

• 82 - Tips und Tricks

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- **Produce foreign characters with german keyboard:**

- Edit the file `~/ .Xmodmap` and uncomment the line

```
keysym Control_R = Multi_key
```

Notes: - The `~/ .Xmodmap` is read by the program `xmodmap` which is started from the script `~/ .xinitrc`.

- The program `xev` displays dynamically the keycode of the keyboard. Can be used to declare keys in `~/ .Xmodmap` file.

- In KDE(2)

⌘-->Control Center -->Personalization-->Keyboard Layout

Keyboard Model = Generic 104-key PC

Primary Layout = U.S. English

(Even if you have a german one!!!)

- The special characters are produced by:
 - Press the Alt-Right-Control key
 - Press the letter to accent : eg. a, e, c, i, etc.
 - Press the accent desired: eg, ^ , ´ , etc.
- List of most frequent characters:
 - à --> (R_Ctrl-shift-´) a
 - è --> (R_Ctrl-shift-´) e
 - é --> (R_Ctrl-´) e
 - ê --> (R_Ctrl-^) e
 - ç --> (R_Ctrl-,) c

- **Remote Login as root:**

In SuSE the login (via telnet) as root is not possible unless the variable `ROOT_LOGIN_REMOTE` is set to `yes` in `yast`.

Note: This is equivalent to commenting the line in each of the following files:

Files : `/etc/pam.d/login` and `/etc/pam.d/rlogin`

Line: `auth required /lib/security/pam_securetty.so`

- **Change X-Applications Defaults**

(like `xterm` fonts etc.)

- The global file is `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/app-defaults`

- The user file is : `~/ .Xdefaults`

- **Conversion form PostScript to PDF format:**

```
gs -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -sOutputFile=filename.pdf filename.ps
```

- **To forward all x-programs started from ssh session to client host:**

```
xhost + remotehost
```

```
ssh -X remotehost
```

- **To fix the ugly Helvetica font size: 11 in StarOffice 5.2** do the following:
Edit the file `/etc/X11/XF86Config`
Delete all the parameters `:unscaled` from the list of fonts
(normal there should be 4 of them)
- **Conversion from DOS <--> Unix text file format**
(Till SuSE 7.0 `duconv` in 'ap')
`duconv -u dosfilename unixfilename`
`duconv -d unixfilename dosfilename`
From SuSE 7.1 and afterwards(initially installed)
`dos2unix OriginalDosFile NewUnixFile`
`unix2dos OriginalUnixFile NewDosFile`
The converted file is given the name represented by newfile.
(The original file still exists.) If the original file and the new file are the same, it will rewrite the original file after converting it.
- **Debugging a bash script:** `sh -xv scriptfilename`

- **Configuration files of SuSE / YaST:**

`/sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.*`

- **(SuSE >= 7.2) Anti-Aliasing-Fonts with the QT-LIB, but without using KDE as a Desktop:**

`export QT_XFT=1` `in /etc/profile.local`

- **SuSE FTP Server - Path for new Kernels, X Servers, KDE etc.:**

`ftp://ftp.suse.com/pub/suse/i386/update/SuSE-Version/kernel/`
`ftp://ftp.suse.com/pub/suse/i386/supplementary/X/XFree86/`
`ftp://ftp.suse.com/pub/suse/i386/supplementary/KDE/`

- **Show the kernel version**

`uname -r`

- **Burning a data CD without a Grafic Frontend:**

Reading the full CD:

`dd if=/dev/cdrom of=ImageName.img`

Creating an ISO-Image out of a directory:

`mkisofs -o ImageName.img -R -J -allow-lowercase \`
`-allow-multidot /directory`

Testing an Image file:

`mount ImageName.img /mnt -t iso9660 -o loop=/dev/loop0`

Recognizing the CD burner SCSI Device:

`cdrecord -scanbus`

Burning the CD: eg.

