Appendix A

Sources of Linux Information

This appendix contains information on various sources of Linux information, such as online documents, books, and more. Many of these documents are available either in printed form, or electronically from the Internet or BBS systems. Many Linux distributions also include much of this documentation in the distribution itself, so after you have installed Linux these files may be present on your system.

A.1 Online Documents

These documents should be available on any of the Linux FTP archive sites (see Appendix C for a list). If you do not have direct access to FTP, you may be able to locate these documents on other online services (such as CompuServe, local BBS's, and so on). If you have access to Internet mail, you can use the `ftpmail` service to receive these docucments. See Appendix C for more information.

In particular, the following documents may be found on `sunsite.unc.edu` in the directory `/pub/Linux/docs`. Many sites mirror this directory; however, if you're unable to locate a mirror site near you, this is a good one to fall back on.

You can also access Linux files and documentation using `gopher`. Just point your `gopher` client to port 70 on `sunsite.unc.edu`, and follow the menus to the Linux archive. This is a good way to browse Linux documentation interactively.

The Linux Frequently Asked Questions List

The Linux Frequently Asked Questions list, or "FAQ", is a list of common questions (and answers!) about Linux. This document is meant to provide a general source of information about Linux, common problems and solutions, and a list of other sources of information. Every new Linux user should read this document. It is available in a number of formats, including plain ASCII, PostScript, and Lout typesetter format. The Linux FAQ is maintained by Ian Jackson, `ijackson@nyx.cs.du.edu`.

The Linux META-FAQ

The META-FAQ is a collection of "metaquestions" about Linux; that is, sources of information about the Linux system, and other general topics. It is a good starting place for the Internet user wishing to find more information about the system. It is maintained by Michael K. Johnson, `johnsonm@sunsite.unc.edu`.

The Linux INFO-SHEET
: The Linux INFO-SHEET is a technical introduction to the Linux system. It gives an overview of the system's features and available software, and also provides a list of other sources of Linux information. The format and content is similar in nature to the META-FAQ; incidentally, it is also maintained by Michael K. Johnson.

The Linux Software Map
: The Linux Software Map is a list of many applications available for Linux, where to get them, who maintains them, and so forth. It is far from complete—to compile a complete list of Linux software would be nearly impossible. However, it does include many of the most popular Linux software packages. If you can't find a particular application to suit your needs, the LSM is a good place to start. It is maintained by Lars Wirzenius, `lars.wirzenius@helsinki.fi`.

The Linux HOWTO Index
: The Linux HOWTOs are a collection of "how to" documents, each describing in detail a certain aspect of the Linux system. They are maintained by Matt Welsh, `mdw@sunsite.unc.edu`. The HOWTO Index lists the HOWTO documents which are available (several of which are listed below).

The Linux Installation HOWTO
: The Linux Installation HOWTO describes how to obtain and install a distribution of Linux, similar to the information presented in Chapter 2.

The Linux Distribution HOWTO
: This document is a list of Linux distributions available via mail order and anonymous FTP. It also includes information on other Linux-related goodies and services. Appendix B contains a list of Linux vendors, many of which are listed in the *Distribution HOWTO*.

The Linux XFree86 HOWTO
: This document describes how to install and configure the X Window System software for Linux. See the section "5.1" for more about the X Window System.

The Linux Mail, News, and UUCP HOWTOs
: These three HOWTO documents describe configuration and setup of electronic mail, news, and UUCP communications on a Linux system. Because these three subjects are often intertwined, you may wish to read all three of these HOWTOs together.

The Linux Hardware HOWTO
: This HOWTO contains an extensive list of hardware supported by Linux. While this list is far from complete, it should give you a general picture of which hardware

devices should be supported by the system.

The Linux SCSI HOWTO
The Linux SCSI HOWTO is a complete guide to configuration and usage of SCSI devices under Linux, such as hard drives, tape drives and CD-ROM.

The Linux NET-2-HOWTO
The Linux NET-2-HOWTO describes installation, setup, and configuration of the "NET-2" TCP/IP software under Linux, including SLIP. If you want to use TCP/IP on your Linux system, this document is a must read.

The Linux Ethernet HOWTO
Closely related to the NET-2-HOWTO, the Ethernet HOWTO describes the various Ethernet devices supported by Linux, and explains how to configure each of them for use by the Linux TCP/IP software.

The Linux Printing HOWTO
This document describes how to configure printing software under Linux, such as `lpr`. Configuration of printers and printing software under UNIX can be very confusing at times; this document sheds some light on the subject.

Other online documents
If you browse the `docs` subdirectory of any Linux FTP site, you'll see many other documents which are not listed here: A slew of FAQ's, interesting tidbits, and other important information. This miscellany is difficult to categorize here; if you don't see what you're looking for on the list above, just take a look at one of the Linux archive sites listed in Appendix C.

A.2 Linux Documentation Project Manuals

The Linux Documentation Project is working on developing a set of manuals and other documentation for Linux, including man pages. These manuals are in various stages of development, and any help revising and updating them is greatly appreciated. If you have questions about the LDP, please contact Matt Welsh (`mdw@sunsite.unc.edu`).

These books are available via anonymous FTP from a number of Linux archive sites, including `sunsite.unc.edu` in the directory `/pub/Linux/docs/LDP`. A number of commercial distributors are selling printed copies of these books; in the future, you may be able to find the LDP manuals on the shelves of your local bookstore.

