

DA-685 Series Linux User's Manual

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DA-685 Series Linux User's Manual

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Introduction

Thank you for purchasing Moxa's DA-685 x86 ready-to-run embedded computer. This manual introduces the software configuration and management of the DA-685-LX, which runs the Linux operating system. For hardware installation, connector interfaces, setup, and upgrading the BIOS, please refer to the "DA-685 Hardware Manual."

Linux is an open, scalable operating system that allows you to build a wide range of innovative, small footprint devices. Software written for desktop PCs can be easily ported to the Linux computer with a GNU cross compiler and a minimum of source code modifications. A typical Linux-based device is designed for a specific use, and is often not connected to other computers, or a number of such devices connect to a centralized, front-end host. Examples include enterprise tools such as industrial controllers, communications hubs, point-of-sale terminals, and display devices, which include HMIs, advertisement appliances, and interactive panels.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Software Specifications**
- **Software Components**

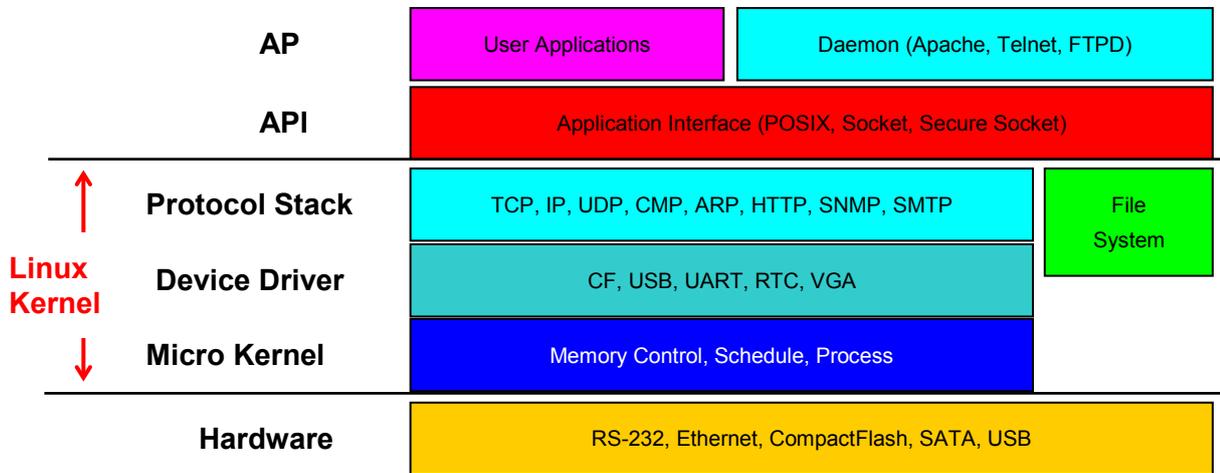
Overview

Pre-installed with Linux, the DA-685 Series provides programmers with a friendly environment for developing sophisticated, bug-free application software at a lower cost.

The DA-685's DPP-T models support a wide operating temperature range of -40 to 70°C for use in harsh industrial environments.

Software Specifications

The Linux operating system pre-installed on the DA-685 embedded computer is the **Debian Lenny 5.0** distribution. The Debian project is a worldwide group of volunteers who endeavor to produce an operating system distribution that composed entirely of free software. The Debian GNU/Linux follows the standard Linux architecture, making it easy to use programs that meet the POSIX standard. Program porting is possible with the GNU Tool Chain provided by Moxa. In addition to Standard POSIX APIs, device drivers for Moxa UART and other special peripherals are also included. The following is a software architecture example:



ATTENTION
 Refer to <http://www.debian.org/> and <http://www.gnu.org/> for information and documentation of the Debian GNU/Linux and free software concept.

ATTENTION
 The above software architecture is only an example. Different models or different build revisions of the Linux operating system may include components not shown in the above graphic.

Software Components

The DA-685-LX pre-installed Debian Lenny 5.0 Linux distribution. For the software components, see **Appendix A**.

Software Configuration

In this chapter, we explain how to operate a DA-685-LX computer directly or your desktop. There are three ways to connect to the DA-685-LX computer: through VGA monitor, by using Telnet over the network, or by using an SSH console from a Windows or Linux machine. This chapter describes basic Linux operating system configurations. The advanced network management and configuration will be described in the next chapter “Managing Communications.”

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **The Read-only file system**
- ❑ **Starting from a VGA Console**
- ❑ **Connecting from a Telnet Console**
- ❑ **Connecting from an SSH Console**
 - Windows Users
 - Linux Users
- ❑ **Adjusting the System Time**
 - Setting the Time Manually
 - NTP Client
 - Updating the Time Automatically
- ❑ **Enabling and Disabling Daemons**
- ❑ **Setting the Run-Level**
- ❑ **Cron—Daemon for Executing Scheduled Commands**
- ❑ **Inserting a USB Storage Device into the Computer**
- ❑ **Inserting a Compact Flash card**
- ❑ **Checking the Linux Version**
- ❑ **APT—Installing and Removing Packages**

The Read-only file system

The root file system(/) in Moxa's embedded system is mounted as read-only for preventing unexpected crash. If you want to make it writable temporarily, please following the steps:

1. make the root file system (/) writable

```
Moxa:~# mount -o remount,rw /
```

2. perform your operations, such as apt-get and disk-access
3. umount it as read-only

```
Moxa:~# umount /
```

Starting from a VGA Console

Connect the display monitor to the DA-685-LX VGA connector, and then power it up by connecting it to the power adaptor. It takes about 30 to 60 seconds for the system to boot up. Once the system is ready, a login screen will appear on your monitor.

To log in, type the login name and password as requested. The default values are both **root**.

Login: root

Password: root

```
Moxa login: root
Password:
Last login: Wed Dec 22 19:02:16 2010 from 192.168.3.120

#####          #####          #####          #####          #####          ##
###            ###            ###            ###            ###            ###
###            ###            ###            ###            ##            ###
###            #####          ##            ##            ##            #####
#####          ##            ###            ###            ###            ## ##
## ##          ##            ##            ##            ##            # ##
## ##          ##            ##            ##            ##            # ##
## ##          ##            ##            ##            ##            #####
## ##          ##            ##            ##            ##            #####
## ##          ##            ##            ##            ##            # ##
## ##          ##            ##            ##            ##            # ##
## ##          ##            ##            ##            ##            # ##
#####          #            #####          #####          #####          #####
#####

For further information check:
```

Connecting from a Telnet Console

The DA-685-LX computer comes with six Ethernet ports named LAN1 to LAN6. The default IP addresses and netmasks of the network interfaces are as follows:

	Default IP Address	Netmask
LAN 1	192.168.3.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 2	192.168.4.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 3	192.168.5.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 4	192.168.6.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 5	192.168.7.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 6	192.168.8.127	255.255.255.0

Before using the Telnet client, you should change the IP address of your development workstation so that the network ports are on the same subnet as the IP address for the LAN port that you connect to. For example, if you connect to LAN 1, you could set your PC's IP address to 192.168.3.126, and the netmask to 255.255.255.0. If you connect to LAN 2, you can set your PC's IP address to 192.168.4.126, and the netmask to 255.255.255.0.

Use a crossover Ethernet cable to connect your development workstation directly to the target computer, or use a straight-through Ethernet cable to connect the computer to a LAN hub or switch. Next, use a Telnet client on your development workstation to connect to the target computer. After a connection has been established, type the login name and password as requested to log on to the computer. The default values are both **root**.

Login: root

Password: root

```

CA Telnet 192.168.30.128
Moxa Embedded Linux, Professional Edition
Moxa login: root
Password:
Last login: Thu Apr 10 10:43:00 2008 from 192.168.30.120 on pts/0

#####
###      ###      #####      #####      #####      ##
###      ###      ###      ###      ###      ###      ###
###      ###      ###      ###      ###      ###      ###
###      #####      ##      ##      ##      #      #####
#####      # ##      ###      ###      ###      ##      ## ##
## ##      # ##      ###      ##      #####      # ##
## ##      ## ##      ##      ##      #####      # ##
## ##      # ##      ###      ###      #####      # ##
## ##      # ##      ###      ###      ##      ##      ## ##
## ##      ## ##      ##      ##      ##      ##      ## ##
## ##      ## ##      ##      ##      ##      ##      ## ##
#####      # #####      #####      #####      #####      #####

For further information check:
http://www.moxa.com/
Mount user file system.

Moxa:~#

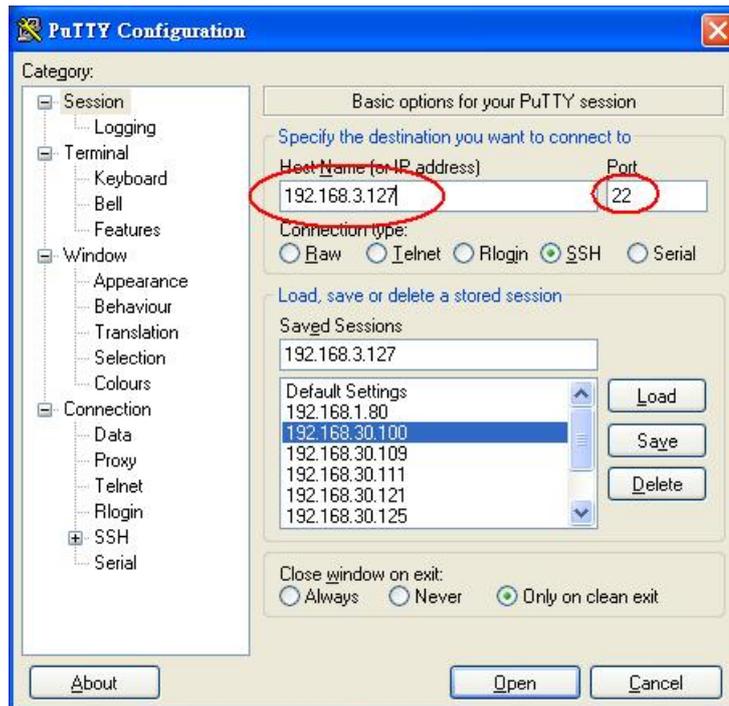
```

Connecting from an SSH Console

The DA-685-LX computer supports an SSH Console to offer users with better security over the network compared to Telnet.

Windows Users

Click on the link <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html> to download **PuTTY** (free software) to set up an SSH console for the DA-685-LX in a Windows environment. The following screen shows an example of the configuration that is required.



Linux Users

From a Linux machine, use the **ssh** command to access the V2101-LX's console utility via SSH.

```
#ssh 192.168.3.127
```

Select **yes** to open the connection.

```
[root@bee_notebook root]# ssh 192.168.3.127
The authenticity of host '192.168.3.127 (192.168.3.127)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 8b:ee:ff:84:41:25:fc:cd:2a:f2:92:8f:cb:1f:6b:2f.
Are you sure you want to continue connection (yes/no)? yes_
```

Adjusting the System Time

The DA-685-LX has two time settings. One is the system time, and the other is provided by an RTC (Real Time Clock) built into the DA-685-LX's hardware.

Setting the Time Manually

Use the **date** command to query the current system time or set a new system time. Use **hwclock** to query the current RTC time or set a new RTC time.

Use the following command to set the system time.

```
# date MMDDhhmmYYYY
```

MM: Month

DD: Date

hhmm: Hour and Minute

YYYY: Year

Use the following command to write the current system time to the RTC.

```
# hwclock -w
```

```
MOXA:~# date
      Wed Dec 16 03:34:46 CST 2009

MOXA:~# hwclock
Wed 16 Dec 2009 03:35:16 AM CST -0.017600 seconds
MOXA:~# date 121616352009
Wed Dec 16 16:35:00 CST 2009
MOXA:~# hwclock -w
MOXA:~# date ; hwclock
Wed Dec 16 16:36:12 CST 2009
Wed 16 Dec 2009 03:38:13 AM CST -0.016751 seconds
```

NTP Client

The DA-685-LX has a built-in NTP (Network Time Protocol) client that is used to initialize a time request to a remote NTP server. Use **ntpdate** to update the system time.

```
#ntpdate time.stdtime.gov.tw
```

```
#hwclock -w
```

Visit <http://www.ntp.org> for more information about NTP and NTP server addresses.

```
MOXA:~# date ; hwclock
Wed Dec 16 16:36:12 CST 2009
Wed 16 Dec 2009 03:38:13 AM CST -0.016751 seconds
MOXA:~#
MOXA:~# ntpdate time.stdtime.gov.tw
 16 Dec 03:49:48 ntpdate[2510]: step time server 220.130.158.52 offset 155905087.9
84256 sec
MOXA:~#
MOXA:~# hwclock -w
MOXA:~# date ; hwclock
Wed Dec 16 03:51:07 CST 2009
Wed 16 Dec 2009 03:51:07 AM CST -0.016771 seconds
MOXA:~#
```

**ATTENTION**

Before using the NTP client utility, check your IP address and network settings (gateway and DNS) to make sure an Internet connection is available.

Updating the Time Automatically

This section describes how to use a shell script to update the time automatically.

Example shell script for updating the system time periodically

```
#!/bin/sh
ntpdate time.stdtime.gov.tw

# You can use the time server's ip address or domain
# name directly. If you use domain name, you must
# enable the domain client on the system by updating
# /etc/resolv.conf file.

hwclock -w

sleep 100

# Updates every 100 seconds. The min. time is 100 seconds.
# Change 100 to a larger number to update RTC less often.
```

Save the shell script using any file name. For example, **fixtime**.

How to run the shell script automatically when the kernel boots up

Because the root file system is mounted in Read-only mode, we need to re-mount it using writable permission.

```
# mount -o remount,rw /dev/hda1 /
```

Copy the example shell script **fixtime** to directory **/etc/init.d**, and then use **chmod 755 fixtime** to change the shell script mode.

```
# chmod 755 fixtime
```

Next, use **vi** editor to edit the file **/etc/inittab**.

```
# vi /etc/inittab
```

Add the following line to the bottom of the file:

```
ntp : 2345 : respawn : /etc/init.d/fixtime
```

After you finish writing or modifying the code, remember to execute "umount /" to change the root directory back to Read-only mode.

```
# umount /
```

Use the command **#init q** to re-initialize the kernel.

```
# init q
```

Enabling and Disabling Daemons

The following daemons are enabled when the DA-685-LX boots up for the first time.

snmpd	SNMP Agent Daemon
telnetd	Telnet Server/Client Daemon

inetd	Internet Daemons
ftpd	FTP Server/Client Daemon
sshd	Secure Shell Server Daemon
httpd	Apache WWW Server Daemon

Type the command **ps -ef** to list all processes currently running.

```
Moxa:~# ps -ef
UID      PID  PPID  C  STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root      1    0  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 init [2]
root      2    0  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kthreadd]
root      3    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [migration/0]
root      4    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ksoftirqd/0]
root      5    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [watchdog/0]
root      6    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [migration/1]
root      7    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ksoftirqd/1]
root      8    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [watchdog/1]
root      9    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [events/0]
root     10    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [events/1]
root     11    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [cpuset]
root     12    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [khelper]
root     13    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [netns]
root     14    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [async/mgr]
root     15    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [pm]
root     17    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [sync_supers]
root     18    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [bdi-default]
root     19    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kintegrityd/0]
root     20    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kintegrityd/1]
root     21    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kblockd/0]
root     22    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kblockd/1]
root     23    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kacpid]
root     24    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kacpi_notify]
root     25    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kacpi_hotplug]
root     26    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ata/0]
root     27    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ata/1]
...
www-data 2707 2664 0 00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
www-data 2708 2664 0 00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
www-data 2709 2664 0 00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
www-data 2710 2664 0 00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
root     2720 2700 0 00:15 tty1    00:00:00 -bash
root     2724    2  0  00:15 ?        00:00:00 [flush-8:0]
root     2745 2536 1 00:21 ?        00:00:00 sshd: root@pts/0
root     2747 2745 0 00:21 pts/0    00:00:00 -bash
```

To run a private daemon, you can edit the file **rc.local** as follows:

Because the root file system is mounted in Read-only mode, you need to re-mount it with write permission.

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /
```

Type **cd /etc/** to change directories.

```
MOXA:~# cd /etc/
```

Type **vi rc.local** to edit the configuration file with vi editor.

```
MOXA:/etc/# vi rc.local
```

Next, add the application daemon that you want to run. We use the example program **tcps2-release**, which you can find in the CD to illustrate, and configure it to run in the background.

```
# !/bin/sh
# Add the daemon you want to run
/root/tcps2-release &~
```

After you finish writing or modifying the code, remember to execute "umount /" to change the root directory back to Read-only mode.

```
MOXA:~# umount /
```

You should be able to find the enabled daemon after you reboot the system.

```
Moxa:~# ps -ef
UID          PID  PPID  C  STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root          1    0  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 init [2]
root          2    0  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kthreadd]
root          3    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [migration/0]
root          4    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ksoftirqd/0]
root          5    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [watchdog/0]
root          6    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [migration/1]
root          7    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ksoftirqd/1]
root          8    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [watchdog/1]
root          9    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [events/0]
root         10    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [events/1]
root         11    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [cpuset]
root         12    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [khelper]
root         13    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [netns]
root         14    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [async/mgr]
root         15    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [pm]
root         17    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [sync_supers]
root         18    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [bdi-default]
root         19    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kintegrityd/0]
root         20    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kintegrityd/1]
root         21    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kblockd/0]
root         22    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kblockd/1]
root         23    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kacpid]
root         24    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kacpi_notify]
root         25    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [kacpi_hotplug]
root         26    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [tcps2-release]
root         27    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ata/0]
root         28    2  0  00:02 ?        00:00:00 [ata/1]
...
www-data    2707  2664  0  00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
www-data    2708  2664  0  00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
www-data    2709  2664  0  00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
www-data    2710  2664  0  00:03 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
root        2720  2700  0  00:15 tty1    00:00:00 -bash
root        2724    2  0  00:15 ?        00:00:00 [flush-8:0]
root        2745  2536  1  00:21 ?        00:00:00 sshd: root@pts/0
```

Setting the Run-Level

To set the Linux run-level and execution priority of a program, use the following command (because the root file system is mounted in Read-only mode, we need to re-mount it with write permission).

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /
```

Edit a shell script to execute `/root/tcps2-release` and save to `tcps2` as an example.

```
#cd /etc/rc2.d
```

```
#ln -s /etc/root/tcps2 S60tcps2
```

or

```
#ln -s /etc/root/tcps2 k30tcps2
```

```
MOXA:~# cd /etc/rc2.d
MOXA:/etc/rc2.d#
MOXA:/etc/rc2.d# ls
S19nfs-common      S25nfs-user-server  S99showreadyled
S20snmpd           S55ssh
S24pcmcia          S99rmnologin
MOXA:/etc/rc2.d#
MOXA:/etc/rc2.d# ln -s /root/tcps2-release S60tcps2
MOXA:/etc/rc2.d# ls
S19nfs-common      S25nfs-user-server  S99rmnologin
S20snmpd           S55ssh              S99showreadyled
S24pcmcia          S60tcps2
```

The command **SxxRUNFILE** has the following meaning:

S: Start the run file while Linux boots up.
xx: A number between 00-99. The smaller number has a higher priority.
RUNFILE: The script file name

The command **KxxRUNFILE** has the following meaning:

K: Start the run file while Linux shuts down or halts.
xx: A number between 00-99. The smaller number has a higher priority.
RUNFILE: The script file name

To remove the daemon, remove the run file from `/etc/rc2.d` by using the following command:

```
MOXA:~# rm -f /etc/rc2.d/S60tcps2
```

After you finish writing or modifying the code, remember to execute `umount /` to change the root directory back to Read-only mode.

```
MOXA:~# umount /
```

Cron—Daemon for Executing Scheduled Commands

The Cron daemon will search `/etc/crontab` for crontab files.