`cdrecord -v -data -eject speed=8 dev=0,0,0 ImageName.img`

Copying a CD on-the-fly:

`readcd dev=0,0,0 sectors=0-327063 -s f=- &`
`cdrecord dev=0,1,0 fs=4096k -v -useinfo speed=4 \`
`-dao -eject -pad tsize=327063s -data -`

- **To burn an audio CD from WAV files:**

```
wav2cdr wavefilename cdrfilename
cdrecord -v speed=1 dev=0,0,0 -audio cdrfile1 cdrfile2 ...
```

- **Format a zip-disk in ext2**

```
mkfs -t ext2 /dev/sda4
```

- **Rehash enables all the fonts from the font paths defined in XF86Config**

```
xset -fp
```

- **Start Xconfigurator (RedHat) in automatic recognition mode**

```
Xconfigurator -kickstart
    (-preferx3 for Version 3.3.6, -nodri if you have a older graphic card)
Xconfigurator -preferxf4 -nodri -expert
```

- **(SuSE / XFree 4.0x) if you have problems with sax2 and a wheel mouse**

```
sax2 -t imps/2
```

- **To control the mouse and keyboard on another host (packet x2x in 'xap')**

```
x2x -to Hostname:0 -Direction -Direction=west OR east
```

- **To avoid to lose the content of less display when leaving less (with q) then use the option -X:**

```
less -X /etc/services
```

The aliases can be set for man pages as well:

```
alias less='less -X'
alias man=man -P"less -X"
```

- **Screen saver control:**

```
xset q to get infos about screen saver
```

in /home/user/.xinitrc

```
xset dpms 'standby value' 'suspend value' 'off value'
```

example:

```
xset dpms 540 900 900
```

(standby after 9(540 sec) min, suspend & off after 15 min(900 sec))

- **Write access for regular user on a dos/vfat partition in file /etc/fstab:**

example:

```
/dev/hda4 /mnt/windows98 vfat user,exec,umask=000 0 0
```

- **ISDN start & stop (SuSE 7.1):**

```
/etc/init.d/i4l start
```

```
/etc/init.d/route start
```

```
/etc/init.d/i4l stop
```

```
/usr/sbin/isdnctrl hangup ipp0
```

```
/usr/sbin/isdnctrl dial ipp0
```

```
/usr/sbin/isdnctrl dialmode ipp0 auto | manual | off
```

```
/usr/sbin/isdnctrl huptimeout ipp0 value_in_sec
```

- **Creating a SETUP/BOOT floppy from SuSE CD1:**

```
dd if=/cdrom/disks/eide01 of=/dev/fd0
```

- or with **SuSE 6.4 or earlier:**

```
dd if=/cdrom/disks/bootdisk of=/dev/fd0
```

- **Copy of Lilo to DOS partition:**

```
dd if=/dev/hdc1 bs=512 count=1 of=/mnt/windows98/bootsek.lin
in boot.ini: C:\linux\bootsek.lin="Linux"
```

- **Conversion from PostScript to pdf**

```
gs -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -sOutputFile=filename.pdf filename.ps
```

- **Login string printed before the login prompt**

is displayed is located in `/etc/issue.net`

after the login, the content of the file `/etc/motd` is shown

- **Use wget with proxy server.**

To use the `wget` program through a proxy set the environment variable in bash as follows before running the `wget`:

```
export http_proxy=192.168.71.9:3128
```

The `wget` has its default set to `--proxy=on`

To turn it off:

eg.

```
wget --proxy=off -r http://www.linux.com
```

- **To Split a file into multiple floppies and recover it back.**

```
split -b 1440k SourceFile DestBasename
```

then copy each file into floppies.

-To recover the original file:

```
cat DestBasename* > SourceFile
```

- **To allow specific (up to 32) users to shut down (or reboot)the system**

(NOT Tested yet!!!!Well it doesn't work in SuSE)

This is done via the `shutdown` command:

1) Create or edit the file `/etc/shutdown.allow`

2) Add the name (one per line) of the users that should be allowed to reboot or shutdown the system. Save the file.

3) Each of these users should shutdown/reboot the system via the command:

```
shutdown -a -h now      (halt the system)
```

or `shutdown -a -r now (reboots the system)`

- **To make less behave like tail -f while viewing the file.**

```
less filename then press 'F'
```

```
ctrl-c ...to end the repeated loading of the file and continue in less.
```

- **To load a file in less and go immediately to the end of it:**

```
less +G filename
```

- **To get the full Hardware name of a Graphic Card:**

```
SuperProbe
```

To get the present H-V scanrates of monitor the when the X-Server runs:

```
clockprobe
```


