

## RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

**Source:** <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Mailing-Lists/RedHat/2003-11/1952.html>

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**From:** Lalit Aggarwal – Infrastructure Monitoring Team ([Lalit.Aggarwal\\_at\\_ebookers.com](mailto:Lalit.Aggarwal_at_ebookers.com))

**Date:** 11/26/03

To: "'redhat-list@redhat.com'" <redhat-list@redhat.com>

Date: Wed, 26 Nov 2003 10:28:00 -0000

-----Original Message-----

From: redhat-list-request@redhat.com

[mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com]

Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2003 10:30 PM

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

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redhat-list@redhat.com

To subscribe or unsubscribe via the World Wide Web, visit  
<https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>  
or, via email, send a message with subject or body 'help' to  
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You can reach the person managing the list at  
redhat-list-admin@redhat.com

When replying, please edit your Subject line so it is more specific  
than "Re: Contents of redhat-list digest..."

Today's Topics:

1. text console size (Ken Gillett)
2. Re: How to define template elements before use them? (Jason Dixon)
3. Re: (no subject) (Tiago Ferraz Machado – estagiario)
4. Re: (no subject) (Rodrigo Nascimento)
5. Why I am receiving letters twice from many members?  
(=?iso-8859-2?Q?Egy=FCd\_Csaba?=)
6. Re: Mail error: reason: 550 5.0.0 You must use a valid mail server (Ed Wilts)
7. RES: text console size (Cleber P. de Souza)
8. Re: PATH (Jonathan Bartlett)
9. Re: One doubt (David Goode)
10. Re: Command running on terminal at some intervals (Reuben D. Budiardja)

11. HP SureStore T20 streamer crashes RH9 Linux (Gerrit Albrecht)
12. Re: SPAMASSASSIN WITH QMAIL (Thierry ITTY)
13. Fwd:How can i change my path at /etc/profile?? (Ioannis Psaras)
14. Bash History (RedHat)
15. Re: USER RESTRICTION ON TIME BASE (David Goode)
16. Re: mounting floppy as user in rh8 (David Goode)
17. Re: bash shell (David Goode)
18. Re: Seperate eth0 and eth1 (David Goode)
19. Re: Forcing password length for user (David Goode)
20. Re: Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords (James Pifer)
21. Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords (Ken Rossman)
22. Re: Fwd:How can i change my path at /etc/profile?? (Ed Wilts)
23. Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords (Hardy Merrill)
24. recover root password ? (Jim Goh)
25. Errata update (Michael S. Dunsavage)
26. OT: Evolution mail client (Rodrigo Nascimento)
27. Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords (James Pifer)
28. Re: recover root password ? (Rodrigo Nascimento)
29. RE: Errata update (Otto Haliburton)

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Message: 1

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

From: Ken Gillett <ken@ukgb.net>

Subject: text console size

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 11:51:40 +0000

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Can anyone explain how to change the size/resolution of the test console? I'm running RH 8, but I would guess it's a generic RH thing.

It defaults to something like 40 x 80 chars. but as I have a LARGE monitor I'd like to take advantage of this and I've failed to find out how to do this.

Thanks

Ken Gillett

\_//\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_

--\_\_--\_\_--

Message: 2

Subject: Re: How to define template elements before use them?

From: Jason Dixon <jason@dixongroup.net>

To: Red Hat Mailing List <redhat-list@redhat.com>

Organization: DixonGroup Consulting

Date: 25 Nov 2003 06:27:38 -0500

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

On Tue, 2003-11-25 at 04:49, Salvador Santander wrote:

- > *I want to define template elements in OpenCMS 5 as*
- > *like I did it in OpenCMS 4.6.*
- > *In OpenCMS 4.6 I had:*

What does this have to do with Red Hat Linux?

--

Jason Dixon, RHCE  
DixonGroup Consulting  
<http://www.dixongroup.net>

--\_--\_--

Message: 3  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 10:23:48 -0200 (BRST)  
From: Tiago Ferraz Machado - estagiario <tiago@ifi.unicamp.br>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Subject: Re: (no subject)  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Hello,  
The vi isn't found because its directory probably isn't at the PATH.  
You may use the full path to call vi (Something like /bin/vi) or edit the PATH variable for this session doing PATH=/bin:\$PATH (if your shell is BASH)  
If you don't use BASH or still have doubts on how to do this, please send another e-mail to the list...

Hope it helps.

[]'s  
Tiago.

