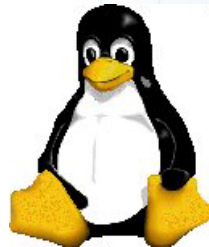




Integrating Linux in a Windows environment



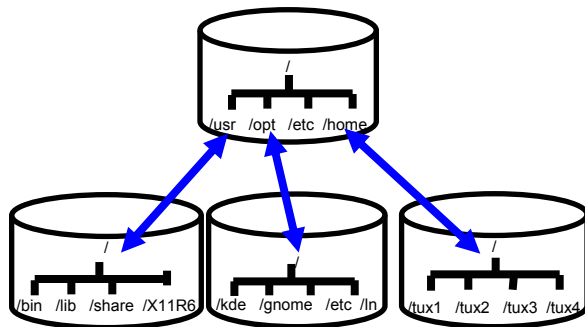
Unit objectives

After completing this unit, you should be able to:

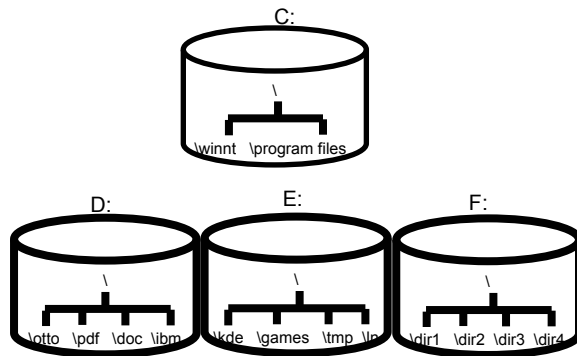
- Access Windows-based file systems
- Run Windows programs
- Access Windows servers
- Read Windows document formats

Differences in file systems

- Linux: Unified file system
 - Virtual directory tree
 - All physical file systems are mounted



- Windows: Drive letters for each separate file system



Mounting Windows file systems

- To mount the first primary partition on your first hard disk on the mount point `/mnt/winC`, do the following.

```
# mount /dev/hda1 /mnt/winC
...or
# mount -t vfat /dev/hda1 /mnt/winC
```

- All files on your C: disk are now accessible in `/mnt/winC`.
- Make this permanent by adding this to `/etc/fstab`:

<code>/dev/hda5</code>	<code>/</code>	<code>ext2</code>	<code>defaults</code>	<code>1</code>	<code>1</code>
<code>/dev/hda2</code>	<code>/boot</code>	<code>ext2</code>	<code>defaults</code>	<code>1</code>	<code>2</code>
<code>/dev/hda6</code>	<code>swap</code>	<code>swap</code>	<code>defaults</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>0</code>
<code>/dev/hda1</code>	<code>/mnt/winC</code>	<code>vfat</code>	<code>defaults</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>0</code>

Accessing Windows file systems directly

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- mtools is a collection of tools that can read/write Windows file systems directly using drive letters.

```
# mcopy c:autoexec.bat /root/autoexec.bat  
# mformat a:  
# mdir a:
```

- Devices must not be mounted!
- Drive letters are mapped to physical devices in /etc/mtools.conf.

```
drive a: file="/dev/fd0" exclusive 1.44m mformat_only  
drive c: file="/dev/hda1"
```

