

# **Debian Edu / Skolelinux Stretch 9+edu0 Manual**

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## 1. Manual for Debian Edu 9+edu0 Codename Stretch

This is the manual for the Debian Edu Stretch 9+edu0 release.

The version at <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/Documentation/Stretch> is a wiki and updated frequently.

Las **Traducciones** son parte del paquete `debian-edu-doc` que puede ser instalado en un servidor web, y que está disponible **en línea**.

## 2. Acerca de Debian Edu y Skolelinux.

Debian Edu a.k.a Skolelinux es una distribución basada en Debian, proporcionando un ambiente "fuera de la caja", completamente configurado para una red escolar.

Directly after installation of a school server all services needed for a school network are set up (see the next chapter **details of the architecture of this setup**) and the system is ready to be used. Only users and machines need to be added via GOSa<sup>2</sup>, a comfortable Web-UI, or any other LDAP editor. A netbooting environment using PXE has also been prepared, so after initial installation of the main server from CD, Blu-ray disc or USB flash drive all other machines can be installed via the network, this includes "roaming workstations" (ones that can be taken away from the school network, usually laptops or netbooks) as well as PXE booting for diskless machines like traditional thin clients.

Múltiples aplicaciones educativas como celestia, drgeo, gcompris, kalzium, kgeography, solfege y scratch, han sido incluidas en el escritorio predeterminado, el cual puede fácilmente ser extendido casi ilimitadamente, vía el universo Debian.

### 2.1. Un poco de historia, y el porqué de dos nombres

**Skolelinux** es una distribución de Linux, hecha por el proyecto Debian Edu. Siendo una distribución **mezclada de Debian** es un sub-proyecto oficial de **Debian**

Lo que esto significa, es que Skolelinux es una versión de Debian que proporciona un ambiente "out of the box" de una red escolar completamente configurada.

The Skolelinux project in Norway was founded on July 2nd 2001 and about the same time Raphaël Hertzog started Debian-Edu in France. Since 2003 both projects are united, but both names stayed. "Skole" and (Debian-) "Education" are just two well understood terms in these regions.

En Noruega, donde Skolelinux se inició, el grupo principal de alcance son las escuelas con grupos de estudiantes desde los 6 a 16 años. Actualmente, el sistema es utilizado en muchos países alrededor del mundo, con un número mayor en Noruega, España, Alemania y Francia.

## 3. Arquitectura

Esta sección del documento describe la arquitectura de red y los servicios proporcionados por una instalación Skolelinux.

### 3.1. Red

The figure is a sketch of the assumed network topology. The default setup of a Skolelinux network assumes that there is one (and only one) main server, while allowing the inclusion of both normal workstations and LTSP servers (with associated thin clients and/or diskless workstations). The number of workstations can be as large or small as you want (starting from none to a lot). The same goes for the LTSP servers, each of which is on a separate network so that the traffic between the clients and the LTSP server doesn't affect the rest of the network services.

The reason that there can only be one main server in each school network is that the main server provides DHCP, and there can be only one machine doing so in each network. It is possible to move services from the main server to other machines by setting up the service on another machine, and subsequently updating the DNS configuration, pointing the DNS alias for that service to the right computer.

Para simplificar la configuración estándar de Skolelinux, la conexión a Internet va sobre un router separado. Se puede configurar Debian con un módem o una conexión RDSI, sin embargo no se ha intentado hacer tal configuración para Skolelinux por defecto. (las modificaciones necesarias para ajustar la configuración por defecto a esta situación deberían documentarse por separado).

### 3.1.1. La configuración de red predeterminada

El DHCP en el servidor «Tjener» sirve la red 10.0.0.0/8 vía PXE Boot, en la que recibirá un menú de syslinux donde podrá seleccionar si instalar un servidor nuevo / estación de trabajo, iniciar un cliente delgado, estación sin disco, prueba de memoria o iniciar desde disco local.

This is designed to be modified - that is, you can have the NFS-root in syslinux pointing to one of the LTSP servers or change the DHCP next-server option (stored in LDAP) to have clients directly boot via PXE from the terminal server.

El servicio DHCPD en el servidor LTSP únicamente ofrece una red dedicada en la segunda interfaz (las opciones preconfiguradas son 192.168.0.0/24 y 192.168.1.0/24) y raramente necesitan ser cambiadas.

La configuración de todas las subredes es almacenada en LDAP.

### 3.1.2. Servidor principal (tjener)

A Skolelinux network needs one main server (also called "tjener" which is Norwegian and means "server") which per default has the IP address 10.0.2.2 and is installed by selecting the Main Server profile. It's possible (but not required) to also select and install the LTSP Server and Workstation profiles in addition to the Main Server profile.

### 3.1.3. Servicios que corren en el servidor principal

With the exception of the control of the thin clients, all services are initially set up on one central computer (the main server). For performance reasons, the LTSP server(s) should be separate (though it is possible to install both the Main Server and LTSP Server profiles on the same machine). All services are allocated a dedicated DNS-name and are offered exclusively over IPv4. The allocated DNS name makes it easy to move individual services from the main server to a different machine, by simply stopping the service on the main server, and changing the DNS configuration to point to the new location of the service (which should be set up on that machine first, of course).

Para garantizar la seguridad, siempre que se transmitan contraseñas por la red, se hace en canal encriptado. Por tanto, no se envía ninguna contraseña en texto plano.

Abajo se encuentra una lista de los servicios que se tienen por defecto en una red Skolelinux, con el nombre de DNS en cada servicio. Si es posible, todos los archivos de configuración harán referencia al servicio por su nombre (sin el nombre del dominio), haciendo más fácil para las escuelas el cambio de dominio (si se tiene un dominio DNS) o la dirección IP que utilizan.

Table of services		
Descripción de servicios	Nombre común	Nombre de servicio DNS
Registros centralizados	rsyslog	syslog
Sistema de Nombre de Dominio	DNS (BIND)	domain
Configuración automática de equipos	DHCP	bootps
Sincronización de reloj	NTP	ntp
Directorios de usuarios vía sistema de archivos de red	SMB / NFS	homes
Correo Electrónico	IMAP (Dovecot)	postoffice
Servicio de Directorio	OpenLDAP	ldap
Administración de usuarios	GOsa <sup>2</sup>	---
Servidor Web	Apache/PHP	www
Respaldo Central	sl-backup, slbackup-php	backup



Caché Web	Proxy (Squid)	webcache
Impresión	CUPS	ipp
Inicio de sesión remoto seguro	OpenSSH	ssh
Configuración Automática	Cfengine	cfengine
LTSP Server/s	LTSP	ltsp
Network Block Device Server	NBD	---
Monitoreo de servicios y equipos, reportes de fallas, histórico vía web. Reportes de fallos vía correo.	Munin, Icinga and Sitesummary	sitesummary

Cada usuario almacena sus archivos personales en su directorio home que está disponible en el servidor. Los directorios Home están accesibles desde todas las máquinas, dando a los usuarios acceso independientemente del puesto que estén usando. El servidor opera sin importar el sistema operativo. Ofrece tanto NFS para clientes UNIX, como SMB para Windows y clientes Macintosh.

By default email is set up for local delivery (i.e. within the school) only, though email delivery to the wider Internet may be set up if the school has a permanent Internet connection. Clients are set up to deliver mail to the server (using 'smarthost'), and users can **access their personal mail** through IMAP.

Todos los servicios usan el mismo nombre de usuario y contraseña, gracias a la base de datos centralizada para autenticación y autorización de usuarios.

Para incrementar el rendimiento al acceder frecuentemente a los mismos sitios de internet hay un proxy que cachea localmente los archivos (Squid). Junto al bloqueo de tráfico web en el router este también permite el control de acceso a Internet individualmente para cada puesto.

Network configuration on the clients is done automatically using DHCP. All types of clients can be connected to the private 10.0.0.0/8 subnet and will get according IP addresses; LTSP clients should be connected to the corresponding LTSP server via the separate subnet 192.168.0.0/24 (this is to ensure that the network traffic of the LTSP clients doesn't interfere with the rest of the network services).

El registro de sucesos está centralizado, de forma que todas las computadoras envían sus mensajes al servidor. El servicio syslog está configurado para aceptar sólo mensajes entrantes desde la red local.

Por defecto, el servidor de DNS está configurado con un dominio para uso interno (\*.intern), contra un servidor de DNS real ("externo") que puede configurarse. El servidor de DNS actúa como un caché de DNS, de forma que todos los puestos de la red pueden usarlo como su servidor de DNS principal.

Los alumnos y profesores pueden publicar sitios web. El servidor web proporciona mecanismos para autenticar los usuarios, y para limitar el acceso a páginas individuales y subdirectorios a ciertos usuarios y grupos. Los usuarios pueden crear páginas web dinámicas, ya que el servidor web puede ejecutar programas del lado del servidor.

La información sobre las computadoras y los usuarios se puede cambiar en una ubicación central y es accesible a todos los ordenadores de la red automáticamente. Para conseguirlo, hay un servidor de directorio centralizado. El directorio tendrá información sobre los usuarios, grupos, máquinas y grupos de máquinas. Para evitar confusión entre los usuarios no habrá ninguna diferencia entre los grupos de archivos, listas de correo y grupos de red. Esto implica que los grupos de máquinas que tengan que estar en grupos de red, tienen el mismo tipo de nombre que los grupos de usuarios y listas de correo.

La administración de los usuarios y servicios se hace mediante web, y sigue estándares establecidos. Son funcionales en los navegadores que incluye Skolelinux. Es posible delegar algunas tareas a usuarios o grupos de usuarios mediante los sistemas de administración.

Para evitar algunos problemas con NFS, y hacer más simple la depuración de errores, es necesario sincronizar los relojes de todas las máquinas. Para lograr esto, el servidor Skolelinux tiene configurado un servidor NTP, y todas las estaciones y clientes se configuran para sincronizar sus relojes con el servidor. El servidor debe sincronizar su propio reloj mediante NTP con alguna de las máquinas disponibles en Internet para asegurarse de que toda la red tenga la hora correcta.

Printers are connected where convenient, either directly onto the main network, or connected to a server, workstation or LTSP server. Access to printers can be controlled for individual users according to the groups

they belong to; this will be achieved by using quota and access control for printers.

#### 3.1.4. LTSP server(s)

A Skolelinux network can have many LTSP servers (which we called "thin client servers" in releases before Stretch), which are installed by selecting the LTSP Server profile.

The LTSP servers are set up to receive syslog from thin clients and workstations, and forward these messages to the central syslog recipient.

Please note: Thin clients are using the programs installed on the server. Diskless workstations are using the programs installed in the server's LTSP chroot, the client root filesystem is provided using NBD (Network Block Device). After each modification to the LTSP chroot the related NBD image has to be re-generated; run `ltsp-update-image` on the LTSP server.

#### 3.1.5. Clientes ligeros

Una configuración de cliente ligero permite a un PC ordinario funcionar como un terminal (X). Esto significa que la computadora arranca desde un disquete o desde el servidor a través de la red (usando network-PROM o PXE) sin usar el disco duro local. La configuración de cliente ligero que se usa es la de Linux Terminal Server Project (LTSP).

Thin clients are a good way to make use of older, weaker machines as they effectively run all programs on the LTSP server. This works as follows: the service uses DHCP and TFTP to connect to the network and boot from the network. Next, the file system is mounted from the LTSP server using NBD, and finally the X Window System is started. The display manager (LDM) connects to the LTSP server via SSH with X-forwarding. This way all data is encrypted on the network. For very old thin clients which are too slow for the encryption this can be set to the behavior from former versions, which is to use a direct X connection via XDMCP.

#### 3.1.6. Estaciones sin disco

Las estaciones sin disco, también reciben los nombres de "clientes delgados", "clientes livianos", "estaciones tontas". Para efectos de claridad de este manual utilizaremos el término "estaciones sin disco".

Una estación sin disco, ejecuta todas las aplicaciones localmente, sin necesidad de un S.O instalado. Esto significa que el equipo, inicia las aplicaciones desde el servidor, sin necesidad de tener software instalado en un disco local.

Diskless workstations are an excellent way of reusing older (but powerful) hardware with the same low maintenance cost as with thin clients. Software is administered and maintained on the server with no need for local installed software on the clients. Home directories and system settings are stored on the server too.

Las estaciones sin disco, fueron presentadas como parte del proyecto LTSP (Linux Terminal Server Project) versión 5.0

#### 3.1.7. Clientes en red.

El término "clientes en red" es usado en este manual para referirse tanto para clientes delgados, como terminales sin disco, o equipos utilizando MacOS o Windows.

### 3.2. Administración

All the Linux machines that are installed with the Skolelinux installer will be administrable from a central computer, most likely the server. It will be possible to log in to all machines via SSH (by default, root is not allowed to log in with password), and thereby have full access to the machines.

Toda la información de los usuarios se guarda en un directorio LDAP. Las actualizaciones de las cuentas de usuario se hacen contra esta base de datos, que es la que usan los clientes para autenticarse.

#### 3.2.1. Instalación

Actualmente hay dos medios de instalación: instalación por red desde un CD e instalación multi arquitectura desde un dispositivo USB. Ambos medios pueden ser cargados desde memorias USB.

The aim is to be able to install a server from any type of medium once, and install all other clients over the network by booting from the network.

Solo la instalación en red necesita acceso a Internet durante la instalación.

The installation should not ask any questions, with the exception of desired language (e.g. Norwegian Bokmål, Nynorsk, Sami) and machine profile (main server, workstation, LTSP server, ...). All other configuration will be set up automatically with reasonable values, to be changed from a central location by the system administrator subsequent to the installation.

### 3.2.2. Configuración del acceso al sistema de archivos

Cada cuenta de usuario de Skolelinux tiene asignada una sección del sistema de archivos en el servidor de archivos. Esta sección (directorio home) contiene los archivos de configuración del usuario, documentos, correos electrónicos y páginas web. Algunos de los archivos deberían tener acceso de lectura para otros usuarios del sistema, algunos podrían ser de lectura para todos a través de Internet, y algunos no deberían ser accesibles por nadie que no fuera el usuario.

Para asegurar que todos los discos serán utilizados para directorios de datos de los usuarios o directorios compartidos, pueden poseer nombres únicos entre todas las ordenadores durante la instalación al ser montados como `/skole/host/directory/`. Inicialmente, un directorio es creado en el servidor de archivos, `/skole/tjener/home0/` en el que todas las cuentas de usuarios son creadas. Más directorios pueden ser creados cuando sea necesario acomodar grupos de usuarios particulares o patrones particulares de uso.

Para habilitar el acceso compartido de archivos según el sistema de permisos de UNIX, los usuarios necesitan ser parte de un grupo compartido adicional (como "students") así como al grupo inicial al que pertenecen de manera predeterminada. Si los usuarios tienen una umask apropiado para hacer artículos de nueva creación para compartir archivos en grupos accesibles (002 o 007), y si los directorios que están trabajando en son setgid para asegurar que los archivos hereden el grupo de la propiedad correcta, el resultado es controlada entre el miembros de un grupo.

The initial access settings for newly created files are a matter of policy. The Debian default umask is 022 (which would not allow group-access as described above), but Debian Edu uses a default of 002 - meaning that files are created with read access for everybody, which can later be removed by explicit user action. This can alternatively be changed (by editing `/etc/pam.d/common-session`) to a umask of 007 - meaning read access is initially blocked, necessitating user action to make them accessible. The first approach encourages knowledge sharing, and makes the system more transparent, whereas the second method decreases the risk of unwanted spreading of sensitive information. The problem with the first solution is that it is not apparent to the users that the material they create will be accessible to all other users. They can only detect this by inspecting other users' directories and seeing that their files are readable. The problem with the second solution is that few people are likely to make their files accessible, even if they do not contain sensitive information and the content would be helpful to inquisitive users who want to learn how others have solved particular problems (typically configuration issues).

## 4. Requisitos

Hay diferentes formas de usar una solución Skolelinux. Puede instalarse en un sólo PC o en una amplia región con muchas escuelas operadas centralmente. Esta variedad de configuraciones hace una gran diferencia en la forma de configurar las cosas dependiendo de los elementos de red, servidores y puestos de cliente.

### 4.1. Requisitos de hardware

El propósito de los diferentes perfiles es explicado en el capítulo [Arquitecturas de red](#).

If LTSP is intended to be used, take a look at the [LTSP Hardware Requirements wiki page](#).

- The computers running Debian Edu / Skolelinux must have either 32 bit (Debian architecture 'i386', oldest supported processors are 686 class ones) or 64 bit (Debian architecture 'amd64') x86 processors.
- At least 12 GiB RAM for 30 thin clients and 20 GiB RAM for 50-60 thin clients are recommended for the main and LTSP server profiles.
- Thin clients with only 256 MiB RAM and 400 MHz are possible, though more RAM and faster processors are recommended.
  - La paginación de memoria por red esta habilitada por defecto, tiene un tamaño de 512Mb. Si necesita más, puede modificarlo desde la variable SIZE, en el archivo `/etc/ltsp/nbdswpd.conf`.
  - Si sus terminales tienen disco duro, se recomienda que sean utilizados para paginación, ya que resulta ser más rápida que la paginación por medio de la red.

- For workstations, diskless workstations and standalone systems, 1000 MHz and 512 MiB RAM are the absolute minimum requirements. For running modern webbrowsers and LibreOffice at least 1024 MiB RAM is recommended.
  - En estaciones de trabajo con poca memoria RAM, el verificador ortográfico podría causar que LibreOffice deje de funcionar si el espacio de intercambio es demasiado pequeño. Si esto ocurre frecuentemente, puede ser deshabilitado por los administradores del sistema.
- El requerimiento mínimo de espacio depende del perfil que sea instalado.
  - combined main server + LTSP server: 70 GiB. As usual with disk space on a main server, "the bigger the better".
  - LTSP server: 50 GiB.
  - Estación de trabajo, o independiente: 30 Gb
- LTSP servers need two network cards when using the default network architecture:
  - eth0 conectada a la red principal (10.0.0.0/8),
  - eth1 is used for serving LTSP clients (192.168.0.0/24 as default), but **others are possible**.
- Las laptops son estaciones de trabajo móviles, por lo que tienen los mismos requerimientos de las estaciones de trabajo regulares.

## 4.2. Hardware conocido que funciona

Una lista de hardware probado esta en <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/Hardware/> . Esta lista no está completa

<http://wiki.debian.org/InstallingDebianOn> es un esfuerzo para documentar el proceso de instalación, configuración y uso de Debian en hardware específico. Por lo tanto los potenciales compradores sabrán si su hardware es soportado y los propietarios podrán saber como obtener el máximo de sus equipos.

Una excelente base de datos sobre hardware soportado por Debian esta disponible en <http://kmuto.jp/debian/hcl/>.