On Tue, 25 Nov 2003, Ioannis Psaras wrote:

- >
- >
- > Hello everybody,
- >
- > I've got a little problem.Here is what:
- >
- > I needed to change my PATH in the /etc/profile in order to run an application
- > every time i logon as a user.Instead of giving the right path i gave a wrong
- > one.For example in stead of writting:
- >
- > PATH=\$PATH:/john/local/.....
- >
- > i wrote:
- >
- > PATH=\$PATH:/root/john/local/.....
- >
- > At that time was a root.
- >
- > As a result i can not login either as a user or as root.When i try to logon on a
- > failsafe session it gives me a message and the logon screen comes up again.
- >
- > On the logon screen i tried <Ctrl>+<Alt>+F1 to log on as a user.From that
- > position i tried to run the vi editor in order to give the right path, but
- > vi: command not found.
- >
- > I use RHL9.Does anybody know how can i edit in the /etc/profile??
- >
- > Thanks,

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

> John  
>  
>  
> --  
> redhat-list mailing list  
> unsubscribe <mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com?subject=unsubscribe>  
> <https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>  
>

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Message: 4

From: "Rodrigo Nascimento" <nascimento2103@yahoo.com.br>  
To: <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Subject: Re: (no subject)  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 10:31:56 -0300  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
You can boot with single-mode and so change the /etc/profile

=====

Rodrigo Nascimento  
Debian Woody  
Freesoftware = Liberty  
Do you want more something?

=====

----- Original Message -----

From: "Ioannis Psaras" <ipsaras@ee.duth.gr>  
To: <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2003 9:12 AM  
Subject: (no subject)

>  
>  
> Hello everybody,  
>  
> I've got a little problem. Here is what:  
>  
> I needed to change my PATH in the /etc/profile in order to run an  
application  
> every time i logon as a user. Instead of giving the right path i gave a  
wrong  
> one. For example in stead of writting:  
>  
> PATH=\$PATH:/john/local/.....  
>  
> i wrote:  
>  
> PATH=\$PATH:/root/john/local/.....  
>  
> At that time was a root.  
>  
> As a result i can not login either as a user or as root. When i try to  
logon on a  
> failsafe session it gives me a message and the logon screen comes up  
again.  
>  
> On the logon screen i tried <Ctrl>+<Alt>+F1 to log on as a user. From that  
> position i tried to run the vi editor in order to give the right path, but  
> vi: command not found.  
>  
> I use RHL9. Does anybody know how can i edit in the /etc/profile??  
>  
> Thanks,  
> John  
>  
>

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

> --  
> redhat-list mailing list  
> unsubscribe <mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com?subject=unsubscribe>  
> <https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>

--\_\_--\_\_--  
Message: 5

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 13:28:32 +0100  
From: =?iso-8859-2?Q?Egy=FCd\_Csaba?= <csegyud@vnet.hu>  
Subject: Why I am receiving letters twice from many members?  
To: "Redhat-List (E-mail)" <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Hi,  
should anybody tell me the reason of getting messages twice from some list members - including myself.

What should I set to work around this problem?

Thx,

-- Egyud Csaba

which client you are using to reading mails. there could be posibility you have created rules to forward your mails in folders and created two rules for same incoming mails.

regrads

lalit

--\_\_--\_\_--

Message: 6

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 06:37:20 -0600  
From: Ed Wilts <ewilts@ewilts.org>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Subject: Re: Mail error: reason: 550 5.0.0 You must use a valid mail server  
Organization: (ewilts)  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

On Tue, Nov 25, 2003 at 12:24:15AM -0800, Daevid Vincent wrote:

> I followed the thread, there was a lot of information in this thread, but  
> now I'm confused as to WHICH method to actually do.

>

> I use a dynamic IP as my cable provider won't give out a static one. My  
> friend does my DNS, and luckily the cablespeed people don't change my IP  
> very much -- every few months if that.

I use zoneedit.com to manage my DNS names and have scripts running locally that automatically change the DNS entries if/when my address changes. The zoneedit service is free for small sites.

> So... What do I need to put where for my RedHat 8 sendmail configuration to

> circumvent this annoying problem with lists, AOL, sourceforge, etc...

If you're using sendmail, add something like this to /etc/mail/sendmail.mc:  
define(`SMART\_HOST', `smtp:smtp.comcast.net')dnl

Instructions for rebuilding the cf file from sendmail.mc are in the top of sendmail.mc. Then, restart sendmail. Your smart host will, of course, vary depending on who your ISP is. Once you've done this, you'll see entries in maillog that say that you're relaying.

--

Ed Wilts, Mounds View, MN, USA  
<mailto:ewilts@ewilts.org>  
Member #1, Red Hat Community Ambassador Program

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Message: 7

From: "Cleber P. de Souza" <cleber.souza@cmp.ind.br>  
To: <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Subject: RES: text console size  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 10:41:34 -0200  
Organization: Cia. Metalgraphica Paulista  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
You need eu framebuffer.