- **To show or set the hardware and system clock:**

```
date                Show current system time and date
date -s "15:34"     Set the System time

hwclock             Show the hardware clock time setting
hwclock --localtime Keep hardware clock to local time mode
hwclock --utc       Keep hardware clock to utc time mode

hwclock --set --date="9/22/2002 16:45:05"
hwclock --hctosys   Sets the system time to current hardware clock
hwclock --systohc   Sets the hardware clock to current system time
```

Setting the Hardware and System clock in one command:

```
setclock 09/18/2003 21:13:00
(Thu Sep 18 21:13:00 EDT 2003)
```

- Time Variables in /etc/sysconfig

HWLOCK="--localtime" for localtime mode -u for utc time mode

When SuSE boots-up it set the time from the script /etc/init.d/boot

Files that have some relation to time are:

```
/usr/lib/zoneinfo/localtime --> /etc/localtime (binary)
/etc/adjtime Temporary file used to adjust the time regularly
```

- **To change the boot 'force fsck' mount count of an ext2 partition:**

Show the current setting of the ext2 partition.

```
dumpe2fs /dev/hda7 | grep '[mM]ount count'
dumpe2fs 1.19, 13-Jul-2000 for EXT2 FS 0.5b, 95/08/09
Mount count:          7
Maximum mount count:  20
```

To change it:

```
mount -o remount,ro /dev/hda3
tune2fs -c maxcount /dev/hda3
```

- **To get the number of inodes free/used of a partition**

```
df -i /dev/hda3
```

- **To monitor the content of a terminal(1) from another terminal(2):**

```
In terminal 1:          mkfifo fifofile ; script -f fifofile
in terminal 2:          cat fifofile
```

The commands and result issued in terminal 1 will be seen live on terminal 2.

To stop the feature, do a Ctrl-D in the terminal1.

Note: see the next tip for being able to watch the commands and results from more than one terminal.

- **To watch the bash commands and results, issued in a terminal, from more than one remote terminals.(using a cumulative normal file)**

Instant live passive watch from multiple remote client terminals.

Term convention:

Server terminal: Terminal where the commands are issued.

Client Terminals: Terminals where the passive watching happens.

1- In Server Terminal issue the commands:

```
cd /tmp
```

```
script -f termcopy (termcopy is only a given new filename)
```

2- In Client Terminals issue the following command:

```
telnet ServerHost (enter name and password)
```

```
tail -f termcopy
```

Now all commands and results issued from the Server Terminal will also be passively seen in the Client Terminals. There will be a time delay of at the max. 1 second between the Server's new data and the Clients refreshing.

• **To change/check the transfer speed of an IDE Hard Disk:**

```
hdparm -t /dev/hda -To check hard drive transfer speed
```

```
hdparm -d1 /dev/hda -To enable DMA transfer feature of IDE Harddrive
```

```
hdparm -d0 /dev/hda -To disable DMA transfer feature of IDE Harddrive
```

• **To monitor every second 'tcp' connections in a terminal:**

```
watch -n1 "netstat | grep tcp"
```

or

```
watch -n1 netstat -t
```

• **To show all services in Listening mode**

```
netstat -ltp (TCP) -p for programs
```

```
netstat -lup (UDP)
```

• **To search through an LDAP server (eg. All listing)**

```
ldapsearch -x -b 'dc=stars,dc=priv' '(objectclass=*)'\ -h  
sun.linux.local
```

• **Tunnelling webmin via ssh**

Start a terminal and make an `ssh` connection to remote `webmin` server as follows:
(naturally `sshd` must be running on the `webmin` server host)

```
ssh -2 servername -L Localport:servername:serverport
```

Example, on local host:

```
ssh -2 sun.linux.local -L 7772:sun.linux.local:10000
```

Give the password, then in my browser enter:

```
http://localhost:7772
```

This will connect my browser to the `webmin` listening on port 10000 on the remote host via the tunnelled encrypted port 22 of `ssh`.

• **To see the keycode of a each key pressed on the keyboard:**

```
showkey -s
```

It will show the keycodes until no keys are pressed for 5 sec.

