

# Running Commands as Superuser with `sudo`

## WHAT?

Learn about the basic concepts of `sudo` and how to use it as a regular user.

## WHY?

Certain commands require administrator privileges. To run a command with administrator rights, the `sudo` command can be used.

## EFFORT

It takes you up to 20 minutes to read through this article. If you have a specific question, you can jump directly to the respective chapter.

## GOAL

Understanding the basic concepts of `sudo` and running commands with `sudo` for certain use cases.

## REQUIREMENTS

- root or `sudo` privileges. These are only available if you are the administrator of the system. For more information, refer to [Section 1, "Basic concepts of `sudo`"](#).

- The `sudo` package needs to be installed. This package is available on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server by default.

Publication Date: 11 Jun 2025

# Contents

- 1 Basic concepts of **sudo** 3
- 2 Running a command prefaced with **sudo** 4
- 3 Common **sudo** commands 5
- 4 Difference between **sudo** and **su** 9
- 5 Legal Notice 10
- A GNU Free Documentation License 10

# 1 Basic concepts of **sudo**

Learn about the basic concepts of **sudo** and how it works on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server systems.

**sudo** is a Linux command that is used to temporarily execute programs as another user. It is the abbreviation for substitute user and do and borrows the privileges of another user, for example, the root user. This way, **sudo** helps you accomplish system administration tasks without logging in as root.

## 1.1 **sudo** on Linux systems in general

As a regular user on Linux, you have reduced permissions that are sufficient for most of the tasks. The root user is the Linux superuser and the equivalent to the administrator.

**sudo** allows specified (non-root) users or a group of users to run privileged tasks, like calling system functions as root or another user. Through a configuration file, the system administrator can control which users are allowed to run **sudo** commands and for which tasks.

## 1.2 **sudo** on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server systems

For security reasons, all SUSE Linux Enterprise Server systems separate the regular user from the root user. As a regular user, you cannot write to system directories or install programs. Any user with access to the root password can gain these privileges and accidentally or maliciously break the system.

For example, you are logged in as a regular user and accidentally browse to a malicious website. An attacker cannot install malware on your system behind your back, as you are logged in as a regular user, means without any administrative permissions.

As explained above, it is not recommended to be logged in as root user permanently for security reasons. A safer approach is to stay logged with your regular user and running a restricted command prefaced with **sudo**.



### Note: **sudo** requires administrator rights

On a single-user machine, where you have set your own root password, you have the required rights to administrate your system by using the **sudo** command and to configure **sudo** settings yourself.

For more information about how to configure **sudo**, refer to <https://documentation.suse.com/smart/systems-management/html/sudo-configure-superuser-privileges/index.html>.

In a multi-user environment, such as in companies, the **sudo** privileges are managed by a system administrator and the permissions of the **root** user can be restricted. You may not be allowed to change certain system directories or files, even when executing the command with **sudo**.

## 1.3 How **sudo** works

When running a command prefaced with **sudo**, the system asks you for the password of the **root** account. After successful authentication, the command is executed with superuser privileges.

Depending on the **sudo** configuration, the elevated privileges persist for a certain period of time and as long as you are working in the same terminal session. So you do not need to provide a password again when running another **sudo** command.

To run a command with **sudo**, this syntax is used:

```
>
sudo [command]
```

## 2 Running a command prefaced with **sudo**

As a regular user, you can run any command as **root** by adding **sudo** before it. This prompts you to provide the **root** password. If authenticated successfully, this runs the command as **root**.

When running a command prefaced with **sudo**, the system asks you for the password of the **root** account. After successful authentication, the command is executed with superuser privileges.

Depending on the **sudo** configuration, the elevated privileges persist for a certain period of time and as long as you are working in the same terminal session. So you do not need to provide a password again when running another **sudo** command.