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 - 29 msgs

If you use lilo, you can to add the vga settings in your lilo.conf.  
Like this table. (vga=0x???)

```
640x480 800x600 1024x768 1280x1024
256 0x301 0x303 0x305 0x307
32k 0x310 0x313 0x316 0x319
64k 0x311 0x314 0x317 0x31A
16M 0x312 0x315 0x318 0x31B
***
```

Cleber P. de Souza

Cia. Metalgraphica Paulista

> -----Mensagem original-----

> De: redhat-list-admin@redhat.com [mailto:redhat-list-admin@redhat.com] Em

> nome de Ken Gillett

> Enviada em: terca-feira, 25 de novembro de 2003 08:52

> Para: redhat-list@redhat.com

> Assunto: text console size

>

> Can anyone explain how to change the size/resolution of the test

> console? I'm running RH 8, but I would guess it's a generic RH thing.

>

> It defaults to something like 40 x 80 chars. but as I have a LARGE

> monitor I'd like to take advantage of this and I've failed to find out

> how to do this.

>

> Thanks

>

>

>

> Ken Gillett

>

> \_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/\_

>

>

>

> --

> redhat-list mailing list

> unsubscribe <mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com?subject=unsubscribe>

> <https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>

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Message: 8

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 04:40:47 -0800 (PST)

From: Jonathan Bartlett <johnnyb@eskimo.com>

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: Re: PATH

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

> On the logon screen i tried <Ctrl>+<Alt>+F1 to log on as a user.From that

> position i tried to run the vi editor in order to give the right path, but

> vi: command not found.

Just type /usr/bin/vim /etc/profile

vi is actually an alias for vim, and doesn't exist on your system. vim

lives in /usr/bin/, so if you've messed up your profile you just need to

do explicit paths.

Jon

>

> I use RHL9.Does anybody know how can i edit in the /etc/profile??

>

> Thanks,

> John

>

>

>

> --

> redhat-list mailing list

> unsubscribe <mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com?subject=unsubscribe>

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

> <https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>

>

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Message: 9

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 07:01:45 -0600

From: David Goode <dgoode@us.checkpoint.com>

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: Re: One doubt

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

The short answer would be both in most cases. Files in this directory are often read by the various init scripts which will be read at both boot time, as well as if a service is manually stopped and started.

-David Goode

Check Point Software

Solutions Center

Rodrigo Nascimento wrote:

> The changes did in files that are located in /etc/sysconfig, only has  
> effect on boot or when I stop and start a daemon like network, has  
> effect too?

>

> =====

> Rodrigo Nascimento

> Debian Woody

> Freesoftware = Liberty

> Do you want more something?

> =====

--

-David Goode

Solutions Center

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Message: 10

From: "Reuben D. Budiardja" <techlist@voyager.phys.utk.edu>

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: Re: Command running on terminal at some intervals

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 08:30:28 -0500

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

On Monday 24 November 2003 03:27 am, --Roger-- wrote:

> Hi

>

> it's no cron, it can show the output of another command on the terminal  
> and you can kill it by ctrl+C at any time.

you mean "watch"?

RDB

>

> On Tue, 2003-11-25 at 16:22, Rus Foster wrote:

> > On Mon, 24 Nov 2003, --Roger-- wrote:

> > > Hi.

> > >

> > > I remember that there is a command can run any command at any  
intervals

> > > of some seconds. but I forget that command, could you pls remind me?

> >

> > while [ 1 ] ; do command ; sleep 10 ; done

> >

> > Or cron has a resolution of minutes

> > That it?

> >

> > Rus

> >

> > --

> > w: <http://www.jvds.com> | JVDS Virtual Servers

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> > e: rghf@jvds.com | Daily Specials  
> > t: +44 7919 373537 | <http://www.jvds.com/specials.php>  
> > t: 1-888-327-6330 | email: sales@jvds.com

--

Reuben D. Budiardja  
Department of Physics and Astronomy  
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN

-----  
"To be a nemesis, you have to actively try to destroy something, don't you? Really, I'm not out to destroy Microsoft. That will just be a completely unintentional side effect."

- Linus Torvalds -

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Message: 11

From: "Gerrit Albrecht" <albrecht@igam-mbh.de>  
To: <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Subject: HP SureStore T20 streamer crashes RH9 Linux  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 14:47:42 +0100  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Hi.

I want to setup an HP SureStore T20 streamer on a box with a newly installed RH9 Linux. The computer is Intel P3 800 MUh with 512 MB RAM. It's a small-office server used to distribute files to the intranet and providing internet capabilities (squid, apache, postfix, fetchmail, ...). I'm using Travan tapes with 10/20 GB (compressed) size. The streamer is connected to an SCSI controller Dawicontrol DC-2974 PCI (scsi0: Tekram DC390/AM53C974 V2.0f 2000-12-20). There is a second one (scsil1: 3ware Storage Controller) for a 3ware RAID. The system contains an IDE CD/DVD drive, two 3Com PCI 3c905C Tornado Vers LK1.1.18-ac cards, and several on-board devices (audio, usb). The old OS was an SuSE Linux 7.0 and employees meant that the streamer worked during this time. I can't imagine why it makes problems now :-( The computer crashes if I'm storing big (several GB) directories. I'm starting the backup and after some hours the system hangs and nothing is able to reanimate the OS. I tested with these software packages: arkeia light, amanda and mt. Simple tests using tar and small files can be written and reread without any problems. A "mt rewind ; tar cf /dev/tape /data" allows me to reproduce the bug. After some time nothing works anymore, so I think it's not a client problem.