To edit graphically the keyboard keymaps, show keycodes etc:

xkeycaps

- **To prevent any Proxy or browser to cache the result of a CGI or a static HTML.**
Enter the following meta tag at the beginning of the html file:

```
<Meta http-equiv="expires" content="0">
```

- **To disable the Caps-Lock key for the Console and X-Server**

- **Solution 1:**

For the Console:

- Edit the file: `/usr/share/kbd/keymaps/i386/qwertz/de-latin1.map.gz`
or `/usr/lib/kbd/keymaps/i386/qwertz/de-latin1.map.gz`

- add the line:

```
keycode 58 = Shift
```

- and comment out (with '#') the line:

```
keycode 58 = Caps_Lock
```

eg.

```
keycode 58 = Shift
#keycode 58 = Caps_Lock
```

For the X-Server:

- Edit the file: `/etc/X11/xkb/keycodes/xfree86`

- Comment out (with '// ') the line:

```
<CAPS> = 66;
```

eg.

```
// <CAPS> = 66;
```

- **Solution 2**

Write the following script as a standard runlevel script

Purpose: sets the scan code of Caps_Lock(3a) Key
to the keycode of the left Control Key(29).

It was done to replace the faulty Control key on my Laptop Keyboard

```
/bin/setkeycodes 3a 29
```

-
- **To write the result of a local command into a file on remote host :**

```
command | ssh remotehost dd of=remotefile
```

eg. `ls -la | ssh laptop dd of=/tmp/liste`

-
- **To copy a full image of a partition to another host using SSH:**

Uncompressed:

```
dd if=/dev/hda1 | ssh remotehost dd of=imagefile
```

Compressed:

```
dd if=/dev/hda1 | bunzip2 -c | ssh remotehost dd of=image.bz2
```

-
- **To allow multiple users to work on in the same xterm+bash:**

- Install the package `expect` in serie `tcl` (SuSE only)

- On each slave host: `xhost + masterhost`

- On the master:

```
xkibitz -- -display slavehost1:0.0 slavehost2:3.0 ...
```

- **To add more slavehosts:**

[Ctrl-AltGr-9] Key combination to switch to `xkibitz` command mode
 + `slavehost3:0.0` Adds a new slave to the shared session

- **To remove a slave:**

= <enter> Gives the list of slaves and their IDs (tag No.)
 - <tag No.> Removes the slavehost having this tag No.
 return Returns to bash mode (it must be typed 'r e t u r n')

- **To verify for duplicate IP addresses in a network**

To verify if we have a duplicate of 192.168.100.60 from host 192.168.100.133

```
ping 192.168.100.60
```

May have problems responding

```
arp -a
```

might show a false entry in the ARP table. Verify the Hardware address.

```
arping -D -w 10 -I eth0 -s 192.168.100.133 192.168.100.60
```

There should be no response coming back.

If one or more responses comes then they are duplicates.

```
arp -d 192.168.100.60
```

Erases the entry for 192.178.100.60 in ARP table

- **To Print in Mozilla browser via kprinter interface**

- Click on Print icon

- Click on properties

- Replace the printing command with : `kprinter --stdin`

- **To mount a vfat ZIP-100 Parallel Port lomega Drive**

```
modprobe ppa
```

```
mkdir /mnt/zip
```

```
mount -t vfat /dev/sda4 /mnt/zip
```

- **To use a FREEPORT Traveller I CD-RW using a Parallel Port Cable**

```
modprobe paride
```

```
modprobe friq
```

```
modprobe pcd
```

To mount it as a normal CD-ROM drive:

```
mount /dev/pcd0 /mnt/cd-rw
```

To use it as a CD Bbbburner together with `cdrecord` or GUIs using it:

```
modprobe pg
```

```
cdrecord -scanbus (just to se if he recognized its presence)
```

- **To show all the modules or library modules (.so) a program uses:**

```
ldd ProgramName
```

- **To start the konqueror in Web Browser mode:**

```
kfmclient openProfile webbrowsing
```

- **To set-up a router with masquerading only on ppp0 with iptables :**

- Turn on the IP Forwarding in kernel:

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
- Turn on the masquerading for ppp0
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o ppp0 -j MASQUERADE
```

- **To rebuild the system library cache:**

```
ldconfig
```

- **To Print 2 pages into 1 (Miniature A5 pages):**

Printing Postscript files

```
- Create a postscript file
- Install the psutils package (on SuSE CD)
psnup -2 filename.ps | lp
```

Printing Text files with fancy Headers (2 A5 pages in one A4 page)

```
enscript -Grj2 -p - textfilename | lp
```

Printing Text files with fancy Headers (full A4 pages with 2 cm margin)

```
enscript -Gj -i 2c -p - textfilename | lp
```

- **To start an X-program as root:**

