

NIAKWA RUNTIME PACKAGE
INSTALLATION GUIDE
for
NPL 6
on
SuSE Linux Operating Systems

1st Edition – January 2013
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Checksums

Before you burn your CD/DVD images, you should check the files for errors. A file named `*.iso.sha1` is available. This file contains hashes for each ISO image that is available from that download location. The relevant line would look like the following:

```
8abac6680ecc152f103006b02f9ff67f  some.iso
```

This file is also GPG signed by openSUSE. To be sure that download did not contain any errors, you should create this number using the SHA1 algorithm for your own ISO image by downloading the `.sha1` file for your ISO to the same folder and verify as follows.

To verify all the checksums automatically, and have your system do the verification, type:

```
shasum -c <some>.iso.sha1
```

If there is any difference between the output of the checksum command and the above number, the download is broken and should be repeated or [repaired](#).

To verify the GPG signature you first need to import the Projects signing key with the following commands:

```
gpg --recv-keys 0x22C07BA534178CD02EFE22AAB88B2FD43DBDC284  
gpg --fingerprint "openSUSE Project Signing Key <opensuse@opensuse.org>"
```

Now you can verify the signature with

```
gpg -a <some>.iso.sha1
```

You will get output like:

```
gpg: Signature made Thu Aug 30 12:02:40 2012 CEST using RSA key ID 3DBDC284  
gpg: Good signature from "openSUSE Project Signing Key  
<opensuse@opensuse.org>"  
gpg: WARNING: This key is not certified with a trusted signature!  
gpg:          There is no indication that the signature belongs to the  
owner.  
Primary key fingerprint: 22C0 7BA5 3417 8CD0 2EFE  22AA B88B 2FD4 3DBD C284
```

The Primary key fingerprint should be

```
22C0 7BA5 3417 8CD0 2EFE 22AA B88B 2FD4 3DBD C284
```

Please refer to the GPG documentation about the warning message, it does not indicate a problem but only the fact that you have not signed the key yourself.

Install and Enable Telnet server in Ubuntu Linux

Published in

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1. Install telnet use this command in terminal (Applications/Accessories/Terminal):

```
sudo apt-get install xinetd telnetd
```

2. Edit */etc/inetd.conf* using your favourite file editor with root permission, add this line:

```
telnet stream tcp nowait telnetd /usr/sbin/tcpd /usr/sbin/in.telnetd
```

6. Use this command to start telnet server:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/xinetd restart
```

NPL 6

This release of NPL for Linux introduces a new licensing system. The new Niakwa licensing eliminates the need for Niakwa's traditional Gold Key diskettes. The Gold Key diskettes are replaced with a custom encoded license file that is unique to each system.

New License types

There are two types of license configurations. Single user and multi user installations are configured differently. Single user runtimes reference a license file, where multi user installations use a license daemon (service).

Single user

Single user NPL runtimes only run on the computer where it is installed. As in previous Release 5 runtimes for Linux, multiple instances of the Niakwa runtime can be executed on the same machine at the same time.

Multi-user (Server)

A server license is where the Niakwa user counting and authentication is controlled by a license service installed on a single computer that services the entire network.

Installation Overview

Installing the NPL 6 runtime is a three step process.

- Install the runtime files into the desired directory.
- Obtain the license file from your vendor or Niakwa.
- Configure the runtime to use the either the license file or the Niakwa service.

The license file can be obtained prior to installing the runtime files if desired.

Runtime Package Contents

The NPL6 for SuSE Linux runtime package consists of 4 gzipped tar format files.

Rti.tar.gz	contains the runtime binaries and security support files.
Term.tar.gz	contains terminal screen and keyboard files for various terminal configurations.
Util.tar.gz	contains the Niakwa Utilities BS2 and OBJ files.
B2c.tar.gz	contains the b2c compiler, ENABLED, and generic BOOT.OBJ files.