Tested kernels were the standard RH9 kernel and an update I got from the RHN (version 2.4.20-20.9). The kernel log contains a lot of lines like the following:

```
Nov 6 03:31:02 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12736512, Bus bf7d2800
Nov 6 03:31:04 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12703744, Bus bf7da800
Nov 6 03:31:04 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12703744, Bus bf7da800
Nov 6 03:31:06 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12670976, Bus bf7e2800
Nov 6 03:31:06 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12670976, Bus bf7e2800
Nov 6 03:31:08 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12638208, Bus bf7ea800
Nov 6 03:31:08 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12638208, Bus bf7ea800
Nov 6 03:31:10 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12605440, Bus bf7f2800
Nov 6 03:31:10 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12605440, Bus bf7f2800
Nov 6 03:31:12 linux kernel: DC390: Pointer restored. Total -12572672, Bus bf7fa800
```

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after some time I see:

```
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: scsi : aborting command due to timeout: pid
450046, scsi0, channel 0, id 4, lun 0 Prevent/Allow Medium Removal 00 00 00
01 00
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Abort command (pid 450046, Device
04-00)
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: SRB: Xferred 00000000, Remain 00000000,
State 00000040, Phase 05
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: AdpaterStatus: 00, SRB Status 00
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Status of last IRQ (DMA/SC/Int/IRQ):
2080c420
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Register dump: SCSI block:
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: XferCnt Cmd Stat IntS IRQS FFIS Ctl1
Ctl2 Ctl3 Ctl4
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: 000028 42 02 c3 00 60 17
48 08 84
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Register dump: DMA engine:
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Cmd STrCnt SBusA WrkBC WrkAC
Stat SBusCtrl
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: 00 00000040 ldaa1710 00000024 ldaa172c
00 03184500
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Register dump: PCI Status: 0200
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: In case of driver trouble read
linux/drivers/scsi/README.tmscsim
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Abort current command (pid 450046, SRB
dfe90144)
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Aborted pid 450046 with status 3
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: SCSI host 0 abort (pid 450046) timed out -
resetting
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: SCSI bus is being reset for host 0 channel 0.
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: RESET ... done
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Illegal Operation detected (20c38418)!
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: SRB: Xferred 00000000, Remain 00000000,
State 00000040, Phase 05
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: AdpaterStatus: 00, SRB Status 00
Nov 6 20:04:06 linux kernel: DC390: Status of last IRQ (DMA/SC/Int/IRQ):
20c38418
... shortly after that event everything stops.
Sometimes there is also a small stack trace:
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: do_IRQ: stack overflow: 956
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: dlbf4a6c 000003bc c030e530 000c3244 00000000
ddaa1600 dfe90000 c010d778
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: 000c3244 b131c277 00001fa6 00000000
ddaa1600 dfe90000 b1391cc0 ccca0068
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: cd650068 fffffff0 c024b964 00000060
00000287 00000002 e080d8ed 000c3244
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: Call Trace: [<c010d778>] call_do_IRQ
[kernel] 0x5 (0xd1bf4a88))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<c024b964>] __rdtsc_delay [kernel] 0x14
(0xd1bf4ab4))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080d8ed>] scsi_dispatch_cmd [scsi_mod]
0x33d (0xd1bf4ac4))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e0816446>] scsi_request_fn [scsi_mod] 0x1d6
(0xd1bf4afc))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e087be0c>] rh_init_int_timer [usb-uhci] 0x5c
(0xd1bf4b0c))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e0815818>] __scsi_insert_special [scsi_mod]
0x58 (0xd1bf4b34))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e0815898>] scsi_insert_special_req
[scsi_mod] 0x28 (0xd1bf4b44))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080daab>] scsi_do_req_R1f341175 [scsi_mod]
0xeb (0xd1bf4b58))
```