Cron wakes up every minute and checks each command to see if it should be run in that minute. When executing commands, output is mailed to the owner of the **crontab** (or to the user named in the MAILTO environment variable in the **crontab**, if such a user exists).

Modify the file **/etc/crontab** to set up your scheduled applications. **Crontab** files have the following format:

mm	h	dom	mon	dow	user	command
minute	hour	date	month	week	user	command
0-59	0-23	1-31	1-12	0-6 (0 is Sunday)		

For example, if you want to launch a program at 8:00 every day

```
#minute hour date month dow user command
*      8   *   *   *   root  /path/to/your/program
```

The following example demonstrates how to use **Cron** to update the system time and RTC time every day at 8:00.

1. Write a shell script named **fixtime.sh** and save it to **/home/**.

```
#!/bin/sh
ntpdate time.stdtime.gov.tw
hwclock -w
exit 0
```

2. Change mode of **fixtime.sh**

```
# chmod 755 fixtime.sh
```

3. Modify **/etc/crontab** file to run **fixtime.sh** at 8:00 every day.

Add the following line to the end of **crontab**:

```
* 8 * * * root /home/fixtime.sh
```

Inserting a USB Storage Device into the Computer

Since mounting USB storage devices manually can be difficult, a Debian package named **usbmount** to mount the USB drivers automatically. **usbmount** relies on **udev** to mount USB storage devices automatically at certain mount points. The USB storage devices will be mounted on **/media/usb0**, **/media/usb1**, etc.

```
MOXA:~# mount
/dev/hda1 on / type ext2 (rw,errors=remount-ro)
tmpfs on /lib/init/rw type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,mode=0755)
proc on /proc type proc (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev)
procbususb on /proc/bus/usb type usbfs (rw)
udev on /dev type tmpfs (rw,mode=0755)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,nodev)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,noexec,nosuid,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/hdb2 on /home type ext2 (rw)
nfsd on /proc/fs/nfsd type nfsd (rw)
rpc_pipefs on /var/lib/nfs/rpc_pipefs type rpc_pipefs (rw)
/dev/sda1 on /media/usb0 type vfat
(rw,noexec,nodev, sync, noatime, gid=25, dmask=0007, fmask=0117)
/dev/sdb1 on /media/usb1 type vfat
(rw,noexec,nodev, sync, noatime, gid=25, dmask=0007, fmask=0117)
```

Note that `usbmount` is a light-weight solution on text mode and does not fully support gnome desktop environment. For better supportability, you can install `gnome-volume-manager` instead of `usbmount`:

```
MOXA:~# mount -o,remount rw /
MOXA:~# apt-get remove usbmount
# apt-get install gnome-volume-manager
MOXA:~# umount /
```



ATTENTION

Remember to type the command `# sync` before you disconnect the USB storage device. If you do not issue the command, you may lose data.



ATTENTION

Remember to exit the `/media/usb0` or `/media/usb1` directory when you disconnect the USB storage device. If you stay in `/media/usb0` or `/media/usb1`, the automatic un-mount process will fail. If that happens, type `# umount /media/usb0` to un-mount the USB device manually.

Inserting a Compact Flash card

Moxa's DA-685 computers support the CF card for extensive storage. Because the CF slot does not support hot-plug function, please shutdown the device and insert the CF card into the slot.

After rebooting, the CF card will auto mount at `/media/cfn` (here `n` is the number of partition). This is because a `udev` rule to support this feature in `/etc/udev/rules.d/96-moxa.rules`:

```
...
# CF automount for DA-685
KERNEL=="sd*[1-9]" KERNELS=="1:0:1:0", RUN+="/bin/mount /dev/%k /media/cf%n"
```



ATTENTION

If you do not want to mount CF card automatically, just comment the rule in `/etc/udev/rules.d/96-moxa.rules`.

Checking the Linux Version

The program `uname`, which stands for "Unix Name" and is part of the Unix operating system, prints the name, version, and other details about the operating system running on the computer. Use the `-a` option to generate a response similar to the one shown below:

```
MOXA:~# uname -a
Linux Moxa 2.6.32 #1 SMP Thu Nov 18 13:13:04 CST 2010 i686 GNU/Linux
MOXA:~#
```

APT—Installing and Removing Packages

APT is the Debian tool used to install and remove packages. Before installing a package, you need to configure the apt source file, `/etc/apt/sources.list`, which is located in the read-only partition.

Mount the root file system with write permission.

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /
```

Next, configure the `/etc/apt/sources.list` using `vi` editor.

```
MOXA:~# vi /etc/apt/sources.list

#
# deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 5.0.2a _Lenny_ - Official i386 NETINST Binary-1
20090817-16:43]/ lenny main

#deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 5.0.2a _Lenny_ - Official i386 NETINST Binary-1
20090817-16:43]/ lenny main

deb http://archive.debian.org/debian/ lenny main
deb-src http://archive.debian.org/debian/ lenny main

deb http://security.debian.org/ lenny/updates main contrib
deb-src http://security.debian.org/ lenny/updates main contrib

deb http://volatile.debian.org/debian-volatile lenny/volatile main
deb-src http://volatile.debian.org/debian-volatile lenny/volatile main
```

Update the source list after you configure it.

```
MOXA:~# apt-get update
MOXA:~#
```

Once you indicate which package you want to install (**openswan**, for example), type:

```
MOXA:~# apt-get install openswan
MOXA:~#
```

Use one of the following commands to remove a package:

(a) For a simple package removal:

```
MOXA:~# apt-get remove openswan
MOXA:~#
```

(b) For a complete package removal:

```
MOXA:~# apt-get remove openswan --purge
MOXA:~#
```

If the installation is complete, remember to unmount the root directory back to read-only mode.

```
MOXA:~# umount /
MOXA:~#
```



ATTENTION

The APT cache space `/var/cache/apt` is located in tmpfs. If you need to install a huge package, link `/var/cache/apt` to USB mass storage or mount it to an NFS space to generate more free space. Use `df -h` to check how much free space is available on tmpfs.

```
Moxa:~# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
rootfs          1.5G 1001M  440M  70% /
udev            10M   748K   9.3M   8% /dev
/dev/sda1       1.5G 1001M  440M  70% /
tmpfs           501M     0  501M   0% /lib/init/rw
tmpfs           501M     0  501M   0% /dev/shm
none            501M   19M  482M   4% /tmp
/dev/sda2       270M  130M  126M  51% /home
```

**ATTENTION**

You can free up the cache space with the command # apt-get clean

```
MOXA:~# apt-get clean
MOXA:~#
```

Managing Communications

The DA-685-LX ready-to-run embedded computer is a network-centric platform designed to serve as a front-end for data acquisition and industrial control applications. This chapter describes how to configure the various communication functions supported by the Linux operating system.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Detecting Network Interfaces**
- ❑ **Changing the Network Settings**
 - Changing the "interfaces" Configuration File
 - Adjusting IP Addresses with "ifconfig"
- ❑ **Telnet/FTP Server**
- ❑ **DNS Client**
- ❑ **Apache Web Server**
 - Default Homepage
 - Disabling the CGI Function
 - Saving Web Pages to a USB Storage Device
- ❑ **IPTABLES**
 - IPTABLES Hierarchy
 - IPTABLES Modules
 - Observe and Erase Chain Rules
 - Define Policy for Chain Rules
 - Append or Delete Rules
- ❑ **NAT (Network Address Translation)**
 - NAT Example
 - Enabling NAT at Bootup
- ❑ **PPP (Point to Point Protocol)**
 - Connecting to a PPP Server over a Simple Dial-up Connection
 - Connecting to a PPP Server over a Hard-wired Link
 - Checking the Connection
 - Setting up a Machine for Incoming PPP Connections
- ❑ **PPPoE**
- ❑ **NFS (Network File System) Client**
- ❑ **SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)**
- ❑ **OpenVPN**
 - Ethernet Bridging for Private Networks on Different Subnets
 - Ethernet Bridging for Private Networks on the Same Subnet
 - Routed IP

Detecting Network Interfaces

Linux systems use **udev** to detect new network interfaces, including Ethernet interfaces and wireless interfaces. The result is saved in `/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules`. The content is similar to the following:

```
# PCI device 0x10ec:0x8168 (r8168)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*",
ATTR{address}=="00:90:e8:00:00:20", ATTR{dev_id}=="0x0", ATTR{type}=="1",
KERNEL=="eth*", NAME="eth0"

# PCI device 0x10ec:0x8168 (r8168)
```

This file shows system has detected two Ethernet interfaces now.



ATTENTION

When replacing or connecting a network interface, the system may keep the old record in `/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules` and that cause network interfaces are detected abnormally. To solve this problem, clear the file `/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules` and reboot the system.

Changing the Network Settings

The DA-685-LX computer has six 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports named LAN1 to LAN6. The default IP addresses and netmasks of the network interfaces are as follows:

	Default IP Address	Netmask
LAN 1	192.168.3.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 2	192.168.4.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 3	192.168.5.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 4	192.168.6.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 5	192.168.7.127	255.255.255.0
LAN 6	192.168.8.127	255.255.255.0

These network settings can be modified by changing the **interfaces** configuration file, or they can be adjusted temporarily with the **ifconfig** command.

Changing the "interfaces" Configuration File

1. Type `cd /etc/network` to change directory.

```
MOXA:~# cd /etc/network
```

2. Type `vi interfaces` to edit the network configuration file with `vi` editor. You can configure the DA-685-LX's Ethernet ports for static or dynamic (DHCP) IP addresses.

```
MOXA:/etc/network# vi interfaces
```

Static IP Address

As shown in the example shown below, the default static IP addresses can be modified.

```
# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 192.168.3.127
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    broadcast 192.168.3.255

auto eth1
iface eth1 inet static
    address 192.168.4.127
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    broadcast 192.168.4.255
```

Dynamic IP Address using DHCP

To configure one or both LAN ports to request an IP address dynamically, replace **static** with **dhcp** and then delete the rest of the lines.

```
# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
```

After modifying the boot settings of the LAN interface, issue the following command to activate the LAN settings immediately.

/etc/init.d/networking restart

```
MOXA:~# /etc/init.d/networking restart
```

Adjusting IP Addresses with “ifconfig”

IP settings can be adjusted during run-time, but the new settings will not be saved to the flash ROM without modifying the file **/etc/network/interfaces**. For example, type the command **# ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.1** to change the IP address of LAN1 to 192.168.1.1.

```
MOXA:~# ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.1
MOXA:~#
```

Telnet/FTP Server

In addition to supporting Telnet client/server and FTP client/server, the DA-685-LX also supports SSH and sftp client/server. To enable or disable the Telnet/ftp server, you need to edit the file **/etc/inetd.conf**.

1. Mount the root file system with write permission.

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /
```

2. Type `# cd /etc` to change the directory.

```
MOXA:~# cd /etc
```

3. Type `# vi inetd.conf` to edit the configuration file.

```
MOXA:/etc# vi inetd.conf
```

Enabling the Telnet/TFTP Server

The following example shows the default content of the file `/etc/inetd.conf`. The default is to “enable the Telnet/tftp server:”

```
telnet      stream tcp    nowait  telnetd  /usr/sbin/tcpd
            /usr/sbin/in.telnetd
tftp       dgram  udp    wait    nobody   /usr/sbin/tcpd  /usr/sbin/in.tftpd
            /srv/tftp
```

Disabling the Telnet/TFTP Server

Disable the daemon by typing “#” in front of the first character of the row to comment out the line. For example, to disable the **TFTP** server, use the following commands:

```
telnet      stream tcp    nowait  telnetd  /usr/sbin/tcpd
            /usr/sbin/in.telnetd
#tftp       dgram  udp    wait    nobody   /usr/sbin/tcpd  /usr/sbin/in.tftpd
            /srv/tftp
```

After you finish writing or modifying the code, remember to execute “`umount /`” to change the root directory back to Read-only mode.

```
MOXA:~# umount /
```

DNS Client

The DA-685-LX supports DNS client (but not DNS server). To set up DNS client, you need to edit three configuration files: `/etc/hostname`, `/etc/resolv.conf`, and `/etc/nsswitch.conf`.

`/etc/hostname`

1. Mount the root file system with write permission.

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /
```

2. Edit `/etc/hostname`:

```
MOXA:~# vi /etc/hostname
MOXA
```

3. After you finish writing or modifying the code, remember to execute “`umount /`” to change the root directory back to Read-only mode.

```
MOXA:~# umount /
```

4. Re-configure the hostname.

```
MOXA:~# /etc/init.d/hostname.sh start
```

5. Check the new hostname.

```
MOXA:~# hostname
```

/etc/resolv.conf

This is the most important file that you need to edit when using DNS. For example, before you using **# ntpdate time.stdtime.gov.tw** to update the system time, you will need to add the DNS server address to the file. Ask your network administrator which DNS server address you should use. The DNS server's IP address is specified with the **nameserver** command. For example, add the following line to `/etc/resolv.conf` (assuming the DNS server's IP address is 168.95.1.1):

nameserver 168.95.1.1

```
MOXA:/etc# cat resolv.conf
#
# resolv.conf This file is the resolver configuration file
# See resolver(5).
#
#nameserver 192.168.1.16
nameserver 168.95.1.1
nameserver 140.115.1.31
nameserver 140.115.236.10
```

/etc/nsswitch.conf

This file defines the sequence of files, `/etc/hosts` or `/etc/resolv.conf`, to be read to resolve the IP address.

The **hosts** line in `/etc/nsswitch.conf` means use `/etc/host` first and DNS service to resolve the address.

```
# /etc/nsswitch.conf
#
# Example configuration of GNU Name Service Switch functionality.
# If you have the `glibc-doc-reference' and `info' packages installed, try:
# `info libc "Name Service Switch"' for information about this file.

passwd:          compat
group:           compat
shadow:         compat

hosts:          files dns
networks:       files

protocols:      db files
services:      db files
ethers:        db files
rpc:           db files

netgroup:      nis
```

Apache Web Server

Default Homepage

The Apache web server's main configuration file is `/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default`, with the default homepage located at `/var/www/apache2-default/index.html`.

Save your own homepage to the following directory:

`/var/www/apache2-default`

Save your CGI page to the following directory:

`/var/www/apache2-default/cgi-bin/`

Before you modify the homepage, use a browser (such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox) from your PC to test if the Apache web server is working. Type the LAN1 IP address in the browser's address box to open the homepage. For example, if the default IP address 192.168.3.127 is still active, type:

`http://192.168.3.127/`

To test the default CGI page, type:

`http://192.168.3.127/cgi-bin/w3mmail.cgi`

Disabling the CGI Function

The CGI function is enabled by default. If you want to disable the function, modify the file `/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default`.

1. Mount the root file system with write permission.

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /
```

2. Type `# vi/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default` to edit the configuration file. Comment on the following lines:

```
#ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /var/www/apache2-default/cgi-bin/
#<Directory "/var/www/apache2 default/cgi-bin/">
# AllowOverride None
# Options ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
# #Order allow,deny
# Order deny,allow
# Allow from all
#</Directory>
```

```
MOXA:/etc# vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/default
#ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /var/www/apache2-default/cgi-bin/
#<Directory "/var/www/apache2 default/cgi-bin/">
# AllowOverride None
# Options ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
# #Order allow,deny
# Order deny,allow
# Allow from all
```

3. After you finish **writing** or modifying the code, remember to execute "umount /" to change the root directory back to Read-only mode.

```
MOXA:~# umount /
```

4. Re-start the **apache** server.

```
MOXA:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```



ATTENTION

When you develop your own CGI application, make sure your CGI file is executable.

Saving Web Pages to a USB Storage Device

Some applications may have web pages that take up a lot of storage space. This section describes how to save web pages to the USB mass storage device, and then configure the Apache web server's DocumentRoot to open these pages. The files used in this example can be downloaded from Moxa's website.

1. Prepare the web pages and then save the pages to the USB storage device. Click on the following link to download the web page test suite: **<http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Test/HTML401.zip>**.
2. Uncompress the zip file to your desktop PC, and then use FTP to transfer it to the DA-685-LX's **/media/usb0/www** directory.
3. Mount the root file system with write permission.

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /dev/hda1 /
```

4. Type **# vi /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default** to edit the configuration file.

```
MOXA:/etc# vi /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default
```

5. Change the DocumentRoot directory to the USB storage directory **/media/usb0/www**. www is the USB storage directory where you want to save web pages.

```

...
<VirtualHost *:80>
...
...
    DocumentRoot /media/usb0/www
    <Directory />
        Options FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
    </Directory>
...
...
    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /media/usb0/www/cgi-bin/
    <Directory "/media/usb0/www/cgi-bin/">
        AllowOverride None
        Options ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
    </Directory>
...
</VirtualHost>
...
<VirtualHost *:443>
...
...
    DocumentRoot /media/usb0/www
    <Directory />
        Options FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
    </Directory>
...
...
    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /media/usb0/www/cgi-bin/
    <Directory "/media/usb0/wwwz/cgi-bin/">
        AllowOverride None
        Options ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch

```

6. Use the following commands to restart the Apache web server:

```
#cd /etc/init.d
```

```
#./apache2 restart
```

7. Open your browser and connect to the DA-685-LX by typing the current LAN1 IP address in the browser's address box.
8. After finishing modification or writing, remember to execute "umount /" to change the root directory back to Read-only mode.

```
MOXA:~# umount /
```