Linux Installation and Getting Started, by Matt Welsh
A new user's guide for Linux, covering everything the new user needs to know to get started. You happen to hold this book in your hands.

The Linux System Administrators' Guide, by Lars Wirzenius

This is a complete guide to running and configuring a Linux system. There are many issues relating to systems administration which are specific to Linux, such as needs for supporting a user community, filesystem maintenance, backups, and more. This guide covers them all.

The Linux Network Administrators' Guide, by Olaf Kirch
An extensive and complete guide to networking under Linux, including TCP/IP, UUCP, SLIP, and more. This book is a very good read; it contains a wealth of information on many subjects, clarifying the many confusing aspects of network configuration.

The Linux Kernel Hackers' Guide, by Michael Johnson
The gritty details of kernel hacking and development under Linux. Linux is unique in that the complete kernel source is available. This book opens the doors to developers who wish to add or modify features within the kernel. This guide also contains comprehensive coverage of kernel concepts and conventions used by Linux.

A.3 Books and Other Published Works

Linux Journal is a monthly magazine for and about the Linux community, written and produced by a number of Linux developers and enthusiasts. It is distributed worldwide, and is an excellent way to keep in touch with the dynamics of the Linux world, especially if you don't have access to USENET news.

At the time of this writing, subscriptions to *Linux Journal* are US$19/year in the United States, US$24 in Canada, and US$29 elsewhere. To subscribe, or for more information, write to Linux Journal, PO Box 85867, Seattle, WA, 98145-1867, USA, or call +1 206 527-3385. Their FAX number is +1 206 527-2806, and e-mail address is `linux@ssc.com`. You can also find a *Linux Journal* FAQ and sample articles via anonymous FTP on `sunsite.unc.edu` in `/pub/Linux/docs/linux-journal`.

As we have said, not many books have been published dealing with Linux specifically. However, if you are new to the world of UNIX, or want more information than is presented here, we suggest that you take a look at the following books which are available.

A.3.1 Using UNIX

Title: *Learning the UNIX Operating System*
Author: Grace Todino & John Strang
Publisher: O'Reilly and Associates, 1987
ISBN: 0-937175-16-1, $9.00

A good introductory book on learning the UNIX operating system. Most of the information should be applicable to Linux as well. I suggest reading this book if you're new to UNIX and really want to get started with using your new system.

Title: *Learning the* `vi` *Editor*
Author: Linda Lamb
Publisher: O'Reilly and Associates, 1990
ISBN: 0-937175-67-6, $21.95

This is a book about the `vi` editor, a powerful text editor found on every UNIX system in the world. It's often important to know and be able to use `vi`, because you won't always have access to a "real" editor such as Emacs.

A.3.2 Systems Administration

Title: *Essential System Administration*
Author: Æleen Frisch
Publisher: O'Reilly and Associates, 1991
ISBN: 0-937175-80-3, $29.95

From the O'Reilly and Associates Catalog, "Like any other multi-user system, UNIX requires some care and feeding. *Essential System Administration* tells you how. This book strips away the myth and confusion surrounding this important topic and provides a compact, manageable introduction to the tasks faced by anyone responsible for a UNIX system." I couldn't have said it better myself.

Title: *TCP/IP Network Administration*
Author: Craig Hunt
Publisher: O'Reilly and Associates, 1990
ISBN: 0-937175-82-X, $24.95

A complete guide to setting up and running a TCP/IP network. While this book is not Linux-specific, roughly 90% of it is applicable to Linux. Coupled with the Linux NET-2-HOWTO and *Linux Network Administrator's Guide*, this is a great book discussing the concepts and technical details of managing TCP/IP.

Title: *Managing UUCP and Usenet*
Author: Tim O'Reilly and Grace Todino
Publisher: O'Reilly and Associates, 1991
ISBN: 0-937175-93-5, $24.95

This book covers how to install and configure UUCP networking software, including configuration for USENET news. If you're at all interested in using UUCP or accessing USENET news on your system, this book is a must-read.

A.3.3 The X Window System

Title: *The X Window System: A User's Guide*
Author: Niall Mansfield
Publisher: Addison-Wesley
ISBN: 0-201-51341-2, ??

A complete tutorial and reference guide to using the X Window System. If you installed X windows on your Linux system, and want to know how to get the most out of it, you should read this book. Unlike some windowing systems, a lot of the power provided by X is not obvious at first sight.

A.3.4 Programming

Title: *The C Programming Language*
Author: Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie
Publisher: Prentice-Hall, 1988
ISBN: 0-13-110362-8, $25.00

This book is a must-have for anyone wishing to do C programming on a UNIX system. (Or any system, for that matter.) While this book is not obstensibly UNIX-specific, it is quite applicable to programming C under UNIX.

Title: *The Unix Programming Environment*
Author: Brian Kernighan and Bob Pike
Publisher: Prentice-Hall, 1984
ISBN: 0-13-937681-X, ??

An overview to programming under the UNIX system. Covers all of the tools of the trade; a good read to get acquainted with the somewhat amorphous UNIX programming world.

Title: *Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment*
Author: W. Richard Stevens
Publisher: Addison-Wesley

ISBN: 0-201-56317-7, $50.00

This mighty tome contains everything that you need to know to program UNIX at the system level—file I/O, process control, interprocess communication, signals, terminal I/O, the works. This book focuses on various UNI standards, including POSIX.1, which Linux mostly adheres to.