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```
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e082e965>] dc390_SendSRB [tmscsim] 0x85
(0xd1bf4b6c))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080d0b0>] scsi_wait_done [scsi_mod] 0x0
(0xd1bf4b8c))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080d97d>] scsi_wait_req_R6f82968f
[scsi_mod] 0x6d (0xd1bf4ba8))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080d0b0>] scsi_wait_done [scsi_mod] 0x0
(0xd1bf4bbc))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e0810a08>] ioctl_internal_command [scsi_mod]
0x68 (0xd1bf4be4))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e08110c1>] scsi_ioctl_R4cb00872 [scsi_mod]
0x101 (0xd1bf4c10))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e08165ce>] scsi_request_fn [scsi_mod] 0x35e
(0xd1bf4c40))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e0815a3d>] scsi_queue_next_request
[scsi_mod] 0x3d (0xd1bf4c78))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080d599>] scsi_release_command_Rflaeb218
[scsi_mod] 0x29 (0xd1bf4c90))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080d9aa>] scsi_wait_req_R6f82968f
[scsi_mod] 0x9a (0xd1bf4ca0))
Nov 6 20:29:34 linux kernel: [<e080d0b0>] scsi_wait_done [scsi_mod] 0x0
(0xd1bf4cb4))
```

(last block repeated multiple times)

I looked into the DC390 driver and I can't find a reason for the crash. The last driver code change occurred in 2000 I believe. With Google I couldn't find any relevant information. Is this error known and do others have problems with such a configuration? Is there a better driver I could use for this streamer? If yes, where? What can I do to remove the problem? Every hint and any idea is possibly helpful.

Thank you for reading this long mail.  
Regards,

Gerrit Albrecht

--\_--\_--

Message: 12  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 14:48:24  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
From: Thierry ITTY <thierry.itty@besancon.org>  
Subject: Re: SPAMASSASSIN WITH QMAIL  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

yes I did  
basically all stands in the following lines :  
[root@server root]# cat /var/qmail/bin/qmail-queue  
#!/bin/ash  
/var/qmail/bin/qmail-spamc | /var/qmail/bin/qmail-queue.orig  
the spamd process runs as a background daemon  
the input to qmail-queue (which is the central mail routing point in qmail)  
is piped through the spamc client before being reinjected in the actual  
qmail-queue program

hth

A 12:00 25/11/2003 +0530, vous avez écrit :

```
>Hi all,  
>Have anyone got spamassassin up and running with qmail ..  
>I have configured qmail and spamassassin but i dont find that mails are  
going  
>via spamassassin..I refreerd the documentation and googled..  
>Any advise or help pls  
>REgards.  
>Vijaya  
>  
>  
>--  
>redhat-list mailing list
```

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

>unsubscribe <mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com?subject=unsubscribe>  
><https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>  
>

--\_\_--\_\_--

Message: 13

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 16:45:42 +0200

From: Ioannis Psaras <ipsaras@ee.duth.gr>

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: Fwd:How can i change my path at /etc/profile??

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Hello everybody,

I've got a little problem.Here is what:

I needed to change my PATH in the /etc/profile in order to run an application

every time i logon as a user.Instead of giving the right path i gave a wrong one.For example in stead of writting:

PATH=\$PATH:/john/local/.....

i wrote:

PATH=\$PATH:/root/john/local/.....

At that time was a root.

As a result i can not login either as a user or as root.When i try to logon on

a

failsafe session it gives me a message and the logon screen comes up again.

On the logon screen i tried <Ctrl>+<Alt>+F1 to log on as a user.From that position i tried to run the vi editor in order to give the right path, but vi: command not found.

I use RHL9.Does anybody know how can i edit in the /etc/profile??

Thanks,

John

----- OYeio ?niueiyiaio iciyiaio -----

--\_\_--\_\_--

Message: 14

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 09:59:31 -0500

From: RedHat <rhlist@bellsouth.net>

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: Bash History

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Hello all.

Is there a way to set .bash\_history up so that it shows the time and date stamp when a command was entered?

Thanks

--\_\_--\_\_--

Message: 15

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 09:07:18 -0600

From: David Goode <dgoode@us.checkpoint.com>

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: Re: USER RESTRICTION ON TIME BASE

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

nilesh wrote:

> I need some suggestion on user restriction on time base.

>

> user1 can log on between 7 am to 2 pm.

> user2 can log on between 10 am to 6 pm.

>

> etc.

>

> How this can be done.

>

> Nilesh Vaghela

>

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

>

Have you looked at using pam\_time module for this? It's an OK method for PAM enabled services. Look at /etc/security/time.conf for more info.

--

-David Goode  
Check Point Software  
Solutions Center

--\_\_--\_\_--

Message: 16

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 09:17:00 -0600

From: David Goode <dgoode@us.checkpoint.com>

To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Subject: Re: mounting floppy as user in rh8

Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Paal Marker wrote:

> How can I configure a redhat system to let common user mount the floppy?

>

> If user try to mount, message appears only superuser can use mount.

>

> /etc/fstab

>