9. Re-start the apache server.

```
MOXA:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```



ATTENTION

Visit the Apache website at <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/> for more information about setting up Apache servers.

IPTABLES

IPTABLES is an administrative tool for setting up, maintaining, and inspecting the Linux kernel's IP packet filter rule tables. Several different tables are defined, with each table containing built-in chains and user-defined chains.

Each chain is a list of rules that apply to a certain type of packet. Each rule specifies what to do with a matching packet. A rule (such as a jump to a user-defined chain in the same table) is called a **target**.

The DA-685-LX supports three types of IPTABLES: Filter tables, NAT tables, and Mangle tables.

Filter Table—includes three chains:

INPUT chain

OUTPUT chain

FORWARD chain

NAT Table—includes three chains:

PREROUTING chain—transfers the destination IP address (DNAT).

POSTROUTING chain—works after the routing process and before the Ethernet device process to transfer the source IP address (SNAT).

OUTPUT chain—produces local packets.

Sub-tables

Source NAT (SNAT)—changes the first source IP address of the packet.

Destination NAT (DNAT)—changes the first destination IP address of the packet.

MASQUERADE—a special form for SNAT. If one host can connect to the Internet, then the other computers that connect to this host can connect to the Internet when the computer does not have an actual IP address.

REDIRECT—a special form of DNAT that re-sends packets to a local host independent of the destination IP address.

Mangle Table—includes two chains

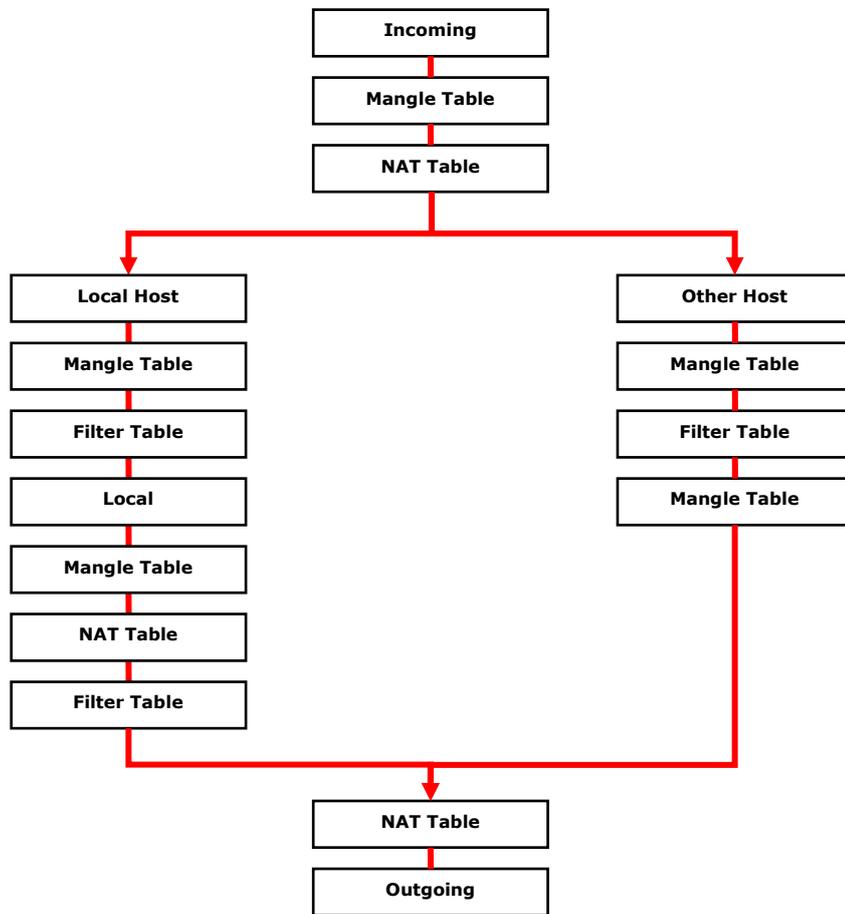
PREROUTING chain—pre-processes packets before the routing process.

OUTPUT chain—processes packets after the routing process.

Mangle tables can have one of three extensions—TTL, MARK, TOS.

IPTABLES Hierarchy

The following figure shows the IPTABLES hierarchy.



IPTABLES Modules

DA-685-LX supports the following sub-modules. Be sure to use the module that matches your application.

arptable_filter.ko	arp_tables.ko	arpt_mangle.ko	ip_conntrack_amanda.ko
ip_conntrack_ftp.ko	ip_conntrack_h323.ko	ip_conntrack_irc.ko	ip_conntrack.ko
ip_conntrack_netbios_ns.ko	ip_conntrack_netlink.ko	ip_conntrack_pptp.ko	ip_conntrack_proto_sctp.ko
ip_conntrack_sip.ko	ip_conntrack_tftp.ko	ip_nat_amanda.ko	ip_nat_ftp.ko
ip_nat_h323.ko	ip_nat_irc.ko	ip_nat.ko	ip_nat_pptp.ko
ip_nat_sip.ko	ip_nat_snmp_basic.ko	ip_nat_tftp.ko	ip_queue.ko
iptables_filter.ko	iptables_mangle.ko	iptables_nat.ko	iptables_raw.ko
ip_tables.ko	ipt_addrtype.ko	ipt_ah.ko	ipt_CLUSTERIP.ko
ipt_dscp.ko	ipt_DSCP.ko	ipt_ecn.ko	ipt_ECN.ko
ipt_hashlimit.ko	ipt_iprange.ko	ipt_LOG.ko	ipt_MASQUERADE.ko
ipt_NETMAP.ko	ipt_owner.ko	ipt_recent.ko	ipt_REDIRECT.ko
ipt_REJECT.ko	ipt_SAME.ko	ipt_TCPMSS.ko	ipt_tos.ko
ipt_TOS.ko	ipt_ttl.ko	ipt_TTL.ko	ipt_ULOG.ko

The basic syntax to enable and load an IPTABLES module is as follows:

```
# lsmod
# modprobe ip_tables
# modprobe iptable_filter
#modprobe iptable_mangle
#modprobe iptable_nat
```

Use **lsmod** to check if the **ip_tables** module has already been loaded in the DA-685-LX. Use **modprobe** to insert and enable the module.

Use **iptables**, **iptables-restore**, **iptables-save** to maintain the database.



ATTENTION

IPTABLES plays the role of packet filtering or NAT. Be careful when setting up the IPTABLES rules. If the rules are not correct, remote hosts that connect via a LAN or PPP may be denied. We recommend using the VGA console to set up the IPTABLES. Click on the following links for more information about IPTABLES.

<http://www.linuxguruz.com/iptables/>

<http://www.netfilter.org/documentation/HOWTO//packet-filtering-HOWTO.html>

Since the IPTABLES command is very complex, to illustrate the IPTABLES syntax we have divided our discussion of the various rules into three categories: Observe and erase chain rules, Define policy rules, and Append or delete rules.

Observe and Erase Chain Rules

Usage:

```
# iptables [-t tables] [-L] [-n]
```

-t tables: Table to manipulate (default: 'filter'); example: nat or filter.

-L [chain]: List List all rules in selected chains. If no chain is selected, all chains are listed.

-n: Numeric output of addresses and ports.

```
# iptables [-t tables] [-FXZ]
```

-F: Flush the selected chain (all the chains in the table if none is listed).

-X: Delete the specified user-defined chain.

-Z: Set the packet and byte counters in all chains to zero.

Examples:

```
# iptables -L -n
```

In this example, since we do not use the -t parameter, the system uses the default "filter" table. Three chains are included: INPUT, OUTPUT, and FORWARD. INPUT chains are accepted automatically, and all connections are accepted without being filtered.

```
# iptables -F
```

```
# iptables -X
```

```
# iptables -Z
```

Define Policy for Chain Rules

Usage:

```
# iptables [-t tables] [-P] [INPUT, OUTPUT, FORWARD, PREROUTING, OUTPUT, POSTROUTING]
[ACCEPT, DROP]
```

-P: Set the policy for the chain to the given target.

INPUT: For packets coming into the DA-685-LX.

OUTPUT: For locally-generated packets.

FORWARD: For packets routed out through the DA-685-LX.

PREROUTING: To alter packets as soon as they come in.

POSTROUTING: To alter packets as they are about to be sent out.

Examples:

```
#iptables -P INPUT DROP
#iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
#iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT
#iptables -t nat -P PREROUTING ACCEPT
#iptables -t nat -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
#iptables -t nat -P POSTROUTING ACCEPT
```

In this example, the policy accepts outgoing packets and denies incoming packets.

Append or Delete Rules

Usage:

```
# iptables [-t table] [-AI] [INPUT, OUTPUT, FORWARD] [-io interface] [-p tcp, udp, icmp, all] [-s
IP/network] [--sport ports] [-d IP/network] [--dport ports] -j [ACCEPT. DROP]
```

-A: Append one or more rules to the end of the selected chain.

-I: Insert one or more rules in the selected chain as the given rule number.

-i: Name of an interface via which a packet is going to be received.

-o: Name of an interface via which a packet is going to be sent.

-p: The protocol of the rule or of the packet to check.

-s: Source address (network name, host name, network IP address, or plain IP address).

--sport: Source port number.

-d: Destination address.

--dport: Destination port number.

-j: Jump target. Specifies the target of the rules; i.e., how to handle matched packets.

For example, ACCEPT the packet, DROP the packet, or LOG the packet.

Examples:

Example 1: Accept all packets from the lo interface.

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
```

Example 2: Accept TCP packets from 192.168.0.1.

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp -s 192.168.0.1 -j ACCEPT
```

Example 3: Accept TCP packets from Class C network 192.168.1.0/24.

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp -s 192.168.1.0/24 -j ACCEPT
```

Example 4: Drop TCP packets from 192.168.1.25.

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp -s 192.168.1.25 -j DROP
```

Example 5: Drop TCP packets addressed for port 21.

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 21 -j DROP
```

Example 6: Accept TCP packets from 192.168.0.24 to DA-685-LX's port 137, 138, 139

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp -s 192.168.0.24 --dport 137:139 -j ACCEPT
```

Example 7: Log TCP packets that visit DA-685-LX's port 25.

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 25 -j LOG
```

Example 8: Drop all packets from MAC address 01:02:03:04:05:06.

```
# iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p all -m mac --mac-source 01:02:03:04:05:06 -j DROP
```



ATTENTION

In Example 8, remember to issue the command `# modprobe ipt_mac` first to load the module `ipt_mac`.

NAT (Network Address Translation)

The NAT (Network Address Translation) protocol translates IP addresses used on one network into IP addresses used on a connecting network. One network is designated the inside network and the other is the outside network. Typically, the DA-685-LX connects several devices on a network and maps local inside network addresses to one or more global outside IP addresses, and un-maps the global IP addresses on incoming packets back into local IP addresses.



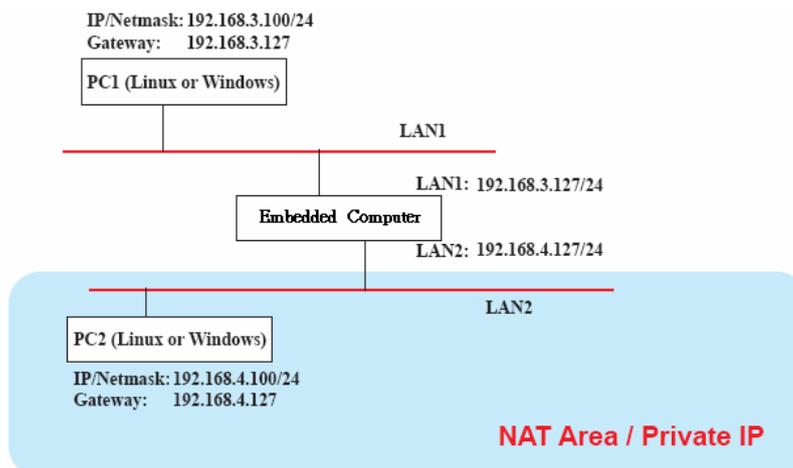
ATTENTION

Click on the following links for more information about NAT.

<http://www.netfilter.org/documentation/HOWTO//packet-filtering-HOWTO.html>

NAT Example

The IP address of all packets leaving LAN1 are changed to **192.168.3.127** (you will need to load the module `ipt_MASQUERADE`):



Enabling NAT at Bootup

In most real world situations, you will want to use a simple shell script to enable NAT when the DA-685-LX boots up. The following script is an example.

```
#!/bin/bash
# If you put this shell script in the /home/nat.sh
# Remember to chmod 744 /home/nat.sh
# Edit the rc.local file to make this shell startup automatically.
# vi /etc/rc.local
# Add a line in the end of rc.local /home/nat.sh

EXIF="eth0" #This is an external interface for setting up a valid IP address.
EXNET="192.168.4.0/24" #This is an internal network address.

# Step 1. Insert modules.

# Here 2> /dev/null means the standard error messages will be dump to null device.

modprobe ip_tables 2> /dev/null
modprobe ip_nat_ftp 2> /dev/null
modprobe ip_nat_irc 2> /dev/null
modprobe ip_conntrack 2> /dev/null
modprobe ip_conntrack_ftp 2> /dev/null
modprobe ip_conntrack_irc 2> /dev/null

# Step 2. Define variables, enable routing and erase default rules.

PATH=/bin:/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin
export PATH
echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
/sbin/iptables -F
/sbin/iptables -X
/sbin/iptables -Z
/sbin/iptables -F -t nat
/sbin/iptables -X -t nat
/sbin/iptables -Z -t nat
/sbin/iptables -P INPUT ACCEPT
/sbin/iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
/sbin/iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT
/sbin/iptables -t nat -P PREROUTING ACCEPT
/sbin/iptables -t nat -P POSTROUTING ACCEPT
/sbin/iptables -t nat -P OUTPUT ACCEPT

# Step 3. Enable IP masquerade.

#ehco 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward#modprobe ipt_MASQUERADE#iptables -t nat -A
POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

PPP (Point to Point Protocol)

PPP (Point to Point Protocol) is used to run IP (Internet Protocol) and other network protocols over a serial link. PPP can be used for direct serial connections (using a null-modem cable) over a Telnet link, and links established using a modem over a telephone line.

Modem/PPP access is almost identical to connecting directly to a network through the DA-685-LX Ethernet port. Since PPP is a peer-to-peer system, the DA-685-LX can also use PPP to link two networks (or a local network to the Internet) to create a Wide Area Network (WAN).

**ATTENTION**

Click on the following links for more information about PPP.

<http://tldp.org/HOWTO/PPP-HOWTO/index.html>

<http://axion.physics.ubc.ca/ppp-linux.html>

Connecting to a PPP Server over a Simple Dial-up Connection

The following command is used to connect to a PPP server by modem. Use this command for old ppp servers that prompt for a login name (replace "username" with the correct name) and password (replace "password" with the correct password). Note that "debug crtscts" and "defaultroute 192.1.1.17" are optional.

```
#pppd connect `chat -v "" ATDT5551212 CONNECT "" ogin: username word: password` /dev/ttyS0
115200 debug crtscts modem defaultroute 192.1.1.17
```

If the PPP server does not prompt for the username and password, the command should be entered as follows. Replace "username" with the correct username and replace "password" with the correct password.

```
#pppd connect `chat -v "" ATDT5551212 CONNECT "" user username password password`
/dev/ttyS0 115200 crtscts modem"
```

The pppd options are described below:

connect `chat etc...` This option gives the command to contact the PPP server. The **chat** program is used to dial a remote computer. The entire command is enclosed in single quotes because pppd expects a one-word argument for the **connect** option. The options for **chat** are given below:

-v verbose mode; log what we do to syslog

" " Double quotes—don't wait for a prompt, but instead do ... (Note that you must include a space after the second quotation mark)

ATDT5551212 Dial the modem, and then ...

CONNECT Wait for an answer.

" " Send a return (null text followed by the usual return)

ogin: username word: password
Log in with username and password.

Refer to the chat man page, chat.8, for more information about the **chat** utility.

/dev/ Specify the callout serial port.

115200 The baud rate.

debug Log status in syslog.

crtscts Use hardware flow control between computer and modem (at 115200 this is a must).

modem Indicates that this is a modem device; pppd will hang up the phone before and after making the call.

defaultroute Once the PPP link is established, make it the default route; if you have a PPP link to the Internet, this is probably what you want.

192.1.1.17 This is a degenerate case of a general option of the form x.x.x.x:y.y.y.y. Here x.x.x.x is the local IP address and y.y.y.y is the IP address of the remote end of the PPP connection. If this option is not specified, or if just one side is specified, then x.x.x.x defaults to the IP address associated with the local machine's hostname (located in **/etc/hosts**), and y.y.y.y is determined by the remote machine.

Connecting to a PPP Server over a Hard-wired Link

If a username and password are not required, use the following command (note that **noipdefault** is optional):

```
#pppd connect `chat -v` " " " " ' noipdefault /dev/tty 19200 crtscts
```

If a username and password is required, use the following command (note that **noipdefault** is optional, and root is both the username and password):

```
#pppd connect `chat -v` " " " " ' user root password root noipdefault /dev/ttyS0 19200 crtscts
```

Checking the Connection

Once you have set up a PPP connection, there are some steps you can take to test the connection. First, type:

```
#!/sbin/ifconfig
```

Depending on your distribution, the command might be located elsewhere. After executing the command, you should be able to see all of the network interfaces that are UP.

ppp0 should be one of them, and you should recognize the first IP address as your own and the **P-t-P address** (point-to-point address, the address of your server). The output is similar to the following:

```
lo          Link encap Local Loopback
            inet addr 127.0.0.1  Bcast 127.255.255.255 Mask 255.0.0.0
            UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU 2000  Metric 1
            RX packets 0 errors 0 dropped 0 overrun 0

ppp0 Link encap Point-to-Point Protocol
            inet addr 192.76.32.3  P-t-P 129.67.1.165 Mask 255.255.255.0
            UP POINTOPOINT RUNNING  MTU 1500  Metric 1
            RX packets 33 errors 0 dropped 0 overrun 0
            TX packets 42 errors 0 dropped 0 overrun 0
```

Now, type:

```
#!/ping z.z.z.z
```

where z.z.z.z is the address of your name server. The output is similar to the following:

```
MOXA:~# ping 129.67.1.165
PING 129.67.1.165 (129.67.1.165): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 129.67.1.165: icmp_seq=0 ttl=225 time=268 ms
64 bytes from 129.67.1.165: icmp_seq=1 ttl=225 time=247 ms
64 bytes from 129.67.1.165: icmp_seq=2 ttl=225 time=266 ms
^C
--- 129.67.1.165 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 247/260/268 ms
```

Try typing:

```
#!/netstat -nr
```

This should show three routes similar to the following:

```

Kernel routing table
Destination  GatewayGenmask          Flags    Metric  Ref  Use
iface
129.67.1.165 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255  UH      0      0    6
ppp0
127.0.0.0    0.0.0.0255.0.0.0      U       0      0    0  lo
0.0.0.0     129.67.1.165  0.0.0.0  UG     0      0    0 6298
ppp0

```

If your output looks similar but does not have the "destination 0.0.0.0" line (which refers to the default route used for connections), you may have run `pppd` without the **defaultroute** option. At this point, you can try using Telnet, ftp, or finger, bearing in mind that you will have to use numeric IP addresses unless you have configured `/etc/resolv.conf` correctly.

Setting up a Machine for Incoming PPP Connections

Method 1: pppd dial-in with pppd commands

This first example applies to using a modem, and requiring authorization with a username and password.

```
#pppd /dev/ttyS0 115200 crtscts modem 192.168.16.1:192.168.16.2 login auth
```

You should also add the following line to the file `/etc/ppp/pap-secrets`:

```
* * "" *
```

The first star (*) lets everyone login. The second star (*) lets every host connect. The pair of double quotation marks ("") indicates that the file `/etc/passwd` can be used to check the password. The last star (*) is to let any IP connect.

The following example does not check the username and password:

```
# pppd/dev/ttyS0 115200 crtscts modem 192.168.16.1:192.168.16.2
```

Method 2: pppd dial-in with pppd script

Configure a dial-in script `/etc/ppp/peer/dialin`

```

# You usually need this if there is no PAP authentication
noauth
#auth
#login

# The chat script (be sure to edit that file, too!)
init "/usr/sbin/chat -v -f /etc/ppp/ppp-ttyM0.chat"

# Set up routing to go through this PPP link
defaultroute

# Default modem (you better replace this with /dev/ttySx!)
/dev/ttyM0

# Speed
115200

# Keep modem up even if connection fails
persist
crtscts
modem

```

Configure the chat script `/etc/ppp/ppp-ttyM0.chat`

```
SAY      'Auto Answer ON\n'
''       ATSO=1
```

Start the **pppd** dial-in service.