A.3.5 Kernel Hacking

Title: *The Design of the UNIX Operating System*
Author: Maurice J. Bach
Publisher: Prentice-Hall, 1986
ISBN: 0-13-201799-7, ??

This book covers the algorithms and internals of the UNIX kernel. It is not specific to any particular kernel, although it does lean towards System V-isms. This is the best place to start if you want to understand the inner tickings of the Linux system.

Title: *The Magic Garden Explained*
Author: Berny Goodheart and James Cox
Publisher: Prentice-Hall, 1994
ISBN: 0-13-098138-9, ??

This book describes the System V R4 kernel in detail. Unlike Bach's book, which concentrates heavily on the algorithms which make the kernel tick, this book presents the SVR4 implementation on a more technical level. Although Linux and SVR4 are distant cousins, this book can give you much insight into the workings of an actual UNIX kernel implementation. This is also a very modern book on the UNIX kernel—published in 1994.

Appendix B

Linux Vendor List

This appendix lists contact information for a number of vendors which sell Linux on diskette, tape, and CD-ROM. Many of them provide Linux documentation, support, and other services as well. This is by no means a complete listing; if you purchased this book in printed form, it's very possible that the vendor or publishing company also provides Linux software and services.

The author makes no guarantee as to the accuracy of any of the information listed in this Appendix. This information is included here only as a service to readers, not as an advertisement for any particular organization.

Fintronic Linux Systems
1360 Willow Rd., Suite 205
Menlo Park, CA 94025 USA
Tel: +1 415 325-4474
Fax: +1 415 325-4908
`linux@fintronic.com`

InfoMagic, Inc.
PO Box 30370
Flagstaff, AZ 86003-0370 USA
Tel: +1 800 800-6613, +1 602 526-9565
Fax: +1 602 526-9573
`Orders@InfoMagic.com`

Lasermoon Ltd
2a Beaconsfield Road, Fareham,
Hants, England. PO16 0QB.
Tel: +44 (0) 329 826444.
Fax: +44 (0) 329 825936.
`info@lasermoon.co.uk`

Linux Journal
P.O. Box 85867
Seattle, WA 98145-1867 USA
Tel: +1 206 527-3385
Fax: +1 206 527-2806
`linux@ssc.com`

Linux Systems Labs
18300 Tara Drive
Clinton Twp, MI 48036 USA
Tel: +1 313 954-2829, +1 800 432-0556
Fax: +1 313 954-2806
`info@lsl.com`

Morse Telecommunication, Inc.
26 East Park Avenue, Suite 240
Long Beach, NY 11561 USA
Tel: +1 800 60-MORSE
Fax: +1 516 889-8665
`Linux@morse.net`

Nascent Technology
Linux from Nascent CDROM
P.O. Box 60669
Sunnyvale CA 94088-0669 USA
Tel: +1 408 737-9500
Fax: +1 408 241-9390
`nascent@netcom.com`

Red Hat Software
P.O. Box 4325
Chapel Hill, NC 27515 USA
Tel: +1 919 309-9560
`redhat@redhat.com`

SW Technology
251 West Renner Suite 229
Richardson, TX 75080 USA
Tel: +1 214 907-0871
`swt@netcom.com`

Takelap Systems Ltd.
The Reddings, Court Robin Lane,
Llangwm, Usk, Gwent, United Kingdom NP5 1ET.

Tel: +44 (0)291 650357
Fax: +44 (0)291 650500
`info@ddrive.demon.co.uk`

Trans-Ameritech Enterprises, Inc.
2342A Walsh Ave
Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
Tel: +1 408 727-3883
`roman@trans-ameritech.com`

Unifix Software GmbH
Postfach 4918
D-38039 Braunschweig
Germany
Tel: +49 (0)531 515161
Fax: +49 (0)531 515162

Yggdrasil Computing, Incorporated
4880 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 205
San Jose, CA 95129-1034 USA
Tel: +1 800 261-6630, +1 408 261-6630
Fax: +1 408 261-6631
`info@yggdrasil.com`

Appendix C

FTP Tutorial and Site List

FTP ("File Transfer Protocol") is the set of programs that are used for transferring files between systems on the Internet. Most UNIX, VMS, and MS-DOS systems on the Internet have a program called `ftp` which you use to transfer these files, and if you have Internet access, the best way to download the Linux software is by using `ftp`. This appendix covers basic `ftp` usage—of course, there are many more functions and uses of `ftp` than are given here.

At the end of this appendix there is a listing of FTP sites where Linux software can be found. Also, if you don't have direct Internet access but are able to exchange electronic mail with the Internet, information on using the `ftpmail` service is included below.

If you're using an MS-DOS, UNIX, or VMS system to download files from the Internet, then `ftp` is a command-driven program. However, there are other implementations of `ftp` out there, such as the Macintosh version (called `Fetch`) with a nice menu-driven interface, which is quite self-explanatory. Even if you're not using the command-driven version of `ftp`, the information given here should help.