## 5. Requerimientos para una instalación de red

### 5.1. Configuración por defecto

Se aplican las siguientes reglas cuando se usa la arquitectura de red por defecto:

- Necesita exactamente, un servidor principal, el tjener.
- Puede tener hasta cientos de estaciones de trabajo en la red principal.
- Puede tener muchos servidores LTSP en la red principal; dos subredes diferentes son preconfiguradas en LDAP, aunque pueden agregarse más.
- Puede tener cientos de clientes ligeros y/o estaciones de trabajo sin disco en cada red de servidores LTSP.
- Puede tener cientos de otras computadoras que tendrán direcciones IP asignadas de manera dinámica.
- Para acceder a Internet necesita un enrutador/pasarela (ver más abajo).

## 5.2. Enrutador de Internet

Un enrutador/pasarela conectado a Internet en la interfaz externa y con la dirección IP 10.0.0.1 y máscara de red 255.0.0.0 en la interfaz interna, es necesario para conectarse a internet.

El enrutador no debería ejecutar un servidor DHCP, puede ejecutar un servidor DNS, aunque no es necesario y no será usado.

In case you already have a router but are unable to configure it like needed (not allowed to, technical reasons), a system with two network interfaces could be turned into a gateway if the Debian Edu 'Minimal' profile is installed.

After the installation:

- Adjust the `/etc/network/interfaces` file.
- Change the hostname permanently to 'gateway'.
- Enable IP forwarding and NAT for the 10.0.0.0/8 network.
- As an option install a firewall and / or a traffic shaping tool.

```
#!/bin/sh
# Turn a system with profile 'Minimal' into a gateway/firewall.
#
sed -i 's/auto eth0/auto eth0 eth1/' /etc/network/interfaces
sed -i 's/dhcp/static/' /etc/network/interfaces
echo 'address 10.0.0.1' >> /etc/network/interfaces
echo 'netmask 255.0.0.0' >> /etc/network/interfaces
hostname -b gateway
hostname > /etc/hostname
service networking stop
service networking start
sed -i 's#NAT=#NAT="10.0.0.0/8"#' /etc/default/enable-nat
service enable-nat restart
# You might want a firewall (shorewall or ufw) and traffic shaping.
#apt update
#apt install shorewall
# or
#apt install ufw
#apt install wondershaper
```

In case you are looking for a complete router firewall solution capable of running on an old PC, we recommend [IPCop](#) or [floppyfw](#).

If you need something for an embedded router or accesspoint we recommend using [OpenWRT](#), though of course you can also use the original firmware. Using the original firmware is easier; using OpenWRT gives you more choices and control. Check the OpenWRT webpages for a list of [supported hardware](#).

Es posible usar una configuración diferente de red (existe un [proceso documentado](#) para hacer esto), pero si usted no tiene una infraestructura de red preexistente, le recomendamos abstenerse de hacerlo, y mantener la configuración predeterminada de la [arquitectura de red](#).

## 6. Instalación y opciones de descarga

### 6.1. Donde encontrar información adicional

We recommend that you read or at least take a look at the [release notes for Debian Stretch](#) before you start installing a system for production use. Please give Debian Edu/Skolelinux a try, it should just work.

Asegúrese de leer el capítulo [Iniciando con Debian Edu](#) de este manual, ya que explica como iniciar sesión por primera vez.

Even more information about the Debian Stretch release is available in its [installation manual](#).

## 6.2. Download the installation media for Debian Edu 9+edu0 Codename Stretch

### 6.2.1. Imagen en CD de instalación por red para i386, amd64

The netinstall CD, which also can be used for installation from USB flash drives, is suitable to install i386 and amd64 machines. As the name implies, internet access is required for the installation. It's available via

- [debian-edu-9+edu0-CD.iso](#)

```
rsync -progress ftp.skolelinux.org::skolelinux-cd/debian-edu-9+edu0-CD.iso ./debian-edu-9+edu0-CD.iso
```

### 6.2.2. USB drive ISO image for i386 and amd64

The multi-architecture ISO image is 5.5 GiB large and can be used for installation of amd64 and i386 machines. Like the netinstall image it can be installed on USB flash drives or disk media of sufficient size. Please note that internet access is needed during installation if the 'LTSP Server' profile is chosen. Like the others it can be downloaded over HTTP or rsync via:

- [debian-edu-9+edu0-USB.iso](#)

```
rsync ftp.skolelinux.org::skolelinux-cd/debian-edu-9+edu0-USB.iso|debian-edu-9+edu0-USB.iso
```

### 6.2.3. Sources

Sources are available from the Debian archive at the usual locations.

## 6.3. Solicite un CD / DVD por correo

For those without a fast Internet connection, we can offer a CD or DVD sent for the cost of the CD or DVD and shipping. Just send an email to [cd@skolelinux.no](mailto:cd@skolelinux.no) and we will discuss the payment details (for shipping and media). Recuerde incluir la dirección a la que desea le sea enviado su CD / DVD dentro del email.

## 6.4. Instalacion de Debian Edu

When you do a Debian Edu installation, you have a few options to choose from. Don't be afraid; there aren't many. We have done a good job of hiding the complexity of Debian during the installation and beyond. However, Debian Edu is Debian, and if you want there are more than 52,000 packages to choose from and a billion configuration options. For the majority of our users, our defaults should be fine.

### 6.4.1. Installation types and options

*Installer boot menu on 64-bit Hardware*

*Instalador gráfico* usa el instalador GTK donde puede usar el ratón.

**Install** uses text mode.

**Advanced options** > gives a sub menu with more detailed options to choose.

**32-bit install options** > allows a 32-bit installation on 64-bit hardware.

**Help** gives some hints on using the installer; see screenshot below.

**Back..** brings back to the main menu.

**Graphical expert install** gives access to all available questions, mouse usable.

**Graphical rescue mode** makes this install medium become a rescue disk for emergency tasks.

**Instalación automática gráfica** necesita un archivo preconfigurado.

**Instalación experta** le da acceso a todas las opciones disponibles en modo texto.

**Rescue mode** text mode; makes this install medium become a rescue disk for emergency tasks.

**Automated install** text mode; needs a preseed file.

*Installer boot menu on 32-bit Hardware*



Explanations are similar to those for 64-bit hardware.

*Help screen*

This Help screen is self explaining and enables the <F>-keys on the keyboard for getting more detailed help on the topics described.

*Add or change boot parameters for installations*

In both cases, boot options can be edited by pressing the TAB key in the boot menu; the screenshot shows the command line for **Graphical install**.

- Puede utilizar un servicio proxy HTTP existente en la red para agilizar la instalación del servidor principal desde CD. Agregue `mirror/http/proxy=http://10.0.2.2:3128/` como un parámetro adicional de carga.
- Si ya tiene instalador el perfil de servidor principal en una computadora, futuras instalaciones se podrían hacer vía PXE, ya que utilizará automáticamente el proxy del servidor principal.
- To install the **GNOME** desktop instead of the default **KDE Plasma** desktop, replace `kde` with `gnome` in the `desktop=kde` parameter.
- To install the **LXDE** desktop instead, use `desktop=lxde`. (Recommended if LTSP is intended to be used.)
- To install the **Xfce** desktop instead, use `desktop=xfce`.
- And to install the **MATE** desktop instead, use `desktop=mate`.

#### 6.4.2. El proceso de instalación

Remember the **system requirements** and make sure you have at least two network cards (NICs) if you plan on setting up an LTSP server.

- Choose a language (for the installation and the installed system).
- Elige un lugar que normalmente sería el lugar donde vives.
- Choose a keyboard keymap (the country's default is usually fine).
- Elige el(los) perfil(es) de la siguiente lista:
  - **Main Server**
    - This is the main server (tjener) for your school providing all services pre-configured to work out of the box. You must install only one main server per school! This profile does not include a graphical user interface. If you want a graphical user interface, then select Workstation or LTSP Server in addition to this one.

- **Workstation**

- Una computadora que inicia desde su disco duro, y funciona con todos los programas y dispositivos localmente como una computadora común, pero el usuario será autenticado por el servidor principal, donde los archivos de los usuarios y las configuraciones para escritorio son guardados.

- **Roaming workstation**

- Same as workstation but capable of authentication using cached credentials, meaning it can be used outside the school network. The users' files and profiles are stored on the local disk. For single user notebooks and laptops this profile should be selected and not 'Workstation' or 'Standalone' as suggested in earlier releases.

- **LTSP Server**

- A thin client (and diskless workstation) server, is called an LTSP server. Clients without hard drives boot and run software from this server. This computer needs two network interfaces, a lot of memory, and ideally more than one processor or core. See the chapter about **networked clients** for more information on this subject. Choosing this profile also enables the workstation profile (even if it is not selected) - an LTSP server can always be used as a workstation, too.

- **Standalone**

- Una computadora común que puede funcionar sin un servidor (esto quiere decir, que no necesita estar en la red). Incluye laptops.

- **Minimal**

- Este perfil instalará los paquetes básicos y configurará la computadora para integrarse en la red Debian Edu, pero sin ningún servicio ni aplicaciones. Es útil como plataforma para servicios simples manualmente migrados desde el servidor principal.

The **Main Server**, **Workstation** and **LTSP Server** profiles are preselected. These profiles can be installed on one machine together if you want to install a so called *combined main server*. This means the main server will be an LTSP server and also be used as a workstation. This is the default choice, since we assume most people will install **via PXE** afterwards. Please note that you must have 2 network cards installed in a machine which is going to be installed as a combined main server or as an LTSP server to become useful after the installation.

- Seleccione "sí" o "no" para particionamiento automático. Este consciente que al seleccionar sí, ¡se eliminarán todos los datos en el disco duro!, al seleccionar no, se requerirá más trabajo y necesitará que las particiones requeridas sean creadas y tengan suficiente espacio.
- Por favor, seleccione "sí" para enviar información a <http://popcon.skolelinux.org/> para permitirnos saber que paquetes son populares y deberían de mantenerse para futuras versiones. Usted no esta obligado a hacerlo, pero es la manera más fácil de que colabore.
- Wait. If the selected profiles include LTSP Server then the installer will spend quite some time at the end, "Finishing the installation - Running debian-edu-profile-udeb..."
- Después de introducir la contraseña de root, se le solicitará crear una cuenta de usuario normal "para tareas no administrativas". Para Debian Edu esta cuenta de usuario es muy importante: es la cuenta que se usará para administrar la red Skolelinux.

La contraseña para este usuario **debe** tener una longitud de **al menos 5 caracteres**, de lo contrario, el ingreso al sistema no será posible (aunque el instalador acepte una contraseña menor).

- Sonríe :)

### 6.4.3. Notas en algunas características

#### 6.4.3.1. Nota sobre equipos portátiles.

Most likely you will want to use the 'Roaming workstation' profile (see above). Be aware that all data is stored locally (so take some extra care over backups) and login credentials are cached (so after a password change, logins may require your old password if you have not connected your laptop to the network and logged in with the new password).

### 6.4.3.2. Nota sobre instalaciones con imagen multiarquitectura USB / Blu-ray

Después de instalar desde una imagen multiarquitectura USB / Blu-ray, `/etc/apt/sources.list` contendrá fuentes de esa imagen. Si tiene conexión a Internet, le sugerimos agregar las siguientes líneas para que las actualizaciones de seguridad disponible se puedan instalar:

```
deb http://ftp.debian.org/debian/ stretch main
deb http://security.debian.org/ stretch/updates main
```

### 6.4.3.3. Nota acerca de de la instalación con CD

Una instalación por red (que es el tipo de instalación que ofrece nuestro CD) tomará algunos paquetes del CD y el resto lo tomará de Internet. El monto de paquetes tomados desde la red varia de perfil en perfil pero se mantiene menor a un gigabyte (al menos que elija instalar todos los escritorios posibles). Una vez que tiene instalado el servidor principal (ya sea un servidor principal o un servidor combinado), futuras instalaciones usarán el proxy para prevenir la descarga de los mismos paquetes muchas veces desde Internet.

### 6.4.3.4. Notes on LTSP Server installations using only Thin-Clients

Providing the kernel boot parameter `edu-skip-ltsp-make-client` makes it possible to skip one step which converts the LTSP chroot from a thin-client chroot into a combined thin-client/diskless workstation chroot.

This is useful in certain situations, such as if you want a pure thin client chroot or if there is already a diskless chroot on another server, which can be rsynced. For these situations skipping this step will cut down the installation time considerably.

Excepto por el extenso tiempo de instalación, no hay problema en crear un chroot combinado y por eso se hace de forma predeterminada.

### 6.4.4. Instalación utilizando memorias USB lugar de CD / Blu-ray

Desde el lanzamiento de Squeeze es posible copiar directamente las imágenes `.iso` de CD/DVD/BD a una unidad USB (también conocido como "memoria USB") e iniciar desde ellos. Solamente ejecute un comando como este, ponga el nombre del archivo y la ruta al dispositivo que desee instalar.

```
sudo dd if=debian-edu-amd64-i386-XXX.iso of=/dev/sdX bs=1024
```

Dependiendo de la imagen seleccionada, la unidad USB se comportará como un CD o Blu-ray.

### 6.4.5. Instalación a través de la red (PXE) e inicio de estaciones sin disco.

Para este método de instalación es necesario que el servidor principal esté encendido. Cuando los clientes cargan a través de la red principal, un nuevo menú PXE con un instalador y opciones de selección de carga se mostrará. Si la instalación PXE falla con un mensaje de error mencionando que un archivo `XXX.bin` no se encuentra, es más probable que la tarjeta de red del cliente requiera un firmware no libre. En este caso el `initrd` del instalador de Debian debe ser modificado. Esto se puede lograr ejecutando el comando `/usr/share/debian-edu-config/tools/pxe-addfirmware` en el servidor.

This is how the PXE menu looks with the **Main-Server** profile only:

This is how the PXE menu looks with the **Main Server** and **LTSP Server** profiles:

To install a desktop environment of your choice instead of the default one, press TAB and edit the kernel boot options (like explained above).

Esta configuración permite iniciar a las estaciones sin disco y clientes ligeros a través de la red principal. A

diferencia de las estaciones de trabajo, las estaciones de trabajo sin disco no necesitan ser agregadas a LDAP con GOSa<sup>2</sup>, pero pueden agregarse, si necesita forzar el nombre del host.

Más información acerca de los clientes de red puede ser encontrada en el capítulo [clientes de red](#).

#### 6.4.5.1. Modificar instalaciones PXE

La instalación PXE utiliza un archivo de preconfiguración para debian-installer, que puede ser modificado y solicitar más paquetes para instalar.

Una línea como esta debe ser agregada a `tjener:/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat`

```
d-i pkgsel/include string my-extra-package(s)
```

La instalación PXE usa el archivo `/var/lib/tftpboot/debian-edu/install.cfg` y el archivo de preconfiguración `/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat`. Estos archivos pueden modificarse para ser ajustados a la configuración usada durante la instalación y así evitar las preguntas cuando se realicen instalaciones por red. Otra manera de lograr esto es agregar configuraciones extras a los archivos `/etc/debian-edu/pxeinstall.conf` y `/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat.local` y ejecutar `/usr/sbin/debian-edu-pxeinstall` para actualizar los archivos generados.

Further information can be found in the [manual of the Debian Installer](#).

Para desactivar o cambiar el uso del proxy cuando instale vía PXE, necesita cambiar las líneas que contengan `mirror/http/proxy`, `mirror/ftp/proxy` y `preseed/early_command` en el archivo `tjener:/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat`. Para desactivar el uso de proxy cuando instale, anteponga el signo '#' al inicio de las primeras dos líneas y elimine `"export http_proxy="http://webcache:3128"; "` de la última línea.

Algunas configuraciones no pueden preconfigurarse porque son necesarias antes que el archivo de preconfiguración sea descargado. Estas son configuradas en los argumentos de carga PXElinux-based disponibles en `/var/lib/tftpboot/debian-edu/install.cfg`. Idioma, disposición del teclado y escritorio son algunas de estas configuraciones.

#### 6.4.6. Imágenes personalizadas

Creating custom CDs, DVDs or Blu-ray discs can be quite easy since we use the [Debian Installer](#), which has a modular design and other nice features. [Preseeding](#) allows you to define answers to the questions normally asked.

So all you need to do is to create a preseeding file with your answers (this is described in the appendix of the Debian Installer manual) and [remaster the CD/DVD](#).

### 6.5. Captura de pantalla del paseo

El modo de texto y modo gráfico de instalación son idénticos, sólo la apariencia es diferente. El modo gráfico le ofrece la oportunidad de utilizar un ratón y por supuesto, el modo gráfico se ve mucho mejor y más moderno. A menos que el hardware presente problemas con el modo gráfico, no hay razón para no usarlo.

So here is a screenshot tour through a graphical 64-bit Main Server + Workstation + LTSP Server installation and how it looks at the first boot of the main server, a PXE boot on the workstation network and on the LTSP client network:



































## 7. Iniciando

### 7.1. Pasos mínimos para iniciar

Durante la instalación del servidor principal, fue creada una primera cuenta de usuario. A continuación, esta cuenta se llamará "primer usuario". Esta cuenta es especial, ya que no existe una cuenta de Samba (puede agregarse vía GOsa<sup>2</sup>), los permisos para el directorio del usuario están establecidos en 700 (es necesario ejecutar `chmod o+x ~` para que el sitio web personal sea accesible), el primer usuario puede usar `sudo` para convertirse en root.

See the information about Debian Edu specific [file system access configuration](#) before adding users.

Después de la instalación, las primeras cosas que necesita hacer como usuario son:

1. Iniciar sesión en el servidor. Con la cuenta de roor puede ingresar en modo gráfico.
2. Agregar usuarios con GOsa<sup>2</sup>
3. Agregar estaciones de trabajo con GOsa<sup>2</sup> - clientes ligeros y estaciones de trabajo sin disco pueden ser usados directamente sin ser agregados.

Adding users and workstations is described in detail below, so please read this chapter completely. It covers how to perform these minimum steps correctly as well as other stuff that everybody will probably need to do.

There is additional information available elsewhere in this manual: the [New features in Stretch](#) chapter should be read by everyone who is familiar with previous releases. And for those upgrading from a previous release, make sure to read the [Upgrades](#) chapter.

If generic DNS traffic is blocked out of your network and you need to use some specific DNS server to look up internet hosts, you need to tell the DNS server to use this server as its "forwarder". Update `/etc/bind/named.conf.options` and specify the IP address of the DNS server to use.

El capítulo [HowTo](#) describe más trucos, pistas y algunas preguntas de uso frecuente.

#### 7.1.1. Servicios que corren en el servidor principal

Hay varios servicios ejecutándose en el servidor principal que se pueden gestionar con una interfaz web. Describiremos estos servicios a continuación.