```
# pppd call dialin
```



ATTENTION

If you hope to have auto dial-in service, you can respawn the dial-in service in `/etc/inittab`.

```
MOXA:~# mount -o remount,rw /dev/hda1 /
MOXA:~# echo "p0:2345:respawn:pppd call dialin" >> /etc/inittab
MOXA:~# umount /
```

PPPoE

The following procedure is for setting up PPPoE:

1. Connect the DA-685-LX's LAN port to an ADSL modem with a cross-over cable, HUB, or switch.
2. Log in to the DA-685-LX's as the root user.
3. Edit the file `/etc/ppp/chap-secrets` and add the following:

```
"username@hinet.net" * "password" *
```

```
# Secrets for authentication using CHAP
# client      server secret                IP addresses

# PPPoE example, if you want to use it, you need to unmark it and modify it
"username@hinet.net" * "password" *
```

username@hinet.net is the username obtained from the ISP to log in to the ISP account. **password** is the corresponding password for the account.

4. Edit the file `/etc/ppp/pap-secrets` and add the following:

```
"username@hinet.net" * "password" *
```

```
# ATTENTION: The definitions here can allow users to login without a
# password if you don't use the login option of pppd! The mgetty Debian
# package already provides this option; make sure you don't change that.

# INBOUND connections

# Every regular user can use PPP and has to use passwords from /etc/passwd
*      hostname      "*"      *
"username@hinet.net" *      "password"      *

# UserIDs that cannot use PPP at all. Check your /etc/passwd and add any
# other accounts that should not be able to use pppd!
guest  hostname      "*"      -
master hostname      "*"      -
root   hostname      "*"      -
support hostname     "*"      -
stats  hostname      "*"      -

# OUTBOUND connections
```

username@hinet.net is the username obtained from the ISP to log in to the ISP account. **password** is the corresponding password for the account.

5. Edit the file `/etc/ppp/options` and add the following line:

```
plugin rp-pppoe
```

```
# received. Note: it is not advisable to use this option with the persist
# option without the demand option. If the active-filter option is given,
# data packets which are rejected by the specified activity filter also
# count as the link being idle.
#idle <n>

# Specifies how many seconds to wait before re-initiating the link after
# it terminates. This option only has any effect if the persist or demand
# option is used. The holdoff period is not applied if the link was
# terminated because it was idle.
#holdoff <n>

# Wait for up n milliseconds after the connect script finishes for a valid
# PPP packet from the peer. At the end of this time, or when a valid PPP
# packet is received from the peer, pppd will commence negotiation by
# sending its first LCP packet. The default value is 1000 (1 second).
# This wait period only applies if the connect or pty option is used.
#connect-delay <n>

# Load the pppoe plugin
plugin rp-pppoe.so

# ---<End of File>---
```

6. If you use LAN1 to connect to the ADSL modem, add file `/etc/ppp/options.eth0`. If you use LAN2 to connect to the ADSL modem, then add `/etc/ppp/options.eth1`, etc.

```
name username@hinet.net
mtu 1492
mru 1492
defaultroute
noipdefault
~
~
```

Type your username (the one you set in the `/etc/ppp/pap-secrets` and `/etc/ppp/chap-secrets` files) after the **name** option. You may add other options as desired.

7. Set up DNS.

If you are using DNS servers supplied by your ISP, edit the file `/etc/resolv.conf` by adding the following lines of code:

```
nameserver ip_addr_of_first_dns_server
nameserver ip_addr_of_second_dns_server
```

For example:

```
nameserver 168.95.1.1
nameserver 139.175.10.20
```

```
MOXA:/etc# cat resolv.conf
#
# resolv.conf This file is the resolver configuration file
# See resolver(5).
#
nameserver 168.95.1.1
nameserver 139.175.10.20
```

8. Use the following command to create a **pppoe** connection:

```
#pppd eth0
```

The ADSL modem is connected to the **LAN1** port, which is named **eth0**. If the ADSL modem is connected to **LAN2**, use **eth1**, etc.

9. Type `#ifconfig ppp0` to check if the connection is OK. If the connection is OK, you should see the IP address of ppp0. Use `#ping` to test the IP address.

```
ppp0 Link encap Point-to-Point Protocol
      inet addr 192.76.32.3  P-t-P 129.67.1.165 Mask 255.255.255.0
      UP POINTOPOINT RUNNING  MTU 1500  Metric 1
      RX packets 33 errors 0 dropped 0 overrun 0
      TX packets 42 errors 0 dropped 0 overrun 0
```

10. If you want to disconnect it, use the kill command to kill the **pppd** process.

NFS (Network File System) Client

The Network File System (NFS) is used to mount a disk partition on a remote machine (as if it were on a local hard drive), allowing fast, seamless sharing of files across a network. NFS allows users to develop applications for the DA-685-LX without worrying about the amount of disk space that will be available. The DA-685-LX supports only NFS client protocol.



ATTENTION

Click on the following links for more information about NFS.

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1213.txt>

<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc1317.html>

The following procedures illustrate how to mount a remote NFS Server.

1. Scan the NFS Server's shared directory.

```
#showmount -e HOST
```

```
showmount:      Show the mount information of an NFS Server
```

```
-e:             Show the NFS Server's export list.
```

```
HOST:          IP address or DNS address
```

2. Establish a mount point on the NFS Client site.

```
#mkdir -p /home/nfs/public
```

3. Mount the remote directory to a local directory.

```
# mount -t nfs -o nolock 192.168.3.100:/home/public /home/nfs/public
```

This is where 192.168.3.100 is the example IP address of the NFS server.

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)

The DA-685-LX comes with the SNMP V1 (Simple Network Management Protocol) agent software pre-installed. It supports **RFC 1213 MIB-II**. The following example shows an SNMP agent responding to a query from the SNMP browser on the host site:

```
***** SNMP QUERY STARTED *****
[root@jaredRH90 root]# snmpwalk -v 1 -c public 192.168.30.128|more
RFC1213-MIB::sysDescr.0 = STRING: "Linux Moxa 2.6.32 683#1 SMP Sat Dec 11 18:12:58
UTC 2010 i686"
RFC1213-MIB::sysObjectID.0 = OID: RFC1155-SMI::enterprises.8691.12.2420
DISMAN-EVENT-MIB::sysUpTimeInstance = Timeticks: (126176) 0:21:01.76
RFC1213-MIB::sysContact.0 = STRING: "\"Jared\""
RFC1213-MIB::sysName.0 = STRING: "Moxa"
RFC1213-MIB::sysLocation.0 = STRING: "\"Fl.8 No.6, Alley 6, Lane 235, Pao-Chiao
Rd., Shing Tien City, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.\""
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORLastChange.0 = Timeticks: (4) 0:00:00.04
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.1 = OID: SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB::snmpFrameworkMIBCompliance
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.2 = OID: SNMP-MPD-MIB::snmpMPDCompliance
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.3 = OID: SNMP-USER-BASED-SM-MIB::usmMIBCompliance
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.4 = OID: SNMPv2-MIB::snmpMIB
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.5 = OID: TCP-MIB::tcpMIB
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.6 = OID: RFC1213-MIB::ip
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.7 = OID: UDP-MIB::udpMIB
SNMPv2-MIB::sysORID.8 = OID: SNMP-VIEW-BASED-ACM-MIB::vacmBasicGroup
...
```

**ATTENTION**

Click on the following links for more information about RFC1317 RS-232 like group and RFC 1213 MIB-II.

<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc1317.html>

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1213.txt>

OpenVPN

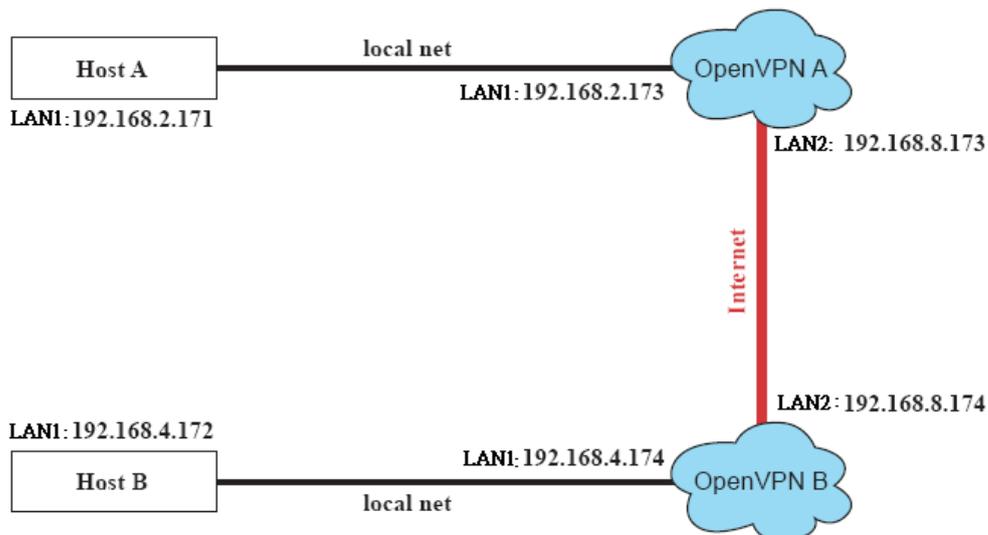
OpenVPN provides two types of tunnels for users to implement VPNs: **Routed IP Tunnels** and **Bridged Ethernet Tunnels**.

An Ethernet bridge is used to connect different Ethernet networks together. The Ethernets are bundled into one bigger, "logical" Ethernet. Each Ethernet corresponds to one physical interface (or port) that is connected to the bridge.

On each OpenVPN machine, you should carry out configurations in the `/etc/openvpn` directory, where script files and key files reside. Once established, all operations will be performed in that directory.

Ethernet Bridging for Private Networks on Different Subnets

1. Set up four machines, as shown in the following diagram.



Host A represents the machine that belongs to OpenVPN A, and Host B represents the machine that belongs to OpenVPN B. The two remote subnets are configured for a different range of IP addresses. When this configuration is moved to a public network, the external interfaces of the OpenVPN machines should be configured for static IPs, or connected to another device (such as a firewall or DSL box) first.

2. Generate a preset shared key by typing the command:

```
# openvpn --genkey --secret secrouter.key
```
3. Copy the file that is generated to the OpenVPN machine:

```
# scp /etc/openvpn/secrouter.key 192.168.8.174:/etc/openvpn
```

**ATTENTION**

A preshared key is located at `/etc/openvpn/secrouter.key`. You can use it for testing purposes. We suggest creating a new key for non-testing purpose.

4. On machine OpenVPN A, modify the remote address in the configuration file **/etc/openvpn/tap0-br.conf**.

```
# point to the peer
remote 192.168.8.174
dev tap0
port 1194
secret /etc/openvpn/secrouter.key
cipher DES-EDE3-CBC
auth MD5
tun-mtu 1500
tun-mtu-extra 64
ping 40
```

5. Next, modify the routing table in the **/etc/openvpn/tap0-br.sh** script file.

```
#-----Start-----
#!/bin/sh
# value after "-net" is the subnet behind the remote peer
route add -net 192.168.4.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 dev br0
#-----end-----
```

And then configure the bridge interface in **/etc/openvpn/bridge**.

```
#!/bin/bash
# Create global variables
# Define Bridge Interface
br="br0"
# Define list of TAP interfaces to be bridged,
# for example tap="tap0 tap1 tap2".
tap="tap0"
# Define physical ethernet interface to be bridged
# with TAP interface(s) above.
eth="eth1"
eth_ip="192.168.8.173"
eth_netmask="255.255.255.0"
eth_broadcast="192.168.8.255"
#gw="192.168.8.174"
...
```

Start the bridge script file to configure the bridge interface.

/etc/openvpn/bridge restart

6. On machine OpenVPN B, modify the remote address in configuration file **/etc/openvpn/tap0-br.conf**.

```
# point to the peer
remote 192.168.8.173
dev tap0
secret /etc/openvpn/secrouter.key
cipher DES-EDE3-CBC
auth MD5
tun-mtu 1500
tun-mtu-extra 64
ping 40
up /etc/openvpn/tap0-br.sh
```

7. Next modify the routing table in `/etc/openvpn/tap0-br.sh` script file.

```
#-----Start-----
#!/bin/sh
# value after "-net" is the subnet behind the remote peer
route add -net 192.168.2.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 dev br0
#----- end -----
```

And then configure the bridge interface in `/etc/openvpn/bridge`.

```
#!/bin/bash
# Create global variables
# Define Bridge Interface
br="br0"
# Define list of TAP interfaces to be bridged,
# for example tap="tap0 tap1 tap2".
tap="tap0"
# Define physical ethernet interface to be bridged
# with TAP interface(s) above.
eth="eth1"
eth_ip="192.168.8.174"
eth_netmask="255.255.255.0"
eth_broadcast="192.168.8.255"
# -----
```

Start the bridge script file to configure the bridge interface.

/etc/openvpn/bridge restart



ATTENTION

Select cipher and authentication algorithms by specifying cipher and auth. To see which algorithms are available, type:

```
# openvpn --show-ciphers
# openvpn --show-auths
```

8. Start both OpenVPN peers on machine OpenVPN A and OpenVPN B.

openvpn --config /etc/openvpn/tap0-br.conf&

If you see the line **Peer Connection Initiated with 192.168.8.173:5000** on each machine, the connection between OpenVPN machines has been established successfully on UDP port 5000.



ATTENTION

You can create link symbols to start the OpenVPN service at boot time:

```
# ln -sf /etc/init.d/openvpn /etc/rc2.d/S16openvpn
```

To stop the service, you should create these links:

```
# ln -sf /etc/init.d/openvpn /etc/rc0.d/K80openvpn
# ln -sf /etc/init.d/openvpn /etc/rc6.d/K80openvpn
```

9. On each OpenVPN machine, check the routing table by typing the command **# route**

Destination	Gateway	Genmsk	Flags	Metric	Ref Use	Iface
192.168.5.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	eth2
192.168.4.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	br0
192.168.3.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	eth0
192.168.30.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	eth3
192.168.8.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	br0

Interface **eth1** and device **tap0** both connect to the bridging interface, and the virtual device **tun** sits on top of **tap0**. This ensures that all traffic coming to this bridge from internal networks connected to interface eth1 write to the TAP/TUN device that the OpenVPN program monitors. Once the OpenVPN program detects traffic on the virtual device, it sends the traffic to its peer.

10. To create an indirect connection to Host B from Host A, you need to add the following routing item:

```
# route add -net 192.168.4.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 dev eth0
```

To create an indirect connection to Host A from Host B, you need to add the following routing item:

```
# route add -net 192.168.2.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 dev eth0
```

Now ping Host B from Host A by typing:

```
# ping 192.168.4.174
```

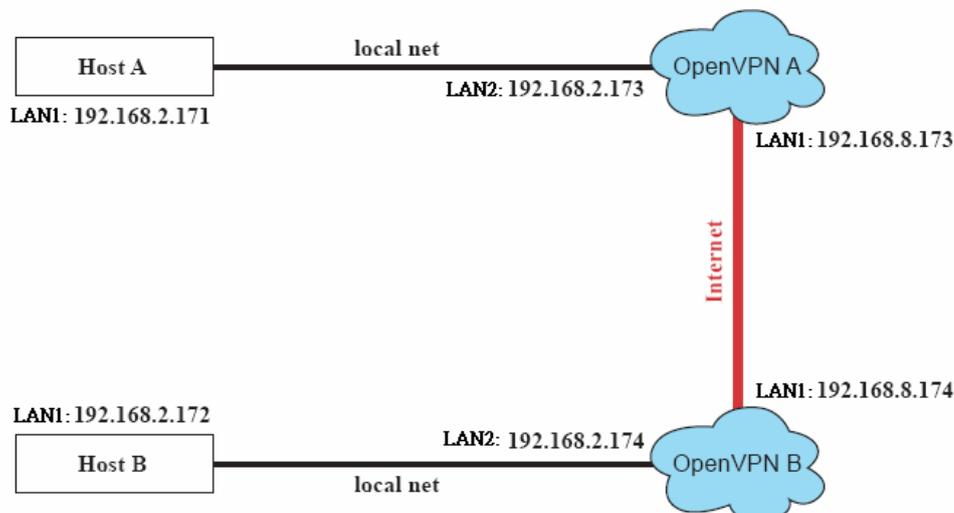
A successful ping indicates that you have created a VPN system that only allows authorized users from one internal network to access users at the remote site. For this system, all data is transmitted by UDP packets on port 5000 between OpenVPN peers.

11. To shut down OpenVPN programs, type the command:

```
# killall -TERM openvpn
```

Ethernet Bridging for Private Networks on the Same Subnet

1. Set up four machines, as shown in the following diagram.

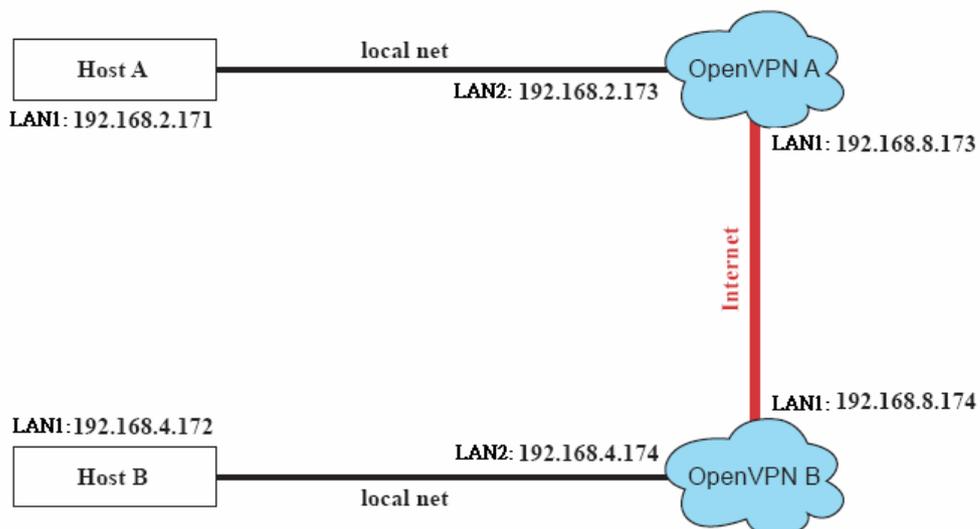


- The configuration procedure is almost the same as for the previous example. The only difference is that you will need to comment out the parameter `up` in `/etc/openvpn/tap0-br.conf` of OpenVPN A and `/etc/openvpn/tap0-br.conf` of OpenVPN B.

