

Running Linux in a Windows World: Interoperability in Formats, Protocols, & Software

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It is easily possible
for Linux & Windows
to coexist & even work together.

1. Cross-platform software
2. File formats
3. Remote control
4. Samba
5. Running Windows in Linux
6. Running Linux in Windows

A lot of software
will run on both Windows & Linux.

Most is open source.

This software covers most basic business needs.

Examples:

Mozilla/Netscape/Firebird (Web)

Thunderbird (email)

OpenOffice.org (office)

Adobe Acrobat Reader (PDF)

Gaim (IM)

Dia (diagramming)

Audacity (sound editing)

The GIMP (image editing)

Nmap (port scanning)

Real Player (sound)

Doom & Unreal Tournament (you know what)

In the area of Web development,

you can go LAMP

(Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP or Perl or Python)

or WAMP

(Windows, Apache, MySQL, PHP or Perl or Python).

Of perhaps more importance
is the ability to share file formats
between Windows & Linux.

With true file format compatibility,
it shouldn't matter if you're using
Windows, or Linux, or Mac OS X.

As the Internet becomes more and more
inextricably part of our daily lives,
the increasing usage of the Web, email, & IM
only benefits interoperability.

With one caveat:
software creators have to value interoperability.

Examples of file format interoperability:

TXT

HTML, plain text email, IM

PDF

DOC, XLS, PPT

CSV, TSV

ZIP

JPG, GIF, PNG, TIFF, PSD

MPG, AVI, WMV

MP3, OGG, WMA, RA

Every office needs an office suite –
word processor, spreadsheet, presentations.

OpenOffice.org is an open source office suite
that runs on Windows & Linux.

www.openoffice.org

OpenOffice.org is powerful,
easy to use,
& feature-complete.

You can create PDFs from any document.

And, OOo has one particularly killer feature:

it can read *and* write
Microsoft Office file formats!

Open and read,
or create and save,
files in these formats:

Microsoft Word 6.0, 95, or 97/2000/XP

Microsoft Excel 5.0, 95, or 97/2000/XP

Microsoft PowerPoint 97/2000/XP

Some caveats:

Conversion is not 100%.

Microsoft has not opened its file formats,
so all work is reverse engineered.

Even so, OOo is pretty darn accurate.

VBA-based Excel macros don't work at this time.
They're not discarded, but they don't work either.
Fixing this is a target of OOo 2.0.

Of course,
many prefer using OpenOffice.org's
default file formats.

They're based on XML,
they're open,
& they're well-documented.

Here's a statistic that may interest you.

One of my presentations contains over 200 slides,
with 25 embedded images.

When saved as an OpenOffice.org file,
it's 400 kb.

When saved as a PowerPoint file,
it's 800 kb.

However, for some strange reason,
Microsoft won't build support for
SXW, SXC, & SXI
into Microsoft Office.

I wonder why ...?

Using VNC,
it's possible to remotely control
Linux & Windows (& Mac OS X) machines.

VNC is free, open, & works well.