### PROCEDURE 1: RUNNING A COMMAND PREFACED WITH **sudo**

The following procedure describes how to use the **sudo** command to copy a file into a directory where only the **root** user has editing rights.

1. Open a terminal and create a test file with:

```
>  
touch test.txt
```

2. Try to copy the file into the `/usr/local/bin/` directory with:

```
>  
cp test.txt /usr/local/bin
```

The terminal returns, for example:

```
cp: cannot create regular file '/usr/local/bin/test.txt': Permission denied
```

This message also appears if the required privileges were not granted to sudo.

3. Now, enter the same command prefaced with sudo:

```
>  
sudo  
cp test.txt /usr/local/bin
```

4. You are prompted to enter the root password. Note that the password is not shown during input, neither as clear text nor as masking characters.

```
[sudo] password for root:
```

5. After successful authentication, the test file is copied to `/usr/local/bin`.

You have run your first sudo command.

## 3 Common **sudo** commands

By adding sudo before any command, you can run commands with elevated permissions. You can also run commands as another user and use their environment variables.

This section provides examples of common commands that often require administrative privileges.

### Repeat the last command with sudo

To repeat the last command as an administrator, run sudo **!!** and enter the password. For example, a user without administrative privileges cannot create a directory under the /etc/ directory. To create it, run sudo **!!**.

```
> mkdir /etc/test/
mkdir: cannot create directory '/etc/test/': Permission denied

> sudo !!
sudo mkdir /etc/test/
[sudo] password for root:

> ls -alrt /etc | grep test
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root      0 Apr 20 12:48 test
```

### Manage packages using sudo and zypper

To run package management commands as an administrator, add sudo before the command:

```
>
sudo
zypper [--GLOBAL-OPTIONS] <COMMAND> [--COMMAND-OPTIONS] [ARGUMENTS]
```

For example, to install the Docker CE containerization platform from its official package repository, run the following commands with sudo:

```
>
sudo
zypper addrepo https://download.docker.com/linux/suse/docker-ce
>
sudo
zypper refresh
>
sudo
zypper search docker-ce
>
sudo
zypper install docker-ce
```

You do not need to add sudo before zypper commands that do not modify the system, or provide privileged access to information. For example, you can list the repositories for the installed software packages on your system without using sudo:

```
>
zypper lr
```

## Manage system services using sudo and systemctl

In systems that use systemd for managing services, you can use the systemctl command with sudo. For example, to restart the NetworkManager service, run:

```
>
sudo
systemctl restart NetworkManager
```

You do not need to add sudo before systemctl commands that do not modify the system, or provide privileged access to information. For example, you can display the status of Network Manager without using sudo:

```
> systemctl status NetworkManager
● NetworkManager.service - Network Manager
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/NetworkManager.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Drop-In: /usr/lib/systemd/system/NetworkManager.service.d
            └─NetworkManager-ovs.conf
   Active: active (running) since DAY YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS TIMEZONE; 1h 21min ago
     Docs: man:NetworkManager(8)
   [...]

```

## Modify a user account using sudo and usermod

To run the usermod command for modifying user accounts, use:

```
>
sudo
usermod [OPTION] USERNAME
```

For example, to set the number of days to 30 for permanently disabling the user account tux after password expiry, run:

```
>
sudo
usermod --inactive 30 tux
```

## Modify file and directory ownership using sudo and chown

To change file and directory ownerships from the current owner to a new owner, use:

```
>
sudo
chown [OPTION] [OWNER:[GROUP]] FILE
```

For example, to give tux the ownership of files and subdirectories in the /home/test/tux-files directory, run:

```
>
```

```
sudo
chown tux /home/test/tux-files/ --recursive
```

You can test the change in ownership by running the following command:

```
>
ls -alrt /home/test/tux-files/ --recursive
```

### Run a command as another user using `sudo -s`

Instead of using the `su` command for switching to a different user and then running commands, you can use the `sudo -s` command. A shell run by the `sudo -s` command inherits the environment of the current user. The `sudo -s` command also offers a few privilege control measures.