`ftp` can be used to both upload (send) or download (receive) files from other Internet sites. In most situations, you're going to be downloading software. On the Internet there are a large number of publicly-available **FTP archive sites**, machines which allow anyone to `ftp` to them and download free software. One such archive site is `sunsite.unc.edu`, which has a lot of Sun Microsystems software, and acts as one of the main Linux sites. In addition, FTP archive sites **mirror** software to each other—that is, software uploaded to one site will be automatically copied over to a number of other sites. So don't be surprised if you see the exact same files on many different archive sites.

C.1 Starting `ftp`

Note that in the example "screens" printed below I'm only showing the most important information, and what you see may differ. Also, commands in *italics* represent commands that you type; everything else is screen output.

To start `ftp` and connect to a site, simply use the command

```
ftp ⟨hostname⟩
```

where ⟨*hostname*⟩ is the name of the site you are connecting to. For example, to connect to the mythical site `shoop.vpizza.com` we can use the command

```
ftp shoop.vpizza.com
```

C.2 Logging In

When `ftp` starts up we should see something like

```
Connected to shoop.vpizza.com.
220 Shoop.vpizza.com FTPD ready at 15 Dec 1992 08:20:42 EDT
Name (shoop.vpizza.com:mdw):
```

Here, `ftp` is asking us to give the username that we want to login as on `shoop.vpizza.com`. The default here is `mdw`, which is my username on the system I'm using FTP from. Since I don't have an account on `shoop.vpizza.com` I can't login as myself. Instead, to access publicly-available software on an FTP site you login as `anonymous`, and give your Internet e-mail address (if you have one) as the password. So, we would type

```
Name (shoop.vpizza.com:mdw):  anonymous
331-Guest login ok, send e-mail address as password.
Password:  mdw@sunsite.unc.edu
230- Welcome to shoop.vpizza.com.
230- Virtual Pizza Delivery[tm]:  Download pizza in 30 cycles or less
230- or you get it FREE!
ftp>
```

Of course, you should give your e-mail address, instead of mine, and it won't echo to the screen as you're typing it (since it's technically a "password"). `ftp` should allow us to login and we'll be ready to download software.

C.3 Poking Around

Okay, we're in. `ftp>` is our prompt, and the `ftp` program is waiting for commands. There are a few basic commands you need to know about. First, the commands

```
ls ⟨file⟩
```

and

dir ⟨*file*⟩

both give file listings (where ⟨*file*⟩ is an optional argument specifying a particular filename to list). The difference is that `ls` usually gives a short listing and `dir` gives a longer listing (that is, with more information on the sizes of the files, dates of modification, and so on).

The command

cd ⟨*directory*⟩

will move to the given directory (just like the `cd` command on UNIX or MS-DOS systems). You can use the command

```
cdup
```

to change to the parent directory[1].

The command

help ⟨*command*⟩

will give help on the given `ftp` ⟨*command*⟩ (such as `ls` or `cd`). If no command is specified, `ftp` will list all of the available commands.

If we type `dir` at this point we'll see an initial directory listing of where we are.

```
ftp> dir
200 PORT command successful.
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for /bin/ls.
total 1337


dr-xr-xr-x  2 root     wheel         512 Aug 13 13:55 bin
drwxr-xr-x  2 root     wheel         512 Aug 13 13:58 dev
drwxr-xr-x  2 root     wheel         512 Jan 25 17:35 etc
drwxr-xr-x 19 root     wheel        1024 Jan 27 21:39 pub
drwxrwx-wx  4 root     ftp-admi     1024 Feb  6 22:10 uploads
drwxr-xr-x  3 root     wheel         512 Mar 11  1992 usr

226 Transfer complete.
921 bytes received in 0.24 seconds (3.7 Kbytes/s)
ftp>
```

Each of these entries is a directory, not an individual file which we can download (specified by the `d` in the first column of the listing). On most FTP archive sites, the publicly available software is under the directory `/pub`, so let's go there.

[1] The directory above the current one.

```
ftp> cd pub
ftp> dir
200 PORT command successful.
150 ASCII data connection for /bin/ls (128.84.181.1,4525) (0 bytes).
total 846


-rw-r--r--   1 root     staff        1433 Jul 12  1988 README
-r--r--r--   1 3807     staff       15586 May 13  1991 US-DOMAIN.TXT.2
-rw-r--r--   1 539      staff       52664 Feb 20  1991 altenergy.avail
-r--r--r--   1 65534    65534       56456 Dec 17  1990 ataxx.tar.Z
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other     2013041 Jul  3  1991 gesyps.tar.Z
-rw-r--r--   1 432      staff       41831 Jan 30  1989 gnexe.arc
-rw-rw-rw-   1 615      staff       50315 Apr 16  1992 linpack.tar.Z
-r--r--r--   1 root     wheel       12168 Dec 25  1990 localtime.o
-rw-r--r--   1 root     staff        7035 Aug 27  1986 manualslist.tblms
drwxr-xr-x   2 2195     staff         512 Mar 10 00:48 mdw
-rw-r--r--   1 root     staff        5593 Jul 19  1988 t.out.h

226 ASCII Transfer complete.
2443 bytes received in 0.35 seconds (6.8 Kbytes/s)
ftp>
```

Here we can see a number of (interesting?) files, one of which is called `README`, which we should download (most FTP sites have a `README` file in the `/pub` directory).

C.4 Downloading files

Before downloading files, there are a few things that you need to take care of.

