future sessions, you can add this command to the file `~/.alias`.

Answers Exercise “Use Search Patterns to Expand Names”

- ❶ 1 file, enter `ls /bin/sa*`
- ❷ 3 files, enter `ls /bin/[xyz]*`
- ❸ 9 files, enter `ls /bin/*s`
- ❹ 11 files, enter `ls /bin/???`
- ❺ 2 files, enter `ls /bin/*[0-9]*`

3.3 Understand Advanced Command Execution

Learning target: The students understand piping, redirection and regular expressions.

Answers Exercise “Use Piping and Redirection – Part I”

- ❶ Enter `ls / > ~/Redirection`
- ❷ Enter `echo $PATH >> ~/Redirection`
- ❸ Enter `cd /root 2>> ~/Redirection`

To see the content of Redirection, enter `less Redirection`.

Answers Exercise “Use Piping and Redirection – Part II”

- ❶ Enter `ls -l | wc -l`
- ❷ The construction displays the number of files in a directory.

Answers Exercise “Use Piping and Redirection – Part III”

- ❶ `ls -l | wc -l → 0`
- ❷ `cd /root → 1`
- ❸ `less wall → 1`
- ❹ `echo $LOREM → 0`
- ❺ `echo $? → 0`

Answers Exercise “Understand Regular Expressions – Part I”

- ❶ `^.t → 8 hits`
All lines with a “t” at the second position.
- ❷ `it\> → 16 hits`
All lines with a word that ends with “it”.
- ❸ `m{2} → 6 hits`
All lines with a double-“m”. Use `egrep`.
- ❹ `[^.,]$ → 20 hits`
All lines without fullstop and comma at the end.

Answers Exercise “Understand Regular Expressions – Part II”

- ❶ 11 lines
`egrep -n "[ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ]" loremipsum.txt`
- ❷ 6 lines
`egrep -n "\<in\>|\<ad\>" loremipsum.txt`
- ❸ 12 lines
`egrep -n "\<.{3}\>" loremipsum.txt`

Answers Exercise “Manage Shell Processes”

- ❶ Enter `acroread /usr/share/doc/manual/sled-gnome-user_en/sled-gnome-user_en.pdf`
- ❷ Press `[Ctrl]+[Z]`. Acrobat Reader does not response to any action.
- ❸ Enter `bg`. Acrobat Reader works as usual.

3.4 The vi Text Editor

Learning target: The students are able to edit files with vi.

Answers Exercise “Move Cursor in vi – Part I”

Key	Direction
<code>[K]</code>	Up
<code>[J]</code>	Down
<code>[H]</code>	Left
<code>[L]</code>	Right

Answers Exercise “Move Cursor in vi – Part II”

Just do it.

Answers Exercise “Learn the Working Modes”

Just do it.

Answers Exercise “Enable Syntax Highlighting”

Start vi → Enter `:e ~/.vimrc` → Press `[I]` → Enter `syntax on` → Press `[Esc]` → Enter `:wq`

To test syntx highlighting, enter `vi /usr/share/doc/release-notes/SUSE_Linux_Enterprise_Desktop_10/RELEASE-NOTES.en.html`.

Answers Exercise “Create Macros”

- ❶ Move the cursor to the very beginning of the file (upper left corner).
- ❷ Enter `Q`, `8`.
- ❸ Type `I`
- ❹ Type , ,
- ❺ Press `Esc`
- ❻ Press `H`, `H`
- ❼ Press `J`
- ❽ Press `Q`

To test the macro, type `6`, `@`, `8`.

Answers Exercise “Create Abbreviations”

Start vi → Press `:` → Enter `iabbrev shebang #!/bin/bash` and press `Enter`

To test syntx highlighting, switch to insert mode and enter `sheebang`.

3.5 The Basics of bash Programming

Learning target: The students are able to write simple shell scripts.

Answers Exercise “Types of Variables”

Operations for numbers:

- ❶ Addition
- ❷ Subtraction
- ❸ Multiplication
- ❹ Division

Operations for strings:

- ❶ Append characters
- ❷ Change case
- ❸ Select substrings
- ❹ Count characters/words

Answers Exercise “Compute Integers”

For example:

```

1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=6
4 b=9
5 c=12
6 d=$(( $a * $a ))
7 e=$(( $b * $b ))
8 f=$(( $c * $c ))
9
10 echo "$a^2=$d"
11 echo "$b^2=$e"
12 echo "$c^2=$f"

```

Output:

```

1 6^2=36
2 9^2=81
3 12^2=144

```

Answers Exercise “Compute Float Numbers”

`bc` can show the decimal places (e.g., for division) after entering `scale=number` in direct mode. To get decimal places in a shell script, enter `scale=number` in front of the operation, separated by semicolon.