```
>> LABEL=/                /                ext3
>> defaults                1 1
>> none                    /dev/pts        devpts
>> gid=5,mode=620 0 0
>> none                    /proc          proc
>> defaults                0 0
>> none                    /dev/shm       tmpfs
>> defaults                0 0
>> /dev/hda3              swap            swap
>> defaults                0 0
>> /dev/fd0               /mnt/floppy    auto
>> noauto,users,owner,kudzu 0 0
```

>

>

>

> Search in google showed some documents about this problem, but found no  
> solution. Have tried as suggested to replace user with users in the last  
> line. Does not help. In a slackware list it was mentioned that it  
> existed an application for slackware that eliminated this problem, but  
> found no more about it.

>

> The configuration shall be used for public in a library. Necessary for  
> users to use own diskettes, and impossible to give them root access.

>

> How do I go around this problem?

>

>

>

>

Interesting use. What console messages are seen? Have you tried changing from noauto to auto for the mount options? With the current fstab line for /dev/fd0, can users manually mount the drive?

--

-David Goode  
Check Point Software  
Solutions Center

--\_\_--\_\_--

Message: 17

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 09:22:45 -0600

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

From: David Goode <dgoode@us.checkpoint.com>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Subject: Re: bash shell  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Vanaclocha Llorenc, Llorenc [INSA] wrote:  
> I expect understand you well.  
>  
> If you don't want use the bash shell for the user root, you edit the  
> /etc/passwd file, look for root and change the shell, for example: /bin/sh  
>  
> Llorenc  
>  
> -----Mensaje original-----  
> De: redhat-list-admin@redhat.com [mailto:redhat-list-admin@redhat.com] En  
nombre de Richard Wigfall  
> Enviado el: lunes, 17 de noviembre de 2003 17:00  
> Para: redhat-list@redhat.com  
> Asunto: bash shell  
>  
> My RedHat 6.2 server now displays: bash# when I login as root instead of  
> : [root@servername root]#  
> Can anyone tell me how to permantly change out of the bash shell, so  
> that it is not started when I login as root?  
> Thank you for your time.  
>  
>  
I would simply add that making manual changes to /etc/passwd  
can result in not being able to log in if you make a  
mistake in defining the shell. A safer way is through  
'chsh'. See the man page.

--  
-David Goode  
Check Point Software  
Solutions Center  
--\_\_--\_\_--  
Message: 18  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 09:25:56 -0600  
From: David Goode <dgoode@us.checkpoint.com>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Subject: Re: Seperate eth0 and eth1  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
John Nichel wrote:

> Hi,  
>  
> I have two NIC's installed in one of my boxes. On eth0, I want it to  
> connect to the internet thru my DSL connection, and the other I want  
> connected to my internal network. I have eth0 set up as dynamic, and it  
> get's it's ip info fine, and eth1 is set up as static. The problem I'm  
> having is that I cannot get anywhere on the net (no DNS, or sites by  
> IP). eth1 connects to my local lan, which is also connected to the  
> internet via my cable connection, so how do I tell the system to use  
> eth0 only when going out to the Internet?  
>

This is a simple route decision which can be addressed by  
setting your default gateway correctly. Look at  
etc/sysconfig/network/, "GATEWAY='x'"

--  
-David Goode  
Check Point Software  
Solutions Center  
--\_\_--\_\_--  
Message: 19

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 09:50:39 -0600  
From: David Goode <dgoode@us.checkpoint.com>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Subject: Re: Forcing password length for user  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Reuben D. Budiardja wrote:

> Hello,  
> Is there any way I can enforce so that the length of user's password is at  
> least 8 characters?  
> For example, I can create initial passwords for my users. But then if they  
> decide to change it using 'passwd' command, how do I enforce it that it  
has  
> to be longer than 8 chars ?  
>  
> My second question would be, how to ban user from changing their password?  
> Should I remove the 'passwd' binary (or make it only executable by root..  
to  
> be less extreme <g> ) ? (This is only for specific machine where I don't  
want  
> user to play around with their password for security purposes).  
>  
> Thanks  
> RDB  
>

What you want to do is control this via cracklib module for  
the passwd PAM file. There are a variety of switches which  
cracklib will take that control password length, variation  
of characters etc. Specifically, the minlen="x" will force a  
minimum length on passwords.  
Additionally, you will need to take into account the various  
default credits which are given for specific characters and  
perhaps alter their default value.  
Since you wish to use passwords longer than 8 characters,  
make sure you are using md5 passwords and not crypt  
passwords. Crypt will only encrypt or obscure the first 8  
characters of a password in /etc/shadow, thus effectively  
limiting the password length. md5 limits are much higher.  
More info. can be found in any PAM guide.  
Concerning not allowing users to change their passwords,  
this is in general a bad idea, instead I would concentrate  
on controlling the password usage, and how often they can be  
changed. Take a look at /etc/login.defs

--  
-David Goode  
Check Point Software  
Solutions Center

--\_\_--\_\_--  
Message: 20  
Subject: Re: Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords  
From: James Pifer <jamesredhatlist@obrien-pifer.com>  
To: RedHat List <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Date: 25 Nov 2003 11:09:08 -0500  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
ssh also prompts for a password, but can't figure out why.  
Thanks.

James  
On Mon, 2003-11-24 at 22:54, Michael Wu wrote:  
> aEUREURaEUREURIt is seemed that you use "root" to do rsync. Please make  
sure the  
> ssh connection with public/private keys works first.  
>  
> aEUREURaEUREURGood luck.



RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

> >>now rsync  
> >>  
> >>  
> >  
> >  
>

--\_\_--\_\_--  
Message: 21

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 11:03:50 -0500  
Subject: Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords  
From: Ken Rossman <rossman@columbia.edu>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
> ssh also prompts for a password, but can't figure out why.  
ssh always prompts for a password. Part of its design...

--\_\_--\_\_--  
Message: 22

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 10:09:22 -0600  
From: Ed Wilts <ewilts@ewilts.org>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Subject: Re: Fwd:How can i change my path at /etc/profile??  
Organization: (ewilts)  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
On Tue, Nov 25, 2003 at 04:45:42PM +0200, Ioannis Psaras wrote:  
> On the logon screen i tried <Ctrl>+<Alt>+F1 to log on as a user.From that  
> position i tried to run the vi editor in order to give the right path, but  
> vi: command not found.  
It means that vi is not in your path anymore. If you can get a shell at  
all, simply reset the path as follows:  
\$ export PATH=/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin  
Alternatively, you can invoke vi directly with:  
\$ /usr/bin/vim /etc/profile  
Of course, you could simply restore your profile from your editor backup  
if you only made the one change and you have backups enabled:  
\$ /bin/mv /etc/profile~ /etc/profile

--  
Ed Wilts, Mounds View, MN, USA  
mailto:ewilts@ewilts.org  
Member #1, Red Hat Community Ambassador Program

--\_\_--\_\_--  
Message: 23

Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 11:32:24 -0500  
From: Hardy Merrill <hmerrill@redhat.com>  
To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
Subject: Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
As Michael Wu suggested, get ssh to work without  
prompting for a password first.  
As I understand it from the thread below, you generated  
the rsa key for some(?) user on the local machine. Then  
you copied that ~/.ssh/identity.pub over to the remote  
machine and added that key to the \*root\* user's  
/root/.ssh/authorized\_keys file. And you still can't get  
the ssh to work without prompting for a password.  
First of all, what user did you create the ssh rsa key for  
on the local machine? Was it the 'root' user?  
I think(?) what you need to do to get ssh to work is  
1. sign on to the local machine as the user you created  
the ssh rsa key for  
2. do this command  
ssh root@[remote machine]  
and if it's all set up right, you should NOT be



RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