## 7.2. Introducción a GOsa<sup>2</sup>

GOsa<sup>2</sup> es una herramienta de administración web, que le ayudará a administrar algunas de las partes importantes de su configuración de Debian Edu. Podrá administrar (agregar, modificar o eliminar) estos principales grupos:

- Administración de usuarios
- Administración de grupos
- Administración de grupos de red NIS
- Administración de computadoras
- Administración DNS
- Administración DHCP

For GOsa<sup>2</sup> access you need the Skolelinux main server and a (client) system with a web browser installed which can be the main server itself if it was installed as a so called combined server (Main Server + LTSP Server + Workstation profiles). If all of the mentioned before is not available, see: [Installing a graphical environment on the main-server to use GOsa<sup>2</sup>](#).

Desde un navegador web, utilice <https://www.gosa> para acceder a GOsa<sup>2</sup> e ingrese por primera vez.

- If you are using a new Debian Edu Stretch machine, the site certificate will be known by the browser.
- Caso contrario, obtendrá un mensaje de error sobre certificado SSL equivocado. Si sabe que solamente usted se encuentra conectado a la red, acepte e ignórelo.

Para información general sobre GOsa<sup>2</sup>, revise: <https://oss.gonicus.de/labs/gosa/wiki/documentation>

### 7.2.1. GOsa<sup>2</sup> Login plus Overview

After logging in to GOsa<sup>2</sup> you will see the overview page of GOsa<sup>2</sup>.

Next, you can choose a task in the menu or click any of the task icons on the overview page. For navigation, we recommend using the menu on the left side of the screen, as it will stay visible there on all administration pages offered by GOsa<sup>2</sup>.

In Debian Edu, account, group, and system information is stored in an LDAP directory. This data is used not only by the main server, but also by the (diskless) workstations, the LTSP servers and the Windows machines on the network. With LDAP, account information about students, teachers, etc. only needs to be entered once. After information has been provided in LDAP, the information will be available to all systems on the whole Skolelinux network.

GOsa<sup>2</sup> es una herramienta de administración que usa LDAP para almacenar su información y provee una estructura jerárquica por departamento. Para cada "departamento" puede agregar cuentas de usuario, grupos, sistemas, grupos de red y demás. En dependencia de la estructura de su institución, puede usar la estructura en GOsa<sup>2</sup>/LDAP para transferir su estructura organizacional al árbol de datos LDAP del servidor principal Debian Edu.

A default Debian Edu main server installation currently provides two "departments": Teachers and Students, plus the base level of the LDAP tree. Student accounts are intended to be added to the "Students" department, teachers to the "Teachers" department; systems (servers, Skolelinux workstations, Windows machines, printers etc.) are currently added to the base level. Find your own scheme for customising this structure. (You can find an example how to create users in year groups, with common home directories for each group in the [HowTo/AdvancedAdministration](#) chapter of this manual.)

En dependencia de la tarea que desee realizar (administrar usuarios, grupos, sistemas, etc) GOsa<sup>2</sup> le mostrará una vista diferente en el departamento seleccionado (o el nivel básico).

### 7.3. Gestión de usuarios con GOsa<sup>2</sup>

En primer lugar, haga clic en "Usuarios" en el menú de navegación de la izquierda. El lado derecho de la pantalla cambiará para mostrar una tabla con las carpetas de departamento para "Estudiantes" y "maestros" y la cuenta GOsa<sup>2</sup> Super-Administrador (el primer usuario creado). Por encima de esta tabla se puede ver un campo llamado *Base* que le permite navegar a través de su estructura de árbol (mueva el ratón sobre esa zona y aparecerá un menú desplegable) y seleccione una carpeta de base para sus operaciones previstas (por ejemplo, la adición de un nuevo usuario).

#### 7.3.1. Agregar usuarios

Al lado de ese elemento de navegación de árbol se puede ver el menú "Acciones". Mueva su ratón sobre este ítem y un submenú aparecerá en la pantalla; seleccione "Crear", y luego "Usuario". Desde aquí será guiado por el asistente de creación de usuarios.

- Lo más importante es el agregar un perfil (nuevoestudiante o nuevoprofesor) y el nombre completo del usuario (ver imagen)
- As you follow the wizard, you will see that GOsa<sup>2</sup> generates a username automatically based on the real name. It automatically chooses a username that doesn't exist yet, so multiple users with the same full name are not a problem. Note that GOsa<sup>2</sup> can generate invalid usernames if the full name contains non-ASCII characters.
- If you don't like the generated username you can select another username offered in the drop-down box, but you do not have a free choice here in the wizard. (If you want to be able to edit the proposed username, open `/etc/gosa/gosa.conf` with an editor and add `allowUIDProposalModification="true"` as an additional option to the "location definition".)
- When the wizard has finished, you are presented with the GOsa<sup>2</sup> screen for your new user object. Use the tabs at the top to check the completed fields.

After you have created the user (no need to customise fields the wizard has left empty for now), click on the "Ok" button in the bottom-right corner.

As the last step GOsa<sup>2</sup> will ask for a password for the new user. Type that in twice and then click "Set password" in the bottom-right corner. Some characters may not be allowed as part of the password.

If all went well, you can now see the new user in the user list table. You should now be able to log in with that username on any Skolelinux machine within your network.



### 7.3.2. Buscar, modificar y borrar usuarios

To modify or delete a user, use GOsa<sup>2</sup> to browse the list of users on your system. On the middle of the screen you may open the "Filter" box, a search tool provided by GOsa<sup>2</sup>. If you don't know the exact location of your user account in your tree, change to the base level of the GOsa<sup>2</sup>/LDAP tree and search there with the option marked "Search in subtrees".

When using the "Filter" box, results will immediately appear in the middle of the text in the table list view. Every line represents a user account and the items farthest to the right on each line are little icons that provide actions for you: cut entry, copy entry, edit user, lock account, set password, take snapshot (not usable) and remove user.

Una nueva página se mostrará donde podrá modificar la información pertinente al usuario directamente, cambiar su contraseña y modificar la lista de grupos a los que pertenece.

### 7.3.3. Establecer contraseñas

Los estudiantes pueden cambiar sus contraseñas ingresando a GOsa<sup>2</sup> con sus propios usuarios. Para facilitar el acceso a GOsa<sup>2</sup>, un acceso directo llamado Gosa se encuentra en el menú escritorio (o en configuración del sistema). Una sesión de estudiante tendrá una versión mínima de GOsa<sup>2</sup> que solamente le brinda acceso a la hoja de información del usuario y a la opción de cambio de contraseña.

Los profesores que ingresan con sus propios nombres de usuarios, tienen privilegios especiales en GOsa<sup>2</sup>. Ellos poseen una vista con más privilegios y pueden cambiar la contraseña de todas las cuentas de estudiantes. Esto puede ser muy práctico durante clases.

Para establecer una nueva contraseña para el usuario

1. Busque el usuario que desea modificar, tal como se explicó anteriormente
2. Haga clic en la flecha al final del usuario
3. En la siguiente página, puede escribir la nueva contraseña

**¡Tenga cuidado con las consecuencias a la seguridad, debido a la facilidad de las contraseñas!**

#### 7.3.4. Administración avanzada de usuarios

Es posible crear usuarios masivamente con GOsa<sup>2</sup> usando un archivo CSV, que puede ser creado con un software de hoja de cálculo (`localc` por ejemplo). Se deben proveer, al menos, datos para los siguientes campos: uid, last name (sn), first name (givenName) y password. Asegúrese de no duplicar datos en el campo uid. Note que la revisión de duplicados debe incluir los registros ya existentes en LDAP (que puede ser obtenido ejecutando `getent passwd | grep tjener/home | cut -d":"-f1` en la línea de comando).

These are the format guidelines for such a CSV file (GOsa<sup>2</sup> is quite intolerant about them):

- Use `","` como separador de campos
- Do not use quotes
- El archivo CSV **no debe** contener un encabezado (no debe tener el nombre de la columna)
- El orden de los campos no es relevante, y puede ser definido en GOsa<sup>2</sup> durante la importación masiva

Los pasos para importe masivo son:

1. Haga clic en el enlace "LDAP Manager" en el menú de navegación a la izquierda
2. Haga clic en la pestaña "Importar" al lado derecho de la pantalla
3. Busque en su disco local el archivo CSV con la lista de usuarios que desea importar
4. Eliga una plantilla de usuarios disponible que se aplicará durante la importación masiva (como NewTeacher o NewStudent)
5. Haga clic en el botón "Importar" en la esquina inferior derecha

Es una buena idea el hacer pruebas antes, de preferencia con un archivo CSV con usuarios ficticios, que pueden ser eliminados después.

## 7.4. Gestión de usuarios con GOsa<sup>2</sup>

La gestión de grupos es muy similar a la gestión de usuarios.

Puede ingresar un nombre y una descripción por grupo. Asegúrese de elegir el nivel correcto en el árbol LDAP cuando cree un nuevo grupo.

By default, the appropriate Samba group isn't created. If you forgot to check the Samba group option during group creation, you can modify the group later on.

Adding users to a newly created group takes you back to the user list, where you most probably would like to use the filter box to find users. Check the LDAP tree level, too.

Los grupos incluidos en el manejo de grupos, son también grupos regulares de Unix, así que pueden utilizarse también para los permisos de archivos.

### 7.4.1. Gestión de grupos en la línea de comando

```
# Muestra el mapeo existente entre grupos UNIX y Windows.
net groupmap list

# Agrega un grupo nuevo o faltante:
net groupmap add unixgroup=GRUPO_NUEVO type=domain ntgroup="GRUPO_NUEVO_GRUPO"\
comment="DESCRIPCIÓN DEL GRUPO NUEVO"
```

## 7.5. Administración de equipos con GOsa<sup>2</sup>

Machine management basically allows you to manage all networked devices in your Debian Edu network. Every machine added to the LDAP directory using GOsa<sup>2</sup> has a hostname, an IP address, a MAC address and a domain name (which is usually "intern"). For a fuller description of the Debian Edu architecture see the [architecture](#) chapter of this manual.

Diskless workstations and thin-clients work out-of-the-box when connected to the main network. Only workstations with disks **have to** be added with GOsa<sup>2</sup>, but all **can**.

To add a machine, use the GOsa<sup>2</sup> main menu, systems, add. You can use an IP address/hostname from the preconfigured address space 10.0.0.0/8. Currently there are only two predefined fixed addresses: 10.0.2.2 (tjener) and 10.0.0.1 (gateway). The addresses from 10.0.16.20 to 10.0.31.254 (roughly 10.0.16.0/20 or 4000 hosts) are reserved for DHCP and are assigned dynamically.

To assign a host with the MAC address 52:54:00:12:34:10 a static IP address in GOsa<sup>2</sup> you have to enter the MAC address, the hostname and the IP; alternatively you might click the `Propose ip` button which will show the first free fixed address in 10.0.0.0/8, most probably something like 10.0.0.2 if you add the first machine this way. It may be better to first think about your network: for example you could use 10.0.0.x with  $x > 10$  and  $x < 50$  for servers, and  $x > 100$  for workstations. Don't forget to activate the just added system. With the exception of the main server all systems will then have a matching icon.

If the machines have booted as thin clients/diskless workstations or have been installed using any of the networked profiles, the `sitesummary2ldapdhcp` script can be used to automatically add machines to GOsa<sup>2</sup>. For simple machines it will work out of the box, for machines with more than one mac address the actually used one has to be chosen, `sitesummary2ldapdhcp -h` shows usage information. Please note, that the IP addresses shown after usage of `sitesummary2ldapdhcp` belong to the dynamic IP range. These systems can then be modified to suit your network: rename each new system, activate DHCP and DNS, add it to netgroups if needed, reboot the system afterwards. The following screenshots show how this looks in practice:

```
root@tjener:~# sitesummary2ldapdhcp -a -i ether-00:04:76:d3:28:b7 -t workstations
info: Create GOsa machine for auto-mac-00-04-76-d3-28-b7.intern [10.0.16.21] id ↔
      ether-00:04:76:d3:28:b7.
```

Enter password if you want to activate these changes, and ^c to abort.

```
Connecting to LDAP as cn=admin,ou=ldap-access,dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no
enter password:
```

A cronjob updating DNS runs every hour; `su -c ldap2bind` can be used to trigger the update manually.

#### **7.5.1. Buscar y eliminar computadoras**

Buscar computadoras para ser eliminadas, es bastante similar a buscar usuarios para eliminar, por lo que esa información no se repite aquí.

### 7.5.2. Modificar equipos existentes / Manejo del grupo de red

After adding a machine to the LDAP tree using GOsa<sup>2</sup>, you can modify its properties using the search functionality and clicking on the machine name (as you would with users).

The format of these system entries is similar to the one you already know from modifying user entries, but the fields mean different things in this context.

For example, adding a machine to a NetGroup does not modify the file access or command execution permissions for that machine or the users logged in to that machine; instead it restricts the services that machine can use on your main-server.

La instalación por defecto proporciona la Grupo de Red

- cups-queue-autoflush-hosts
- cups-queue-autoreenable-hosts
- fs-autoresize-hosts
- ltsp-server-hosts
- netblock-hosts
- printer-hosts
- server-hosts
- shutdown-at-night-hosts
- winstation-hosts
- workstation-hosts

Actualmente, la funcionalidad de NetGroup se utiliza para

- NFS.
  - The home directories are exported by the main-server to be mounted by the workstations and the LTSP servers. For security reasons, only hosts within the workstation-hosts, ltsp-server-hosts and server-hosts NetGroups can mount the exported NFS shares. So it is rather important to remember to configure these kinds of machines properly in the LDAP tree using GOsa<sup>2</sup> and to configure them to use static IP addresses from LDAP.
 

Remember to configure workstations and LTSP servers properly with GOsa<sup>2</sup>, or your users won't be able to access their home directories. Diskless workstations and thin clients don't use NFS, so they don't need to be configured.
- fs-autoresize
  - Los equipos con Debian Edu en este grupo, automáticamente acondicionarán las particiones LVM que estén próximas a quedarse sin espacio disponible.
- shutdown at night
  - Los equipos con Debian Edu en este grupo, se apagarán automáticamente por las noches para ahorrar energía.
- CUPS (cups-queue-autoflush-hosts and cups-queue-autoreenable-hosts)
  - Debian Edu machines in these groups will automatically flush all print queues every night, and re-enable any disabled print queue every hour.
- netblock-hosts
  - Debian Edu machines in this group will be allowed to connect to machines only on the local network. Combined with web proxy restrictions this might be used during exams.

Another important part of machine configuration is the 'Samba host' flag (in the 'Host information' area). If you plan to add existing Windows systems to the Skolelinux Samba domain, you need to add the Windows host to the LDAP tree and set this flag to be able to join the Windows host to the domain. For more information about adding Windows hosts to the Skolelinux network see the [HowTo/NetworkClients](#) chapter of this manual.

## 8. Printer Management

For Printer Management point your web browser to <https://www:631> and accept the self-signed certificate. This is the normal CUPS management interface where you can add/delete/modify your printers and can clean up the printing queue. By default only root is allowed but this can be changed: Open `/etc/cups/cups-files.conf` with an editor and add one or more valid group names matching your site policy to the line containing `SystemGroup lpadmin`. Existing GOSa<sup>2</sup> groups that might be used are `gosa-admins` and `printer-admins` (both with the first user as member), `teachers` and `jradmins` (no members after installation).

## 9. Sincronización del reloj

The default configuration in Debian Edu is to keep the clocks on all machines synchronous but not necessarily correct. NTP is used to update the time. The clocks will be synchronised with an external source by default. This can cause machines to keep the external Internet connection open if it is created when used.

Si usa conexión dialip o ISDN y paga por minuto, es posible que desee cambiar esta configuración predefinida.

To disable synchronisation with an external clock, the file `/etc/ntp.conf` on the main-server and all clients and LTSP chroots need to be modified. Add comment ("`#`") marks in front of the `server` entries. After this, the NTP server needs to be restarted by running `/etc/init.d/ntp restart` as root. To test if a machine is using the external clock sources, run `ntpq -c lpeer`.

## 10. Redimensionando particiones completas

Because of a possible bug with automatic partitioning, some partitions might be too full after installation. To extend these partitions, run `debian-edu-fsautoresize -n` as root. See the "Resizing Partitions" HowTo in the [administration HowTo chapter](#) for more information.

## 11. Maintenance

### 11.1. Actualizar el software

This section explains how to use `apt-get upgrade`.

Using `apt-get` is really simply. To update a system you need to execute two commands on the command line as root: `apt-get update` (which updates the lists of available packages) and `apt-get upgrade` (which upgrades the packages for which an upgrade is available).

As Debian Edu uses `libpam-tmpdir`, setting a per user TMP directory, it is a good idea to run `apt-get` without the `TMP` and `TMPDIR` variables set in the LTSP chroot. It is also a good idea to upgrade using the `C` locale to get known output and sorting order, even though that making a difference is a bug in a package.

```
LC_ALL=C apt-get update ; LC_ALL=C TMP= TMPDIR= ltsp-chroot apt-get update
LC_ALL=C apt-get upgrade -y
LC_ALL=C TMP= TMPDIR= ltsp-chroot -p apt-get upgrade -y
ltsp-update-kernels # If a new kernel was installed
```

It is important to run `ltsp-update-kernels` if a new kernel was installed in the LTSP chroot, to keep the kernel and kernel modules in sync. The kernel is handed out via TFTP when the machine does PXE boot, and the kernel modules are fetched from the LTSP chroot.

Run `ltsp-update-image` to re-generate the NBD image(s).

También es buena idea instalar `cron-apt` y `apt-listchanges` y configurarlos para que le envíe correo electrónico.

`cron-apt` will notify you once a day via email about any packages that can be upgraded. It does not install these upgrades, but does download them (usually in the night), so you don't have to wait for the download when you do `apt-get upgrade`.

Automatic installation of updates can be done easily if desired, it just needs the `unattended-upgrades` package to be configured as described on [wiki.debian.org/UnattendedUpgrades](http://wiki.debian.org/UnattendedUpgrades). On new installations security updates are enabled by default.

`apt-listchanges` can send new changelog entries to you via email, or alternatively display them in the terminal when running `aptitude` or `apt-get`.

### 11.1.1. Mantente informado sobre actualizaciones de seguridad

Running `cron-apt` as described above is a good way to learn when security updates are available for installed packages. Another way to stay informed about security updates is to subscribe to the [Debian security-announce mailinglist](#), which has the benefit of also telling you what the security update is about. The downside (compared to `cron-apt`) is that it also includes information about updates for packages which aren't installed.

## 11.2. Gestión de las copias de seguridad

For backup management point your browser to <https://www.slbackup-php>. Please note that you need to access this site via SSL, since you have to enter the root password there. If you try to access this site without using SSL it will fail. Note: the site will only work if you temporarily allow ssh root login on the backup server (main server 'tjener' by default).