- **Turn on hash mark printing.** *Hash marks* are printed to the screen as files are being transferred; they let you know how far along the transfer is, and that your connection hasn't hung up (so you don't sit for 20 minutes, thinking that you're still downloading a file). In general, a hash mark appears as a pound sign (`#`), and one is printed for every 1024 or 8192 bytes transferred, depending on your system.

  To turn on hash mark printing, give the command `hash`.

  ```
  ftp> hash
  Hash mark printing on (8192 bytes/hash mark).
  ftp>
  ```

- **Determine the type of file which you are downloading.** As far as FTP is concerned, files come in two flavors: *binary* and *text*. Most of the files which you'll be downloading are binary files: that is, programs, compressed files, archive files, and so on. However, many files (such as `README`s and so on) are text files.

Why does the file type matter? Only because on some systems (such as MS-DOS systems), certain characters in a text file, such as carriage returns, need to be converted so that the file will be readable. While transferring in binary mode, no conversion is done—the file is simply transferred byte after byte.

The commands `bin` and `ascii` set the transfer mode to binary and text, respectively. *When in doubt, always use binary mode to transfer files.* If you try to transfer a binary file in text mode, you'll corrupt the file and it will be unusable. (This is one of the most common mistakes made when using FTP.) However, you can use text mode for plain text files (whose filenames often end in `.txt`).

For our example, we're downloading the file `README`, which is most likely a text file, so we use the command

```
ftp> ascii
200 Type set to A.
ftp>
```

- **Set your local directory.** Your *local directory* is the directory on your system where you want the downloaded files to end up. Whereas the `cd` command changes the remote directory (on the remote machine which you're FTPing to), the `lcd` command changes the local directory.

  For example, to set the local directory to `/home/db/mdw/tmp`, use the command

```
ftp> lcd /home/db/mdw/tmp
Local directory now /home/db/mdw/tmp
ftp>
```

Now you're ready to actually download the file. The command

get ⟨*remote-name*⟩ ⟨*local-name*⟩

is used for this, where ⟨*remote-name*⟩ is the name of the file on the remote machine, and ⟨*local-name*⟩ is the name that you wish to give the file on your local machine. The ⟨*local-name*⟩ argument is optional; by default, the local filename is the same as the remote one. However, if for example you're downloading the file `README`, and you already have a `README` in your local directory, you'll want to give a different ⟨*local-filename*⟩ so that the first one isn't overwritten.

For our example, to download the file `README`, we simply use

```
ftp> get README
200 PORT command successful.
150 ASCII data connection for README (128.84.181.1,4527) (1433 bytes).
#
226 ASCII Transfer complete.
local:  README remote:  README
1493 bytes received in 0.03 seconds (49 Kbytes/s)
ftp>
```

C.5 Quitting FTP

To end your FTP session, simply use the command

```
quit
```

The command

```
close
```

can be used to close the connection with the current remote FTP site; the `open` command can then be used to start a session with another site (without quitting the FTP program altogether).

```
ftp> close
221 Goodbye.
ftp> quit
```

C.6 Using `ftpmail`

`ftpmail` is a service which allows you to obtain files from FTP archive sites via Internet electronic mail. If you don't have direct Internet access, but are able to send mail to the Internet (from a service such as CompuServe, for example), `ftpmail` is a good way to get files from FTP archive sites. Unfortunately, `ftpmail` can be slow, especially when sending large jobs. Before attempting to download large amounts of software using `ftpmail`, be sure that your mail spool will be able to handle the incoming traffic. Many systems keep quotas on incoming electronic mail, and may delete your account if your mail exceeds this quota. Just use common sense.

`sunsite.unc.edu`, one of the major Linux FTP archive sites, is home to an `ftpmail` server. To use this service, send electronic mail to

```
ftpmail@sunsite.unc.edu
```

with a message body containing only the word:

```
help
```

This will send you back a list of `ftpmail` commands and a brief tutorial on using the system.

For example, to get a listing of Linux files found on `sunsite.unc.edu`, send mail to the above address containing the text

```
open sunsite.unc.edu
cd /pub/Linux
dir
quit
```

You may use the `ftpmail` service to connect to any FTP archive site; you are not limited to `sunsite.unc.edu`. The next section lists a number of Linux FTP archives.

C.7 Linux FTP Site List

Table C.1 is a listing of the most well-known FTP archive sites which carry the Linux software. Keep in mind that many other sites mirror these, and more than likely you'll run into Linux on a number of sites not on this list.

Site name	IP Address	Directory
tsx-11.mit.edu	18.172.1.2	/pub/linux
sunsite.unc.edu	152.2.22.81	/pub/Linux
nic.funet.fi	128.214.6.100	/pub/OS/Linux
ftp.mcc.ac.uk	130.88.200.7	/pub/linux
fgb1.fgb.mw.tu-muenchen.de	129.187.200.1	/pub/linux
ftp.informatik.tu-muenchen.de	131.159.0.110	/pub/Linux
ftp.dfv.rwth-aachen.de	137.226.4.105	/pub/linux
ftp.informatik.rwth-aachen.de	137.226.112.172	/pub/Linux
ftp.ibp.fr	132.227.60.2	/pub/linux
kirk.bu.oz.au	131.244.1.1	/pub/OS/Linux
ftp.uu.net	137.39.1.9	/systems/unix/linux
wuarchive.wustl.edu	128.252.135.4	/systems/linux
ftp.win.tue.nl	131.155.70.100	/pub/linux
ftp.ibr.cs.tu-bs.de	134.169.34.15	/pub/os/linux
ftp.denet.dk	129.142.6.74	/pub/OS/linux

Table C.1: Linux FTP Sites

`tsx-11.mit.edu`, `sunsite.unc.edu`, and `nic.funet.fi` are the "home sites" for the Linux software, where most of the new software is uploaded. Most of the other sites on the list mirror some combination of these three. To reduce network traffic, choose a site that is geographically closest to you.

