
Using-HowTo

yet another Linux HowTo for allday use

fluffi

Release 0.5

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1. OpenSSH - the secure shell

To generate a key for protocol version 1 type:

```
fluffi@donkey:~> ssh-keygen -t rsa1
```

or to create a key for a ssh2-key.

```
fluffi@donkey:~> ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

You will be prompted for a passphrase. The transfer of the key to the remote destination and the remote session could look like this:

```
fluffi@donkey:~> ssh-copy-id user@remotehost
fluffi@donkey:~> ssh user@remotehost
```

at the foreign host check the permissions:

```
user@remotehost:~> chmod 700 .ssh
user@remotehost:~> chmod 600 .ssh/authorized_keys
user@remotehost:~> exit
```

Henceforth you can login to the foreign host with the passphrase only. If you use X11, this little proggy.AH makes sure, you only have to type the passphrase once per X11-session.

```
fluffi@donkey:~> sudo apt-get install \
ssh-askpass-gnome
```

```
#!/bin/sh

# $@: [command1] [command2] [...]
pathContains() {
    type -a "$@" 1>/dev/null 2>/dev/null
}

# $@: [command1] [command2] [...]
ensurePathContains() {
```

```
if ! pathContains "$@"
then
    RET=$?
    echo "command(s) \"$@\" not in PATH."
    echo "exiting ..."
    exit $RET
fi
}

ensurePathContains ssh-add
ensurePathContains ssh

# list identities
OUT="$(ssh-add -l 2>[ampersand?]1)"
RET=$?

#echo OUT=\"$OUT\"
#echo RET=\"$RET\"

# are there identities?
if [ $RET -ne 0 ]
then
    echo "Problem contacting ssh agent."
    echo "\"ssh-add -l\" says:"
    echo "$OUT"
#else
    # checkin' the output...
    echo "$OUT" | fgrep -q "no identities."
    if [ $? -eq 0 ]
    then
        echo "$OUT"
        ssh-add lt /dev/null
    else
        true
    fi
fi

exec ssh "$@"
```

Creating tunnels with ssh (-L local vs. -R remote):

```
user@remotehost:~> ssh -g -L 80:webserver:80 www-data@webserver
user@remotehost:~> ssh -g -R 8080:remotehost:8080 www-data@webserver
```

2. Unleash the power of the Zsh

Configuration of the *interactive* Zsh is mainly done in `.zshrc` in the home directory of the current user. During the startup process the following files - order does matter - are used:

```
/etc/zshenv
~/.zshenv
as login shell:
/etc/zprofile
~/.profile
/etc/zlogin
~/.zlogin
```

```
interactive shell:  
/etc/zshrc  
~/.zshrc
```

During the logout process:

```
/etc/zlogout  
~/.zlogout
```

Set paranoid default permissions to newly created files. This configuration is done in `.zprofile` or `.zshrc`

```
#flu: setting restrictive file permissions  
umask 077
```

Wandering around

Table 1.

command	action
<code>fluffi@donkey:~> cd</code>	change to home directory
<code>fluffi@donkey:~> cd -</code>	change back to latest directory

manipulating multiple files

Table 2.

command	action
<code>fluffi@donkey:~> touch tmp.{00..42}.log</code>	create lots of files
<code>fluffi@donkey:~> ls -la tmp.{12..20}</code>	list selected files

Navigating within a gnome-terminal

Table 3.

type	code
forward-word	<code>^[5D</code>
backward-word	<code>^[5C</code>

type	code
beginning-of-line	^[OH
end-of-line	^[OF

```
#flu: adding cursor navigating in a gnome-terminal
bindkey "^[[5C" forward-word
bindkey "^[[5D" backward-word
bindkey "^[OH" beginning-of-line
bindkey "^[OF" end-of-line
```

Tuning the Zsh history:

```
# flu: extended history, no dups :)
HISTFILE=${HOME}/.zsh_history
HISTSIZ=2000
SAVEHIST=2000
setopt histignorealldups
```

3. The Vi(m)

:syntax off

4. The Mutt

? -> Hilfe, Esc + c :(und c change folder

5. Documents using Docbook

Docbook.org and *The Definitive Guide*

This document shows how to build a book using *fop*.