By default tjener will back up `/skole/tjener/home0`, `/etc/`, `/root/.svk` and LDAP to `/skole/backup` which is under the LVM. If you only want to have spare copies of things (in case you delete them) this setup should be fine for you.

Tome en cuenta que este esquema de respaldo no le protege de daños en el disco duro.

If you want to back up your data to an external server, a tape device or another hard drive you'll have to modify the existing configuration a bit.

Si quieres restaurar un directorio, la mejor opción es usar la línea de comandos:

```
$ sudo rdiff-backup -r <date> \
  /skole/backup/tjener/skole/tjener/home0/user \
  /skole/tjener/home0/user_<date>
```

Esto pondrá el contenido de `/skole/tjener/home0/user` para `<date>` en el directorio `/skole/tjener/home0/user_<date>`.

Si desea restablecer un archivo, debería de ser capaz de seleccionar el archivo (y la versión) de la interfaz web y descargar solamente ese archivo.

Si desea deshacerse de los respaldos viejos, elija "Maintenance" en el menú de la página respaldo y seleccione la instantánea más vieja que desee conservar:

## 11.3. Monitorización del servidor

### 11.3.1. Munin

Los reportes de Munin están disponible en <https://www.munin/>. Le provee gráficos de medición en una vista diaria, semanal, mensual y anual. Además le provee ayuda al administrador de sistemas al momento de buscar cuellos de botella y el origen de problemas en el sistema.

The list of machines being monitored using Munin is generated automatically, based on the list of hosts reporting to sitesummary. All hosts with the package `munin-node` installed are registered for Munin monitoring. It will normally take one day from a machine being installed until Munin monitoring starts, because of the order the cron jobs are executed. To speed up the process, run `sitesummary-update-munin` as root on the sitesummary server (normally the main server). This will update the `/etc/munin/munin.conf` file.

The set of measurements being collected is automatically generated on each machine using the `munin-node-configure` program which probes the plugins available from `/usr/share/munin/plugins/` and symlinks the relevant ones to `/etc/munin/plugins/`.

Information about Munin is available from <http://munin-monitoring.org/>.

### 11.3.2. Icinga

Icinga system and service monitoring is available from <https://www.icinga/>. The set of machines and services being monitored is automatically generated using information collected by the sitesummary system.



The machines with the profile Main-server and LTSP-server receive full monitoring, while workstations and thin clients receive simple monitoring. To enable full monitoring on a workstation, install the `nagios-nrpe-server` package on the workstation.

The username is `icingaadmin` and the default password is `skolelinux`. For security reasons, avoid using the same password as root. To change the password you can run the following command as root:

```
htpasswd /etc/icinga/htpasswd.users icingaadmin
```

By default Icinga does not send email. This can be changed by replacing `notify-by-nothing` with `host-notify-by-email` and `notify-by-email` in the file `/etc/icinga/sitesummary-template-contacts.cfg`.

The Icinga configuration file used is `/etc/icinga/sitesummary.cfg`. The `sitesummary` cron job generates `/var/lib/sitesummary/icinga-generated.cfg` with the list of hosts and services to monitor.

Extra Icinga checks can be put in the file `/var/lib/sitesummary/icinga-generated.cfg.post` to get them included in the generated file.

Information about Icinga is available from <https://www.icinga.com/> or in the `icinga-doc` package.

### 11.3.2.1. Common Icinga warnings and how to handle them

Here are instructions on how to handle the most common Icinga warnings.

**11.3.2.1.1. DISK CRITICAL - free space: /usr 309 MB (5 % inode=47 %):** La partición (`/usr/` en el ejemplo) está llena. Existen dos maneras para resolver esto: (1) elimine algunos archivos o (2) aumente el tamaño de la partición. Si la partición es `/var/`, purgando el caché de APT ejecutando `apt-get clean` debería eliminar algunos archivos. Si hay más espacio disponible en el volumen LVM, ejecutar el programa `debian-edu-fsautoresize` para aumentar las particiones debería ayudar. Para ejecutar este programa cada hora, el equipo debe de ser añadido al grupo de red `fsautoresize-hosts`.

**11.3.2.1.2. APT CRITICAL: 13 packages available for upgrade (13 critical updates).** New package are available for upgrades. The critical ones are normally security fixes. To upgrade, run `'apt-get upgrade && apt-get dist-upgrade'` as root in a terminal or log in via ssh to do the same. On LTSP servers, remember to also update the LTSP chroot using `ltsp-chroot apt-get update && ltsp-chroot apt-get upgrade`.

If you do not want to manually upgrade packages and trust Debian to do a good job with new versions, you can configure `unattended-upgrades` to automatically upgrade all new packages every night. This will not upgrade the LTSP chroots.

Para actualizar el chroot LTSP, puede usar `ltsp-chroot apt-get update && ltsp-chroot apt-get upgrade`. En servidores de 64 bits, tendrá que agregar como argumento a `ltsp-chroot` `-a i386`. Es buena idea actualizar el chroot cuando actualice el sistema de la computadora.

**11.3.2.1.3. WARNING - Reboot required : running kernel = 2.6.32-37.81.0, installed kernel = 2.6.32-38.83.0** El kernel en ejecución es más viejo que el kernel más actual instalado, y un reinicio del equipo es necesario para ejecutar el kernel más nuevo instalado. Normalmente esto es urgente, ya que los nuevos kernels corrigen fallos de seguridad en Debian Edu.

**11.3.2.1.4. WARNING: CUPS queue size - 61** The printer queues in CUPS have a lot of jobs pending. This is most likely because of a unavailable printer. Disabled print queues are enabled every hour on hosts that are member of the `cups-queue-autoreenable-hosts` netgroup, so for such hosts no manual action should be required. The print queues are emptied every night on hosts that are member of the `cups-queue-autoflush-hosts` netgroup. If a host have a lot of jobs in their queue, consider adding this host to one or both of these netgroups.

### 11.3.3. Sitesummary

`Sitesummary` es usado para obtener información de cada computadora y enviarla al servidor principal. La información obtenida se encuentra disponible en `/var/lib/sitesummary/entries/`. Scripts en `/usr/lib/sitesummary/`, están disponibles para generar reportes.

Un reporte sencillo de `sitesummary` sin de talles se encuentra disponible en <https://www.sitesummary/>.

Documentación sobre `sitesummary` se encuentra disponible en <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/SiteSummary>

## 11.4. Más información sobre personalizaciones de Debian Edu

Más información sobre personalizaciones de Debian Edu útil para administradores de sistema puede encontrarse en el capítulo [Administración](#) y en el capítulo [Administración avanzada](#)

## 12. Actualizaciones

Antes de leer esta guía de actualización, tenga en cuenta que las actualizaciones en su servidor en producción la hace bajo su propio riesgo. **Debian Edu/Skolelinux no tiene ABSOLUTAMENTE NINGUNA GARANTÍA más allá de las que indique la ley aplicable.**

Please read this chapter and the [New features in Stretch](#) chapter of this manual completely before attempting to upgrade.

### 12.1. Notas generales sobre la actualización

Upgrading Debian from one distribution to the next is generally rather easy. For Debian Edu this is unfortunately not yet true as we modify configuration files in ways we shouldn't. (See Debian bug [311188](#) for more information.) Upgrading is still possible but may require some work.

En general, actualizar los servidores es más difícil que las estaciones de trabajo y el servidor principal es el más difícil de actualizar. Las estaciones de trabajo sin disco son más fáciles, ya que su entorno chroot puede ser eliminado y recreado si no lo ha modificado. Si lo ha modificado, el chroot es básicamente un chroot de estación de trabajo, así que es bastante fácil de actualizar.

Si quiere asegurarse de que después de la actualización todo va como antes, debería probarlo en un sistema de pruebas o en un sistema configurado igual que su servidor en producción. Ahí puede probar la actualización sin riesgo y ver si todo funciona como debiera.

Asegúrese de leer la información sobre la versión estable de Debian actual en el [manual de instalación](#).

También sería inteligente esperar un poco y seguir con la versión anterior durante algunas semanas más, para que otros prueben la actualización y documenten algunos problemas que experimenten. La versión estable anterior de Debian Edu continuará recibiendo soporte por algún tiempo después de la publicación de la siguiente versión estable, pero cuando Debian [cese el soporte a la versión estable anterior](#), Debian Edu hará lo mismo.

### 12.2. Upgrades from Debian Edu Jessie

Be prepared: make sure you have tested the upgrade from Jessie in a test environment or have backups ready to be able to go back.

Please note that the following recipe applies to a default Debian Edu main server installation (desktop=kde, profiles Main Server, Workstation, LTSP Server). (For a general overview concerning jessie to stretch upgrade, see: <https://www.debian.org/releases/stretch/releasenotes>)

Don't use X, use a virtual console, log in as root.

Please note one difference between apt and apt-get in Stretch: By default apt-get keeps downloaded packages, apt removes them from the cache (after successful installation).

If apt finishes with an error, try to fix it and/or run `apt -f install` and then `apt -y full-upgrade` once again.

#### 12.2.1. Upgrading the main server

- Start by making sure the current system is up-to-date:

```
apt update
apt full-upgrade
```

- Cleanup the package cache:

```
apt-get clean
```

- Prepare and start the upgrade to Stretch:

```
# First, adjust for a changed profile name:
sed -i 's/Thin-Client-Server/LTSP-Server/' /etc/debian-edu/config
# Then it's best to use the new default mirror:
sed -i 's/http.debian.net/deb.debian.org/g' /etc/apt/sources.list
# Finally, replace jessie with stretch.
sed -i 's/jessie/stretch/g' /etc/apt/sources.list
apt update
apt full-upgrade
```

- apt-list-changes: be prepared for a lot of NEWS to read; press <return> to scroll down, <q> to leave the pager.
- Read all debconf information carefully, choose 'keep your currently-installed version' unless stated differently below; in most cases hitting return will be fine.
- You will see some prompts about package configurations:
  - icinga-cgi: Provide icingaadmin's password (same as used for nagiosadmin).
  - Just in case several display managers are installed: display-manager: Choose lightdm.
  - Configuring Kerberos Authentication: Enter kerberos as hostname.
  - Configuring icinga-common: Use external commands with Icinga: Choose <Yes>.
  - tftpd (etc/inetd.conf): Choose <Yes>. (See atftpd bug [789667](#))
  - /etc/default/ldap2zone: Choose Y.
  - /etc/gosa/gosa.conf: Choose N. (Never accept a new gosa.conf version!)
- Cope with the Squid3 to Squid renaming:

```
service squid stop          # This usually takes some time!
rm -rf /var/spool/squid
umount /var/spool/squid3
sed -i 's#spool/squid3#spool/squid#' /etc/fstab
mv /var/spool/squid3 /var/spool/squid
mount -a
rm /etc/squid3 -rf
rm /etc/default/squid3 -rf
```

- Modify LDAP to use the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for sudo:

```
ldapvi -ZD '(cn=admin)'
(Enter root password.)
Search for 'sudoHost :tjener', replace 'tjener' with 'tjener.intern'
(Enter 'y' to modify the LDAP data base.)
```

- Apply and adjust configuration:

```
service autofs stop
cfengine-debian-edu -D installation
rm /etc/apache2/conf-enabled/nagios3.conf
a2dismod userdir
ln -s /etc/apache2/mods-available/userdir.load /etc/apache2/mods-available/debian-edu-userdir.load
a2enmod debian-edu-userdir
sed -i 's/udp4/udp/' /etc/inetd.conf # Debian Bug #789667 (atftpd)
service squid start
service apache2 restart
```

- Install renamed metapackages:

```
apt update
apt install education-networked-common
apt install education-ltsp-server      # Only if profile 'LTSP-Server' is ←
installed.
```

- Get the new Debian Edu Stretch artwork:

```
apt install debian-edu-artwork-software
```

- If the upgraded system fails to boot on qemu/kvm, see [844446](#). Changing the architecture away from Broadwell in QEMU might help.
- After reboot, do some more cleanup:

```
apt purge linux-image-3.16.0-4-amd64
apt purge debian-edu-artwork-lines    # Only if not wanted as an alternative ←
theme.
dpkg -P php5-imagick                  # Package might not be installed in all ←
cases.
rm -rf /etc/php5
```

- Enable otherwise broken PHP 7.0 support:

```
a2enmod php7.0
service apache2 restart
```

- Check if the upgraded system works:

Reboot; log in as first user and test

- if the GOSa<sup>2</sup> gui is working,
- if one is able to connect LTSP clients and workstations,
- if one can add/remove a netgroup membership of a system,
- if one can send and receive internal email,
- if one can manage printers,
- and if other site specific things are working.

### 12.2.2. Upgrading a workstation

Do all the basic things like on the main-server and without doing the things not needed. And then do this in addition.

- To enable LDAP connection, renew the server certificate:

```
rm /etc/ldap/ssl/ldap-server-pubkey.pem
service nslcd stop
service fetch-ldap-cert restart
service nslcd start
```

### 12.2.3. Upgrading LTSP chroots (default arch i386)

Make sure you have enough disk space. LTSP now uses Network Block Device (NBD). The NBD image file size is about 4 GiB (default installation). If the image is updated, another 4 GiB for a temporary file are needed.

```
ltsp-chroot -m -a i386 apt update
ltsp-chroot -m -a i386 apt -y full-upgrade
sed -i 's/jessie/stretch/g' /opt/ltsp/i386/etc/apt/sources.list
ltsp-chroot -m -a i386 apt update
ltsp-chroot -m -a i386 apt -y full-upgrade
ltsp-chroot -m -a i386 apt -f install
ltsp-chroot -m -a i386 apt -y full-upgrade
```

- Cleaning up:

```
ltsp-chroot -m -a i386 apt --purge autoremove
```

- Update LTSP support on the server side:

```
ltsp-update-kernels
ltsp-update-sshkeys
ltsp-update-image
```

To save disk space, `ltsp-update-image -n` could be used instead; see `man ltsp-update-image`.

### 12.2.4. Recrear un chroot LTSP

On the LTSP server(s) the LTSP chroot could also be recreated. The new chroot will still support both thin-clients and diskless workstations.

Elimine `/opt/ltsp/i386` (o `/opt/ltsp/amd64`, dependiendo de su configuración). Si tiene suficiente espacio en disco, considere respaldarlo.

Recreate the chroot by running `debian-edu-ltsp --arch i386` (or `debian-edu-ltsp --arch amd64`) as root.

## 12.3. Upgrades from older Debian Edu / Skolelinux installations (before Jessie)

To upgrade from any older release, you will need to upgrade to the Jessie based Debian Edu release first, before you can follow the instructions provided above. Instructions are given in the [Manual for Debian Edu Jessie](#) about how to upgrade to Jessie from the previous release, Wheezy. Likewise the Wheezy manual describes how to upgrade from Squeeze.

## 13. Guías

- Guía para [Administración general](#).
- Guía para [Administración avanzada](#).
- Guía para [el escritorio](#).
- Guía para [clientes en red](#).
- Guía para [Samba](#).
- Guía para [enseñar y aprender](#).
- HowTos for [users](#)

## 14. Guías para administración general

Los capítulos **Iniciando** y **Mantenimiento** describen como empezar con Debian Edu y como realizar el trabajo de mantenimiento básico. Las guías en estos capítulos, tienen también trucos y recomendaciones más "avanzadas".

### 14.1. Seguimiento de /etc usando el sistema de control de versiones git

Con la introducción de `etckeeper` en Debian Edu Squeeze (las versiones anteriores utilizaban `etcinsv` el cual fué removido de Debian), todos los archivos en `/etc/` son seguidos utilizando **git** como sistema de control de versiones.

Esto hace posible ver cuando un archivo es agregado, modificado o eliminado, también ver lo que se cambió si el archivo es un archivo de texto. El repositorio de git es guardado en `/etc/.git/`.

Cualquier cambio, es registrado cada hora, permitiendo tener un histórico de la configuración para ser extraído y revisado.

To look at the history, the command `etckeeper vcs log` is used. To check the differences between two points in time, a command like `etckeeper vcs diff` can be used.

Revise la salida de `man etckeeper` para más información.

Lista de comandos útiles:

```
etckeeper vcs log
etckeeper vcs status
etckeeper vcs diff
etckeeper vcs add .
etckeeper vcs commit -a
man etckeeper
```

#### 14.1.1. Ejemplos de uso

En un sistema recién instalado pruebe esto para ver todos los cambios realizados desde que el sistema fue instalado:

```
etckeeper vcs log
```

Vea que archivos no están siendo seguidos, o los que no están actualizados:

```
etckeeper vcs status
```

To manually commit a file, because you don't want to wait up to an hour:

```
etckeeper vcs commit -a /etc/resolv.conf
```

### 14.2. Redimensionando Particiones

In Debian Edu, all partitions other than the `/boot/` partition are on logical LVM volumes. With Linux kernels since version 2.6.10, it is possible to extend partitions while they are mounted. Shrinking partitions still needs to happen while the partition is unmounted.

It is a good idea to avoid creating very large partitions (over, say, 20GiB), because of the time it takes to run `fsck` on them or to restore them from backup if the need arises. It is better, if possible, to create several smaller partitions than one very large one.

The helper script `debian-edu-fsautoresize` is provided to make it easier to extend full partitions. When invoked, it reads the configuration from `/usr/share/debian-edu-config/fsautoresizetab`, `/site/etc/fsautoresize` and `/etc/fsautoresizetab`. It then proposes to extend partitions with too little free space, according to the rules provided in these files. If run with no arguments, it will only show the commands needed to extend the file system. The argument `-n` is needed to actually execute these commands to extend the file systems.

The script is executed automatically every hour on every client listed in the `fsautoresize-hosts` netgroup.

When the partition used by the Squid proxy is resized, the value for cache size in `etc/squid/squid.conf` needs to be updated as well. The helper script `/usr/share/debian-edu-config/tools/squid-update-cachedir` is provided to do this automatically, checking the current partition size of `/var/spool/squid/` and configuring Squid to use 80 % of this as its cache size.

### 14.2.1. Gestión de volúmenes lógicos

Logical Volume Management (LVM) enables resizing the partitions while they are mounted and in use. You can learn more about LVM from the [LVM HowTo](#).