Running Windows programs

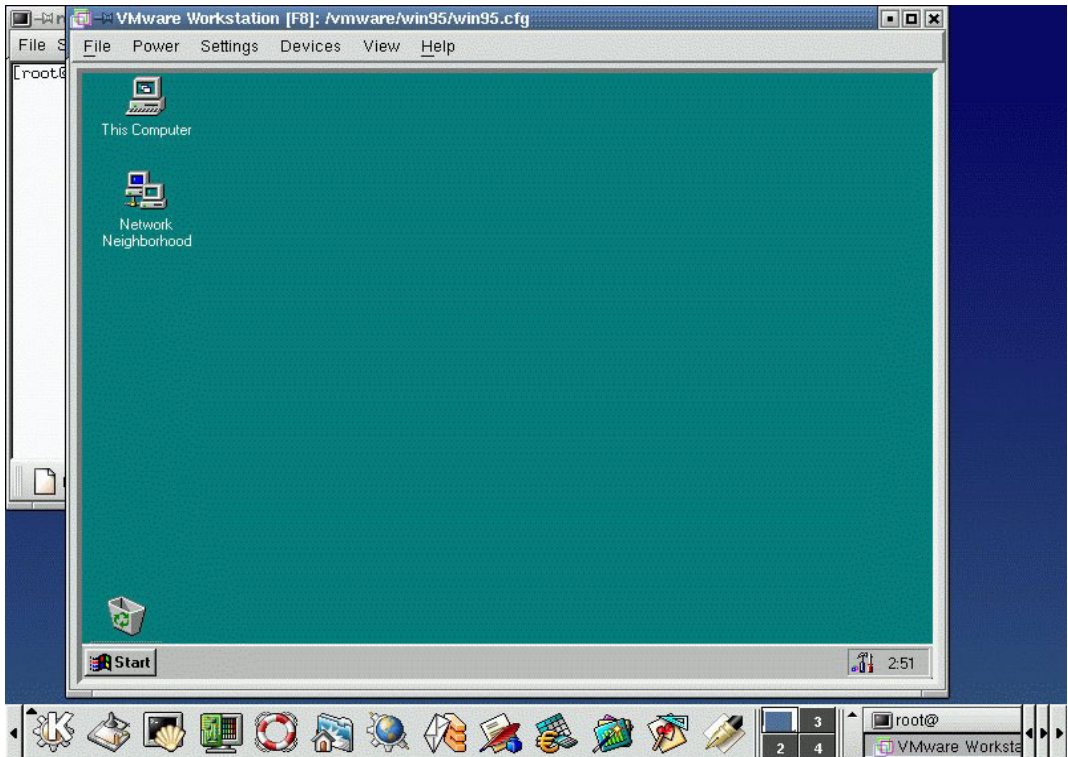
- To run a Windows program, the underlying Windows OS needs to be emulated.
- This can be done at two levels.
 - Emulate a PC and install Windows on it.
 - Emulate Windows itself.
- Note that you need a license for Windows if you use any Windows software (including single DLLs).

Emulators and virtual machines

- Emulate a PC on which you install Windows
- Do need a Windows license
- Open source:
 - Bochs (<http://bochs.sourceforge.net>)
 - Xen (<http://www.xen.org>)
 - KVM (www.linux-kvm.org)
 - Qemu (www.qemu.org)
- Commercial:
 - VMWare (<http://www.vmware.com>)
 - VirtualBox (<http://www.virtualbox.org>)