Appendix D

Linux BBS List

Printed here is a list of bulletin board systems (BBS) which carry Linux software. Zane Healy (`healyzh@holonet.net`) maintains this list. If you know of or run a BBS which provides Linux software which isn't on this list, you should get in touch with him.

The Linux community is no longer an Internet-only society. In fact, it is now estimated that the majority of Linux users don't have Internet access. Therefore, it is especially important that BBSs continue to provide and support Linux to users worldwide.

D.1 United States

Citrus Grove Public Access, 916-381-5822. ZyXEL 16.8/14.4 Sacramento, CA. Internet: `citrus.sac.ca.us`
Higher Powered BBS, 408-737-7040. ? CA. RIME ->HIGHER
hip-hop, 408-773-0768. 19.2k Sunnyvale, CA. USENET access
hip-hop, 408-773-0768. 38.4k Sunnyvale, CA.
Unix Online, 707-765-4631. 9600 Petaluma, CA. USENET access
The Outer Rim, 805-252-6342. Santa Clarita, CA.
Programmer's Exchange, 818-444-3507. El Monte, CA. Fidonet
Programmer's Exchange, 818-579-9711. El Monte, CA.
Micro Oasis, 510-895-5985. 14.4k San Leandro, CA.
Test Engineering, 916-928-0504. Sacramento, CA.
Slut Club, 813-975-2603. USR/DS 16.8k HST/14.4K Tampa, FL. Fidonet 1:377/42
Lost City Atlantis, 904-727-9334. 14.4k Jacksonville, FL. FidoNet
Aquired Knowledge, 305-720-3669. 14.4k v.32bis Ft. Lauderdale, FL. Internet, UUCP
The Computer Mechanic, 813-544-9345. 14.4k v.32bis St. Petersburg, FL. Fidonet, Sailnet, MXBBSnet
AVSync, 404-320-6202. Atlanta, GA.
Information Overload, 404-471-1549. 19.2k ZyXEL Atlanta, GA. Fidonet 1:133/308
Atlanta Radio Club, 404-850-0546. 9600 Atlanta, GA.

Rebel BBS, 208-887-3937. 9600 Boise, ID.

Rocky Mountain HUB, 208-232-3405. 38.4k Pocatello, ID. Fionet, SLNet, CinemaNet

EchoMania, 618-233-1659. 14.4k HST Belleville, IL. Fidonet 1:2250/1, f'req LINUX

UNIX USER, 708-879-8633. 14.4k Batavia, IL. USENET, Internet mail

PBS BBS, 309-663-7675. 2400 Bloomington, IL.

Third World, 217-356-9512. 9600 v.32 IL.

Digital Underground, 812-941-9427. 14.4k v.32bis IN. USENET

The OA Southern Star, 504-885-5928. New Orleans, LA. Fidonet 1:396/1

Channel One, 617-354-8873. Boston, MA. RIME ->CHANNEL

VWIS Linux Support BBS, 508-793-1570. 9600 Worcester, MA.

WayStar BBS, 508-481-7147. 14.4k V.32bis USR/HST Marlborough, MA. Fidonet 1:333/14

WayStar BBS, 508-481-7293. 14.4k V.32bis USR/HST Marlborough, MA. Fidonet 1:333/15

WayStar BBS, 508-480-8371. 9600 V.32bis or 14.4k USR/HST Marlborough, MA. Fidonet 1:333/16

Programmer's Center, 301-596-1180. 9600 Columbia, MD. RIME

Brodmann's Place, 301-843-5732. 14.4k Waldorf, MD. RIME ->BRODMANN, Fidonet

Main Frame, 301-654-2554. 9600 Gaithersburg, MD. RIME ->MAINFRAME

1 Zero Cybernet BBS, 301-589-4064. MD.

WaterDeep BBS, 410-614-2190. 9600 v.32 Baltimore, MD.

Harbor Heights BBS, 207-663-0391. 14.4k Boothbay Harbor, ME.

Part-Time BBS, 612-544-5552. 14.4k v.32bis Plymouth, MN.

The Sole Survivor, 314-846-2702. 14.4k v.32bis St. Louis, MO. WWIVnet, WWIVlink, etc

MAC's Place, 919-891-1111. 16.8k, DS modem Dunn, NC. RIME ->MAC

Digital Designs, 919-423-4216. 14.4k, 2400 Hope Mills, NC.

Flite Line, 402-421-2434. Lincoln, NE. RIME ->FLITE, DS modem

Legend, 402-438-2433. Lincoln, NE. DS modem

MegaByte Mansion, 402-551-8681. 14.4 V,32bis Omaha, NE.

Mycroft QNX, 201-858-3429. 14.4k NJ.

Steve Leon's, 201-886-8041. 14.4k Cliffside Park, NJ.

Dwight-Englewood BBS, 201-569-3543. 9600 v.42 Englewood, NJ. USENET

The Mothership Cnection, 908-940-1012. 38.4k Franklin Park, NJ.