```
fluffi@donkey:~> sudo apt-get install \
fop lib-saxon-java libxml2-utils
```

lib-saxon-java contains a *xslt* preprocessor. libxml2-utils the *xml* verify tool *xmllint*.

Docbook items

Table 4. short commands

type	source	demo
acronym	<acronym>NASA</acronym>	NASA

type	source	demo
emphasis	<code><emphasis>emphasis</emphasis></code>	<i>emphasis</i>
envar	<code><envar>HTTP_PROXY</envar></code>	HTTP_PROXY
guimenuitem	<code><guimenuitem><accel>Q</accel>uit</guimenuitem></code>	Quit
subscript	<code>H<subscript>2</subscript>O</code>	H ₂ O
superscript	<code>x<superscript>2</superscript></code>	x ²

Table 5. complex commands

type	source	demo
program listing	<code><programlisting> mvcut -d " " 3 </programlisting></code>	<code>mvcut -d " " 3</code>
terminal session	<code><screen> <prompt>fluffi@shrek:~> </prompt> <userinput>echo test</userinput> test </screen></code>	<code>fluffi@shrek:~> echo test test</code>
footnote	<code>42<footnote> <para>is 6 times 7</para> </footnote></code>	42 ^a
note	<code><note><title>Debian Users</title> <para> can use <application>aptitude</application> </para> </note></code>	Debian Users can use aptitude
tip	<code><tip><title>Debian Users</title> <para></code>	Debian Users

Using-HowTo

type	source	demo
	<pre> can use <application>aptitude</application> </para> </tip> </pre>	<pre> can use aptitude </pre>
warning	<pre> <warning><title>Debian Users</title> <para> can use <application>aptitude</application> </para> </warning> </pre>	<pre> Debian Users can use aptitude </pre>
important	<pre> <important> <para> Breaking this seal voids all warranties. </para> </important> </pre>	<pre> Important Breaking this seal voids all war- ranties. </pre>
ulink	<pre> <ulink url="http://www.debian.org"> <citetitle> Debian Homepage </citetitle> </ulink> </pre>	<pre> <i>Debian Homepage</i> </pre>
link	<pre> <link linkend="docbook"> Docbook </link> </pre>	<pre> Docbook </pre>
menuchoice	<pre> <menuchoice> <shortcut> <keycombo> <keysym>C-x</keysym> <keysym>C-c</keysym> </keycombo> </shortcut></row> <guimenu>Files</guimenu> <guimenuitem> Exit Emacs </guimenuitem> </menuchoice>. </pre>	<pre> Files->Exit Emacs (C-x-C-c). </pre>

type	source	demo
itemizedlist	<pre><itemizedlist> <listitem> <para> first </para> </listitem> <listitem> <para> second </para> </listitem> <listitem> <para> third </para> </listitem> </itemizedlist></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first • second • third

^ais 6 times 7

6. MySQL administration

How to grant privileges/add users in a MySQL database:

```
fluffi@fiona:~> mysql -u root -p
mysql> GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, INDEX, ALTER, \
CREATE, DROP, REFERENCES ON WM2006.* TO user@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Note

If you are using MySQL 4, you can also grant LOCK TABLES and CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES permissions.

```
mysql> GRANT LOCK TABLES ON WM2006.* TO user@localhost;
mysql> GRANT CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES ON WM2006.* TO user@localhost;
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Creating a database:

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE WM2006;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

7. The CVS

cvfs remove | cat CVS/Entries | cut -d / -f2

leere Ordner löschen: cvs -q up -P

leere Ordner löschen: `cvs -q up -P`

`cvs co -d localDir foo/bar`

8. The Subversion

`svn diff -r 32:31 MyClass.java`

`svn log MyClass.java`

9. The Firefox