VMWare screenshot

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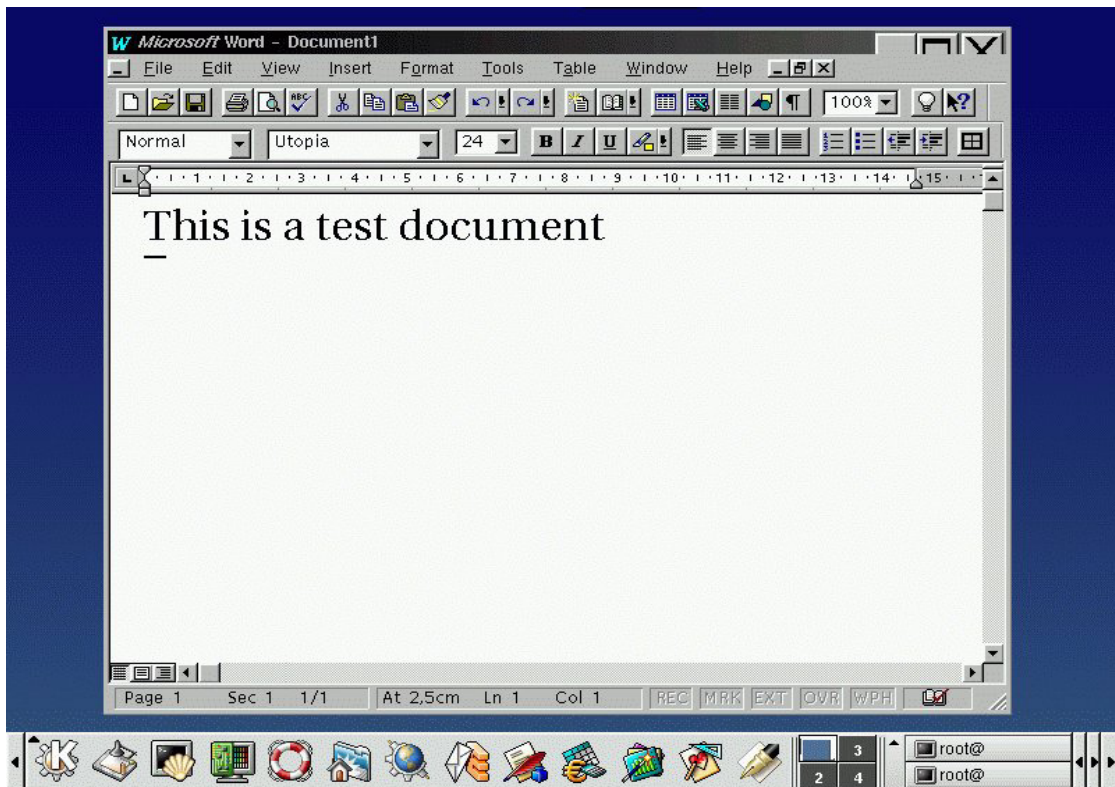


Windows emulators

- WINE (a compatibility layer) (<http://www.winehq.com>):
 - Open source product
 - Does not need a Windows license if only WINE or third party DLLs are used
 - Can use Windows DLLs (beware of license!)
 - To see if your application is supported, go to Web site
- CrossOver Office (<http://www.codeweavers.com>):
 - Commercial extension to WINE

WINE screenshot

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Accessing Windows servers

- Samba (<http://www.samba.org>):
 - Open source product
 - Runs on any UNIX
 - Used to replace a Windows server (not covered here)
 - Also includes a number of client tools (smbclient and smbmount)
- smbclient allows you to retrieve information about a Windows server and access files ftp-style.
- smbmount allows you to mount Windows shares over the network.

smbclient examples

```
# smbclient -L winserver -N
# smbclient -L winserver -U user
# smbclient -L winserver -U user%password
# smbclient //winserver/sharename -U user%pw
smb> get file1
smb> put file2
smb> quit
```

- Options
 - **-L**: Lists the shares on the server
 - **-N**: Guest access
 - **-U**: Qualified access

smbmount examples

- To mount a share as a file system:

```
# smbmount //winserver/sharename /mnt/winC
...or
# mount -t smbfs //winserver/sharename /mnt/winC
# mount -t smbfs -o username=tux1 \
> password=secret //winserver/sharename /mnt/winC
```

- Make permanent by adding this to /etc/fstab:

/dev/hda5	/	ext2	defaults	1 1
/dev/hda2	/boot	ext2	defaults	1 2
/dev/hda6	swap	swap	defaults	0 0
//winserver/sharename	/mnt/winC	smbfs	defaults,username=user%password	0 0

Reading Windows document formats

- Most native office programs for Linux read and save Windows document formats.
 - OpenOffice
 - koffice
 - AbiWord

```
$ file mytext.doc
mytext.doc: Microsoft Office Document
$ swriter mytext.doc
```

- Note that all document features might not be supported.

Other useful programs

- **rdesktop**: Connect to a Windows terminal server
- **VNC**: Allows you to take over a Windows systems screen remotely
- **dos2unix** and **unix2dos**: Convert Windows text files (CR/LF) to UNIX text files (LF)
- **cygwin** (<http://www.cygwin.com>): Series of Linux tools running under Windows

Unit review

- To access files on Windows file systems, either mount these file systems or use the mtools.
- To run Windows programs, use a PC emulator, such as Bochs or VMWare, or use a Windows emulator, such as WINE.
- CrossOver Office allows you to install Windows programs directly under Linux.
- To access Windows servers, you can use the client programs from the Samba product: smbclient and smbmount.
- To read Windows document formats, you can use almost any native Linux office program: OpenOffice, koffice, AbiWord, and others.
- Several other useful programs exist, including rdesktop.