```
> > > RedHat List <redhat-list@redhat.com>
> > >
> > >
> > >Even when I run these commands first, I still get prompted for a
> > >password. Any other suggestions?
> > >
> > >Thanks,
> > >James
> > >
> > >On Thu, 2003-11-20 at 20:40, Harry Putnam wrote:
> > >
> > >
> > >>James Pifer <jamesredhatlist@obrien-pifer.com> writes:
> > >>
> > >>
> > >>
> > >>>For some reason I cannot get rsync to work with public/private key
> > >>>authentication with no passwords.
> > >>>
> > >>>My first try was this:
> > >>>On the system that runs rsync:
> > >>> ssh-keygen -C [hostname] -t "rsa" -f ~/.ssh/identity (no password)
> > >>>
> > >>>On the remote machine:
> > >>> copy the identity.pub that you just created above to /root/.ssh
> > >>> cat hostname.pub >> .ssh/authorized_keys
> > >>> chmod 600 authorized_keys
> > >>>
> > >>>On the system that runs rsync:
> > >>> /usr/bin/rsync -azl -e ssh [remote machine]:/[remote path]/*
/[local
> > >>>path]
> > >>>
> > >>>It's still prompting me for a password. I also tried it this way:
> > >>>
> > >>>On the system that runs rsync:
> > >>>     ssh-keygen -t rsa (no password)
> > >>>     rename id_rsa id_rsa_hostname.pub
> > >>>     copy file to remote machine /root/.ssh
> > >>>On the remote machine:
> > >>>     cat id_rsa_hostname.pub >> .ssh/authorized_keys
> > >>>
> > >>>
> > >>>I don't see you starting the agent anywhere. You must start the
> > >>>agent in the shell you run rsync in.
> > >>
> > >>ssh-agent bash
> > >>shh-add
> > >>now rsync
```