```
# point to the peer
remote 192.168.8.174
dev tap0
secret /etc/openvpn/secrouter.key
cipher DES-EDE3-CBC
auth MD5
tun-mtu 1500
tun-mtu-extra 64
ping 40
#up /etc/openvpn/tap0-br.sh
```

Routed IP

- Set up four machines, as shown in the following diagram.



- On machine OpenVPN A, modify the remote address in configuration file `/etc/openvpn/tun.conf`.

```
# point to the peer
remote 192.168.8.174
dev tun
secret /etc/openvpn/secrouter.key
cipher DES-EDE3-CBC
auth MD5
tun-mtu 1500
tun-mtu-extra 64
ping 40
ifconfig 192.168.2.173 192.168.4.174
```

- Next, modify the routing table in script file `/etc/openvpn/tun.sh`.

```
#-----Start-----
#!/bin/sh
# value after "-net" is the subnet behind the remote peer
route add -net 192.168.2.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw $5
..
```

4. On machine OpenVPN B, modify the remote address in configuration file `/etc/openvpn/tun.conf`.

```
# point to the peer
remote 192.168.8.173
dev tun
secret /etc/openvpn/secrouter.key
cipher DES-EDE3-CBC
auth MD5
tun-mtu 1500
tun-mtu-extra 64
ping 40
ifconfig 192.168.4.174 192.168.2.173
```

- And then modify the routing table in script file `/etc/openvpn/tun.sh`.

```
#-----Start-----
#!/bin/sh
# value after "-net" is the subnet behind the remote peer
route add -net 192.168.2.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw $5
#
```

The first argument of parameter **ifconfig** is the local internal interface and the second argument is the internal interface at the remote peer.

\$5 is the argument that the OpenVPN program passes to the script file. Its value is the second argument of **ifconfig** in the configuration file.

5. Check the routing table after you run the OpenVPN programs, by typing the command **# route**.

Destination	Gateway	Genmsk	Flags	Metric	Ref
Use Iface					
192.168.4.174 *		255.255.255.255	UH	0	0
tun0					
192.168.4.0	192.168.4.174	255.255.255.0	UG	0	0 tun0
192.168.2.0	*	255.255.255.0	U	0	0
eth1					
192.168.8.0	*	255.255.255.0	U	0	0
eth0					

4

Programmer Guide

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **RTC (Real Time Clock)**
- ❑ **UART**
- ❑ **WDT (Watch Dog Timer)**
- ❑ **Programmable LEDs**

RTC (Real Time Clock)

The device node is located at `/dev/rtc`. The DA-685-LX supports standard Linux simple RTC control. You must include `<linux/rtc.h>`.

1. Function: RTC_RD_TIME

```
int ioctl(fd, RTC_RD_TIME, struct rtc_time *time);
```

Description: read time information from RTC. It will return the value on argument 3.

2. Function: RTC_SET_TIME

```
int ioctl(fd, RTC_SET_TIME, struct rtc_time *time);
```

Description: set RTC time. Argument 3 will be passed to RTC.

UART

The normal tty device node is `/dev/ttyS0` and `/dev/ttyS1`.

The DA-685-LX supports standard Linux termios control with RS-232 serial ports.

WDT (Watch Dog Timer)

Introduction

The WDT is a watchdog function. You may enable it or disable it. When the WDT function is enabled and does not receive the acknowledgement for which it is configured, the system will reboot. Acknowledgement times may be set for any application, and for any time from 50 milliseconds to 60 seconds.

How the WDT works

You will need to write your own application to enable the WDT. Refer to the following APIs for help writing the application.

The WDT API

Function	int swtd_open(void)
Description	Open the file handle to control the software watchdog.
Input	None
Output	None
Return	On success, return a file handle. Otherwise, return < 0 value.

Function	int swtd_enable(int fd, unsigned long time)
Description	Enable software watchdog. And you must do <code>swtd_ack()</code> after this procedure
Input	<fd> the file handle, from the <code>swtd_open()</code> return value <time> The time you wish to ack software watchdog periodically. Note: You must ack the software watchdog before timeout. Otherwise, the system will reboot automatically. The minimal time is 50 msec, the maximum time is 60 seconds. The time unit is msec.
Output	None
Return	On success, 0 is returned. Otherwise, an error number is return

Function	int swtd_disable(int fd)
Description	Disable the application to ack software watchdog. And the kernel will ack it automatically.
Input	<fd> the file handle from swtd_open() return value.
Output	None
Return	On success, 0 is returned. Otherwise, an error number is return

Function	int swtd_get(int fd, int *mode, unsigned long *time)
Description	Get current setting values.
Input	<fd> the file handle from swtd_open() return value. <*mode> return the status 1(enable) or 0(disable) of userspace watchdog <*time> return the current time period.
Output	None
Return	On success, 0 is returned. Otherwise, an error number is return

Function	int swtd_ack(int fd)
Description	Acknowledge software watchdog. When software watchdog is enabled, application should execute swtd_ack() periodically within user predefined time.
Input	<fd> the file handle from swtd_open() return value.
Output	None
Return	On success, 0 is returned. Otherwise, an error number is return

Function	int swtd_close(int fd)
Description	Close the file handle.
Input	<fd> the file handle from swtd_open() return value.
Output	None
Return	On success, 0 is returned. Otherwise, an error number is return



ATTENTION

When you SIGKILL or SIGTERM the application ("kill -9" or "kill -15") or use the keyboard to terminate from the shell (i.e., SIGINT via ctrl+c) then the kernel will activate an auto-ack mode to signal the software watchdog.

If the software watchdog is activated and your application does not successfully ack then your application likely has a logical error or has dumped core. In this situation, the kernel can not activate the auto-ack signaling mode. This can cause a serious problem, causing your system to reboot again and again.

Examples

The example file watchdog.c and Makefile are put at \example\swatchdog\ in CD

Programmable LEDs

The DA-685 provides 8 user-programmable LED indicators on its front panel. The following section explains how to configure these LEDs.

1. The kernel module that controls the programmable LEDs is named **moxa_pled.ko**. Use the **lsmod** command to verify the module is loaded; do not include the module's file suffix (*.ko) in the search. The computer should return the output below:

```
MOXA: ~# lsmod | grep moxa_pled
moxa_pled          2464  0
```

If the **moxa_pled.ko** module has not been loaded, use the **modprobe** command to load it, and then use the **lsmod** command once again to verify the module has correctly loaded, as below:

```
MOXA: ~# modprobe moxa_pled
MOXA: ~# lsmod | grep moxa_pled
moxa_pled          2464  0
```

2. The 8 LEDs each are each mapped in a one-to-one correspondence to an 8 bit argument, with the leftmost LED corresponding to the leftmost ("first") bit and the rightmost bit corresponding to the rightmost LED. A 1 indicates that an LED should be activated, while a 0 indicates an LED should go dark.

To activate an LED, simply echo an eight bit argument into /dev/pled, as below:

```
MOXA: ~# echo 10000001 > /dev/pled
```

i

In the above example, the first and the last LEDs will light up.

System Recovery

The DA-685-LX ready-to-run embedded computers are an embedded Linux platform. This chapter describes the recovery process in the event of system instability.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Recovery Environment**
- ❑ **Recovery Procedure**
- ❑ **Saving the System to the USB Drive**

Recovery Environment

The environment includes a DA-685-LX embedded computer and a bootable USB disk with the recovery programs and system image file.

Hardware

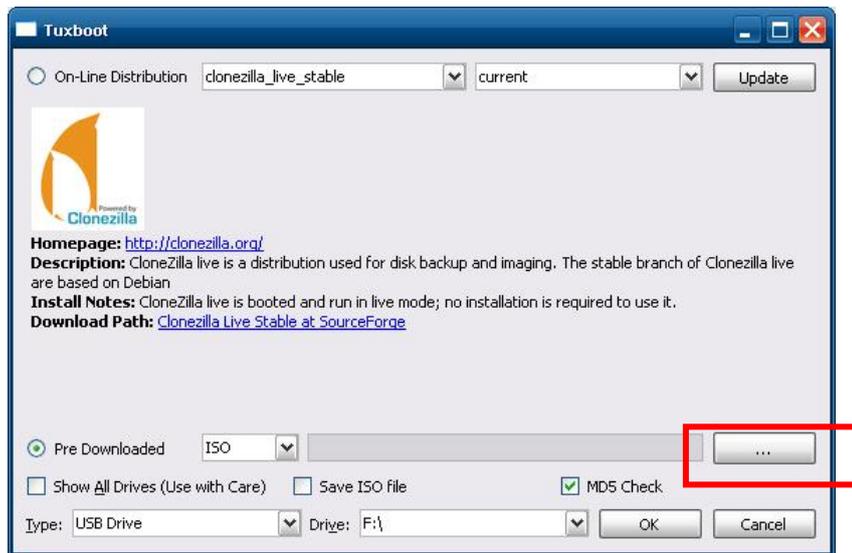
The hardware used includes a PC, a DA-685-LX computer and a USB disk with the recovery programs. **(Note: The USB disk should be at least 2GB.)**



Recovery Procedure

Step 1: Prepare your USB drive

1. Execute **tuxboot-windows-23.exe** from the `\recovery\DA-685-LX\CloneZilla` folder on the Software CD, select **Pre Download**, and then click "..."



2. Select the ISO file in the same directory.



3. Select **USB Drive** type, select a **Drive**, and then click **OK** to continue.



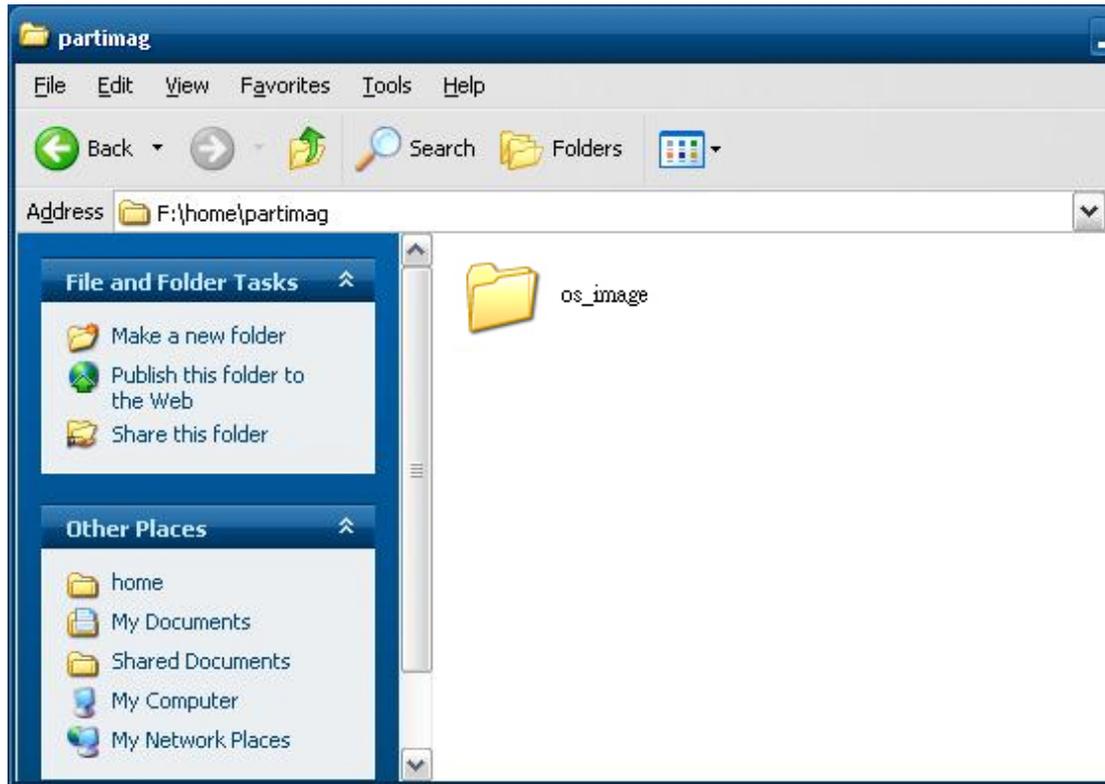
4. The boot files will be copied to your USB drive.



5. When finished, click **Exit** to stop the program.



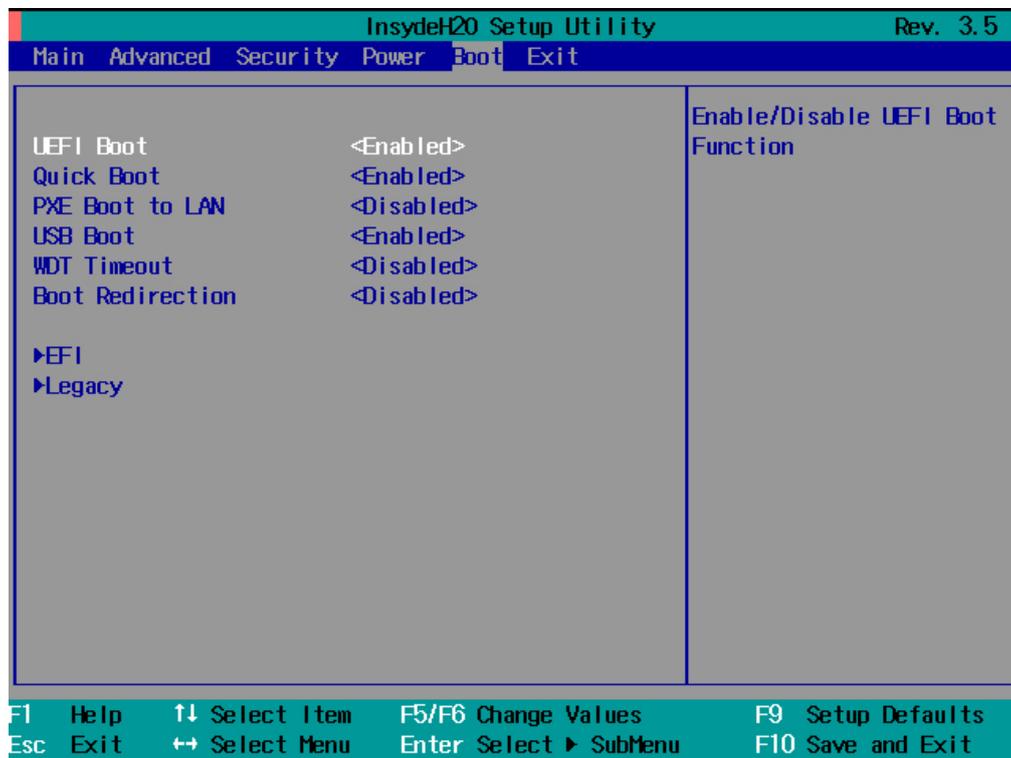
6. Manually copy the **os_image** directory from the **\recovery\DA-685-LX\CloneZilla** folder on the Software CD to **\home\partimag** on the USB drive.



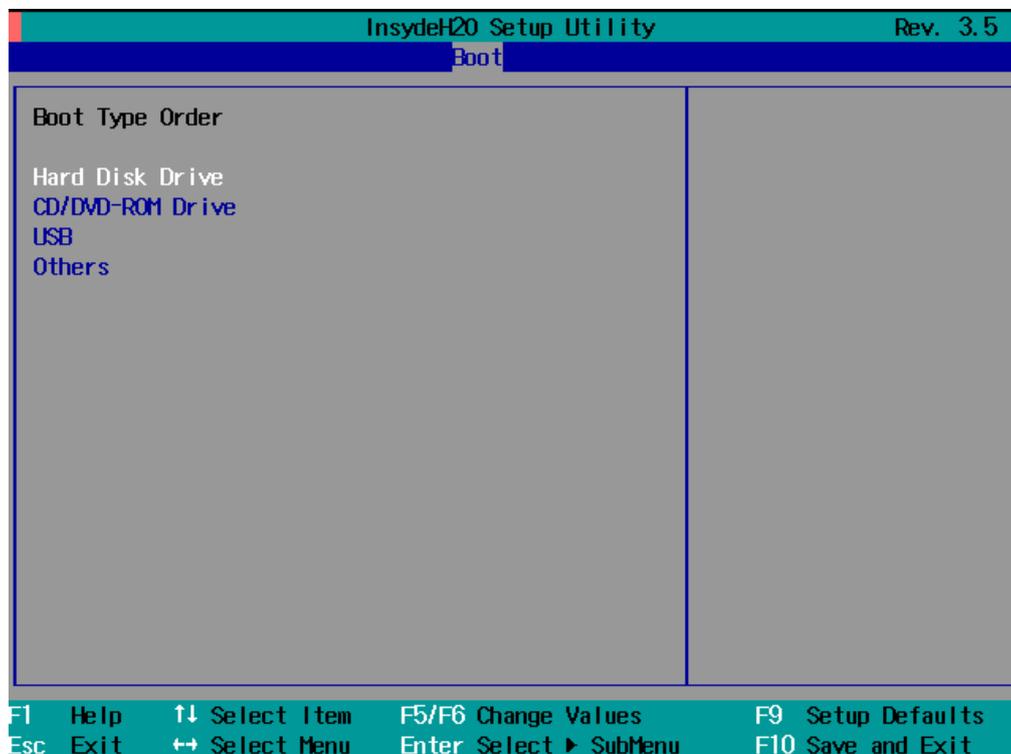
Step 2: Change the BIOS Settings

You will need to change the BIOS settings to boot from the USB disk.

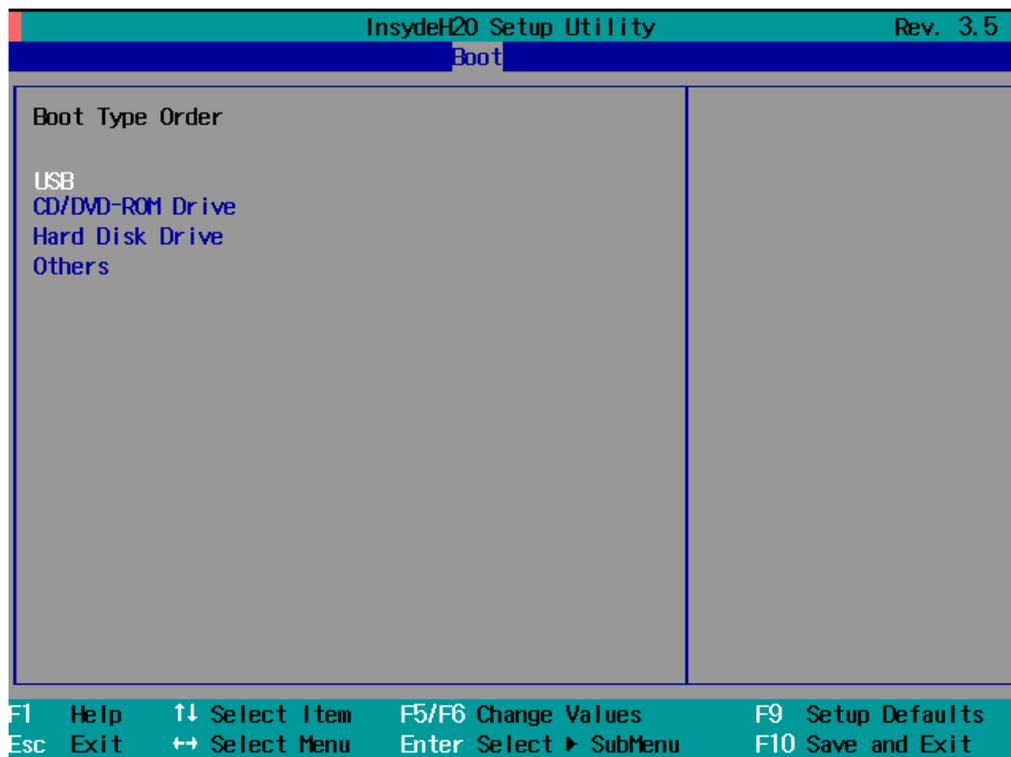
1. Insert the USB disk.
2. Power on and press **F2** to enter the bios setup menu.
3. Select **Boot** → **Legacy** and then press **Enter**.



4. From the setup menu, use “↑” or “↓” to select the Boot Type Order



5. Press “+” to move the selection up to the first priority, and press **Esc** to exit the setup menu.
6. Make sure the first boot device is **USB**. If not, press **Enter** to change it.

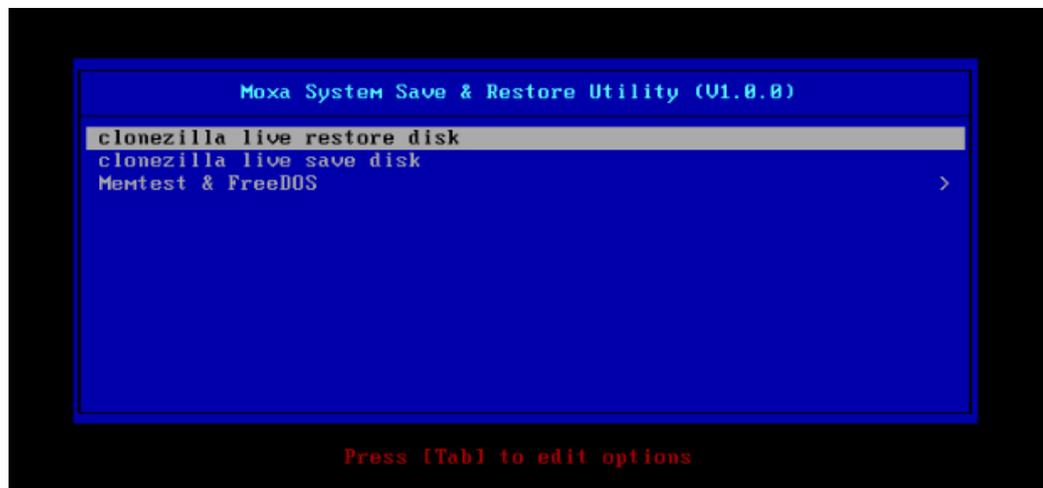


7. Select **Exit** → **Exit Saving Changes** and then press **Enter**.
8. Choose **Yes** to save to the CMOS and then exit.

Step 3: Restore the system from USB drive

Connect the USB disk to any of the DA-685-LX's USB ports and then reboot the computer. The system will boot from the USB disk and the Pre-installation Environment and the recovery utility will appear.

1. Select **clonezilla live restore disk**.



2. Wait for the USB drive boot process to finish.