For example:

```

1 geeko@da51:~> echo "scale=2; 9/2" | bc
2 4.50

```

Sample solution of the exercise:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=1.5
4 b=2.75
5 c=7.2
6 d=$(echo "$a*$a" | bc)
7 e=$(echo "$b*$b" | bc)
8 f=$(echo "$c*$c" | bc)
9
10 echo "$a^2="$d
11 echo "$b^2="$e
12 echo "$c^2="$f
```

Output:

```
1 1.5^2=2.2
2 2.75^2=7.56
3 7.2^2=51.8
```

Answers Exercise “Comparing Files, Strings and Numbers – Part I”

For verification:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> ls -l /var/log/messages
2 -rw-r----- 1 root root 16845 2006-10-12 06:52 /var/log/messages
```

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=/var/log/messages
4
5 test -e $a
6 echo "-e $a : " $?
7
8 test -s $a
9 echo "-s $a : " $?
10
11 test -r $a
12 echo "-r $a : " $?
13
14 test -w $a
15 echo "-w $a : " $?
16
17 test -x $a
18 echo "-x $a : " $?
```

Output:

```
1 -e /var/log/messages : 0
2 -s /var/log/messages : 0
3 -r /var/log/messages : 1
4 -w /var/log/messages : 1
5 -x /var/log/messages : 1
```

Answers Exercise “Comparing Files, Strings and Numbers – Part II”

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=Linux
4 b=School
5
6 test $a == $b
7 echo "$a == $b: $?"
```

Output:

```
1 Linux == School: 1
```

Answers Exercise “Comparing Files, Strings and Numbers – Part III”

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=13
4 b=11
5
6 test $a -gt $b
7 echo "$a -gt $b: $?"
```

Output:

```
1 13 -gt 11: 0
```

Answers Exercise “Comparing Files, Strings and Numbers – Part IV”

Attention! *bc*’s return value is different to the bash return values. “0” means the relation is false and “1” means the relation is true. See `man 1 bc`.

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=13.5
4 b=22
5
6 c=$(echo "$a > $b" | bc)
7 echo "$a > $b: $c"
```

Output:

```
1 13.5 > 22: 0
```

Answers Exercise “Comparing Files, Strings and Numbers – Part V”



Attention! Because of the different return values of `bc`, you have to use the NOT operator, too. Alternatively, you can test for the counterpart relation.

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=13.5
4 b=22
5 c=15
6
7 d=$(echo "$a > $b" | bc)
8 echo "$a > $b: $d"
9
10 e=$(echo "$a < $c" | bc)
11 echo "$a < $c: $e"
12
13 f=$(echo "!( $a > $b || a < $c )" | bc)
14 echo "$a > $b || a < $c: $f"
```

Alternative:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 a=13.5
4 b=22
5 c=15
6
7 d=$(echo "$a <= $b" | bc)
8 echo "$a > $b: $d"
9
10 e=$(echo "$a >= $c" | bc)
11 echo "$a < $c: $e"
12
13 f=$(echo "!( $a > $b || a < $c )" | bc)
14 echo "$a > $b || a < $c: $f"
```

Output:

```
1 13.5 > 22: 1
2 13.5 < 15: 0
3 13.5 > 22 || a < 15: 0
```

Answers Exercise “Read from Input”

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 read a b
4
5 test $a -gt $b
6 echo "$a -gt $b: $?"
```

Output:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
2 8 4
3 8 -gt 4: 0
4 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
5 7 7
6 7 -gt 7: 1
```

Answers Exercise “Examine Cases – Part I”

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 read a b
4
5 if test $a -gt $b; then
6     echo "$a is greater than $b."
7 elif test $a -eq $b; then
8     echo "$a is equal to $b."
9 else
10    echo "$a is smaller than $b."
11 fi
```

Output:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
2 3 7
3 3 is smaller than 7.
4 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
5 8 2
6 8 is greater than 2.
7 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
8 6 6
9 6 is equal to 6.
```