To extend a logical volume manually you simply tell the `lvextend` command how large you want it to grow to. For example, to extend `home0` to 30GiB you use the following commands:

```
lvextend -L30G /dev/vg_system/skole+tjener+home0
resize2fs /dev/vg_system/skole+tjener+home0
```

To extend `home0` by additional 30GiB, you insert a '+' (-L+30G)

## 14.3. Installing a graphical environment on the main-server to use GOsa<sup>2</sup>

If you (probably accidentally) installed a pure main-server profile and don't have a client with a web-browser handy, it's easy to install a minimal desktop on the main server using this command sequence in a (non-graphical) shell as the user you created during the main server's installation (first user):

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install gnome-session gnome-terminal firefox-esr xorg
# after installation, start a graphical session for the first user
$ startx
```

## 14.4. Usar ldapvi

[ldapvi](#) es una herramienta para editar la base de datos LDAP con un editor de texto en la línea de comandos. Lo siguiente necesita ser ejecutado:

```
ldapvi --ldap-conf -ZD '(cn=admin)'
```

Nota: `ldapvi` usará el editor de texto predeterminado. Ejecutar `export EDITOR=vim` en el intérprete de comandos puede configurar el entorno para tener un clon de `vi` como editor.

To add an LDAP object using `ldapvi`, use object sequence number with the string `add` in front of the new LDAP object.

A advertencia: `ldapvi` es una herramienta poderosa. Sea cuidadoso y no dañe la base de datos de LDAP, la misma advertencia aplica para `JXplorer`.

## 14.5. JXplorer, una interfaz gráfica para LDAP

If you prefer a GUI to work with the LDAP database, check out the `jxplorer` package, which is installed by default. To get write access connect like this:

```
host: ldap.intern
port:636
Base dn:dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no
Security level: ssl + user + password
User dn: cn=admin,ou=ldap-access

Click "This session only" if asked for the certificate.
```

## 14.6. ldap-createuser-krb, una herramienta para línea de comando

`ldap-createuser-krb` is a small command line tool to create LDAP users and set their passwords in Kerberos. It's mostly useful for testing, though.

## 14.7. Using stable-updates

Since the Squeeze release in 2011, Debian has included packages formerly maintained in [volatile.debian.org](#) in the [stable-updates suite](#).

While you can use `stable-updates` directly, you don't have to: `stable-updates` are pushed into the `stable` suite regularly when stable point releases are done, which roughly happens every two months.

## 14.8. Using backports to install newer software

You are running Debian Edu because you prefer the stability of Debian Edu. It runs great; there is just one problem: sometimes software is a little bit more outdated than you like. This is where [backports.debian.org](http://backports.debian.org) steps in.

Backports are recompiled packages from Debian testing (mostly) and Debian unstable (in a few cases only, e.g. security updates), so they will run without new libraries (wherever this is possible) on a stable Debian distribution like Debian Edu. **We recommend you to pick out individual backports which fit your needs, and not to use all backports available there.**

Usar backports es sencillo:

```
echo "deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stretch-backports main" >> /etc/apt/ ←  
sources.list  
apt-get update
```

After which one can install backported packages easily, the following command will install a backported version of *tuxtype*:

```
apt-get install -t stretch-backports tuxtype
```

Backports are automatically updated (if available) just like other packages. Like the normal archive, backports has three sections: main, contrib and non-free.

## 14.9. Actualizar con un CD o similar

If you want to upgrade from one version to another (for example from Stretch 9.1+edu0 to 9.3+edu1) but you do not have Internet connectivity, only physical media, follow these steps:

Inserte el CD/DVD/Disco Blu-ray/Dispositivo USB en la unidad, montelo y use el comando `apt-cdrom`:

```
mount /media/cdrom  
apt-cdrom add -m
```

Para citar el manual de referencia de `apt-cdrom(8)`:

- `apt-cdrom` is used to add a new CD-ROM to APT's list of available sources. `apt-cdrom` takes care of determining the structure of the disc as well as correcting for several possible mis-burns and verifying the index files.
- It is necessary to use `apt-cdrom` to add CDs to the APT system, it cannot be done by hand. Furthermore each disk in a multi-CD set must be inserted and scanned separately to account for possible mis-burns.

Luego ejecute estos dos comandos para actualizar el sistema:

```
apt-get update  
apt-get upgrade
```

## 14.10. Automatic cleanup of leftover processes

`killer` is a perl script that gets rid of background jobs. Background jobs are defined as processes that belong to users who are not currently logged into the machine. It's run by cron job once an hour.

Para instalarlo ejecuta el siguiente comando como root:

```
apt-get install killer
```

## 14.11. Instalación automática de actualizaciones de seguridad

`unattended-upgrades` is a Debian package which will install security (and other) upgrades automatically. The package is installed by default and preconfigured to install security upgrades. The logs are available in `/var/log/unattended-upgrades/`; also, there are always `/var/log/dpkg.log` and `/var/log/apt/`.



## 14.12. Apagado automático de las computadoras durante la noche

It is possible to save energy and money by automatically turning client machines off at night and back on in the morning. The package will try to turn off the machine every hour on the hour from 16:00 in the afternoon, but will not turn it off if it seems to have users. It will try to tell the BIOS to turn on the machine around 07:00 in the morning, and the main-server will try to turn on machines from 06:30 by sending wake-on-lan packets. These times can be changed in the crontabs of individual machines.

Some considerations should be kept in mind when setting this up:

- The clients should not be shut down when someone is using them. This is ensured by checking the output from `who`, and as a special case, checking for the LDM ssh connection command to work with LTSP thin clients.
- To avoid blowing electrical fuses, it is a good idea to make sure all clients do not start at the same time.
- There are two different methods available to wake up clients. One uses a BIOS feature and requires a working and correct hardware clock, as well as a motherboard and BIOS version supported by `nvrwakeup`; the other requires clients to have support for wake-on-lan, and the server to know about all the clients that need to be woken up.

### 14.12.1. Como configurar shutdown-at-night

On clients that should turn off at night, touch `/etc/shutdown-at-night/shutdown-at-night`, or add the hostname (that is, the output from `'uname -n'` on the client) to the netgroup "shutdown-at-night-hosts". Adding hosts to the netgroup in LDAP can be done using the G0sa<sup>2</sup> web tool. The clients might need to have wake-on-lan configured in the BIOS. It is also important that the switches and routers used between the wake-on-lan server and the clients will pass the WOL packets to the clients even if the clients are turned off. Some switches fail to pass on packets to clients that are missing in the ARP table on the switch, and this blocks the WOL packets.

To enable wake-on-lan on the server, add the clients to `/etc/shutdown-at-night/clients`, with one line per client, IP address first, followed by MAC address (ethernet address), separated by a space; or create a script `/etc/shutdown-at-night/clients-generator` to generate the list of clients on the fly.

Aquí tiene un ejemplo de `/etc/shutdown-at-night/clients-generator` para usar con `sitesummary`:

```
#!/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH
export PATH
sitesummary-nodes -w
```

An alternative if the netgroup is used to activate shutdown-at-night on clients is this script using the netgroup tool from the ng-utils package:

```
#!/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH
export PATH
netgroup -h shutdown-at-night-hosts
```

## 14.13. Acceso a servidores Debian-Edu ubicados detrás de un firewall

To access machines behind a firewall from the Internet, consider installing the package `autossh`. It can be used to set up an SSH tunnel to a machine on the Internet that you have access to. From that machine, you can access the server behind the firewall via the SSH tunnel.

## 14.14. Installing additional service machines for spreading the load from main-server

En la instalación predeterminada, todos los servicios están ejecutándose en el servidor principal, tjener. Para mover algunos servicios a otra computadora de manera sencilla, existe un perfil *mínimo* de instalación disponible. Instalar con este perfil le proporcionará una computadora, que es parte de la red de Debian Edu, pero que no cuenta con un servicio ejecutándose (todavía)

Estos son los pasos que se deben seguir para configurar un servicio dedicado en una computadora:

- Instale el perfil *mínimo* usando la opción de carga *debian-edu-expert*.
- Instale los paquetes del servicio.
- Configure el servicio.
- Deshabilite el servicio en el servidor principal.
- Actualice el servicio DNS (via LDAP/GOSA<sup>2</sup>) en el servidor principal.

## 14.15. HowTos de wiki.debian.org

FIXME: The HowTos from <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/> are either user- or developer-specific. Let's move the user-specific HowTos over here (and delete them over there)! (But first ask the authors (see the history of those pages to find them) if they are fine with moving the howto and putting it under the GPL.)

- <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/AutoNetRespawn>
- <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/BackupPC>
- <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/ChangeIpSubnet>
- <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/SiteSummary>
- [http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/Squid\\_LDAP\\_Authentication](http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/Squid_LDAP_Authentication)

## 15. Advanced administration howto

In this chapter advanced administration tasks are described.

### 15.1. Personalizaciones de usuarios con GOSA<sup>2</sup>

#### 15.1.1. Create Users in Year Groups

In this example we want to create users in year groups, with common home directories for each group (home0/2014, home0/2015, etc). We want to create the users by csv import.  
(as root on the main server)

- Make the necessary year group directories

```
mkdir /skole/tjener/home0/2014
```

(como super usuarios en Gosa)

- Departamento

Main menu: goto 'Directory structure', click the 'Students' department. The 'Base' field should show '/Students'. From the drop box 'Actions' choose 'Create'/'Department'. Fill in values for Name (2014) and Description fields (students graduating in 2014), leave the Base field as is (should be '/Students'). Save it clicking 'Ok'. Now the new department (2014) should show up below /Students. Click it.

- Grupo

Elije "Groups" del menú principal; "Actions"/Create/Group. Escriba el nombre del grupo (deje "Base", debería estar en /Students/2014) y haga clic en la caja de selección de la izquierda de "Samba group". "ok" para guardar.

- Planitlla

Choose 'users' from the main menu. Change to 'Students' in the Base field. An Entry *NewStudent* should show up, click it. This is the 'students' template, not a real user. As you'll have to create such a template (to be able to use csv import for your structure) based on this one, notice all entries showing up in the Generic, POSIX and Samba tabs, maybe take screenshots to have information ready for the new template.

Now change to /Students/2014 in the Base field; choose Create/Template and start to fill in your desired values, first the Generic tab (add your new 2014 group under Group Membership, too), then add POSIX and Samba account.

- Importar usuarios

Choose your new template when doing csv import; testing it with a few users is recommended.

## 15.2. Other User Customisations

### 15.2.1. Crear directorios en el directorio home de los usuarios

Con este script, el administrador puede crear directorios en cada directorio personal de usuario y establecer los permisos de acceso y propiedad.

In the example shown below with `group=teachers` and `permissions=2770` a user can hand in an assignment by saving the file to the folder "assignments" where teachers are given write access to be able to make comments.

```
#!/bin/bash
home_path="/skole/tjener/home0"
shared_folder="assignments"
permissions="2770"
created_dir=0
for home in $(ls $home_path); do
    if [ ! -d "$home_path/$home/$shared_folder" ]; then
        mkdir $home_path/$home/$shared_folder
        chmod $permissions $home_path/$home/$shared_folder
        #set the right owner and group
        #"username" = "group name" = "folder name"
        user=$home
        group=teachers
        chown $user:$group $home_path/$home/$shared_folder
        ((created_dir+=1))
    else
        echo -e "the folder $home_path/$home/$shared_folder already exists.\n"
    fi
done
echo "$created_dir folders have been created"
```

### 15.2.2. Easy access to USB drives and CD-ROMs/DVDs

When users insert a USB drive or a DVD / CD-ROM into a (diskless) workstation, a popup window appears asking what to do with it, just like in any other normal installation.

When users insert a USB drive or a DVD / CD-ROM into a thin client there is only a notify-window showing up for a few seconds. The media is automatically mounted and it is possible to access it browsing to the `/media/$user` folder. This is quite difficult for many non experienced users.

It is possible to have the default KDE "Plasma" file manager Dolphin showing up if KDE "Plasma" (or LDXE, if installed in parallel to KDE "Plasma") is in use as desktop environment. To configure this, simply execute `/usr/share/debian-edu-config/ltspsfs-mounter-kde enable` on the terminal server. (When using GNOME, device icons will be placed on the desktop allowing easy access).

In addition the following script could be used to create the symlink "media" for all users in their home folder for easy access to USB drives, CD-ROM / DVD or whatever media is connected to the thin client. This might come in handy if users want to edit files directly on their plugged in media.

```
#!/bin/bash
home_path="/skole/tjener/home0"
shared_folder="media"
permissions="775"
created_dir=0;
for home in $(ls $home_path); do
    if [ ! -d "$home_path/$home/$shared_folder" ]; then
        ln -s /media/$home $home_path/$home/$shared_folder
        ((created_dir+=1))
    else
        echo -e "the folder $home_path/$home/$shared_folder already exists.\n"
    fi
done
```

```
echo "$created_dir folders has been created"
```

#### 15.2.2.1. Advertencia sobre medios removibles en servidores LTSP

Warning: When inserted into an LTSP server USB drives and other removable media cause popup messages on remote LTSP clients.

If remote users acknowledge the popup or use `pmount` from the console, they can even mount the removable devices and access the files.

### 15.3. Use a dedicated storage server

Take these steps to set up a dedicated storage server for user home directories and possibly other data.

- Add a new system of type `server` using `GOsa`<sup>2</sup> as outlined in the [Getting started](#) chapter of this manual.
- This example uses `'nas-server.intern'` as the server name. Once `'nas-server.intern'` is configured, check if the NFS export points on the new storage server are exported to the relevant subnets or machines:

```
root@tjener:~# showmount -e nas-server
Export list for nas-server:
/storage          10.0.0.0/8
root@tjener:~#
```

Here everything on the backbone network is granted access to the `/storage` export. (This could be restricted to `netgroup` membership or single IP addresses to limit NFS access like it is done in the `tjener:/etc/exports` file.)

- Add automount information about `'nas-server.intern'` in LDAP to allow all clients to automatically mount the new export on request.
- This can't be done using `GOsa`<sup>2</sup>, because a module for automount is missing. Instead, use `ldapvi` and add the required LDAP objects using an editor.

`ldapvi --ldap-conf -ZD '(cn=admin)' -b ou=automount,dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no`  
When the editor shows up, add the following LDAP objects at the bottom of the document. (The `"/&"` part in the last LDAP object is a wild card matching everything `'nas-server.intern'` exports, removing the need to list individual mount points in LDAP.)

```
add cn=nas-server,ou=auto.skole,ou=automount,dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no ↵
    dc=no
objectClass: automount
cn: nas-server
automountInformation: -fstype=autofs --timeout=60 ldap:ou=auto.nas- ↵
    server,ou=automount,dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no

add ou=auto.nas-server,ou=automount,dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no
objectClass: top
objectClass: automountMap
ou: auto.nas-server

add cn=/,ou=auto.nas-server,ou=automount,dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no ↵
    no
objectClass: automount
cn: /
automountInformation: -fstype=nfs,tcp,rsz=32768,wsz=32768,rw, ↵
    intr,hard,nodev,nosuid,noatime nas-server.intern:/&
```

- Add the relevant entries in `tjener.intern:/etc/fstab`, because `tjener.intern` does not use automount to avoid mounting loops:
- Create the mount point directories using `mkdir`, edit `'/etc/fstab'` as adequate and run `mount -a` to mount the new resources.

- Enable access in case diskless workstations are used. This is a special case, because sshfs is used instead of NFS and automount:
  - Create the mount point directories in the LTSP diskless client's root (default /opt/ltsp/i386/) as well.  
Add a line containing 'LOCAL\_APPS\_EXTRAMOUNTS=/storage' to /opt/ltsp/i386/etc/ltsp.conf (example).  
Create a link in each user's home dir like 'ln -s /storage Storage' to help users find the resources.

Now users should be able to access the files on 'nas-server.intern' directly by just visiting the '/tjener/nas-server/storage/' directory using any application on any workstation, LTSP thin client or LTSP server, and visiting ~/Storage in case an LTSP diskless client is used.

## 15.4. Restrict ssh login access

There are several ways to restrict ssh login, some are listed here.

### 15.4.1. Setup without LTSP clients

If no LTSP clients are used a simple solution is to create a new group (say sshusers) and to add a line to the machine's /etc/ssh/sshd\_config file. Only members of the sshusers group will then be allowed to ssh into the machine from everywhere.

Managing this case with GOSa is quite simple:

- Create a group sshusers on the base level (where already other system management related groups like gosa-admins show up).
- Add users to the new group sshusers.
- Add AllowGroups sshusers to /etc/ssh/sshd\_config.
- Execute service ssh restart.

### 15.4.2. Setup with LTSP clients

The default LTSP client setup uses ssh connections to the LTSP server. So a different approach using PAM is needed.

- Enable pam\_access.so in the LTSP server's /etc/pam.d/sshd file.
- Configure /etc/security/access.conf to allow connections for (sample) users alice, jane, bob and john from everywhere and for all other users only from the internal networks by adding these lines:

```
+ : alice jane bob john : ALL
+ : ALL : 10.0.0.0/8 192.168.0.0/24 192.168.1.0/24
- : ALL : ALL
#
```

If only dedicated LTSP servers are used, the 10.0.0.0/8 network could be dropped to disable internal ssh login access. Note: someone connecting his box to the dedicated LTSP client network(s) will gain ssh access to the LTSP server(s) as well.

### 15.4.3. A note for more complex setups

If LTSP clients were attached to the backbone network 10.0.0.0/8 (combi server or LTSP cluster setup) things would be even more complicated and maybe only a sophisticated DHCP setup (in LDAP) checking the vendor-class-identifier together with appropriate PAM configuration would allow to disable internal ssh login.

## 16. HowTos for the desktop

### 16.1. Using KDE Plasma, GNOME, LXDE, Xfce and/or MATE together

To install other desktop environments after installation, simply use apt:

```
apt update
apt install education-desktop-gnome education-desktop-lxde education-desktop-xfce education-desktop-mate
```

Users will then be able to choose any of the five desktop environment via the login manager before logging in. Of course, you can also choose to give less choices. Keep in mind that there will be several programs for the same purpose (like file managers, editors, PDF viewers...) if more than one desktop environment is installed; this might confuse users.

The use of LXDE as default on thin clients can be forced; see [networked clients](#) for details.

If you don't want to do installations with the default desktop KDE Plasma, you can also [install with one of the four alternative desktops, GNOME, LXDE, Xfce or MATE](#) directly.

### 16.2. Flash

The free software flash-player `gnash` is installed by default. Please note that Firefox ESR will drop Flash support early 2018.

### 16.3. Reproducir DVDs

`libdvdcss` is needed for playing most commercial DVDs. For legal reasons it's not included in Debian (Edu). If you are legally allowed to use it, you can build your own local packages using the `libdvd-pkg` Debian package; make sure `contrib` is enabled in `/etc/apt/sources.list`.