```

[ 5.153522] sd 0:0:0:0: [sda] Attached SCSI disk
[ 5.163726] sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Attached SCSI disk
[ 5.287941] sd 0:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg0 type 0
[ 5.310750] sd 0:0:1:0: Attached scsi generic sg1 type 0
[ 5.334915] sr 1:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg2 type 5
Begin: Loading essential drivers ... [ 5.690577] Atheros(R) L2 Ethernet Driver - version 2.2.3
[ 5.692430] Copyright (c) 2007 Atheros Corporation.
[ 5.776770] Broadcom NetXtreme II 5771x 10Gigabit Ethernet Driver bnx2x 1.62.00-6 (2011/01/30)
[ 5.914014] Btrfs loaded
[ 5.955475] device-mapper: uevent: version 1.0.3
[ 5.961407] device-mapper: ioctl: 4.19.1-ioctl (2011-01-07) initialised: dm-devel@redhat.com
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... [ 6.178946] Uniform Multi-Platform E-IDE driver
[ 6.186189] ide_generic: please use "probe_mask=0x3f" module parameter for probing all legacy ISA
IDE ports
[ 6.913744] FAT: utf8 is not a recommended IO charset for FAT filesystems, filesystem will be cas
e sensitive!
[ 7.047997] aufs: module is from the staging directory, the quality is unknown, you have been war
ned.
[ 7.072516] aufs 2.1-standalone.tree-38-rcN-20110228
Begin: Running /scripts/live-premount ... done.
[ 7.213433] loop: module loaded
[ 7.509770] squashfs: version 4.0 (2009/01/31) Phillip Lougher
Begin: Running /scripts/live-realpremount ... done.
Begin: Mounting "/live/image/live/filesystem.squashfs" on "/" via "/dev/loop0" .
.. done.
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/live-bottom
... Begin: Configuring fstab ... done.
Begin: Preconfiguring networking ... done.
Begin: Loading preseed file ... done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-bottom ... done.
INIT: version 2.88 booting
Using makefile-style concurrent boot in runlevel S.
live-config: hostname user-setup sudo locales tzdata keyboard-configuration sysvinit sysv-rc initram
fs-tools util-linux login openssh-server_

```

3. Enter **y** to continue the restore process.

```

The jobs in /etc/ocs/ocs-live.d/ are finished. Start "ocs-live-restore" now.
Setting the TERM as linux
*****
Clonezilla image dir: /home/partimag
*****
Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
  No volume groups found
  No volume groups found
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
*****
Activating the partition info in /proc... done!
*****
The following step is to restore an image to the hard disk/partition(s) on this machine: "/home/part
imag/xpe_savedisk" -> "sda sda1"
WARNING!!! WARNING!!! WARNING!!!
WARNING! THE EXISTING DATA IN THIS HARDDISK/PARTITION(S) WILL BE OVERWRITTEN! ALL EXISTING DATA WILL
BE LOST:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2.1GB_VBOX_HARDDISK_ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
Are you sure you want to continue? ?
[y/n] y

```

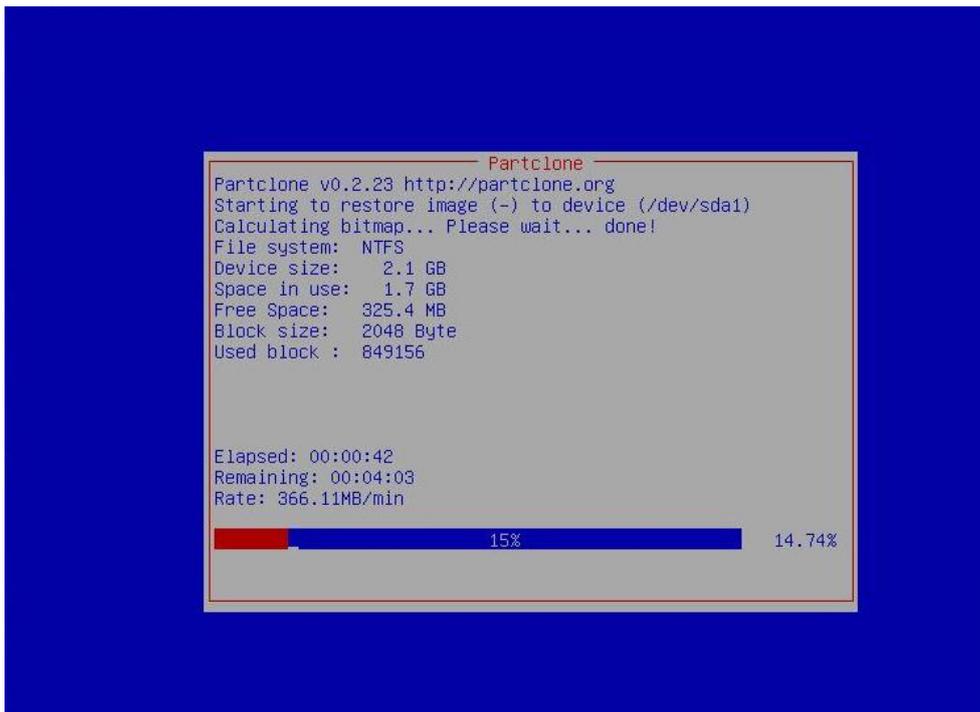
4. Enter **y** to confirm again.

```

The jobs in /etc/ocs/ocs-live.d/ are finished. Start "ocs-live-restore" now.
Setting the TERM as linux
*****
Clonezilla image dir: /home/partimag
*****
Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
  No volume groups found
  No volume groups found
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
*****
Activating the partition info in /proc... done!
*****
The following step is to restore an image to the hard disk/partition(s) on this machine: "/home/part
imag/xpe_savedisk" -> "sda sda1"
WARNING!!! WARNING!!! WARNING!!!
WARNING! THE EXISTING DATA IN THIS HARDDISK/PARTITION(S) WILL BE OVERWRITTEN! ALL EXISTING DATA WILL
BE LOST:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2.1GB_VBOX_HARDDISK__ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
Are you sure you want to continue? ?
[y/n] y
OK, let's do it!!
This program is not started by clonezilla server.
The following step is to restore an image to the hard disk/partition(s) on this machine: "/home/part
imag/xpe_savedisk" -> "sda (sda1)"
WARNING!!! WARNING!!! WARNING!!!
WARNING! THE EXISTING DATA IN THIS HARDDISK/PARTITION(S) WILL BE OVERWRITTEN! ALL EXISTING DATA WILL
BE LOST:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2.1GB_VBOX_HARDDISK__ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
Let me ask you again, Are you sure you want to continue? ?
[y/n] _

```

5. Wait for the process to finish.



6. Select **(0) Poweroff** to power off the computer.

```
Restoring the first 446 bytes of MBR data, i.e. executable code area, for sda... done!
*****
Now resize the partition for sda1
ntfsresize -f /dev/sda1
ntfsresize v2.0.0 (libntfs 10:0:0)
Device name      : /dev/sda1
NTFS volume version: 3.1
Cluster size    : 2048 bytes
Current volume size: 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Current device size: 2064513024 bytes (2065 MB)
New volume size  : 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Nothing to do: NTFS volume size is already OK.
*****
The grub directory is NOT found. Maybe it does not exist (so other boot manager exists) or the file
system is not supported in the kernel. Skip running grub-install.
*****
Found NTFS boot partition among the restored partition(s): /dev/sda1
Head and sector no. of /dev/sda from EDD: 64, 63.
The start sector of NTFS partition /dev/sda1: 63
Adjust filesystem geometry for the NTFS partition: /dev/sda1
Running: partclone.ntfsfixboot -w -h 64 -t 63 -s 63 /dev/sda1
ntfsfixboot version 0.9
done!
*****
*****
*****
This program is not started by Clonezilla server, so skip notifying it the job is done.
Finished!
Now syncing - flush filesystem buffers...

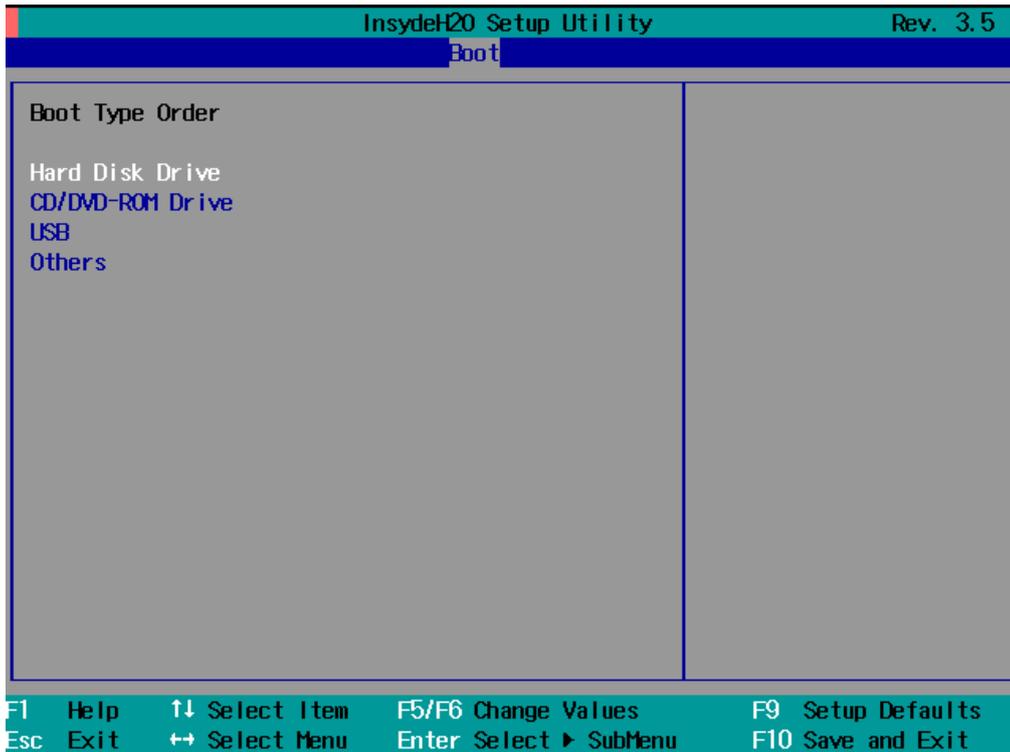
"ocs-live-restore" is finished.
Now you can choose to:
(0) Poweroff
(1) Reboot
(2) Enter command line prompt
(3) Start over
[2]
```

7. Remove the USB drive after the computer has been powered off.

Step 4: Change the BIOS Settings to Boot from the Original Disk

Now you will need to change the boot priority so that it can boot from the original disk. As the system reboots, press **F2** to enter the BIOS setup menu.

1. Select **Boot** → **Legacy** → **Boot Type Order** and then press **Enter**. Make sure the hard disk has first boot priority.



2. Press **F10** and then press **Enter** to save and exit BIOS settings.

Step 5: Reboot the Computer

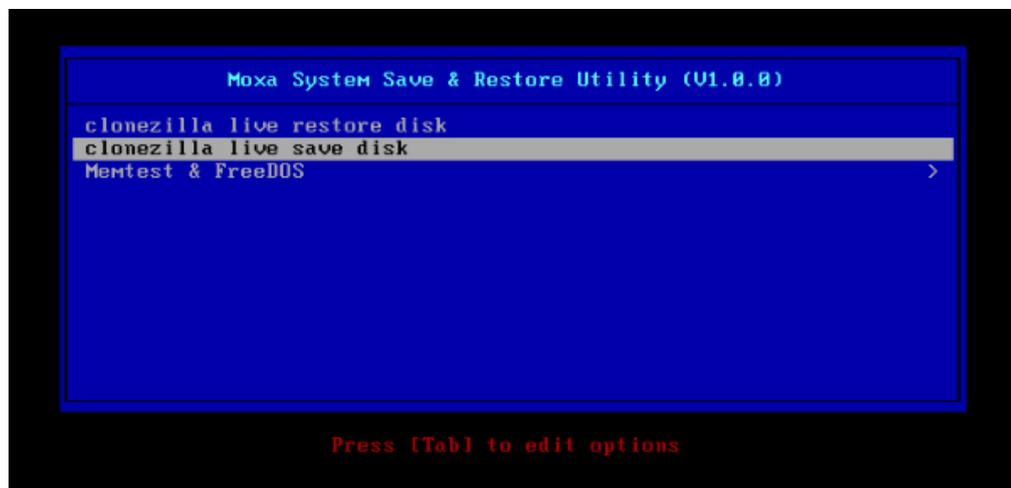
You need to wait about 5 minutes for the system to restart, since the system configuration files will be initiated while booting up for the first time. **Do not turn off the computer or shut down the computer** while the system is restarting.

Saving the System to the USB Drive

You may also save the current system to the USB drive for system recovery in case the system crashes. Before saving the system to the USB drive, we suggest you remove all files under `\home\partimag\` on the USB drive. In addition, change the BIOS settings to make the USB drive the first boot priority.

When the system has been launched, take the following steps.

1. Select **clonezilla live save disk**.



2. Wait for the USB drive boot process to finish.

```

[ 5.141941] sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Attached SCSI disk
[ 5.257277] sd 0:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg0 type 0
[ 5.269691] sd 0:0:1:0: Attached scsi generic sg1 type 0
[ 5.280668] sr 1:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg2 type 5
Begin: Loading essential drivers ... [ 5.772551] Atheros(R) L2 Ethernet Driver - version 2.2.3
[ 5.774561] Copyright (c) 2007 Atheros Corporation.
[ 5.863196] Broadcom NetXtreme II 5771x 10Gigabit Ethernet Driver bnx2x 1.62.00-6 (2011/01/30)
[ 6.005932] Btrfs loaded
[ 6.054095] device-mapper: uevent: version 1.0.3
[ 6.059737] device-mapper: ioctl: 4.19.1-ioctl (2011-01-07) initialised: dm-devel@redhat.com
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... [ 6.289382] Uniform Multi-Platform E-IDE driver
[ 6.301889] ide_generic: please use "probe_mask=0x3f" module parameter for probing all legacy ISA
IDE ports
[ 6.801141] NTFS driver 2.1.30 [Flags: R/W MODULE].
[ 6.914295] NTFS volume version 3.1.
Begin: Running /scripts/live-premount ... done.
[ 7.331989] FAT: utf8 is not a recommended IO charset for FAT filesystems, filesystem will be cas
e sensitive!
[ 7.453369] aufs: module is from the staging directory, the quality is unknown, you have been war
ned.
[ 7.479098] aufs 2.1-standalone.tree-38-rcN-20110228
[ 7.610228] loop: module loaded
[ 7.905144] squashfs: version 4.0 (2009/01/31) Phillip Lougher
Begin: Running /scripts/live-realpremount ... done.
Begin: Mounting "/live/image/live/filesystem.squashfs" on "//filesystem.squashfs" via "/dev/loop0" .
.. done.
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/live-bottom
... Begin: Configuring fstab ... done.
Begin: Preconfiguring networking ... done.
Begin: Loading preseed file ... done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-bottom ... done.
INIT: version 2.88 booting
Using makefile-style concurrent boot in runlevel S.

```

3. Enter **y** to continue.

```

Setting the TERM as linux
*****
Clonezilla image dir: /home/partimag
*****
Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
. No volume groups found
. No volume groups found
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
Selected device [sda] found!
The selected devices: sda
*****
Activating the partition info in /proc... done!
Selected device [sda] found!
The selected devices: sda
Searching for data partition(s)...
Excluding busy partition or disk...
Unmounted partitions (including extended or swap): sda1
Collecting info.. done!
Searching for swap partition(s)...
Excluding busy partition or disk...
Unmounted partitions (including extended or swap): sda1
Collecting info.. done!
The data partition to be saved: sda1
The swap partition to be saved:
Activating the partition info in /proc... done!
Selected device [sda1] found!
The selected devices: sda1
Getting /dev/sda1 info...
*****
The following step is to save the hard disk/partition(s) on this machine as an image:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2103MB_VBOX_HARDDISK__ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
sda1 (2065MB_ntfs(In_VBOX_HARDDISK_)_ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
-> "/home/partimag/xpe_savedisk".
Are you sure you want to continue? ? (y/n) y

```

4. Wait for the process to finish.