Answers Exercise “Examine Cases – Part II”

For example:

```
1 #!/ bin / bash
2
3 read a
4
5 case $a in
6 0)
7     echo "Zero"
8     ;;
9 1)
10    echo "One"
11    ;;
12 2)
13    echo "Two"
14    ;;
15 3)
16    echo "Three"
17    ;;
18 4)
19    echo "Four"
20    ;;
21 5)
22    echo "Five"
23    ;;
24 6)
25    echo "Six"
26    ;;
27 7)
28    echo "Seven"
29    ;;
30 8)
31    echo "Eight"
32    ;;
33 9)
34    echo "Nine"
35    ;;
36 *)
37    echo "Wrong input."
38 esac
```

Output:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
2 3
3 Three
4 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
5 9
6 Nine
7 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
8 22
9 Wrong input.
```

Answers Exercise “Use Loops – Part I”

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 read a
4
5 b=1
6
7 while test $b -le $a; do
8     case $b in
9         1)
10            echo "One"
11            ;;
12         2)
13            echo "Two"
14            ;;
15         3)
16            echo "Three"
17            ;;
18         4)
19            echo "Four"
20            ;;
21         5)
22            echo "Five"
23            ;;
24         6)
25            echo "Six"
26            ;;
27         7)
28            echo "Seven"
29            ;;
30         8)
31            echo "Eight"
32            ;;
33         9)
34            echo "Nine"
35            ;;
36     esac
37     b=$(expr $b + 1)
38 done
```

Output:

```
1 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
2 3
3 One
4 Two
5 Three
6 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
7 7
8 One
9 Two
10 Three
11 Four
12 Five
13 Six
14 Seven
```

Answers Exercise “Use Loops – Part II”

Only line 7 changes. For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 read a
4
5 b=1
6
7 until test $b -gt $a; do
8     case $b in
9         1)
10            echo "One"
11            ;;
12         2)
13            echo "Two"
14            ;;
15         3)
16            echo "Three"
17            ;;
18         4)
19            echo "Four"
20            ;;
21         5)
22            echo "Five"
23            ;;
24         6)
25            echo "Six"
26            ;;
27         7)
28            echo "Seven"
29            ;;
30         8)
31            echo "Eight"
32            ;;
33         9)
34            echo "Nine"
35            ;;
36         esac
37         b=$(expr $b + 1)
38     done
```

Answers Exercise “Use Loops – Part III”

For example:

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 read a
4
5 for ((b=1; b<=$a; b++)); do
6     case $b in
7         1)
8            echo "One"
9            ;;
10        2)
11            echo "Two"
```

```

12     ;;
13     3)
14     echo "Three"
15     ;;
16     4)
17     echo "Four"
18     ;;
19     5)
20     echo "Five"
21     ;;
22     6)
23     echo "Six"
24     ;;
25     7)
26     echo "Seven"
27     ;;
28     8)
29     echo "Eight"
30     ;;
31     9)
32     echo "Nine"
33     ;;
34     esac
done

```

Answers Exercise “Use Program Options and Parameters”

- ❶ Option `-a` is found first and the lines 5 and 6 are executed. Option `-f` is found next and the lines 11 and 12 are executed. `-f` expects another argument (line 11), so `/home/geeko` is used here.
- ❷ Option `-f` is found first and the lines 11 and 12 are executed. `-f` expects another argument (line 11), so `/home/geeko` is used here. Option `-a` is found next and the lines 5 and 6 are executed.
- ❸ Option `-b` is found first and the lines 8 and 9 are executed. Option `/home/geeko` is found next. But this is not a valid option, so the lines 14 and 15 are executed.
- ❹ Option `/home/geeko` is found first. This is not a valid option, so the lines 14 and 15 are executed.