Checkpoint

1. True or False: To make a mount of a Windows file system permanent, you need to add it to `/etc/fstab`.
2. You want to run a third-party program under Linux that was written to run under Windows. Which solution generally does not require you to have a Windows license?
 - a. Bochs
 - b. WINE
 - c. VMWare
 - d. VirtualBox
3. What command allows you to mount a share from a Windows server?

Checkpoint solutions

1. True or False: To make a mount of a Windows file system permanent, you need to add it to `/etc/fstab`.

The answer is true.

2. You want to run a third-party program under Linux that was written to run under Windows. Which solution generally does not require you to have a Windows license?

- a. Bochs
- b. WINE
- c. VMWare
- d. VirtualBox

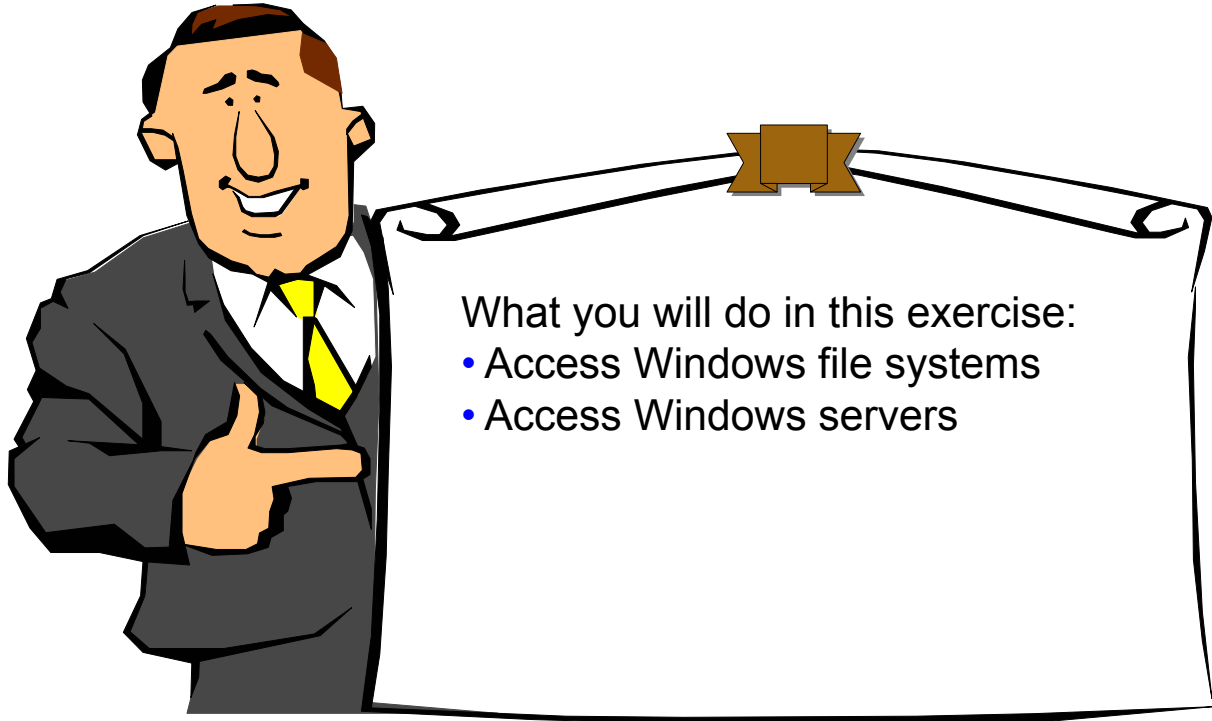
The answer is WINE.

3. What command allows you to mount a share from a Windows server?

The answer is smbmount.

Exercise: Integrating Linux in a Windows environment

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Unit summary

Having completed this unit, you should be able to:

- Access Windows-based file systems
- Run Windows programs
- Access Windows servers
- Read Windows document formats