```

/dev/sdb1: read failed after 0 of 2048 at 0: Input/output error
. No volume groups found
. No volume groups found
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
Checking the integrity of partition table in the disk /dev/sda...
Reading the partition table for /dev/sda..RETV=0
*****
done!
Saving the MBR data for sda...
1+0 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes (512 B) copied, 0.00347646 s, 147 kB/s
*****
Starting saving /dev/sda1 as /home/partimag/xpe_savedisk/sda1.XXX...
/dev/sda1 filesystem: ntfs.
*****
Checking NTFS integrity in /dev/sda1... done!
Checking the disk space...
Use ntfsclone with gzip to save the image.
Image file will be split with size limit 1000000 MB.
*****
If this action fails or hangs, check:
* Is the disk full ?
*****
ntfsclone v2.0.0 (libntfs 10:0:0)
NTFS volume version: 3.1
Cluster size      : 2048 bytes
Current volume size: 2064510976 bytes (2065 MB)
Current device size: 2064513024 bytes (2065 MB)
Scanning volume ...
100.00 percent completed
Accounting clusters ...
Space in use      : 1770 MB (85.7%)
Saving NTFS to image ...
L 0.64 percent completed

```

5. Select **(0) Poweroff** so that the computer will power off when the process is finished.

```
Restoring the first 446 bytes of MBR data, i.e. executable code area, for sda... done!
*****
Now resize the partition for sda1
ntfsresize -f /dev/sda1
ntfsresize v2.0.0 (libntfs 10:0:0)
Device name      : /dev/sda1
NTFS volume version: 3.1
Cluster size     : 2048 bytes
Current volume size: 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Current device size: 2064513024 bytes (2065 MB)
New volume size   : 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Nothing to do: NTFS volume size is already OK.
*****
The grub directory is NOT found. Maybe it does not exist (so other boot manager exists) or the file
system is not supported in the kernel. Skip running grub-install.
*****
Found NTFS boot partition among the restored partition(s): /dev/sda1
Head and sector no. of /dev/sda from EDD: 64, 63.
The start sector of NTFS partition /dev/sda1: 63
Adjust filesystem geometry for the NTFS partition: /dev/sda1
Running: partclone.ntfsfixboot -w -h 64 -t 63 -s 63 /dev/sda1
ntfsfixboot version 0.9
done!
*****
*****
This program is not started by Clonezilla server, so skip notifying it the job is done.
Finished!
Now syncing - flush filesystem buffers...