```
apt update
apt install libdvd-pkg
```

Answer the debconf questions, then run `dpkg-reconfigure libdvd-pkg`.

### 16.4. Handwriting fonts

The package `fonts-linux` (which is installed by default) installs the font "Abecedario" which is a nice handwriting font for kids. The font has several forms to be used with kids: dotted, and with lines.

## 17. HowTos para clientes en red

### 17.1. Introducción a clientes ligeros y estaciones de trabajo sin disco

Un término genérico para clientes ligeros y estaciones de trabajo sin disco es *cliente LTSP*. [LTSP es el acrónimo en Inglés para Linux Terminal Server Project](#).

#### Cliente ligero

A thin client setup enables an ordinary PC to function as an (X-)terminal, where all software runs on the LTSP server. This means that this machine boots from a diskette or directly from the server using network-PROM (or PXE) without using a local client hard drive.

#### Estaciones de trabajo sin disco

A diskless workstation runs all software locally. The client machines boot directly from the LTSP server without a local hard drive. Software is administered and maintained on the LTSP server (inside of the LTSP chroot), but it runs on the diskless workstation. Home directories and system settings are stored on the server too. Diskless workstations are an excellent way of reusing older (but powerful) hardware with the same low maintenance cost as with thin clients.

LTSP defines 320MB as the default minimum amount of RAM for diskless workstations. If the amount of RAM is less, the machine will boot as thin client. The related LTSP parameter is `FAT_RAM_THRESHOLD` with the default value 300. So if (for example) the clients should only boot as diskless workstations if they have 1 GB RAM, add `FAT_RAM_THRESHOLD=1000` to `lts.conf` (or set this in LDAP). Unlike workstations diskless workstations run without any need to add them with `GOsa2`, because LDM is used to login and connect to the LTSP server.

**LTSP client firmware**

LTSP client boot will fail if the client's network interface requires a non-free firmware. A PXE installation can be used for troubleshooting problems with netbooting a machine; if the Debian Installer complains about a missing XXX.bin file then non-free firmware has to be added to the initrd used by LTSP clients.

En este caso, ejecute los siguientes comandos en un servidor LTSP.

```
# First get information about firmware packages
apt-get update && apt-cache search ^firmware-

# Decide which package has to be installed for the network interface(s).
# Most probably this will be firmware-linux-nonfree.
# Things have to take effect in the LTSP chroot for architecture i386.
ltsp-chroot -a i386 apt-get update
ltsp-chroot -d -a i386 apt-get -y -q install <package name>

# copy the new initrd to the server's tftpboot directory and update the NBD image ↔
.
ltsp-update-kernels
ltsp-update-image
```

Una manera más corta sería instalar todos los firmware disponibles y actualizar el directorio tftpboot, podría ejecutar:

```
/usr/share/debian-edu-config/tools/ltsp-addfirmware
```

**17.1.1. LTSP client type selection**

Each LTSP server has two ethernet interfaces: one configured in the main 10.0.0.0/8 subnet (which is shared with the main server), and another forming a local 192.168.0.0/24 subnet (a separate subnet for each LTSP server).

En la subred principal tendrá el menú PXE completo; la subred separada para cada servidor LTSP le permite seleccionar solo clientes sin discos y ligeros LTSP.

Using the default PXE menu on the main subnet 10.0.0.0/8, a machine could be started as diskless workstation or thin client. By default clients in the separate subnet 192.168.0.0/24 will run as diskless workstations if the amount of RAM is sufficient. If all clients in this LTSP client subnet should run as thin clients, the following has to be done.

```
(1) Open the file /opt/ltsp/i386/etc/ltsp/update-kernels.conf with an editor
and replace the line
CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="init=/sbin/init-ltsp quiet"
with
CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="init=/sbin/init-ltsp LTSP_FATCLIENT=False quiet"
(2) Execute 'ltsp-chroot -a i386 /usr/share/ltsp/update-kernels'
(3) Execute 'ltsp-update-kernels'
(4) Execute 'ltsp-update-image'
```

**17.2. Configurar el menú PXE**

La configuración PXE se genera usando el script `debian-edu-pxeinstall`. Se permite que algunas configuraciones sean reconfiguradas agregando el archivo `/etc/debian-edu/pxeinstall.conf` con los valores que desea reemplazar.

**17.2.1. Configurar la instalación de PXE**

The PXE installation option is by default available to anyone able to PXE boot a machine. To password protect the PXE installation options, a file `/var/lib/tftpboot/menupassword.cfg` can be created with content similar to this:

```
MENU PASSWD $4$NDk00TUzNTQ1NTQ5$7d6KvA1VCJKRkcijtVSPfveuWPM$
```

The password hash should be replaced with an MD5 hash for the desired password.

The PXE installation will inherit the language, keyboard layout and mirror settings from the settings used when installing the main-server, and the other questions will be asked during installation (profile, popcon participation, partitioning and root password). To avoid these questions, the file `/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat` can be modified to provide preselected answers to debconf values. Some examples of available debconf values are already commented in `/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat`. Your changes will be lost as soon as `debian-edu-pxeinstall` is used to recreate the PXE-installation environment. To append debconf values to `/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat` during recreation with `debian-edu-pxeinstall`, add the file `/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat.local` with your additional debconf values.

More information about modifying PXE installations can be found in the [Installation](#) chapter.

### 17.2.2. Agregar un repositorio personalizado para instalaciones PXE

For adding a custom repository add something like this to `/etc/debian-edu/www/debian-edu-install.dat.local`:

```
#add the skole projects local repository
d-i apt-setup/local1/repository string http://example.org/debian stable ↵
    main contrib non-free
d-i apt-setup/local1/comment string Example Software Repository
d-i apt-setup/local1/source boolean true
d-i apt-setup/local1/key string http://example.org/key.asc
```

y luego ejecute una vez `/usr/sbin/debian-edu-pxeinstall`

### 17.2.3. Cambiar el menú PXE en un servidor combinado (servidor principal y LTSP)

The PXE menu allows network booting of LTSP clients, the installer and other alternatives. The file `/var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg/default` is used by default if no other file in that directory matches the client, and out of the box it is set to link to `/var/lib/tftpboot/debian-edu/default-menu.cfg`.

If all clients should boot as diskless workstations instead of getting the full PXE menu, this can be implemented by changing the symlink:

```
ln -s /var/lib/tftpboot/debian-edu/default-diskless.cfg /var/lib/tftpboot/ ↵
    pxelinux.cfg/default
```

If all clients should boot as thin clients instead, change the symlink like this:

```
ln -s /var/lib/tftpboot/debian-edu/default-thin.cfg /var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux. ↵
    cfg/default
```

See also the PXELINUX documentation at <http://syslinux.zytor.com/wiki/index.php/PXELINUX>.

### 17.2.4. Separate main and LTSP server

For performance and security considerations it might be desired to set up a separate main server which doesn't act as LTSP server.

To have `ltspserver00` serve diskless workstations on the main (10.0.0.0/8) network, when the main server is not a combined server, follow these steps:

- copy the `ltsp` directory from `/var/lib/tftpboot` on `ltspserver00` to the same directory on the main server.
- copy `/var/lib/tftpboot/debian-edu/default-diskless.cfg` to the same directory on the main server.
- edit `/var/lib/tftpboot/debian-edu/default-diskless.cfg` to use the IP address of `ltspserver00`; the following example uses 10.0.2.10 for the IP address of `ltspserver00` on the main network:

```
DEFAULT ltsp/i386/vmlinuz initrd=ltsp/i386/initrd.img nfsroot=10.0.2.10:/opt/ ↵
    ltsp/i386 init=/sbin/init-ltsp boot=nfs ro quiet ipappend 2
```

- set the symlink in `/var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg` on the main server to point to `/var/lib/tftpboot/debian-`

As an alternative, you could use `ldapvi`, search for 'next server tjener' and replace `tjener` with `ltspserver00`.



### 17.2.5. Use a different LTSP client network

192.168.0.0/24 is the default LTSP client network if a machine is installed using the LTSP profile. If lots of LTSP clients are used or if different LTSP servers should serve both i386 and amd64 chroot environments the second preconfigured network 192.168.1.0/24 could be used as well. Edit the file `/etc/network/interfaces` and adjust the `eth1` settings accordingly. Use `ldapvi` or any other LDAP editor to inspect DNS and DHCP configuration.

## 17.3. Changing network settings

The `debian-edu-config` package comes with a tool which helps in changing the network from 10.0.0.0/8 to something else. Have a look at `/usr/share/debian-edu-config/tools/subnet-change`. It is intended for use just after installation on the main server, to update LDAP and other files that need to be edited to change the subnet.

Note that changing to one of the subnets already used elsewhere in Debian Edu will not work. 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24 are already set up as LTSP client networks. Changing to these subnets will require manual editing of configuration files to remove duplicate entries.

There is no easy way to change the DNS domain name. Changing it would require changes to both the LDAP structure and several files in the main server file system. There is also no easy way to change the host and DNS name of the main server (`tjener.intern`). To do so would also require changes to LDAP and files in the main-server and client file system. In both cases the Kerberos setup would have to be changed, too.

## 17.4. LTSP en detalle

### 17.4.1. Configuración del cliente LTSP en LDAP (y en `lts.conf`)

To configure specific thin clients with particular features, you can add settings in LDAP or edit the file `/opt/ltsp/i386/etc/lts.conf`. Please note that `ltsp-update-image` has to be run after each change to `lts.conf`. The image update isn't needed if `lts.conf` is copied to the `/var/lib/tftpboot/ltsp/i386/` directory.

We recommend to configure clients in LDAP (and not edit `lts.conf` directly, however, configuration webforms for LTSP are currently not available in Gosa<sup>2</sup>, you have to use a plain LDAP browser/explorer or `ldapvi`), as this makes it possible to add and/or replace LTSP servers without loosing (or having to redo) configuration.

The default values in LDAP are defined in the `cn=ltspConfigDefault,ou=ltsp,dc=skole,dc=skolelinux,dc=no` LDAP object using the `ltspConfig` attribute. One can also add host specific entries in LDAP.

Run `man lts.conf` to have a look at available configuration options (see `/usr/share/doc/ltsp/LTSPManual.html` for detailed information about LTSP).

The default values are defined under `[default]`; to configure one client, specify it in terms of its MAC address or IP address like this: `[192.168.0.10]`.

Example: To make the thin client `ltsp010` use 1280x1024 resolution, add something like this:

```
[192.168.0.10]
X_MODE_0 = 1280x1024
X_HORZSYNC = "60-70"
X_VERTREFRESH = "59-62"
```

somewhere below the default settings.

To force the use of a specific xserver on an LTSP client, set the `XSERVER` variable. For example:

```
[192.168.0.11]
XSERVER = nvidia
```

If a thin client comes up with a black screen the use of a specific color depth might help. For example:

```
[192.168.0.12]
X_COLOR_DEPTH=16
```

Depending on what changes you make, it may be necessary to restart the client.

To use IP addresses in `lts.conf` you need to add the client MAC address to your DHCP server. Otherwise you should use the client MAC address directly in your `lts.conf` file.

### 17.4.2. Force all thin clients to use LXDE as default desktop environment

Make sure that LXDE is installed on the LTSP server; then add these lines below [default] in "lts.conf":

```
LDM_SESSION=LXDE
LDM_FORCE_SESSION=true
```

### 17.4.3. Load-balancing LTSP servers

#### 17.4.3.1. Parte 1

It is possible to set up the clients to connect to one of several LTSP servers for load-balancing. This is done by providing /opt/ltsp/i386/usr/share/ltsp/get\_hosts as a script printing one or more servers for LDM to connect to. In addition to this, each LTSP chroot needs to include the SSH host key for each of the servers.

First of all, you must choose one LTSP server to be the load-balancing server. All the clients will PXE-boot from this server and load the Skolelinux image. After the image is loaded, LDM chooses which server to connect to by using the "get\_hosts" script. You will decide later how this is done.

The load-balancing server must be announced to the clients as the "next-server" via DHCP. As DHCP configuration is in LDAP, modifications have to be done there. Use `ldapvi --ldap-conf -ZD '(cn=admin)'` to edit the appropriate entry in LDAP. (Enter the main server's root password at the prompt; if VISUAL isn't set, the default editor will be nano.) Search for a line reading `dhcpStatements: next-server tjener`. Next-server should be the IP address or hostname of the server you chose to be the load-balancing server. If you use hostname you must have a working DNS. Remember to restart the DHCP service.

Now you have to move your clients from the 192.168.0.0 network to the 10.0.0.0 network; attach them to the backbone network instead of the network attached to the LTSP server's second network card. This is because when you use load-balancing, the clients need direct access to the server chosen by LDM. If you leave your clients on the 192.168.0.0 network, all of the clients' traffic will go through that server before it reaches the chosen LDM server.

#### 17.4.3.2. Parte 2

Now you have to make a "get\_hosts" script which generates a list of server names for LDM to connect to. The parameter `LDM_SERVER` overrides this script. In consequence, this parameter must not be defined if the `get_hosts` is going to be used. The `get_hosts` script writes on the standard output each server IP address or host name, in random order.

Edite "/opt/ltsp/i386/etc/lts.conf" y agregue algo como esto:

```
MY_SERVER_LIST = "xxxx xxxx xxxx"
```

Replace xxxx with either the IP addresses or hostnames of the servers as a space-separated list. Then, put the following script in /opt/ltsp/i386/usr/lib/ltsp/get\_hosts on the server you chose to be the load-balancing server.

```
#!/bin/bash
# Randomise the server list contained in MY_SERVER_LIST parameter
TMP_LIST=""
SHUFFLED_LIST=""
for i in $MY_SERVER_LIST; do
    rank=$RANDOM
    let "rank %= 100"
    TMP_LIST="$TMP_LIST\n${rank}_${i}"
done
TMP_LIST=$(echo -e $TMP_LIST | sort)
for i in $TMP_LIST; do
    SHUFFLED_LIST="$SHUFFLED_LIST $(echo $i | cut -d_ -f2)"
done
echo $SHUFFLED_LIST
```

### 17.4.3.3. Part 3

Now that you've made the "get\_hosts" script, it's time to make the SSH host key for the LTSP chroots. This can be done by making a file containing the content of /opt/ltsp/i386/etc/ssh/ssh\_known\_hosts from all the LTSP servers that will be load-balanced. Save this file as /etc/ltsp/ssh\_known\_hosts.extra on all load-balanced servers. The last step is very important because ltsp-update-sshkeys runs every time a server is booted, and /etc/ltsp/ssh\_known\_hosts.extra is included if it exists.

If you save your new host file as /opt/ltsp/i386/etc/ssh/ssh\_known\_hosts, it will be erased when you reboot the server.

There are some obvious weaknesses with this setup. All clients get their image from the same server, which causes high loads on the server if many clients are booted at the same time. Also, the clients require that server to be always available; without it they cannot boot or get an LDM server. Therefore this setup is very dependent on one server, which isn't very good.

¡Sus clientes ahora deberían tener balanceo de carga!

### 17.4.4. Sonido con clientes LTSP

LTSP thin clients use networked audio to pass audio from the server to the clients.  
LTSP diskless workstations handle audio locally.

### 17.4.5. Use printers attached to LTSP clients

- Attach the printer to the LTSP client machine (both USB and parallel port are supported).
- Configure this machine to run a printer in lts.conf (default location: /opt/ltsp/i386/etc/lts.conf), see the LTSP manual /usr/share/doc/ltsp/LTSPManual.html#printer for details.
- Configure the printer using the web interface <https://www:631> on the main server; choose network printer type AppSocket/HP JetDirect (for all printers regardless of brand or model) and set socket://<LTSP client ip>:9100 as connection URI.

### 17.4.6. Actualización del entorno LTSP

It is useful to upgrade the LTSP environment with new packages fairly often, to make sure security fixes and improvements are made available. To upgrade, run these commands as user root on each LTSP server:

```
ltsp-chroot -a i386 # this does "chroot /opt/ltsp/i386" and more, ie it also ←
                    prevents daemons from being started
apt update
apt upgrade
apt full-upgrade
exit
ltsp-update-image
```

#### 17.4.6.1. Instalación de software adicional en el entorno LTSP

To install additional software for an LTSP client you must perform the installation inside the chroot of the LTSP server.

```
ltsp-chroot -a i386
## optionally, edit the sources.list:
#editor /etc/apt/sources.list
apt update
apt install $new_package
exit
ltsp-update-image
```

#### 17.4.7. Slow login and security

Skolelinux has added several security features on the client network preventing unauthorised superuser access, password sniffing, and other tricks which may be used on a local network. One such security measure is secure login using SSH, which is the default with LDM. This can slow down some client machines which are more than about fifteen years old, with as little as a 160 MHz processor and 32 MB RAM. Although it's not recommended, you can add a line to `/opt/ltsp/i386/etc/ltts.conf` containing:

```
LDM_DIRECTX=True
```

**Warning:** The above protects initial login, but all activities after that use unencrypted networked X. Passwords (except the initial one) will travel in cleartext over the network, as well as anything else.

Note: Since such fifteen-year-old thin clients may also have trouble running newer versions of LibreOffice and Firefox due to pixmap caching issues, you may consider running thin clients with at least 128 MB RAM, or upgrade the hardware, which will also give you the benefit of being able to use them as diskless workstations.

### 17.5. Connecting Windows machines to the network / Windows integration

#### 17.5.1. Joining a domain

For Windows clients the Windows domain "SKOLELINUX" is available to be joined. A special service called Samba, installed on the main server, enables Windows clients to store profiles and user data, and also authenticates the users during the login.

Joining a domain with a Windows client requires the steps described in the [Debian Edu Stretch Samba Howto](#).

Windows will sync the profiles of domain users on every Windows login and logout. Depending on how much data is stored in the profile, this could take some time. To minimise the time needed, deactivate things like local cache in browsers (you can use the Squid proxy cache installed on the main server instead) and save files into the H: volume rather than under "My Documents".

##### 17.5.1.1. User groups in Windows

If you want to check user groups on Windows, you need to download the tool `IFMEMBER.EXE` from Microsoft. Then you can use this for example in the logon script which resides on the main server in `/etc/samba/netlogon/LOGON.BAT`.

#### 17.5.2. XP home

Users bringing in their XP laptops from home can still connect to the main server using their skolelinux credentials, provided the workgroup is set to SKOLELINUX. However, they may need to disable the Windows firewall before the main server will appear in Network Neighbourhood (or whatever it's called now).

#### 17.5.3. Managing roaming profiles

Roaming profiles contain user work environments which include desktop items and settings. Examples include personal files, desktop icons and menus, screen colours, mouse settings, window size and position, application configurations, and network and printer connections. Roaming profiles are available wherever the user logs on, provided the server is available.

Since the profile is copied from the server to the machine during logon, and copied back to the server during logout, a large profile can make Windows login/logout painfully slow. There can be many reasons for a large profile, but the most common problem is that users save their files on the Windows desktop or in the "My Documents" folder instead of in their home directory. Also, some badly designed programs use the profile to store data and as scratch space.

*The educational approach:* one way to deal with overlarge profiles is to explain the situation to the users. Tell them not to store huge files on the desktop, and if they fail to listen, it's their own fault when login is slow.

*Tweaking the profile:* a different approach to dealing with the problem is to remove parts of the profile, and redirect other parts to regular file storage. This moves the workload from the users to the administrator, while adding complexity to the installation. There are at least three ways to edit the parts that are removed from the roaming profile.

### 17.5.3.1. Example smb.conf files for roaming profiles

FIXME: Maybe it is better to purge the examples. People who want to use roaming profiles should know what they are doing ...

**Note** The examples are outdated since in wheezy kerberos was configured for samba too!

You might find an example smb.conf in your preferred language delivered by the installation on the main server under `/usr/share/doc/debian-edu-config/examples/`. The source file is in English and is called `smb-roaming-profiles-en.conf`; look for a file with the appropriate code in the filename (the German translation, for example, will be named `smb-roaming-profiles-de.conf`). Inside the config file are a lot of explanations which you should have a look at.

### 17.5.3.2. Machine policies for roaming profiles

Machine policies can be edited and copied to all the other computers.

1. Pick a freshly installed Windows computer, and run `gpedit.msc`
2. Under the selection "User Configuration" -> "Administrative Templates" -> "System" -> "User Profiles" -> "Exclude directories in roaming profile", you can enter a semicolon-separated list of directories to exclude from the profile. The directories are internationalised and must be written in your own language the way they are in the profile. Examples of directories to exclude are:
  - log
  - Locale settings
  - Temporary Internet Files
  - My Documents
  - Application Data
  - Temporary Internet Files
3. Save your changes, and exit the editor.
4. Copy `c:\windows\system32\GroupPolicy` to all other Windows machines.
  - It's a good idea to copy it to your Windows OS deployment system to have it included at install time.

### 17.5.3.3. Global policies for roaming profiles

By using the legacy Windows policy editor (`poledit.exe`), you can create a Policy file (`NTConfig.pol`) and put it in your netlogon share on the main server. This has the advantage of working almost instantly on all Windows machines.

For some time, the policy editor standalone download has been removed from the Microsoft web site, but it's still available as part of the ORK Tools.

With `poledit.exe` you can create `.pol` files. If you put such a file on the main server as `/etc/samba/netlogon/NTLOGON` it will automatically be read by Windows machines and temporarily overwrite the registry, thus applying the changes.

To make sensible use of `poledit.exe` you also need to download appropriate `.adm` files for your operating system and applications; otherwise you cannot define many settings in `poledit.exe`.

Be aware that the new group policy tools, `gpedit.msc` and `gpmc.msc`, cannot create `.pol` files; they either only work for the local machine or need an Active Directory server.

If you understand German, <http://gruppenrichtlinien.de> is a very good web site on this topic.

### 17.5.3.4. Editar el registro de Windows

You can edit the registry of the local computer, and copy this registry key to other computers

1. Iniciar el editor del registro.
2. Navigate to `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon`
3. Use the menu "Edit menu" -> "New" -> "String Value".

4. Call it ExcludeProfileDirs
5. Enter a semicolon-separated list of paths to exclude (in the same way as for a machine policy)
6. Now you can choose to export this registry key as a .reg file. Mark a selection, right-click, and select "Export".
7. Save the file and you can double click it, or add it to a script to spread it to other machines.

Fuentes:

- <http://technet2.microsoft.com/windowsserver/en/technologies/featured/gp/default.mspx>
- <http://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/Samba-HOWTO-Collection/PolicyMgmt.html>
- <http://isg.ee.ethz.ch/tools/realmen/det/skel.en.html>
- <http://www.css.taylor.edu/~nehresma/samba.html>

#### 17.5.4. Redirecting profile directories

Sometimes just removing directories from the profile is not enough. You may find that users lose files because they mistakenly save things into "My Documents" when this is not saved in the profiles. You may also want to redirect the directories used by some badly programmed applications to normal network shares.

##### 17.5.4.1. Redirecting using machine policies

All the instructions given above about machine policies apply here too. You can use `gpedit.msc` to edit the policy and copy it to all machines. The redirection should be available under "User Configuration" -> "Windows Settings" -> "Folder Redirection". Directories that it can be useful to redirect include "Desktop" and "My Documents".

One thing to remember is that if you enable folder redirection, those folders are automatically added to the synchronised folders list. If you do not want this, you should disable it via one of the following routes:

- "User Configuration" -> "Administrative Templates" -> "Network" -> "Offline Files"
- "Computer Configuration" -> "Administrative Templates" -> "Network" -> "Offline Files"

##### 17.5.4.2. Redirecting using global policies

FIXME: explain how to use profiles from global policies for Windows machines in the skolelinux network

#### 17.5.5. Avoiding roaming profiles

##### 17.5.5.1. Disabling roaming using a local policy

Using local policies, you can disable the roaming profile on individual machines. This is often wanted on special machines - for instance on dedicated machines, or machines that have lower than usual bandwidth.

You can use the machine policy method describe above; the key is in "Administrative Templates" -> "System" -> "User Profiles" -> "Only allow local profiles".

##### 17.5.5.2. Disabling roaming using global policies

FIXME: describe roaming profile key for the global policy editor here

##### 17.5.5.3. Disabling roaming in smb.conf

If, perhaps, everyone has their own dedicated machine, and nobody else is allowed to touch it, editing the Samba configuration will let you disable roaming profiles for the entire network. You can alter the `smb.conf` file on the main server, unsetting the "logon path" and "logon home" variables, then restart samba.

```
logon path = ""
logon home = ""
```

## 17.6. Remote Desktop

### 17.6.1. Remote Desktop Service

Choosing the LTSP server profile or the combined server profile also installs `xrdp`, a package which uses the Remote Desktop Protocol to present a graphical login to a remote client. Microsoft Windows users can connect to the LTSP server running `xrdp` without installing additional software - they simply start a Remote Desktop Connection on their Windows machine and connect.

Additionally, `xrdp` can connect to a VNC server or another RDP server.

Some municipalities provide a remote desktop solution so that students and teachers can access Skolelinux from their home computer running Windows, Mac or Linux.

`Xrdp` comes without sound support; to compile the required modules this script could be used.

```
#!/bin/bash
# Script to compile / recompile xrdp PulseAudio modules.
# The caller needs to be root or a member of the sudo group.
# Also, /etc/apt/sources.list must contain a valid deb-src line.
set -e
if [[ $UID -ne 0 ]] ; then
    if ! groups | egrep -q sudo ; then
        echo "ERROR: You need to be root or a sudo group member."
        exit 1
    fi
fi
if ! egrep -q ^deb-src /etc/apt/sources.list ; then
    echo "ERROR: Make sure /etc/apt/sources.list contains a deb-src line."
    exit 1
fi
TMP=$(mktemp -d)
PULSE_UPSTREAM_VERSION="$(dpkg-query -W -f='${source:Upstream-Version}' ←
    pulseaudio)"
XRDUP_UPSTREAM_VERSION="$(dpkg-query -W -f='${source:Upstream-Version}' xrdp)"
sudo apt -q update
# Get sources and build dependencies:
sudo apt -q install dpkg-dev
cd $TMP
apt -q source pulseaudio xrdp
sudo apt -q build-dep pulseaudio xrdp
# For pulseaudio 'configure' is all what is needed:
cd pulseaudio-$PULSE_UPSTREAM_VERSION/
./configure
# Adjust pulseaudio modules Makefile (needs absolute path)
# and build the pulseaudio modules.
cd $TMP/xrdp-$XRDUP_UPSTREAM_VERSION/sesman/chansrv/pulse/
sed -i 's/^PULSE/#PULSE/' Makefile
sed -i "/#PULSE_DIR/a \
PULSE_DIR = $TMP/pulseaudio-$PULSE_UPSTREAM_VERSION" Makefile
make
# Copy modules to Pulseaudio modules directory, adjust rights.
sudo cp *.so /usr/lib/pulse-$PULSE_UPSTREAM_VERSION/modules/
sudo chmod 644 /usr/lib/pulse-$PULSE_UPSTREAM_VERSION/modules/module-xrdp*
# Restart xrdp, now with sound enabled.
sudo service xrdp restart
```

### 17.6.2. Clientes de escritorio remoto disponible

- `freerdp-x11` is installed by default and is capable of RDP and VNC.
  - RDP - the easiest way to access Windows terminal server. An alternative client package is `rdesktop`.
  - VNC client (Virtual Network Computer) gives access to Skolelinux remotely. An alternative client package is `xvncviewer`.

- NX graphical client gives students and teachers access to Skolelinux remotely on Windows, Mac or Linux PC. One municipality in Norway has provided NX support to all students since 2005. They report that the solution is stable.
- [Citrix ICA client HowTo](#) to access Windows terminal server from Skolelinux.

## 18. Samba en Debian Edu

The information in this chapter is outdated. Please read the information provided on the Samba wiki about supported Windows versions, needed registry patches and other procedures. Probably a line containing `server max protocol = NT1` needs to be added to the `[global]` section of `/etc/samba/smb-debian-edu.conf` on the main server. Please consider updating this chapter if you know how to configure Samba for Debian Edu.

[https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Joining\\_a\\_Windows\\_Client\\_or\\_Server\\_to\\_a\\_Domain](https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Joining_a_Windows_Client_or_Server_to_a_Domain)  
[https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Required\\_Settings\\_for\\_Samba\\_NT4\\_Domains](https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Required_Settings_for_Samba_NT4_Domains)

Samba has been fully prepared for use as an NT4-style domain controller with Windows XP, Windows Vista and Windows 7 as clients. After a machine has joined the domain, this machine can be fully managed with GOsa<sup>2</sup>.

### 18.1. Cómo empezar

This documentation presumes that you have installed the Debian Edu main server and maybe also a Debian Edu workstation to verify that working under Debian Edu/Skolelinux works for you. We presume that you have already created some users that can flawlessly use the Debian Edu workstation. We also presume that you have a Windows XP/Vista/7 workstation at hand, so you can test access to the Debian Edu main server from a Windows machine.

Después de la instalación del servidor principal de Debian Edu, `\\TJENER` debería ser visible desde computadoras con Windows. El dominio de Debian Edu en Windows es `SKOLELINUX`. Utilice una computadora con Windows (o Linux con `smbclient`) para explorar su entorno de red de Windows/Samba.

1. INICIO -> comando ejecutar.
2. Escriba `\\TJENER` y presione enter.
3. -> a Windows Explorer window should open and show the netlogon share on `\\TJENER`, and maybe printers you already have configured for printing under Unix/Linux (CUPS queues).

#### 18.1.1. Acceder los archivos mediante Samba

Cuentas de usuarios de estudiantes y profesores que han sido configuradas mediante GOsa<sup>2</sup> pueden ingresar a `\\TJENER\HOMES` o `\\TJENER\<username>` y acceder a sus directorios personales con computadoras Windows que **no** se han unido al dominio `SKOLELINUX`.

1. INICIO -> comando ejecutar.
2. Escriba `\\TJENER\HOMES` o `\\TJENER\<username>` y presione enter.
3. Escriba su datos de usuario y contraseña en la ventana de autenticación que aparece.
4. -> una ventana de explorador de Windows se abrirá y le mostrará los archivos y directorios en su directorio personal de Debian Edu.

Por defecto, solamente `[home]` y `[netlogon]` son exportadas; más ejemplos para estudiantes y profesores sobre como compartir pueden encontrarse en `/etc/samba/smb-debian-edu.conf` en el servidor principal de Debian Edu.



## 18.2. Domain Membership

To use Samba on TJENER as a domain controller, your network's Windows workstations have to join the SKOLELINUX domain provided by the Debian Edu main server.

The first thing you have to do is to enable the SKOLELINUX\Administrator account. This account is not intended for day-to-day usage; its current main purpose is to add Windows machines to the SKOLELINUX domain. To enable this account log on to TJENER as the first user (created during main server installation) and run this command:

- \$ sudo smbpasswd -e Administrator

The password of SKOLELINUX\Administrator has been preconfigured during the main server's installation. Please use the system's root account when authenticating as SKOLELINUX\Administrator.

Once you are done with your administrative work make sure to disable the SKOLELINUX\Administrator account again:

- \$ sudo smbpasswd -d Administrator

### 18.2.1. Windows hostname

Make sure your Windows machine has the name that you want to use in the SKOLELINUX domain. If not, rename it first (and then reboot). The NetBIOS host name of the Windows machine will later on be used in GOsa<sup>2</sup> and cannot be changed there (without breaking the domain membership for this machine).

### 18.2.2. Unirse al dominio SKOLELINUX con Windows XP

Joining Windows XP machines (tested with Service Pack 3) works out of the box.

Nota: Windows XP Home no soporta membresía por dominio, Windows XP Profesional es requerido.

1. Ingrese a la computadora Windows XP como administrador (o cualquier cuenta con privilegios de administración).
2. Haga clic en "inicio", luego presione clic-derecho en "Computadora" y luego haga clic en "Propiedades".
3. Seleccione la pestaña "Nombre de computadora" y haga clic en "Cambiar..."
4. Debajo de "Miembro de", seleccione el botón junto a "Dominio:", escriba SKOLELINUX y luego haga clic en "OK"
5. Una ventana emergente le solicitará ingresar las credenciales de una cuenta con derechos de unirse al dominio. Escriba SKOLELINUX\Administrator en el campo nombre de usuario y la contraseña de usuario root del servidor principal, luego haga clic en "OK".
6. Una ventana emergente de confirmación le dará la bienvenida al dominio SKOLELINUX. Al hacer clic en "OK", tendrá otro mensaje informándole que necesita reiniciar la computadora para que los cambios puedan aplicarse. Haga clic en "OK".

After the reboot, when you login the first time, click on the "Options >>" button and select the domain SKOLELINUX instead of the local domain ("this computer").

Si el ingreso al dominio ha sido exitoso, usted podrá ver los detalles del equipo en GOsa<sup>2</sup> (en el menú "Sistemas").

### 18.2.3. Unirse al dominio SKOLELINUX con Windows Vista/7

Unir computadoras Windows Vista/7 al dominio SKOLELINUX, requiere la instalación de un parche en el registro del cliente Windows Vista/7. Este parche se encuentra en:

- \\tjener\netlogon\win7+samba\_domain-membership\Win7\_Samba3DomainMember.reg

Para más información, consulte el archivo README\_Win7-Domain-Membership.txt en el mismo directorio. Asegúrese de aplicar este parche como administrador local en el sistema Windows.

Después de aplicar el parche anterior y reiniciar el cliente, podrá unirse al dominio SKOLELINUX:

1. Haga clic en "inicio", luego presione clic-derecho en "Computadora" y luego haga clic en "Propiedades".

2. the basic system information page will open. Under "Computer name, domain, and workgroup settings", click on "Change Settings"
3. on the System Properties page, click on "Change..."
4. Debajo de "Miembro de", seleccione el botón junto a "Dominio:", escriba SKOLELINUX y luego haga clic en "OK"
5. Una ventana emergente le solicitará ingresar las credenciales de una cuenta con derechos de unirse al dominio. Escriba SKOLELINUX\Administrator en el campo nombre de usuario y la contraseña de usuario root del servidor principal, luego haga clic en "OK".
6. Una ventana emergente de confirmación le dará la bienvenida al dominio SKOLELINUX. Al hacer clic en "OK", tendrá otro mensaje informándole que necesita reiniciar la computadora para que los cambios puedan aplicarse. Haga clic en "OK".

After the reboot, when you login the first time, click on the "Options >>" button and select the domain SKOLELINUX instead of the local domain ("this computer").

Si el ingreso al dominio ha sido exitoso, usted podrá ver los detalles del equipo en GOsa<sup>2</sup> (en el menú "Sistemas").

### 18.3. First Domain Logon

Debian Edu ships some logon scripts that pre-configure the Windows user profile on first logon. When logging on to a Windows workstation that has joined the SKOLELINUX domain for the first time the following tasks are run:

1. copy the user's Firefox profile to a separate location and register that with Mozilla Firefox on Windows
2. set up Web-Proxy and start page in Firefox
3. set up Web-Proxy and start page in IE
4. add a MyHome icon to the Desktop that points to drive H: and opens Windows Explorer on double-click

Other tasks are run on every logon. For further information on this, please refer to the `/etc/samba/netlogon` folder on your Debian Edu main server.

## 19. HowTos for teaching and learning

All Debian packages mentioned in this section can be installed by running `apt install <package>` (as root).

### 19.1. Teaching Programming

[stable/education-development](#) is a meta package depending on a lot of programming tools. Please note that almost 2 GiB of disk space is needed if this package is installed. For more details (maybe to install only a few packages), see the [Debian Edu Development packages](#) page.

### 19.2. Monitoring pupils

**Warning:** make sure you know the status of the laws about monitoring and restricting computer users' activities in your jurisdiction.

Some schools use control tools like [Epopotes](#) or [iTALC](#) to supervise their students. See also: [Epopotes Homepage](#) and [iTALC Homepage](#).

To get full Epopotes support, these steps are required.