Answers Exercise “Create Shell Functions”

For example:

```

1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 validate() {
4     case $1 in
5         0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9)

```

```

6         return 0
          ;;
8     finish)
          return 1
          ;;
10    *)
          return 2
          ;;
12    esac
14 }
16
18 # b stores the sum of entered numbers
19 b=0
20
22 # c stores the number of entered numbers
23 c=0
24
26 while true; do
27     echo "Enter a number or \"finish\""
28     read a
29     validate $a
30     case $? in
31         0)
32         b=$(expr $b + $a)
33         c=$(expr $c + 1)
34         d=$(echo "scale=3; $b/$c" | bc)
35         echo "Average: $b / $c = $d"
36         ;;
37         1)
38         echo "Finished!"
39         break
40         ;;
41         2)
42         echo "Wrong input! Enter a number or \"finished\""
43         echo "Average: $b / $c = $d"
44         ;;
45     esac
46 done

```

The variable `?` (line 27) stores the return value of the function (see page 89 of the student manual).

`scale=3`; in line 31 enables three decimal places (see section 3.5 on page 19).

Output:

```

1 geeko@da51:~> sh script.sh
2 Enter a number or "finish"
3 5
4 Average: 5 / 1 = 5.000
5 Enter a number or "finish"
6 3
7 Average: 8 / 2 = 4.000
8 Enter a number or "finish"
9 3
10 Average: 11 / 3 = 3.666
11 Enter a number or "finish"
12 abc
13 Wrong input! Enter a number or "finished"
14 Average: 11 / 3 = 3.666
15 Enter a number or "finish"
16 finish

```

Finished!

3.6 Understand the sed Stream Editor

Learning target: The students are able to manipulate a text file using sed.

Answers Exercise “Understand sed – Part I”

```
Enter sed -n '10,15p' loremipsum.txt
```

Answers Exercise “Understand sed – Part II”

```
Enter sed -n '1,10d;w shortlorem.txt' loremipsum.txt
```

Answers Exercise “Understand sed – Part III”

```
Enter sed -n 's/quis/quod/;w quodlorem.txt' loremipsum.txt
```

Answers Exercise “Understand sed – Part IV”

```
1 s/dolor/XXXXX/;  
2 y/o/O/;  
  /Duis/d;  
4 w scriptlorem.txt
```

```
Enter sed -nf script_filename loremipsum.txt
```

4 Linux Services for Developers

4.1 The Version Control System Subversion

Learning target: The students understand the benefits of a version control system and are able to use Subversion.

Answers Exercise “Install Subversion”

Install Subversion as it is described in the student manual.

Answers Exercise “Create a Subversion Repository”

- ❶ Enter `su -`.
- ❷ Enter the root password.
- ❸ Enter `mkdir /srv/repository`
- ❹ Enter `svnadmin create /srv/repository`
- ❺ Enter `chgrp -R users /srv/repository/`
- ❻ Enter `chmod -R 775 /srv/repository/`
- ❼ Enter `exit`

Answers Exercise “Create a Subversion Directory”

- ❶ Enter `svn mkdir file:///srv/repository/project1`
- ❷ Press
- ❸ Enter `Project created.`

- ④ Press `Esc`
- ⑤ Enter `:wq`

Answers Exercise “Import Files into Subversion”

- ① Enter `mkdir ~/my_project`
- ② Copy the file `grep-demo.tar.gz` from the book CD into your directory.
- ③ Enter `tar -xzvf grep-demo.tar.gz -C ~/my_project`
- ④ Enter
`svn import my_project file:///srv/repository/project1/`
- ⑤ Press `I`
- ⑥ Enter `Initial import.`
- ⑦ Press `Esc`
- ⑧ Enter `:wq`
- ⑨ Enter `rm -r ~/my_project`

Answers Exercise “Create a Local Copy”

Enter `svn checkout file:///srv/repository/project1 project1`

Answers Exercise “Add a File to the Repository”

1. Enter `su - username`
2. Enter
`svn checkout file:///srv/repository/project1 project1`
3. Enter `cd project1/`
4. For example, enter `vi help.txt`
5. Press `I`
6. Enter some text (or use copy and paste).