The Laboratory, 212-927-4980. 16.8k HST, 14.4k v.32bis NY. FidoNet 1:278/707

Valhalla, 516-321-6819. 14.4k HST v.32 Babylon, NY. Fidonet (1:107/255), UseNet (`die.linet.org`)

Intermittent Connection, 503-344-9838. 14.4k HST v.32bis Eugene, OR. 1:152/35

Horizon Systems, 216-899-1086. USR v.32 Westlake, OH.

Horizon Systems, 216-899-1293. 2400 Westlake, OH.

Centre Programmers Unit, 814-353-0566. 14.4k V.32bis/HST Bellefonte, PA.

Allentown Technical, 215-432-5699. 9600 v.32/v.42bis Allentown, PA. WWIVNet 2578

Tactical-Operations, 814-861-7637. 14.4k V32bis/V42bis State College, PA. Fidonet 1:129/226, `tac_ops.UUCP`

North Shore BBS, 713-251-9757. Houston, TX.

The Annex, 512-575-1188. 9600 HST TX. Fidonet 1:3802/217

The Annex, 512-575-0667. 2400 TX. Fidonet 1:3802/216

Walt Fairs, 713-947-9866. Houston, TX. FidoNet 1:106/18
CyberVille, 817-249-6261. 9600 TX. FidoNet 1:130/78
splat-ooh, 512-578-2720. 14.4k Victoria, TX.
splat-ooh, 512-578-5436. 14.4k Victoria, TX.
alaree, 512-575-5554. 14.4k Victoria, TX.
Ronin BBS, 214-938-2840. 14.4 HST/DS Waxahachie (Dallas), TX. RIME, Intelec, Smartnet, etc.
VTBBS, 703-231-7498. Blacksburg, VA.
MBT, 703-953-0640. Blacksburg, VA.
NOVA, 703-323-3321. 9600 Annandale, VA. Fidonet 1:109/305
Rem-Jem, 703-503-9410. 9600 Fairfax, VA.
Enlightend, 703-370-9528. 14.4k Alexandria, VA. Fidonet 1:109/615
My UnKnown BBS, 703-690-0669. 14.4k V.32bis VA. Fidonet 1:109/370
Georgia Peach BBS, 804-727-0399. 14.4k Newport News, VA.
Top Hat BBS, 206-244-9661. 14.4k WA. Fidonet 1:343/40
victrola.sea.wa.us, 206-838-7456. 19.2k Federal Way, WA. USENET

D.2 Outside of the United States

Galaktische Archive, 0043-2228303804. 16.8 ZYX Wien, Austria. Fidonet 2:310/77 (19:00-7:00)
Linux-Support-Oz, +61-2-418-8750. v.32bis 14.4k Sydney, NSW, Austrailia. Internet/Usenet, E-Mail/News
500cc Formula 1 BBS, +61-2-550-4317. V.32bis Sydney, NSW, Australia.
Magic BBS, 403-569-2882. 14.4k HST/Telebit/MNP Calgary, AB, Canada. Internet/Usenet
Logical Solutions, 299-9900 through 9911. 2400 AB, Canada.
Logical Solutions, 299-9912, 299-9913. 14.4k Canada.
Logical Solutions, 299-9914 through 9917. 16.8k v.32bis Canada.
V.A.L.I.S., 403-478-1281. 14.4k v.32bis Edmonton, AB, Canada. USENET
The Windsor Download, (519)-973-9330. v32bis 14.4 ON, Canada.
r-node, 416-249-5366. 2400 Toronto, ON, Canada. USENET
Synapse, 819-246-2344. 819-561-5268 Gatineau, QC, Canada. RIME->SYNAPSE
Radio Free Nyongwa, 514-524-0829. v.32bis ZyXEL Montreal, QC, Canada. USENET, Fidonet
DataComm1, +49.531.132-16. 14.4 HST Braunschweig, NDS, Germany. Fido 2:240/550, LinuxNet
DataComm2, +49.531.132-17. 14.4 HST Braunschweig, NDS, Germany. Fido 2:240/551, LinuxNet
Linux Server /Braukmann, +49.441.592-963. 16.8 ZYX Oldenburg, NDS, Germany. Fido 2:241/2012, LinuxNet
MM's Spielebox, +49.5323.3515. 14.4 ZYX Clausthal-Zfd., NDS, Germany. Fido 2:241/3420
MM's Spielebox, +49.5323.3516. 16.8 ZYX Clausthal-Zfd., NDS, Germany. Fido 2:241/3421
MM's Spielebox, +49.5323.3540. 9600 Clausthal-Zfd., NDS, Germany. Fido 2:241/3422
Bit-Company / J. Bartz, +49.5323.2539. 16.8 ZYX MO Clausthal-Zfd., NDS, Germany. Fido 2:241/3430

Fractal Zone BBS /Maass, +49.721.863-066. 16.8 ZYX Karlsruhe, BW, Germany. Fido 2:241/7462

Hipposoft /M. Junius, +49.241.875-090. 14.4 HST Aachen, NRW, Germany. Fido 2:242/6, 4:30-7,8-23:30

UB-HOFF /A. Hoffmann, +49.203.584-155. 19.2 ZYX+ Duisburg, Germany. Fido 2:242/37