```
# Run on a combi server (and on each additional ltsp server):
apt update
apt install epoptes
ltsp-chroot -m --arch i386 apt update
ltsp-chroot -m --arch i386 apt install epoptes-client
```

```
ltsp-chroot -m --arch i386 apt install ssvnc
ltsp-chroot -m --arch i386 sed -i 's/test -f/#test -f/' /etc/init.d/epoptes- ↵
client
ltsp-chroot -m --arch i386 sed -i 's/grep -qs/#grep -qs/' /etc/init.d/epoptes- ↵
client
# If disk space matters, use 'ltsp-update-image -n' instead.
ltsp-update-image
```

### 19.3. Restricting pupils' network access

Some schools use [Squidguard](#) or [Dansguardian](#) to restrict Internet access.

### 19.4. HowTos de wiki.debian.org

The HowTos from <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/> are either user- or developer-specific. Let's move the user-specific HowTos over here (and delete them over there)! (But first ask the authors if they are happy with moving them and putting them under the GPL - see the page histories to find them.)

- <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/HowTo/TeacherFirstStep> - incomplete but interesting

## 20. HowTos for users

### 20.1. Changing passwords

Casa usuario debería cambiar su contraseña usando GOSa<sup>2</sup>. Para hacerlo, solo use un navegador web y vaya a <https://www/gosa/>.

Using GOSa<sup>2</sup> to change the password ensures that passwords for Kerberos (krbPrincipalKey), LDAP (user-Password) and Samba (sambaNTPassword and sambaLMPassword) are the same.

Changing passwords using PAM is working also at the GDM login prompt, but this will only update the Kerberos password, and not the Samba and GOSa<sup>2</sup> (LDAP) password. So after you changed your password at the login prompt, you really should also change it using GOSa<sup>2</sup>.

### 20.2. Java

#### 20.2.1. Running standalone Java applications

Standalone Java applications are supported out of the box by the OpenJDK Java runtime.

#### 20.2.2. Running Java applications in the web browser

Running Java applets is supported in the Firefox ESR browser by the OpenJDK Java runtime. Please note that this support will end early 2018.

### 20.3. Using email

All users can send and receive mails within the internal network; self-signed certificates are provided to allow TLS secured connections. To allow mail outside the internal network, the administrator needs to configure the mailserver `exim4` to suit the local situation, starting with `dpkg-reconfigure exim4-config`.

Every user who wants to use Thunderbird needs to configure it as follows. For a user with username `jdoe` the internal email address is [jdoe@postoffice.intern](mailto:jdoe@postoffice.intern).

#### 20.3.1. Thunderbird

- Start Thunderbird
- Click 'Skip this and use my existing email'
- Enter your email address
- Uncheck 'Remember password'

- Don't enter your password as Kerberos single sign on will be used
- Click 'Continue'
- For both IMAP and SMTP the settings should be 'STARTTLS' and 'Kerberos/GSSAPI'; adjust if not detected automatically
- Click 'Done'
- First time accessing the inbox click 'Confirm Security Exception' to accept the certificate; same applies if sending mail for the first time.

### 20.3.2. Obtener un ticket Kerberos para leer correos en las estaciones de trabajo sin disco

If working on a diskless workstation, you don't have a Kerberos TGT by default. To get one, click the credentials button in the system tray. Enter your password and the ticket will be granted.

## 20.4. Volume control

En clientes ligeros, `pavucontrol` o `alsamixer` (pero no `kmix`) puede ser usado para ajustar el volumen.

En otras computadoras (estaciones de trabajo, servidores LTSP y estaciones de trabajo sin disco), puede usar `kmix` o `alsamixer`.

# 21. Contribuir

## 21.1. Déjenos saber que existes

Existen usuarios de Debian Edu alrededor del mundo. Una forma fácil de contribuir es dejarnos saber que existes y usas Debian Edu, esto nos motiva y, por lo tanto, ya es una contribución valiosa.

El proyecto Debian Edu provee una base de datos de escuelas y usuarios del sistema para ayudar a encontrarse entre ellos mismos y también para dar una idea sobre la ubicación de los usuarios. Háganos saber sobre su instalación de Debian Edu, registrándose en esta base de datos. Para registrar su escuela, use [este formulario web](#).

## 21.2. Contribute locally

Actualmente hay equipos locales en Noruega, Alemania, la región de Extremadura en España, Taiwan y Francia. Contribuidores y usuarias "aislados" existen en Grecia, Holanda, Japan y otros lugares.

El [capítulo de soporte](#) contiene explicaciones y enlaces a recursos localizados, ya que *contribuir* y *apoyar* son dos lados de la misma moneda.

### 21.3. Contribuye a nivel global

A nivel internacional estamos organizados en varios **equipos** que trabajan en distintas áreas.

Most of the time, the **developer mailing list** is our main medium for communication, though we have monthly IRC meetings on **#debian-edu** on **irc.debian.org** and even, less frequently, real gatherings, where we meet each other in person. **New contributors** should read our <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/ArchivePolicy>.

A good way to learn what is happening in the development of Debian Edu is to subscribe to the **commit mailinglist**.

### 21.4. Documentación para editores y traductores

¡Este documento necesita de su ayuda! No está finalizado todavía: si lo lee, notará varias líneas que dicen **POR CORREGIR**. Si usted sabe lo que se necesita corregir, considere compartir su conocimiento con nosotros.

The source of the text is a wiki and can be edited with a simple web browser. Just go to <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/Documentation/Stretch/> and you can contribute easily. Note: a user account is needed to edit the pages; you need to **create a wiki user** first.

Another very good way to contribute and to help users is by translating software and documentation. Information on how to translate this document can be found in the **translations chapter** of this book. Please consider helping the translation effort of this book!

## 22. Soporte

### 22.1. Soporte basado en voluntarios

#### 22.1.1. in English

- <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu>
- <https://lists.skolelinux.org/listinfo/admin-discuss> - support mailing list
- **#debian-edu** on **irc.debian.org** - IRC channel, mostly development related; do not expect real time support even though it frequently happens

#### 22.1.2. in Norwegian

- <https://lists.skolelinux.org/listinfo/bruker> - support mailing list
- <https://lists.skolelinux.org/listinfo/linuxiskolen> - mailing list for the development member organisation in Norway (FRISK)
- **#skolelinux** on **irc.debian.org** - canal IRC para soporte en Noruega

#### 22.1.3. in German

- <http://lists.debian.org/debian-edu-german> - support mailing list
- <http://wiki.skolelinux.de> - wiki with lots of HowTos etc.
- **#skolelinux.de** on **irc.debian.org** - canal IRC para soporte en Alemán

#### 22.1.4. in French

- <http://lists.debian.org/debian-edu-french> - support mailing list

### 22.2. Soporte profesional

Lists of companies providing professional support are available from <http://wiki.debian.org/DebianEdu/Help/ProfessionalHelp>.

## 23. New features in Debian Edu Stretch

### 23.1. New features for Debian Edu 9+edu0 Codename Stretch

#### 23.1.1. Known issues

- see [the Debian Edu Stretch status page](#).

#### 23.1.2. Installation changes

- New version of debian-installer from Debian Stretch, see its [installation manual](#) for more details.
- The "Thin-Client-Server" profile has been renamed to "LTSP-Server" profile.
- New artwork based on the "[soft Waves](#)" theme, the default artwork for Debian 9 Stretch.

#### 23.1.3. Actualizaciones de software

- Everything which is new in Debian 9 Stretch, eg:
  - Linux kernel 4.9
  - Desktop environments KDE Plasma Workspace 5.8, GNOME 3.22, Xfce 4.12, LXDE 0.99.2, MATE 1.16
    - KDE Plasma Workspace is installed by default; to choose one of the others see this manual.
  - Firefox 45.9 ESR and Chromium 59
    - Iceweasel has been re-renamed to Firefox!
  - Icedove has been re-renamed to Thunderbird and is now installed by default.
  - LibreOffice 5.2.6
  - Educational toolbox GCompris 15.10
  - Music creator Rosegarden 16.06
  - GOsa 2.7.4
  - LTSP 5.5.9
  - Debian Stretch includes more than 50000 packages available for installation.
- More information about Debian 9 Stretch is provided in the [release notes](#) and the [installation manual](#).

#### 23.1.4. Actualizaciones en documentación y traducciones

- Translation updates for the templates used in the installer. These templates are now available in 29 languages.
- The Debian Edu Stretch Manual is fully translated to German, French, Italian, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian Bokmål and Japanese. The Japanese translation was newly added for Stretch.
  - Partly translated versions exist for Spanish, Polish and Simplified Chinese.

#### 23.1.5. Other changes compared to the previous release

- Icinga replaces Nagios as monitoring tool.
- kde-spectacle replaces ksnapshot as screenshot tool.
- The free flash player gnash is back again.
- Plymouth is installed and activated by default, except for the 'Main Server' and 'Minimal' profiles; pressing ESC allows to view boot and shutdown messages.
- Upon upgrade from Jessie the LDAP data base has to be adjusted. The sudoHost value 'tjener' has to be replaced with 'tjener.intern' using GOsa<sup>2</sup> or an LDAP editor.

- The 32-bit PC support (known as the Debian architecture i386) now no longer covers a plain i586 processor. The new baseline is the i686, although some i586 processors (e.g. the "AMD Geode") will remain supported.
- Debian 9 enables unattended upgrades (for security updates) by default for new installations. This might cause a delay of about 15 minutes if a system with a low uptime value is powered off.
- LTSP now uses NBD instead of NFS for the root filesystem. After each single change to an LTSP chroot, the related NBD image must be regenerated (`ltsp-update-image`) for the changes to take effect.
- Concurrent logins of the same user on LTSP server and LTSP thin client are no longer allowed.

## 24. Copyright y autores

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## 26. Traducciones de este documento

Versions of this document translated into German, Italian, French, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian Bokmål and Japanese are available. Incomplete translations exist for Spanish, Polish and Simplified Chinese. There is an [online overview of shipped translations](#).

### 26.1. HowTo translate this document

#### 26.1.1. Translate using PO files

As in many free software projects, translations of this document are kept in PO files. More information about the process can be found in `/usr/share/doc/debian-edu-doc/README.debian-edu-stretch-manual-translations`. The Git repository (see below) contains this file too. Take a look there and at the [language specific conventions](#) if you want to help translating this document.

To commit your translations you need to be a member of the Salsa project `debian-edu`.

Then check out the `debian-edu-doc` source using ssh access: `git clone git@salsa.debian.org:debian-edu/debian-edu-doc`.

If you only want to translate, you need to check out only a few files from Git (which can be done anonymously). Please file a bug against the `debian-edu-doc` package and attach the PO file to the [bugreport](#). See [instructions on how to submit bugs](#) for more information.

You can check out the `debian-edu-doc` source anonymously with the following command (you need to have the `git` package installed for this to work):

- `git clone https://salsa.debian.org/debian-edu/debian-edu-doc.git`

Then edit the file `documentation/debian-edu-stretch/debian-edu-stretch-manual.$CC.po` (replacing `$CC` with your language code). There are many tools for translating available; we suggest using `lokalize`.

Then you either commit the file directly to Git (if you have the rights to do so) or send the file to the `bugreport`.

To update your local copy of the repository use the following command inside the `debian-edu-doc` directory:

- `git pull`

Read `/usr/share/doc/debian-edu-doc/README.debian-edu-stretch-manual-translations` to find information how to create a new PO file for your language if there isn't one yet, and how to update translations.

Please keep in mind that this manual is still under development, so don't translate any string which contains "FIXME".

Basic information about Salsa (the host where our Git repository is located) and Git is available at <https://wiki.debian.org/Salsa>.

If you are new to Git, look at the [Pro Git](#) book; it has a chapter on the [recording changes to the repository](#). Also you might want to look at the `gitk` package that provides a GUI for Git.

#### 26.1.2. Translate online using a web browser

Some language teams have decided to translate via Weblate. See <https://hosted.weblate.org/projects/debian-edu-documentation/debian-edu-stretch/> for more information.

Please report any problems.

## 27. Appendix A - The GNU General Public License

Note to translators: there is no need to translate the GPL license text. Translations are available at <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/old-licenses/gpl-2.0-translations.html>.



## 27.1. Manual for Debian Edu 9+edu0 Codename Stretch

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## **28. Appendix B - no Debian Edu Live CD/DVDs for Stretch yet**

Debian Edu Live CD/DVDs for Stretch are not available at the moment.

### **28.1. Features of the Standalone image**

- XFCE desktop
- All packages from the Standalone profile
- Todos los paquetes de la tarea «laptop»

### **28.2. Features of the Workstation image**

- XFCE desktop
- All packages from the Workstation profile

- Todos los paquetes de la tarea «laptop»

### 28.3. Activando el soporte regional y traducciones

To activate a specific translation, boot using `locale=ll_CC.UTF-8` as a boot option, where `ll_CC.UTF-8` is the locale name you want. To activate a given keyboard layout, use the `keyb=KB` option where `KB` is the desired keyboard layout. Here is a list of commonly used locale codes:

Lenguaje (Región)	Valores local	Distribución del teclado
Noruego (Bokmål)	nb_NO.UTF-8	no
Noruego (Nynorsk)	nn_NO.UTF-8	no
Alemán	de_DE.UTF-8	de
Francés (Francia)	fr_FR.UTF-8	fr
Griego (Grecia)	el_GR.UTF-8	el
Japonés	ja_JP.UTF-8	jp
Sami del Norte (Noruega)	se_NO	no(smi)

La lista completa de los códigos locales esta disponible en `/usr/share/i18n/SUPPORTED`, pero únicamente los locales con UTF-8 son soportados por la imagen «live». No todas las traducciones locales tienen instalación. Las distribuciones de teclados pueden ser encontradas en `/usr/share/keymaps/i386/`.

### 28.4. Cosas para saber

- The password for the user is "user"; root has no password set.

### 28.5. Problemas conocidos con la imagen

- There are no images yet

### 28.6. Descarga

The image would be (but currently isn't) available via [FTP](#), [HTTP](#) or rsync from <ftp.skolelinux.org> under `cd-stretch-live/`.

## 29. Apéndice C - Características de publicaciones anteriores

### 29.1. New features for Debian Edu 8+edu0 Codename Jessie released 2016-07-02

- read the release announcement on [www.debian.org](http://www.debian.org): [Debian Edu / Skolelinux Jessie — a complete Linux solution for your school](#).

#### 29.1.1. Installation changes

- Nueva versión de debian-installer de Debian Jessie, vea el [manual de instalación](#) para más detalles.

#### 29.1.2. Actualizaciones de software

- Everything which is new in Debian 8 Jessie, eg:
  - Linux kernel 3.16.x
  - Desktop environments KDE Plasma Workspace 4.11.13, GNOME 3.14, Xfce 4.10, LXDE 0.5.6
    - new optional desktop environment: MATE 1.8

- KDE Plasma Workspace is installed by default; to choose one of the others see this manual.
- the browsers Iceweasel 31 ESR and Chromium 41
- LibreOffice 4.3.3
- Educational toolbox GCompris 14.12
- Music creator Rosegarden 14.02
- GOsa 2.7.4
- LTSP 5.5.4
- new boot framework: systemd. More information is available in the Debian [systemd wiki page](#) and in the [systemd manual](#).
- Debian Jessie includes about 42000 packages available for installation.
- More information about Debian 8 Jessie is provided in the [release notes](#) and the [installation manual](#).

### 29.1.3. Actualizaciones en documentación y traducciones

- Translation updates for the templates used in the installer. These templates are now available in 29 languages.
- Two manual translations have been completed: Dutch and Norwegian Bokmål.
- The Debian Edu Jessie Manual is fully translated to German, French, Italian, Danish, Dutch and Norwegian Bokmål. A partly translated version exists for Spanish.

### 29.1.4. Other changes compared to the previous release

- *squid*: Shutdown and reboot of the main server takes longer than before due to a new default setting `shutdown_lifetime 30 seconds`. As an example the delay could be set to 10 seconds by appending the line `shutdown_lifetime 10 seconds` to `/etc/squid3/squid.conf`.
- *ssh*: The root user is no longer allowed to login via SSH with password. The old default `PermitRootLogin yes` has been replaced with `PermitRootLogin without-password`, so *ssh*-keys will still work.
- *slbackup-php*: To be able to use the *slbackup-php* site (which uses root logins via *ssh*), `PermitRootLogin yes` has to be set temporarily in `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`.
- *sugar*: As the Sugar desktop was removed from Debian Jessie, it is also not available in Debian Edu jessie.

## 29.2. New features in Debian Edu 7.1+edu0 Codename Wheezy released 2013-09-28

### 29.2.1. User visible changes

- Updated artwork and new Debian Edu / Skolelinux logo, visible during installation, in the login screen and as desktop wallpaper.

### 29.2.2. Installation changes

- New version of *debian-installer* from Debian Wheezy, see [installation manual](#) for more details.
- The DVD image was dropped, instead we added a USB flash drive / Blu-ray disc image, which behaves like the DVD image, but is too big to fit on a DVD.

### 29.2.3. Actualizaciones de software

- Todo lo nuevo en Debian Wheezy 7.1, por ejemplo:
  - Linux kernel 3.2.x
  - Desktop environments KDE "Plasma" 4.8.4, GNOME 3.4, Xfce 4.8.6, and LXDE 0.5.5 (KDE "Plasma" is installed by default; to choose GNOME, Xfce or LXDE: see manual.)
  - Web browser Iceweasel 17 ESR
  - LibreOffice 3.5.4
  - LTSP 5.4.2
  - GOsa 2.7.4
  - CUPS print system 1.5.3
  - Educational toolbox GCompris 12.01
  - Music creator Rosegarden 12.04
  - Image editor Gimp 2.8.2
  - Virtual universe Celestia 1.6.1
  - Virtual stargazer Stellarium 0.11.3
  - Scratch visual programming environment 1.4.0.6
  - New version of debian-installer from Debian Wheezy, see [installation manual](#) for more details.
  - Debian Wheezy includes about 37000 packages available for installation.
  - More information about Debian Wheezy 7.1 is provided in the [release notes](#) and the [installation manual](#).

### 29.2.4. Actualizaciones en documentación y traducciones

- Translation updates for the templates used in the installer. These templates are now available in 29 languages.
- The Debian Edu Wheezy Manual is fully translated to German, French, Italian and Danish. Partly translated versions exist for Norwegian Bokmål and Spanish.

### 29.2.5. LDAP related changes

- Slight changes to some objects and acls to have more types to choose from when adding systems in GOsa. Now systems can be of type server, workstation, printer, terminal or netdevice.

### 29.2.6. Other changes

- New Xfce desktop task.
- LTSP diskless workstations run without any configuration.
- On the dedicated client network of LTSP servers (default 192.168.0.0/24), machines run by default as diskless workstations if they are powerful enough.
- GOsa gui: Now some options that seemed to be available, but are non functional, are greyed out (or are not clickable). Some tabs are completely hidden to the end user, others even to the GOsa admin.

### 29.2.7. Known issues

- Using KDE "Plasma" on standalone and roaming workstations, at least Konqueror, Chromium and Step sometimes fail to work out-of-the box when the machines are used outside the backbone network, proxy use is required to use the other network but no wpad.dat information is found. Workaround: Use Iceweasel or configure the proxy manually.

### 29.3. Historic information about older releases

The following Debian Edu releases were made further in the past:

- Debian Edu 6.0.7+r1 Codename "Squeeze", released 2013-03-03.
- Debian Edu 6.0.4+r0 Codename "Squeeze", released 2012-03-11.
- Debian Edu 5.0.6+edu1 Codename "Lenny", released 2010-10-05.
- Debian Edu 5.0.4+edu0 Codename "Lenny", released 2010-02-08.
- Debian Edu "3.0r1 Terra", released 2007-12-05.
- Debian Edu "3.0r0 Terra" released 2007-07-22. Based on Debian 4.0 Etch released 2007-04-08.
- Debian Edu 2.0, released 2006-03-14. Based on Debian 3.1 Sarge released 2005-06-06.
- Debian Edu "1.0 Venus" release 2004-06-20. Based on Debian 3.0 Woody released 2002-07-19.

A complete and detailed overview about older releases is contained in [Appendix C of the Jessie manual](#); or see the related release manuals on the [release manuals page](#).

#### 29.3.1. Más información sobre versiones más anteriores

Más información sobre versiones más anteriores puede encontrarse en <http://developer.skolelinux.no/info/cdbygging/news.html>.