```
kdesu programname eg. kdesu yast2
```

- **To convert an ext2 partition to ext3 Journaling filesystem.**

The following command can be issued for either mounted or unmounted partition:

eg. /dev/hda5

```
tune2fs -j /dev/hda5
```

After issuing this command:

1. If the partition was mounted then the `.journal` file will be created in the root directory of the partition. This file will be made hidden on next boot.
2. If the partition was not mounted then a hidden journaling file will be created.

Note: Remember to change the `/etc/fstab` to coincide with the new filesystem format for this partition.

- **To Kill all processes that uses a mounted filesystem to free it up before unmounting it.**

```
fuser -km /dev/hda5
```

- **To install an HP PSC Series OfficeJet Printer**

- Install the package `hp-officeJet`
- Connect the HP Printer to the USB and turn it ON
- Run the command: `/usr/sbin/ptal-init setup`

The the end the response will be:

```
Done updating device configuration files stored under /etc/ptal.
If you make manual changes to those files, then be sure to run
"/usr/sbin/ptal-init start" so they will take effect.
```

- **To install Java Plugin for Mozilla**

- Install the RPM package `BlackdownJava2-JRE`
- Create the following symbolic link:

```
ln -s /usr/lib/BlackdownJava2-1.4.1/jre/plugin/i386/mozilla/javaplugin_oji.so \
```

```
/usr/local/mozilla/plugins/
```

- **Where is the kmail addressbook**

in `~/.kde/share/apps/kabc/std.vcf`

- **To Create a 128MB SWAP file.(not a swap partition!)**

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=/path/to/swapfile bs=1024 count=128000
mkswap /path/to/swapfile 128000
```

in `/etc/fstab`:

```
/path/to/swapfile none swap defaults 0 0
```

To enable the swap:

```
swapon [-p 42] /path/to/swapfile
```

To check the swap file(s):

```
cat /proc/swaps
```

To set-up macros in Open Office 1.1 (German)

- etwas markieren
- auf Menü "Extras" - "Makros" -> "Makro aufzeichnen" klicken
- ein kleines Fenster mit "Aufzeichnung beenden" erscheint
- die markierte Schrift auf z.B. "Courier" wechseln
- im kleine Fenster auf "Aufzeichnung beenden" klicken
- im neue Fenster jetzt ein Makroname eingeben (z.B. Courier)
- auf "Speichern" klicken
- auf Menü "Extras" - "Makros" -> "Makros..." klicken
- im Fenster "Vorhandene Makros in Module1" auf "Courier" und dann auf "Zuordnen..." klicken
- im Fenster "Bereich" auf das "+" von "OpenOffice.org BASIC-Makros" klicken, dann auf das "+" von "Standard" und auf "Module1" klicken
- im Fenster "Funktion" erscheint jetzt der Name "Courier"
- oben auf das Tab "Tasten" klicken und eine freie Tastenkombination wählen, z.B. "Str+3" und auf "Ändern" klicken, diese Tastenkombination erscheint jetzt im unteren Fenster "Tasten"
- auf "OK" klicken und jetzt auf "Schliessen" klicken.
- das gleiche nochmal für die Makro "Helvetica" ausführen mit z.B. die Tastenkombination "Str+4"

P.S. die foldenen Dateien werden geändert:

```
~/OpenOffice.org1.1.0/user/config/soffice.cfg/META-INF/manifest.xml
und
~/OpenOffice.org1.1.0/user/config/soffice.cfg/writerkeybinding.xml
```

- **Vi Editor comfort configuration file (~/.vimrc)**

This configuration allows to do the following:

- Sets the mouse in Visual mode
- Allows backspace to erase any characters
(normally only erases the newly typed characters)
- Shows the text type syntax colors

```
<esc># Comments the current line or marked lines
```

- <esc>- **Uncomment the current line or marked lines**

Content of ~/.vimrc

```
set mouse=a
set bs=2
syntax on
set autoindent
map <Esc># 0i# <Esc>0j
map <Esc>- 0xxj
vmap <Esc># :s/.*/# &/<CR>
vmap <Esc>- :s/^\# //<CR>
```

- **To Mail an attached file via bash command**

```
uenvview -b -s "Subject" -m name@mailhost.de /path/to/Sourcefile
```

Parameters:

```
-b                                 Select base64 Encoding
-s "Subject Text"
-m name@mailhost.com:        Destination address(will be sent to local MTA)
```