FORMEL-Box, +49.4191.2846. 16.8 ZYX Kaltenkirchen, SHL, Germany. Fido 2:242/329, LinuxNet (6:00-20:00)

BOX/2, +49.89.601-96-77. 16.8 ZYX Muenchen, BAY, Germany. Fido 2:246/147, info magic: LINUX (22-24,0:30-2,5-8)

Die Box Passau 2+1, +49.851.555-96. 14.4 V32b Passau, BAY, Germany. Fido 2:246/200 (8:00-3:30)

Die Box Passau Line 1, +49.851.753-789. 16.8 ZYX Passau, BAY, Germany. Fido 2:246/2000 (8:00-3:30)

Die Box Passau Line 3, +49.851.732-73. 14.4 HST Passau, BAY, Germany. Fido 2:246/202 (5:00-3:30)

Die Box Passau ISDN, +49.851.950-464. 38.4/64k V.110/X.75 Passau, BAY, Germany. Fido 2:246/201 (8:00-24:00,1:00-3:30)

Public Domain Kiste, +49.30.686-62-50. 16.8 ZYX BLN, Germany. Fido 2:2403/17

CS-Port / C. Schmidt, +49.30.491-34-18. 19.2 Z19 Berlin, BLN, Germany. Fido 2:2403/13

BigBrother / R. Gmelch, +49.30.335-63-28. 16.8 Z16 Berlin, BLN, Germany. Fido 2:2403/36.4 (16-23:00)

CRYSTAL BBS, +49.7152.240-86. 14.4 HST Leonberg, BW, Germany. Fido 2:2407/3, LinuxNet

Echoblaster BBS #1, +49.7142.213-92. HST/V32b Bietigheim, BW, Germany. Fido 2:2407/4, LinuxNet (7-19,23-01h

Echoblaster BBS #2, +49.7142.212-35. V32b Bietigheim, BW, Germany. Fido 2:2407/40, LinuxNet (20h-6h)

LinuxServer / P. Berger, +49.711.756-275. 16.8 HST Stuttgart, BW, Germany. Fido 2:2407/34, LinuxNet (8:3-17:5,19-2)

Rising Sun BBS, +49.7147.3845. 16.8 ZYX Sachsenheim, BW, Germany. Fido 2:2407/41, LinuxNet (5:30-2:30)

bakunin.north.de, +49.421.870-532. 14.4 D 2800 Bremen, HB, Germany. `kraehe@bakunin.north.de`

oytix.north.de, +49.421.396-57-62. ZYX HB, Germany. `mike@oytix.north.de`, login as `gast`

Fiffis Inn BBS, +49-89-5701353. 14.4-19.2 Munich, Germany. FidoNet 2:246/69,Internet,USENET,LinuxNet

The Field of Inverse Chaos, +358 0 506 1836. 14.4k v32bis/HST Helsinki, Finland. USENET; ichaos.nullnet.fi

Modula BBS, +33-1 4043 0124. HST 14.4 v.32bis Paris, France.

Modula BBS, +33-1 4530 1248. HST 14.4 V.32bis Paris, France.

STDIN BBS, +33-72375139. v.32bis Lyon, Laurent Cas, France. FidoNet 2:323/8

Le Lien, +33-72089879. HST 14.4/V32bis Lyon, Pascal Valette, France. FidoNet 2:323/5

Basil, +33-1-44670844. v.32bis Paris, Laurent Chemla, France.

Cafard Naum, +33-51701632. v.32bis Nantes, Yann Dupont, France.

DUBBS, +353-1-6789000. 19.2 ZyXEL Dublin, Ireland. Fidonet 2:263/167

Galway Online, +353-91-27454. 14.4k v32b Galway, Ireland. RIME, `@iol.ie`
Nemesis' Dungeon, +353-1-324755 or 326900. 14.4k v32bis Dublin, Ireland. Fidonet 2:263/150
nonsolosoftware, +39 51 6140772. v.32bis, v.42bis Italy. Fidonet 2:332/407
nonsolosoftware, +39 51 432904. ZyXEL 19.2k Italy. Fidonet 2:332/417
Advanced Systems, +64-9-379-3365. ZyXEL 16.8k Auckland, New Zealand. Singet, INTLnet, Fidonet
Thunderball Cave, 472567018. Norway. RIME ->CAVE
DownTown BBS Lelystad, +31-3200-48852. 14.4k Lelystad, Netherlands. Fido 2:512/155, UUCP
MUGNET Intl-Cistron BBS, +31-1720-42580. 38.4k Alphen a/d Rijn, Netherlands. UUCP
The Controversy, (65)560-6040. 14.4k V.32bis/HST Singapore. Fidonet 6:600/201
Pats System, +27-12-333-2049. 14.4k v.32bis/HST Pretoria, South Africa. Fidonet 5:71-1/36
Gunship BBS, +46-31-693306. 14.4k HST DS Gothenburg Sweden.
Baboon BBS, +41-62-511726. 19.2k Switzerland. Fido 2:301/580 and /581
The Purple Tentacle, +44-734-590990. HST/V32bis Reading, UK. Fidonet 2:252/305
A6 BBS, +44-582-460273. 14.4k Herts, UK. Fidonet 2:440/111
On the Beach, +444-273-600996. 14.4k/16.8k Brighton, UK. Fidonet 2:441/122

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Version 2, June 1991

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