"ocs-live-restore" is finished.
Now you can choose to:
(0) Poweroff
(1) Reboot
(2) Enter command line prompt
(3) Start over
[2]
```

A

Software Components

acpi-support-base	0.109-11	scripts for handling base ACPI events such as the power button
acpid	1.0.8-1lenny2	Utilities for using ACPI power management
adduser	3.110	add and remove users and groups
alsa-base	1.0.17.dfsg-4	ALSA driver configuration files
alsa-utils	1.0.16-2	ALSA utilities
apache2	2.2.9-10+lenny8	Apache HTTP Server metapackage
apache2-mpm-prefork	2.2.9-10+lenny8	Apache HTTP Server - traditional non-threaded model
apache2-utils	2.2.9-10+lenny8	utility programs for web servers
apache2.2-common	2.2.9-10+lenny8	Apache HTTP Server common files
app-install-data	2008.11.27	Application Installer Data Files
apt	0.7.20.2+lenny2	Advanced front-end for dpkg
apt-utils	0.7.20.2+lenny2	APT utility programs
aptitude	0.4.11.11-1~lenny1	terminal-based package manager
aspell	0.60.6-1	GNU Aspell spell-checker
aspell-en	6.0-0-5.1	English dictionary for GNU Aspell
autoconf	2.61-8	automatic configure script builder
autoconf2.13	2.13-59	automatic configure script builder (obsolete version)
automake	1:1.10.1-3	A tool for generating GNU Standards-compliant Makefiles
automake1.4	1:1.4-p6-13	A tool for generating GNU Standards-compliant Makefiles
autotools-dev	20080123.1	Update infrastructure for config.{guess,sub} files
base-files	5lenny7	Debian base system miscellaneous files
base-passwd	3.5.20	Debian base system master password and group files
bash	3.2-4	The GNU Bourne Again SHell
bash-completion	20080705	programmable completion for the bash shell
bc	1.06.94-3	The GNU bc arbitrary precision calculator language
bind9-host	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	Version of 'host' bundled with BIND 9.X
binutils	2.18.1~cvs20080103-7	The GNU assembler, linker and binary utilities
bridge-utils	1.4-5	Utilities for configuring the Linux Ethernet bridge

bsdmainutils	6.1.10	collection of more utilities from FreeBSD
bsdutils	1:2.13.1.1-1	Basic utilities from 4.4BSD-Lite
busybox	1:1.10.2-2	Tiny utilities for small and embedded systems
bzip2	1.0.5-1+lenny1	high-quality block-sorting file compressor - utilities
cdrdao	1:1.2.2-16	records CDs in Disk-At-Once (DAO) mode
console-common	0.7.80	basic infrastructure for text console configuration
console-data	2:1.07-11	keymaps, fonts, charset maps, fallback tables for console-tool
console-tools	1:0.2.3dbs-65.1	Linux console and font utilities
coreutils	6.10-6	The GNU core utilities
cpio	2.9-13lenny1	GNU cpio -- a program to manage archives of files
cpp	4:4.3.2-2	The GNU C preprocessor (cpp)
cpp-4.3	4.3.2-1.1	The GNU C preprocessor
cron	3.0pl1-105	management of regular background processing
dbus	1.2.1-5+lenny1	simple interprocess messaging system
debconf	1.5.24	Debian configuration management system
debconf-i18n	1.5.24	full internationalization support for debconf
debian-archive-keyring	2010.08.28~lenny1	GnuPG archive keys of the Debian archive
debian-faq	4.0.4	The Debian FAQ
debianutils	2.30	Miscellaneous utilities specific to Debian
deborphan	1.7.27	program that can find unused packages, e.g. libraries
defoma	0.11.10-0.2	Debian Font Manager -- automatic font configuration framework
desktop-file-utils	0.15-1	Utilities for .desktop files
dhcp3-client	3.1.1-6+lenny4	DHCP client
dhcp3-common	3.1.1-6+lenny4	common files used by all the dhcp3* packages
dialog	1.1-20080316-1	Displays user-friendly dialog boxes from shell scripts
dictionaries-common	0.98.12	Common utilities for spelling dictionary tools
diff	2.8.1-12	File comparison utilities
dmidecode	2.9-1	Dump Desktop Management Interface data
dnsutils	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	Clients provided with BIND
doc-base	0.8.20	utilities to manage online documentation
docbook-xml	4.5-6	standard XML documentation system, for software and systems

dpkg	1.14.29+b1	Debian package management system
dvd+rw-tools	7.1-3	DVD+-RW/R tools
e2fslibs	1.41.3-1	ext2 filesystem libraries
e2fsprogs	1.41.3-1	ext2/ext3/ext4 file system utilities
eject	2.1.5+deb1-4	ejects CDs and operates CD-Changers under Linux
epm3438	1.0	Moxa DIO/Counter driver for V2420-LX EPM-3438/EPM-3438-T.
esound-clients	0.2.36-3	Enlightened Sound Daemon - clients
esound-common	0.2.36-3	Enlightened Sound Daemon - Common files
ethtool	6+20080913-1	display or change Ethernet device settings
evolution-data-server-common	2.22.3-1.1+lenny2	architecture independent files for Evolution Data Server
fam	2.7.0-13.3+lenny1	File Alteration Monitor
file	4.26-1	Determines file type using "magic" numbers
findutils	4.4.0-2	utilities for finding files--find, xargs
fontconfig	2.6.0-3	generic font configuration library - support binaries
fontconfig-config	2.6.0-3	generic font configuration library - configuration
ftp	0.17-18	The FTP client
g++	4:4.3.2-2	The GNU C++ compiler
g++-4.3	4.3.2-1.1	The GNU C++ compiler
gcc	4:4.3.2-2	The GNU C compiler
gcc-4.2-base	4.2.4-6	The GNU Compiler Collection (base package)
gcc-4.3	4.3.2-1.1	The GNU C compiler
gcc-4.3-base	4.3.2-1.1	The GNU Compiler Collection (base package)
gconf2-common	2.22.0-1	GNOME configuration database system (common files)
gdb	6.8-3	The GNU Debugger
gedit-common	2.22.3-1+lenny1	official text editor of the GNOME desktop environment (support
genisoimage	9:1.1.9-1	Creates ISO-9660 CD-ROM filesystem images
gettext-base	0.17-4	GNU Internationalization utilities for the base system
gnupg	1.4.9-3+lenny1	GNU privacy guard - a free PGP replacement
gpgv	1.4.9-3+lenny1	GNU privacy guard - signature verification tool
grep	2.5.3~dfsg-6	GNU grep, egrep and fgrep
groff-base	1.18.1.1-21	GNU troff text-formatting system (base system components)
grub	0.97-47lenny2	GRand Unified Bootloader (Legacy version)
grub-common	1.96+20080724-16	GRand Unified Bootloader, version 2 (common files)

gstreamer0.10-alsa	0.10.19-2	GStreamer plugin for ALSA
gzip	1.3.12-6+lenny1	The GNU compression utility
hal	0.5.11-8	Hardware Abstraction Layer
hal-info	20080508+git20080601-1	Hardware Abstraction Layer - fdi files
hicolor-icon-theme	0.10-1	default fallback theme for FreeDesktop.org icon themes
hostname	2.95	utility to set/show the host name or domain name
ifenslave	2	Attach and detach slave interfaces to a bonding device
ifenslave-2.6	1.1.0-10	Attach and detach slave interfaces to a bonding device
ifupdown	0.6.8+nmu1	high level tools to configure network interfaces
initramfs-tools	0.92o	tools for generating an initramfs
initscripts	2.86.ds1-61	Scripts for initializing and shutting down the system
iproute	20080725-2	networking and traffic control tools
iptables	1.4.2-6	administration tools for packet filtering and NAT
iputils-ping	3:20071127-1+lenny1	Tools to test the reachability of network hosts
iso-codes	3.5.1-1	ISO language, territory, currency, script codes and their tran
klibc-utils	1.5.12-2	small utilities built with klibc for early boot
libacl1	2.2.47-2	Access control list shared library
libao2	0.8.8-4	Cross Platform Audio Output Library
libapache2-mod-php5	5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9	server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language (Apache 2 module
libapm1	3.2.2-12	Library for interacting with APM driver in kernel
libapr1	1.2.12-5+lenny2	The Apache Portable Runtime Library
libaprutil1	1.2.12+dfsg-8+lenny5	The Apache Portable Runtime Utility Library
libart-2.0-2	2.3.20-2	Library of functions for 2D graphics - runtime files
libasound2	1.0.16-2	ALSA library
libaspell15	0.60.6-1	GNU Aspell spell-checker runtime library
libatk1.0-0	1.22.0-1	The ATK accessibility toolkit
libatk1.0-data	1.22.0-1	Common files for the ATK accessibility toolkit
libattr1	1:2.4.43-2	Extended attribute shared library
libaudiofile0	0.2.6-7+lenny1	Open-source version of SGI's audiofile library
libavahi-client3	0.6.23-3lenny2	Avahi client library
libavahi-common-data	0.6.23-3lenny2	Avahi common data files
libavahi-common3	0.6.23-3lenny2	Avahi common library
libavahi-glib1	0.6.23-3lenny2	Avahi glib integration library
libavc1394-0	0.5.3-1+b1	control IEEE 1394 audio/video devices

libbeagle1	0.3.5-1+b1	library for accessing beagle using C
libbind9-40	1:9.5.1.dfsg.P3-1+lenny1	BIND9 Shared Library used by BIND
libbind9-50	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	BIND9 Shared Library used by BIND
libblkid1	1.41.3-1	block device id library
libbonobo2-0	2.22.0-1	Bonobo CORBA interfaces library
libbonobo2-common	2.22.0-1	Bonobo CORBA interfaces library -- support files
libbonoboui2-common	2.22.0-1	The Bonobo UI library -- common files
libbz2-1.0	1.0.5-1+lenny1	high-quality block-sorting file compressor library - runtime
libc6	2.7-18lenny6	GNU C Library: Shared libraries
libc6-dev	2.7-18lenny6	GNU C Library: Development Libraries and Header Files
libc6-i686	2.7-18lenny6	GNU C Library: Shared libraries [i686 optimized]
libcaca0	0.99.beta14-1	colour ASCII art library
libcap1	1:1.10-14	support for getting/setting POSIX.1e capabilities
libcap2	2.11-2	support for getting/setting POSIX.1e capabilities
libcdio7	0.78.2+dfsg1-3	library to read and control CD-ROM
libcdparanoia0	3.10.2+debian-5	audio extraction tool for sampling CDs (library)
libcomerr2	1.41.3-1	common error description library
libcompress-raw-zlib-perl	2.012-1lenny1	low-level interface to zlib compression library
libcompress-zlib-perl	2.012-1	Perl module for creation and manipulation of gzip files
libconsole	1:0.2.3dbs-65.1	Shared libraries for Linux console and font manipulation
libcpufreq0	004-2	shared library to deal with the cpufreq Linux kernel feature
libcroco3	0.6.1-2	a generic Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) parsing and manipulation
libcucul0	0.99.beta14-1	low-level Unicode character drawing library
libcups2	1.3.8-1+lenny8	Common UNIX Printing System(tm) - libs
libcwidget3	0.5.12-4	high-level terminal interface library for C++ (runtime files)
libdatrie0	0.1.3-2	Double-array trie library
libdb4.5	4.5.20-13	Berkeley v4.5 Database Libraries [runtime]
libdb4.6	4.6.21-11	Berkeley v4.6 Database Libraries [runtime]
libdbus-1-3	1.2.1-5+lenny1	simple interprocess messaging system
libdbus-glib-1-2	0.76-1	simple interprocess messaging system (GLib-based shared librar
libdevmapper1.02.1	2:1.02.27-4	The Linux Kernel Device Mapper userspace library

libdirectfb-1.0-0	1.0.1-11	direct frame buffer graphics - shared libraries
libdns45	1:9.5.1.dfsg.P3-1+lenny1	DNS Shared Library used by BIND
libdns55	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	DNS Shared Library used by BIND
libdrm2	2.3.1-2	Userspace interface to kernel DRM services -- runtime
libdv4	1.0.0-1+b1	software library for DV format digital video (runtime lib)
libedit2	2.11~20080614-1	BSD editline and history libraries
libeel2-data	2.20.0-7	Eazel Extensions Library - data files (for GNOME2)
libenchant1c2a	1.4.2-3.3	a wrapper library for various spell checker engines
libept0	0.5.22	High-level library for managing Debian package information
libesd0	0.2.36-3	Enlightened Sound Daemon - Shared libraries
libevent1	1.3e-3	An asynchronous event notification library
libexempi3	2.0.1-1	library to parse XMP metadata (Library)
libexif12	0.6.16-2.1	library to parse EXIF files
libexpat1	2.0.1-4+lenny3	XML parsing C library - runtime library
libfam0	2.7.0-13.3+lenny1	Client library to control the FAM daemon
libffi5	3.0.7-1	Foreign Function Interface library runtime
libflac8	1.2.1-1.2	Free Lossless Audio Codec - runtime C library
libfont-afm-perl	1.20-1	Font::AFM - Interface to Adobe Font Metrics files
libfontconfig1	2.6.0-3	generic font configuration library - runtime
libfontenc1	1:1.0.4-3	X11 font encoding library
libfreetype6	2.3.7-2+lenny4	FreeType 2 font engine, shared library files
libfreezethaw-perl	0.43-4	converting Perl structures to strings and back
libfs6	2:1.0.1-1	X11 Font Services library
libgc1c2	1:6.8-1.1	conservative garbage collector for C and C++
libgcc1	1:4.3.2-1.1	GCC support library
libgcrypt11	1.4.1-1	LGPL Crypto library - runtime library
libgdbm3	1.8.3-3	GNU dbm database routines (runtime version)
libglib-perl	1:1.190-2	Perl interface to the GLib and GObject libraries
libglib2.0-0	2.16.6-3	The GLib library of C routines
libglib2.0-data	2.16.6-3	Common files for GLib library
libglibmm-2.4-1c2a	2.16.4-1	C++ wrapper for the GLib toolkit (shared libraries)
libgmp3c2	2:4.2.2+dfsg-3	Multiprecision arithmetic library

libgnutls26	2.4.2-6+lenny2	the GNU TLS library - runtime library
libgomp1	4.3.2-1.1	GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library
libgpg-error0	1.4-2	library for common error values and messages in GnuPG componen
libgpm2	1.20.4-3.1	General Purpose Mouse - shared library
libgsf-1-114	1.14.8-1lenny2	Structured File Library - runtime version
libgsf-1-common	1.14.8-1lenny2	Structured File Library - common files
libgssglue1	0.1-2	mechanism-switch gssapi library
libgstreamer-plugins-base0.10-0	0.10.19-2	GStreamer libraries from the "base" set
libgstreamer0.10-0	0.10.19-3	Core GStreamer libraries and elements
libgtk2.0-common	2.12.12-1~lenny2	Common files for the GTK+ graphical user interface library
libgtksourceview-common	1.8.5-1	common files for the GTK+ syntax highlighting widget
libgtksourceview2.0-common	2.2.2-1	common files for the GTK+ syntax highlighting widget
libgtop2-7	2.22.3-1	gtop system monitoring library
libgtop2-common	2.22.3-1	common files for the gtop system monitoring library
libhal-storage1	0.5.11-8	Hardware Abstraction Layer - shared library for storage device
libhal1	0.5.11-8	Hardware Abstraction Layer - shared library
libhtml-format-perl	2.04-2	format HTML syntax trees into text, PostScript or RTF
libhtml-parser-perl	3.56-1+lenny1	A collection of modules that parse HTML text documents
libhtml-tagset-perl	3.20-2	Data tables pertaining to HTML
libhtml-tree-perl	3.23-1	represent and create HTML syntax trees
libhunspell-1.2-0	1.2.6-1	spell checker and morphological analyzer (shared library)
libidl0	0.8.10-0.1	library for parsing CORBA IDL files
libidn11	1.8+20080606-1	GNU libidn library, implementation of IETF IDN specifications
libiec61883-0	1.1.0-2	an partial implementation of IEC 61883
libio-compress-base-perl	2.012-1	Base Class for IO::Compress modules
libio-compress-zlib-perl	2.012-1	Perl interface to zlib
libisc45	1:9.5.1.dfsg.P3-1+lenny1	ISC Shared Library used by BIND
libisc52	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	ISC Shared Library used by BIND
libisccc40	1:9.5.1.dfsg.P3-1+lenny1	Command Channel Library used by BIND
libisccc50	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	Command Channel Library used by BIND
libiscfg40	1:9.5.1.dfsg.P3-1+lenny1	Config File Handling Library used by BIND

libisccfg50	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	Config File Handling Library used by BIND
libjpeg62	6b-14	The Independent JPEG Group's JPEG runtime library
libkeyutils1	1.2-9	Linux Key Management Utilities (library)
libklibc	1.5.12-2	minimal libc subset for use with initramfs
libkrb53	1.6.dfsg.4~beta1-5lenny4	MIT Kerberos runtime libraries
liblcms1	1.17.dfsg-1+lenny2	Color management library
libldap-2.4-2	2.4.11-1+lenny2	OpenLDAP libraries
liblocale-gettext-perl	1.05-4	Using libc functions for internationalization in Perl
liblockfile1	1.08-3	NFS-safe locking library, includes dotlockfile program
liblwres40	1:9.5.1.dfsg.P3-1+lenny1	Lightweight Resolver Library used by BIND
liblwres50	1:9.6.ESV.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2	Lightweight Resolver Library used by BIND
liblzo2-2	2.03-1	data compression library
libmagic1	4.26-1	File type determination library using "magic" numbers
libmailtools-perl	2.03-1	Manipulate email in perl programs
libmalaga7	7.12-1	An automatic language analysis library
libmldbml-perl	2.01-2	Store multidimensional hash structures in perl tied hashes
libmozjs1d	1.9.0.19-6	The Mozilla SpiderMonkey JavaScript library
libmpfr1ldbl	2.3.1.dfsg.1-2	multiple precision floating-point computation
libmysqlclient15off	5.0.51a-24+lenny4	MySQL database client library
libncurses5	5.7+20081213-1	shared libraries for terminal handling
libncursesw5	5.7+20081213-1	shared libraries for terminal handling (wide character support)
libnet-dbus-perl	0.33.6-1+b1	Extension for the DBus bindings
libnet-lite-ftp-perl	0.54-2	Perl FTP client with support for TLS
libnet-ssleay-perl	1.35-1	Perl module for Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
libnet-telnet-perl	3.03-3	Script telnetable connections
libnewt0.52	0.52.2-11.3+lenny1	Not Erik's Windowing Toolkit - text mode windowing with slang
libnfsidmap2	0.20-1	An nfs idmapping library
libnspr4-0d	4.7.1-5	NetScape Portable Runtime Library
libnss3-1d	3.12.3.1-0lenny2	Network Security Service libraries
libogg0	1.1.3-4	Ogg Bitstream Library
liboil0.3	0.3.15-1	Library of Optimized Inner Loops
liboobs-1-4	2.22.0-2	GObject based interface to system-tools-backends - shared libr
liborbit2	1:2.14.13-0.1	libraries for ORBit2 - a CORBA ORB
libpam-modules	1.0.1-5+lenny1	Pluggable Authentication Modules for PAM
libpam-runtime	1.0.1-5+lenny1	Runtime support for the PAM library

libpam0g	1.0.1-5+lenny1	Pluggable Authentication Modules library
libpango1.0-common	1.20.5-6	Modules and configuration files for the Pango
libpcap0.8	0.9.8-5	system interface for user-level packet capture
libpci3	1:3.0.0-6	Linux PCI Utilities (shared library)
libpcre3	7.6-2.1	Perl 5 Compatible Regular Expression Library - runtime files
libperl5.10	5.10.0-19lenny2	Shared Perl library
libpixmap-1-0	0.10.0-2	pixel-manipulation library for X and cairo
libpkcs11-helper1	1.05-1	library that simplifies the interaction with PKCS#11
libpng12-0	1.2.27-2+lenny4	PNG library - runtime
libpopt0	1.14-4	lib for parsing cmdline parameters
libpq5	8.3.12-0lenny1	PostgreSQL C client library
librarian0	0.8.1-1	Rarian is a documentation meta-data library (library package)
libraw1394-8	1.3.0-4	library for direct access to IEEE 1394 bus (aka FireWire)
libreadline5	5.2-3.1	GNU readline and history libraries, run-time libraries
librpcsecgss3	0.18-1	allows secure rpc communication using the rpcsec_gss protocol
libsasl2-2	2.1.22.dfsg1-23+lenny1	Cyrus SASL - authentication abstraction library
libscrollkeeper0	0.3.14-16	Library to load .omf files (runtime files)
libselinux1	2.0.65-5	SELinux shared libraries
libsensors3	1:2.10.7-1	library to read temperature/voltage/fan sensors
libsepol1	2.0.30-2	Security Enhanced Linux policy library for changing policy bin
libshout3	2.2.2-5	MP3/Ogg Vorbis broadcast streaming library
libsigc++-2.0-0c2a	2.0.18-2	type-safe Signal Framework for C++ - runtime
libslang2	2.1.3-3	The S-Lang programming library - runtime version
libsmbclient	2:3.2.5-4lenny13	shared library that allows applications to talk to SMB/CIFS se
libsmbios-bin	2.0.3.dfsg-1	Provide access to (SM)BIOS information -- utility binaries
libsmbios2	2.0.3.dfsg-1	Provide access to (SM)BIOS information -- dynamic library
libsnmp-base	5.4.1~dfsg-12	SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) MIBs and documentati
libsnmp15	5.4.1~dfsg-12	SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) library
libsoup2.4-1	2.4.1-2	an HTTP library implementation in C -- Shared library
libspeex1	1.2~rc1-1	The Speex codec runtime library

libsqlite3-0	3.5.9-6	SQLite 3 shared library
libss2	1.41.3-1	command-line interface parsing library
libssl0.9.8	0.9.8g-15+lenny8	SSL shared libraries
libstdc++6	4.3.2-1.1	The GNU Standard C++ Library v3
libstdc++6-4.3-dev	4.3.2-1.1	The GNU Standard C++ Library v3 (development files)
libsysfs2	2.1.0-5	interface library to sysfs
libtag1c2a	1.5-3	TagLib Audio Meta-Data Library
libtalloc1	1.2.0~git20080616-1	hierarchical pool based memory allocator
libtasn1-3	1.4-1	Manage ASN.1 structures (runtime)
libtext-charwidth-perl	0.04-5+b1	get display widths of characters on the terminal
libtext-iconv-perl	1.7-1+b1	converts between character sets in Perl
libtext-wrapi18n-perl	0.06-6	internationalized substitute of Text::Wrap
libthai-data	0.1.9-4+lenny1	Data files for Thai language support library
libthai0	0.1.9-4+lenny1	Thai language support library
libtheora0	1.0~beta3-1+lenny1	The Theora Video Compression Codec
libtie-ixhash-perl	1.21-2	ordered associative arrays for Perl
libtiff4	3.8.2-11.3	Tag Image File Format (TIFF) library
libtimedate-perl	1.1600-9	Time and date functions for Perl
libtrackerclient0	0.6.6-2	metadata database, indexer and search tool - library
libts-0.0-0	1.0-4	touch screen library
liburi-perl	1.35.dfsg.1-1	Manipulates and accesses URI strings
libusb-0.1-4	2:0.1.12-13	userspace USB programming library
libuuid-perl	0.02-3+b1	Perl extension for using UUID interfaces as defined in e2fspro
libuuid1	1.41.3-1	universally unique id library
libvisual-0.4-0	0.4.0-2.1	Audio visualization framework
libvoikko1	1.7-2	Finnish spell-checker and hyphenator library
libvolume-id0	0.125-7+lenny3	libvolume_id shared library
libvorbis0a	1.2.0.dfsg-3.1+lenny1	The Vorbis General Audio Compression Codec
libvorbisenc2	1.2.0.dfsg-3.1+lenny1	The Vorbis General Audio Compression Codec
libvorbisfile3	1.2.0.dfsg-3.1+lenny1	The Vorbis General Audio Compression Codec
libvte-common	1:0.16.14-4	Terminal emulator widget for GTK+ 2.0 - common files
libwavpack1	4.50.1-1	an audio codec (lossy and lossless) - library
libwbclient0	2:3.2.5-4lenny13	client library for interfacing with winbind service
libwnck-common	2.22.3-1	Window Navigator Construction Kit - common files

libwrap0	7.6.q-16	Wietse Venema's TCP wrappers library
libwww-perl	5.813-1+lenny2	WWW client/server library for Perl (aka LWP)
libx11-data	2:1.1.5-2	X11 client-side library
libx86-1	1.1+ds1-2	x86 real-mode library
libxapian15	1.0.7-4	Search engine library
libxau6	1:1.0.3-3	X11 authorisation library
libxcb-render-util0	0.2.1+git1-1	utility libraries for X C Binding -- render-util
libxcb-render0	1.1-1.2	X C Binding, render extension
libxcb-xlib0	1.1-1.2	X C Binding, Xlib/XCB interface library
libxcb1	1.1-1.2	X C Binding
libxdmcp6	1:1.0.2-3	X11 Display Manager Control Protocol library
libxfont1	1:1.3.3-1	X11 font rasterisation library
libxml-parser-perl	2.36-1.1+b1	Perl module for parsing XML files
libxml-twig-perl	1:3.32-1	Perl module for processing huge XML documents in tree mode
libxml-xpath-perl	1.13-6	Perl module for processing XPath
libxml2	2.6.32.dfsg-5+lenny1	GNOME XML library
libxml2-utils	2.6.32.dfsg-5+lenny1	XML utilities
libxslt1.1	1.1.24-2	XSLT processing library - runtime library
linux-image-2.6.26	01	Linux kernel binary image for version 2.6.26
linux-image-2.6.32	2.6.32-10.00.Custom	Linux kernel binary image for version 2.6.32
linux-libc-dev	2.6.26-25lenny1	Linux support headers for userspace development
linux-sound-base	1.0.17.dfsg-4	base package for ALSA and OSS sound systems
locales	2.7-18lenny6	GNU C Library: National Language (locale) data [support]
lockfile-progs	0.1.11-0.1	Programs for locking and unlocking files and mailboxes
login	1:4.1.1-6+lenny1	system login tools
logrotate	3.7.1-5	Log rotation utility
lrzsz	0.12.21-4.1	Tools for zmodem/xmodem/ymodem file transfer
lsb-base	3.2-20	Linux Standard Base 3.2 init script functionality
lsof	4.78.dfsg.1-4	List open files
lzma	4.43-14	Compression method of 7z format in 7-Zip program
m4	1.4.11-1	a macro processing language
make	3.81-5	The GNU version of the "make" utility.
makedev	2.3.1-88	creates device files in /dev
man-db	2.5.2-4	on-line manual pager
manpages	3.05-1	Manual pages about using a GNU/Linux system

mawk	1.3.3-11.1	a pattern scanning and text processing language
menu	2.1.41	generates programs menu for all menu-aware applications
menu-xdg	0.3	freedesktop.org menu compliant window manager scripts
mime-support	3.44-1	MIME files 'mime.types' & 'mailcap', and support programs
minicom	2.3-1	friendly menu driven serial communication program
mktemp	1.5-9	tool for creating temporary files
mlocate	0.21.1-1	quickly find files on the filesystem based on their name
modconf	0.3.9	Device Driver Configuration
module-init-tools	3.4-1	tools for managing Linux kernel modules
mount	2.13.1.1-1	Tools for mounting and manipulating filesystems
mutt	1.5.18-6	text-based mailreader supporting MIME, GPG, PGP and threading
myspell-en-us	1:2.4.0-3	English_american dictionary for myspell
mysql-common	5.0.51a-24+lenny4	MySQL database common files
ncurses-base	5.7+20081213-1	basic terminal type definitions
ncurses-bin	5.7+20081213-1	terminal-related programs and man pages
ncurses-term	5.7+20081213-1	additional terminal type definitions
net-tools	1.60-22	The NET-3 networking toolkit
netbase	4.34	Basic TCP/IP networking system
netcat-traditional	1.10-38	TCP/IP swiss army knife
nfs-common	1:1.1.2-6lenny2	NFS support files common to client and server
ntpdate	1:4.2.4p4+dfsg-8lenny3	client for setting system time from NTP servers
openbsd-inetd	0.20080125-2	The OpenBSD Internet Superserver
openssh-blacklist	0.4.1	list of default blacklisted OpenSSH RSA and DSA keys
openssh-blacklist-extra	0.4.1	list of non-default blacklisted OpenSSH RSA and DSA keys
openssh-client	1:5.1p1-5	secure shell client, an rlogin/rsh/rcp replacement
openssh-server	1:5.1p1-5	secure shell server, an rshd replacement
openssl	0.9.8g-15+lenny8	Secure Socket Layer (SSL) binary and related cryptographic too
openssl-blacklist	0.4.2	list of blacklisted OpenSSL RSA keys
openvpn	2.1~rc11-1	virtual private network daemon
openvpn-blacklist	0.3	list of blacklisted OpenVPN RSA shared keys
oss-compat	0.0.4+nmu2	OSS compatibility package
passwd	1:4.1.1-6+lenny1	change and administer password and group data
pciutils	1:3.0.0-6	Linux PCI Utilities

perl	5.10.0-19lenny2	Larry Wall's Practical Extraction and Report Language
perl-base	5.10.0-19lenny2	minimal Perl system
perl-modules	5.10.0-19lenny2	Core Perl modules
php5-common	5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9	Common files for packages built from the php5 source
pm-utils	1.1.2.4-1	utilities and scripts for power management
portmap	6.0-9	RPC port mapper
powermgmt-base	1.30+nmu1	Common utils and configs for power management
ppp	2.4.4rel-10.1	Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) - daemon
pppconfig	2.3.18	A text menu based utility for configuring ppp
pppoe	3.8-3	PPP over Ethernet driver
pppoeconf	1.18	configures PPPoE/ADSL connections
procps	1:3.2.7-11	/proc file system utilities
proftpd	1.3.1-17lenny4	versatile, virtual-hosting FTP daemon
proftpd-basic	1.3.1-17lenny4	versatile, virtual-hosting FTP daemon - binaries
proftpd-mod-ldap	1.3.1-17lenny4	versatile, virtual-hosting FTP daemon - LDAP module
proftpd-mod-mysql	1.3.1-17lenny4	versatile, virtual-hosting FTP daemon - MySQL module
proftpd-mod-pgsql	1.3.1-17lenny4	versatile, virtual-hosting FTP daemon - PostgreSQL module
psmisc	22.6-1	Utilities that use the proc filesystem
python	2.5.2-3	An interactive high-level object-oriented language (default ve
python-central	0.6.8	register and build utility for Python packages
python-dbus	0.82.4-2	simple interprocess messaging system (Python interface)
python-fpconst	0.7.2-4	Utilities for handling IEEE 754 floating point special values
python-gobject	2.14.2-2	Python bindings for the GObject library
python-libxml2	2.6.32.dfsg-5+lenny1	Python bindings for the GNOME XML library
python-minimal	2.5.2-3	A minimal subset of the Python language (default version)
python-numeric	24.2-9	Numerical (matrix-oriented) Mathematics for Python
python-pyorbit	2.14.3-2	A Python language binding for the ORBit2 CORBA implementation
python-soappy	0.12.0-4	SOAP Support for Python
python-support	0.8.4lenny2	automated rebuilding support for Python modules
python2.5	2.5.2-15+lenny1	An interactive high-level object-oriented language (version 2.
python2.5-minimal	2.5.2-15+lenny1	A minimal subset of the Python language (version 2.5)

radeontool	1.5-5	utility to control ATI Radeon backlight functions on laptops
readline-common	5.2-3.1	GNU readline and history libraries, common files
rsyslog	3.18.6-4	enhanced multi-threaded syslogd
scrollkeeper	0.3.14-16	A free electronic cataloging system for documentation
sed	4.1.5-6	The GNU sed stream editor
sgml-base	1.26	SGML infrastructure and SGML catalog file support
sgml-data	2.0.3	common SGML and XML data
shared-mime-info	0.30-2	FreeDesktop.org shared MIME database and spec
snmp	5.4.1~dfsg-12	SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) applications
snmpd	5.4.1~dfsg-12	SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) agents
ssh	1:5.1p1-5	secure shell client and server (metapackage)
ssl-cert	1.0.23	simple debconf wrapper for OpenSSL
sudo	1.6.9p17-3	Provide limited super user privileges to specific users
system-tools-backends	2.6.0-2lenny4	System Tools to manage computer configuration -- scripts
sysv-rc	2.86.ds1-61	System-V-like runlevel change mechanism
sysvinit	2.86.ds1-61	System-V-like init utilities
sysvinit-utils	2.86.ds1-61	System-V-like utilities
tar	1.20-1+lenny1	GNU version of the tar archiving utility
tasksel	2.78	Tool for selecting tasks for installation on Debian systems
tasksel-data	2.78	Official tasks used for installation of Debian systems
tcpd	7.6.q-16	Wietse Venema's TCP wrapper utilities
tcpdump	3.9.8-4	A powerful tool for network monitoring and data acquisition
telnet	0.17-36	The telnet client
telnetd	0.17-36	The telnet server
tftpd	0.17-16	Trivial file transfer protocol server
time	1.7-23	The GNU time program for measuring cpu resource usage
traceroute	2.0.11-2	Traces the route taken by packets over an IPv4/IPv6 network
ttf-dejavu	2.25-3	Metapackage to pull in ttf-dejavu-core and ttf-dejavu-extra
ttf-dejavu-core	2.25-3	Vera font family derivate with additional characters
ttf-dejavu-extra	2.25-3	Vera font family derivate with additional characters
tzdata	2010o-0lenny1	time zone and daylight-saving time data

ucf	3.0016	Update Configuration File: preserve user changes to config fil
udev	0.125-7+lenny3	/dev/ and hotplug management daemon
update-inetd	4.31	inetd configuration file updater
usbmount	0.0.14.1	automatically mount and unmount USB mass storage devices
usbutils	0.73-10lenny2	Linux USB utilities
util-linux	2.13.1.1-1	Miscellaneous system utilities
vbetool	1.0-3	run real-mode video BIOS code to alter hardware state
vim	1:7.1.314-3+lenny2	Vi IMproved - enhanced vi editor
vim-common	1:7.1.314-3+lenny2	Vi IMproved - Common files
vim-runtime	1:7.1.314-3+lenny2	Vi IMproved - Runtime files
vim-tiny	1:7.1.314-3+lenny2	Vi IMproved - enhanced vi editor - compact version
w3m	0.5.2-2+lenny1	WWW browsable pager with excellent tables/frames support
watchdog	5.4-10lenny2	A software watchdog
wget	1.11.4-2+lenny2	retrieves files from the web
whiptail	0.52.2-11.3+lenny1	Displays user-friendly dialog boxes from shell scripts
whois	4.7.30	an intelligent whois client
wodim	9:1.1.9-1	command line CD/DVD writing tool
xml-core	0.12	XML infrastructure and XML catalog file support
xorg-docs	1:1.4-4	Miscellaneous documentation for the X.Org software suite
xserver-xorg-core	2:1.4.2-10.lenny2	Xorg X server - core server
xserver-xorg-input-wacom	0.7.9.3-2	X.Org X server -- Wacom input driver
xserver-xorg-video-intel	2:2.3.2-2+lenny8	X.Org X server -- Intel i8xx, i9xx display driver
xserver-xorg-video-openchrome	1:0.2.902+svn579-4	X.Org X server -- VIA display driver
xsltproc	1.1.24-2	XSLT command line processor
zlib1g	1:1.2.3.3.dfsg-12	compression library - runtime