```
--__--__--
Message: 24
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 11:28:55 -0500 (EST)
From: Jim Goh <jim@ewebspot.com>
Subject: recover root password ?
To: redhat-list@redhat.com
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com
Hi,
```

I just install Linux 9 and I know I setup root password but some how did not let me log in as root. I setup as boot to graphic mode. How can I change root password? By the way i did create regular user account and can get in fine.  
thanks!







RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

```
> > > > a,>e!OE(Subject):
> > > > Re: rsync with public/private keys/no passwords
> > > > a?"a?!aoo(From):
> > > > James Pifer <jamesredhatlist@obrien-pifer.com>
> > > > ae-YaeoeY:
> > > > 24 Nov 2003 11:05:38 -0500
> > > > ae"?a?!aoo(To):
> > > > RedHat List <redhat-list@redhat.com>
> > > >
> > > >
> > > >Even when I run these commands first, I still get prompted for a
> > > >password. Any other suggestions?
> > > >
> > > >>Thanks,
> > > >>James
> > > >
> > > >>On Thu, 2003-11-20 at 20:40, Harry Putnam wrote:
> > > >
> > > >
> > > >>>James Pifer <jamesredhatlist@obrien-pifer.com> writes:
> > > >>>
> > > >>>
> > > >>>>For some reason I cannot get rsync to work with public/private key
> > > >>>>authentication with no passwords.
> > > >>>
> > > >>>>My first try was this:
> > > >>>>On the system that runs rsync:
> > > >>>>      ssh-keygen -C [hostname] -t "rsa" -f ~/.ssh/identity (no
password)
> > > >>>>
> > > >>>>On the remote machine:
> > > >>>>      copy the identity.pub that you just created above to
/root/.ssh
> > > >>>>      cat hostname.pub >> .ssh/authorized_keys
> > > >>>>      chmod 600 authorized_keys
> > > >>>>
> > > >>>>On the system that runs rsync:
> > > >>>>      /usr/bin/rsync -azl -e ssh [remote machine]:/[remote
path]/* /[local
> > > >>>>path]
> > > >>>>
> > > >>>>It's still prompting me for a password. I also tried it this way:
> > > >>>>
> > > >>>>On the system that runs rsync:
> > > >>>>      ssh-keygen -t rsa (no password)
> > > >>>>      rename id_rsa id_rsa_hostname.pub
> > > >>>>      copy file to remote machine /root/.ssh
> > > >>>>On the remote machine:
> > > >>>>      cat id_rsa_hostname.pub >> .ssh/authorized_keys
> > > >>>>
> > > >>>>
> > > >>>>>I don't see you starting the agent anywhere. You must start the
> > > >>>>>agent in the shell you run rsync in.
> > > >>>>>
> > > >>>>>>ssh-agent bash
> > > >>>>>>ssh-add
> > > >>>>>>now rsync
> > > >>>>>>
> > > >>>>>>>
```

Message: 28

From: "Rodrigo Nascimento" <nascimento2103@yahoo.com.br>

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

To: <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Subject: Re: recover root password ?  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 14:54:26 -0300  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
boot at single mode

=====  
Rodrigo Nascimento  
Debian Woody  
Freesoftware = Liberty  
Do you want more something?  
=====

----- Original Message -----

From: "Jim Goh" <jim@ewebspot.com>  
To: <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2003 1:28 PM  
Subject: recover root password ?

> Hi,  
> I just install Linux 9 and I know I setup root password but some  
> how did not let me log in as root. I setup as boot to graphic mode. How  
> can I change root password? By the way i did create regular user account  
> and can get in fine.

>  
> thanks!

>  
>  
> --

> redhat-list mailing list  
> unsubscribe <mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com?subject=unsubscribe>  
> <https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>

--\_\_\_\_--  
Message: 29

From: "Otto Haliburton" <ottohaliburton@comcast.net>  
To: <redhat-list@redhat.com>  
Subject: RE: Errata update  
Date: Tue, 25 Nov 2003 10:56:24 -0600  
Reply-To: redhat-list@redhat.com

Is there some reason you are not using up2date. Use up2date to update  
you're the latest errata.

> -----Original Message-----

> From: redhat-list-admin@redhat.com [<mailto:redhat-list-admin@redhat.com>]  
> On Behalf Of Michael S. Dunsavage  
> Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2003 10:37 AM  
> To: redhat-list@redhat.com  
> Subject: Errata update

>  
> I scheduled to apply errata updates from the RHN, but how do I ever apply  
> them?

>  
> The scheduled time is like 1 minute earlier than what the time really is  
> and  
> they're just pending.

>  
> Thanks in advance.

>  
>  
>

> Michael S. Dunsavage

>  
>  
> --

> redhat-list mailing list  
> unsubscribe <mailto:redhat-list-request@redhat.com?subject=unsubscribe>  
> <https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/redhat-list>

RedHat: RE: redhat-list digest, Vol 1 #8511 – 29 msgs

--\_\_--\_\_--

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