7. Press `Esc`
8. Enter `:wq`
9. Enter `svn add help.txt`
10. Enter `svn commit`
11. Press `I`
12. Enter `Added file help.txt.`
13. Press `Esc`
14. Enter `:wq`
15. Enter `exit`
16. Enter `svn update project1/`

Answers Exercise “Remove a File from the Repository”

- ❶ Enter `svn remove help.txt`
- ❷ Press `I`
- ❸ Enter `Removed file: help.txt.`
- ❹ Press `Esc`
- ❺ Enter `:wq`
- ❻ Enter `su - username`
- ❼ Enter `svn update project1/`
- ❽ Enter `exit`

Answers Exercise “Rename a File”

- ❶ Enter
`svn rename dirgrep/loremipsum2.txt dirgrep/README`
- ❷ Press `I`
- ❸ Enter `Renamed file: loremipsum2.txt -> README.`
- ❹ Press `Esc`

- ⑤ Enter `:wq`
- ⑥ Enter `su - username`
- ⑦ Enter `svn update project1/`
- ⑧ Enter `exit`

Answers Exercise “Solve Conflicts”

To create a conflict do the following, for example:

1. Enter `su - username`
2. Enter `vi project1/loremipsum.txt`
3. Enter `dd`
4. Enter `:wq`
5. Enter `svn commit`
6. Press `I`
7. Enter Deleted 1st line from `loremipsum.txt`.
8. Enter `:wq`
9. Enter `exit`
10. Enter `vi loremipsum.txt`
11. Press `I`
12. Enter New Text
13. Press `Esc`
14. Enter `:wq`
15. Enter `svn commit`
16. Press `I`
17. Enter Changed 1st line in `loremipsum.txt`.
18. Press `Esc`
19. Enter `:wq`

An error message appears. This message tells that there is a problem with the file `loremipsum.txt`.

1. Enter `svn diff loremipsum.txt`
2. Enter `svn update loremipsum.txt`
3. Enter `vi loremipsum.txt`
4. Enter `dd`
5. Press `J`
6. Enter `2dd`
7. Enter `:wq`
8. Enter `svn resolved loremipsum.txt`
9. Enter `svn commit`
10. Press `I`
11. Enter `Solved conflict in first line.`
12. Press `Esc`
13. Enter `:wq`

Answers Exercise “View Subversion Logs”

Being in the `~/project1` directory, enter `svn log --verbose`.

Answers Exercise “Set Up a Subversion Server”

- ① Enter `svnserve -d`
- ② Enter
`svn checkout svn://IP-address/srv/repository/project1`
`project2`
or
`svn checkout svn://IP-address/srv/repository/project1`
`project2`

4.2 The Web Server Apache

Learning target: The students are able to install and setup Apache.

Answers Exercise “Install Apache”

Enter `rpm -ihv /media/mountpoint/packages/*.rpm`

Depending on your installation, some dependencies failed when trying to install the Apache RPMs. The missing packages (e.g., libapr) are available on the SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop DVD.

Answers Exercise “Start Apache”

- ❶ Switch to user root by entering `su -`
- ❷ Enter `rcapache2 start`
- ❸ Start Firefox and enter `http://localhost` in the address bar.
- ❹ Enter `http://IP-address` in the address bar to test the webserver of a student.

If the students already know HTML let them create an HTML page. Alternatively, you can provide some HTML files. Copy the HTML files into the directory `/srv/www/htdocs/`.

Answers Exercise “Limit Access Using IP Addresses”

- ❶ As user root, enter `vi /etc/apache2/default-server.conf`
- ❷ The configuration of the directory `/srv/www/htdocs/` is at the beginning of the file.
- ❸ Next to the line

```
1 Allow from all
```

add

```
1 Deny from 10.0.0.15
```

Replace `10.0.0.15` by the IP address of the student you want to block.

- ❹ Leave vi by entering `:wq`
- ❺ Enter `rcapache2 restart`

Answers Exercise “Limit Access Using User Authentication”

1. As user root, enter `vi /etc/apache2/default-server.conf`
2. The configuration of the directory `/srv/www/htdocs/` is at the beginning of the file.
3. Remove the following line

```
1 Deny from 10.0.0.15
```

4. Add the following lines:

```
1 AuthType Basic
2 AuthName " Restricted Files "
  AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/htpasswd
4 Require user tux
```

Replace `tux` by the login of your second user account.

5. Leave vi by entering `:wq`
6. Enter `htpasswd2 -c /etc/apache2/htpasswd tux` and replace `tux` by the login of your second user account.
7. Enter a password (e. g., `novell`) twice.
8. Enter `rcapache2 restart`
9. Test whether you can access the webserver with Firefox.
10. Enter the login of your first user account and its password. → The access will be denied.
11. Enter the login of your second user account and the password you entered with `htpasswd2`. → The access will be allowed.