To run a command as a different user, use:

```
>
sudo
-s -u USERNAME COMMAND
```

By default, the command runs from the directory of the previous user, because the target user inherits the environment of the previous user.

For example, to recursively list the files and subdirectories of the `/home/test/tux-files/` directory as the target user `tux`, run:

```
>
sudo
-s -u tux ls -alrt /home/test/tux-files/ --recursive
```

When you use the `sudo -s` approach for running a command as a different user, the command is logged in your history.

### Run a command as another user with a clean environment using `sudo -i`

When using the `sudo -s` command, the target user inherits the environment of the previous user. You can prevent it by using the `sudo -i` command, where the target user gets a clean environment and starts at their own `$HOME` directory.

To run a command as a different user with a clean environment, use:

```
>
sudo
-i -u USERNAME COMMAND
```

The `sudo -i` command runs the shell as an interactive login shell of the target user. As a result, there are shell startup scripts such as `.profile` and `.bash_profile` files.



For example, to list the files and subdirectories of the `/home/test/tux-files/` directory as `tux`, run the following command:

```
>  
sudo  
-i -u tux ls -alrt /home/test/tux-files/
```

When you use the `sudo -i` approach for running a command as a different user, the command is logged in your history.

## 4 Difference between `sudo` and `su`

Learn the difference between `sudo` and `su` commands and when to use which.

On Linux systems, you can preface a command with either `sudo` or `su`. Both let you execute commands as `root`.

### 4.1 Characteristics of the `sudo` command

- `sudo` allows you to run a command as `root`. Depending on the configuration, it does not require you to enter the `root` password, but only the user's password. This way, no sensitive information needs to be shared with all the other (regular) users.
- With the `sudo` configuration file, the system administrator can control which users are allowed to use `sudo` and restrict the usage to certain tasks.
- `sudo` caches the password for a certain period of time. After this period, you are prompted for the password again, when running another `sudo` command.
- All commands executed with `sudo` are logged individually. The log file tracks date and time, the user that ran the command, and the command itself.

### 4.2 Characteristics of the `su` command


- `su` allows you to run a command as `root` but requires you to know the `root` password.
- It cannot be configured to restrict access to certain users and tasks and elevate the privileges for anyone who knows the `root` password.

- The privileges are elevated for the entire terminal session. As long as you stay in the session, you are not prompted for the password again.
- Commands executed with `su` are not logged individually, as all actions can only be logged with the user account.

## 5 Legal Notice

Copyright© 2006–2025 SUSE LLC and contributors. All rights reserved.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or (at your option) version 1.3; with the Invariant Section being this copyright notice and license. A copy of the license version 1.2 is included in the section entitled “GNU Free Documentation License”.

For SUSE trademarks, see <https://www.suse.com/company/legal/> . All other third-party trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Trademark symbols (®, ™ etc.) denote trademarks of SUSE and its affiliates. Asterisks (\*) denote third-party trademarks.

All information found in this book has been compiled with utmost attention to detail. However, this does not guarantee complete accuracy. Neither SUSE LLC, its affiliates, the authors, nor the translators shall be held liable for possible errors or the consequences thereof.

## A GNU Free Documentation License

Copyright (C) 2000, 2001, 2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc. 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA. Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

### 0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or non-commercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

## 1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History".) To "Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

## 2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or non-commercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other condi-

tions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

### 3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

## 4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I. Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

- J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- K. For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.
- L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.
- M. Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.
- N. Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.
- O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

## 5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements".

## 6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

## 7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.



If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

## 8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

## 9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

## 10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <https://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

## ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

```
Copyright (c) YEAR YOUR NAME.  
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document  
under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2  
or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation;  
with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts.  
A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU  
Free Documentation License".
```

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the "with...Texts." line with this:

```
with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the  
Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.
```

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.