To simply create a base64 encoded file:

```
uenvview -b /path/to/Sourcefile >DestFileName
```

OR

```
mail -s "Subject" -a "AttachmentFile" DestinationAddress
```

- **To decode a 'base64' file**

Make sure that the base64 file only contains base64 encoded lines an issue this command:

```
perl -MMIME::Base64 -ne 'print decode_base64($_) \
    < base64File > OutputFile
```

- **To temporarily change the keyboard rate for X server**

```
xset r rate 250 30
```

- **GUI to configure kdm**

```
kdesu kcmshell System/kdm
```

- **Where are the packages stored after online-update with yast.**

```
/var/lib/YaST2/you/mnt/i386/update/9.x/rpm/i586/
```

- **To encode a wave sound file to mp3 at 128 kb/s or 160 kb/s**

```
lame -m j -h input.wav output.mp3
```

or to 160 kb/s

```
lame -m j -h -b 160 input.wav output.mp3
```

- **Where are the Internet Access Providers(Dial-up) in SuSE9.x**

They are located in /usr/share/providers

The rpm package is 'providers'

- **To burn a bootable CD/DVD**

To burn the Bootable CD/DVD, I have prepared the tree eg. `/src/iso/cdimage/`. In this directory the file `isolinux.bin` is needed. At the moment I have it in `isolinux` subdirectory. It can be anywhere in the cd tree.

I run `mkisofs` as per the `isolinux.doc` that comes with Syslinux:

```
mkisofs -o /cdimage.iso -b isolinux/isolinux.bin -c isolinux/boot.cat \
-no-emul-boot -boot-load-size 4 -boot-info-table -l \
-R -r /src/iso/cdimage
```

The `boot.cat` file will be created by the `mkisofs` command.

The `-l`, `-R` and `-r` options are essentially for RockRidge extensions which allow us to have symbolic links on the CD and mixed case filenames.

The `-b isolinux/isolinux.bin` and `-c isolinux/boot.cat` are relative to my source directory (`/src/iso/cdimage`). This should produce the file `/cdimage.iso`. You can now burn this file to the CD using `cdrecord` or any other CD burning software.

- **To view the text strings inside a binary file:**

```
strings binaryfile
```

- **To display a large and centered message with multiple lines with `xmessage`**

```
echo -e "First line\nSecond line\nThird line..." \
| xmessage -fn 10x20 -center -file -
```

Important: option `'-file -'` is needed for `xmessage` to read the message text from STDIN.

- **To install the IDS system on SuSE:**

SuSE needs the rpm packages:

```
perl-Image-Info
perl-PerlMagick
jpeg (uses jpegtran program)
```

- **To send HTML mails via bash script**

```
#!/bin/bash
#----- Build the header of the mail to send -----
echo "From: $admin@$domain" > /tmp/temp_mail
echo "To: $client@$domain" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "MIME-Version: 1.0" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "Content-Type: multipart/mixed;" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo ' boundary="PAA08673.1018277622/mail.mydomain.de"' >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "Subject: Individual Greylist report" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "This is a MIME-encapsulated message" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "--PAA08673.1018277622/mail.mydomain.de" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "Content-Type: text/html" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "" >> /tmp/temp_mail
# echo "Normal MESSAGE HERE" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "<HTML><BODY>" >> /tmp/temp_mail
#Equally spaced Formatted text should come here
#----- Start of Normal text -----
echo "Line 1<BR>" >> /tmp/temp_mail
echo "Line 2<BR>" >> /tmp/temp_mail
#----- Start of Equally spaced text-----
echo "<PRE>" >> /tmp/temp_mail
cat TextFile >> /tmp/temp_mail
#----- Ending the mail message -----
echo "" >> /tmp/temp_mail
```



```
echo "--PAA08673.1018277622/mail.mydomain.de" >> /tmp/temp_mail
#----- Send the prepared email -----
cat /tmp/temp_mail | sendmail -t
```

- **To recover the Password file in Firefox**

Recover the following file from a backup of firefox settings:

```
~/.mozilla/firefox/?????.default/?????????.s
```

- **To find the processes that listen on a tcp port.**

Normally the command

```
netstat -ltpn
```

shows the programs that listen on ports. But sometimes this command doesn't show the program name.

So the following command will show the PID of processes that listen on a particular ipv4 port:

```
fuser -4 -n tcp PortNr.
```

-