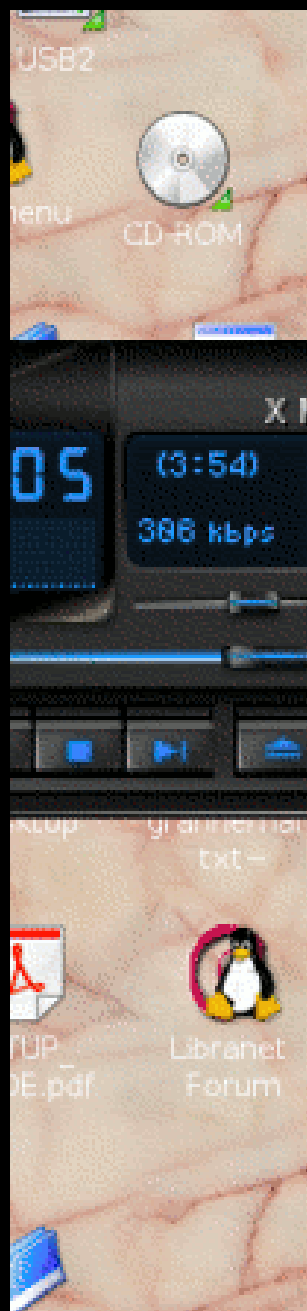
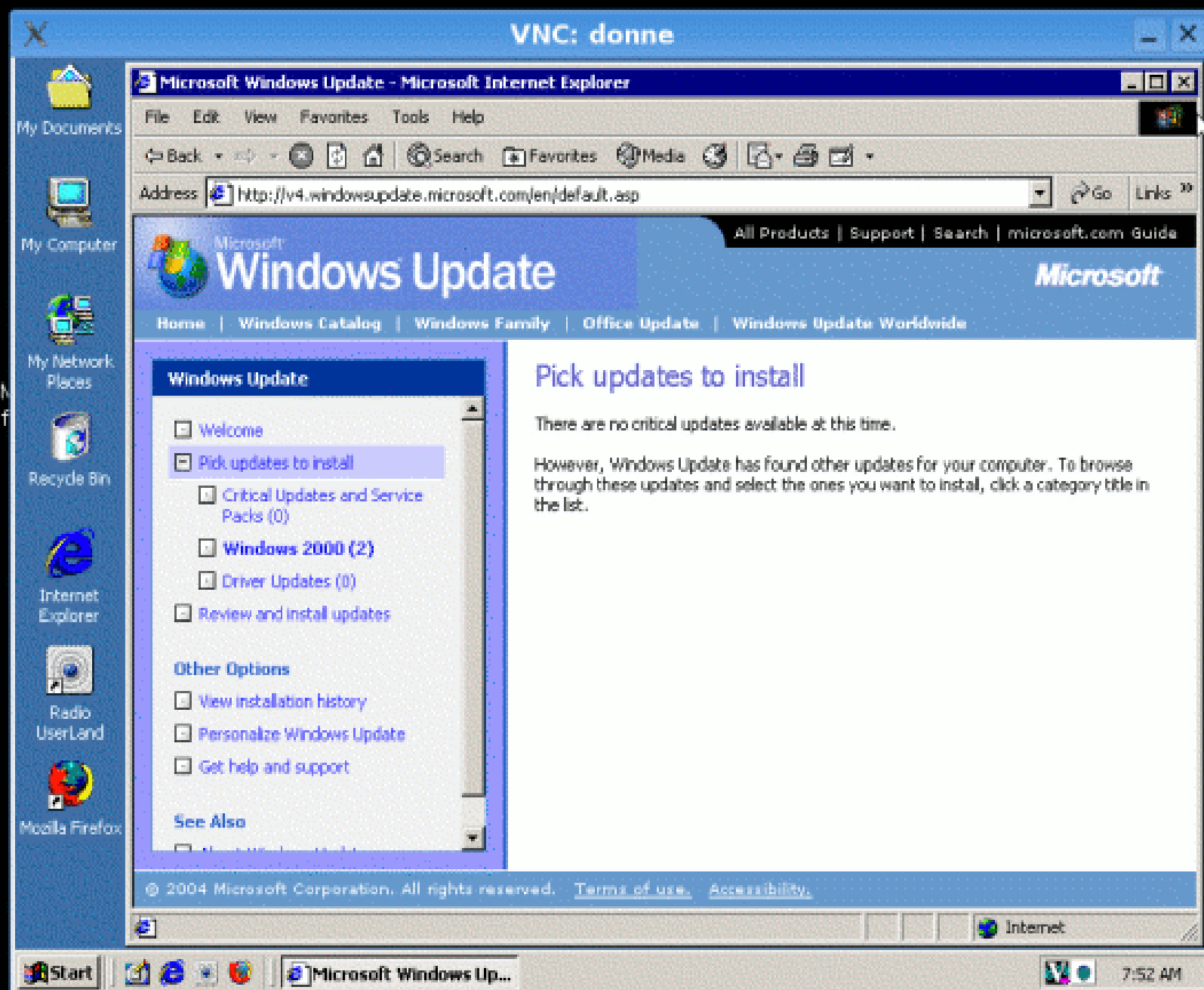
www.tightvnc.com

www.realvnc.com

VNC stands for
Virtual Network Computing.

You can log in
(securely, using SSH, if you'd like)
& control

Windows from Linux,
Linux from Windows,
Mac OS X from Windows or Linux,
& on & on.

[illegible]

Samba
is one of the most important pieces of software
in existence today.

www.samba.org

It's an open source reverse engineering
of Microsoft's SMB (now CIFS) protocol.

In simpler terms,
it allows Windows & Linux (& Mac OS X)
to share files, share printers, & authenticate.

Linux machines can act as
file servers,
print servers,
or PDCs/BDCs,
serving to Linux or Windows clients.

Linux clients can connect
to Windows shares,
Windows printers,
Windows Domains,
or Windows ADS Domains.

Got a Windows file server?

Replace it with a Linux box running Samba.

Your Windows clients will never know.

And Samba is a superb file server.

Free. Easy. Stable.
And 100% as fast
as the same machine
running Windows 2000!

www.itweek.co.uk/News/1131114

Or, if you're allowing client machines to serve files,
Windows machines can share files & folders,
Linux machines can share files & folders,
& everyone can play nice together.

To configure Samba server on a Linux box,
you're really editing
`/etc/samba/smb.conf`.

It's a well-documented, well-commented
text file
which you can edit by hand.

However, a variety of GUI tools are available
to make editing smb.conf easier.

SWAT

YAST

Webmin

KSambaPlugin

SWAT is provided by the Samba group.

Also free,
it's a Web-based tool for editing smb.conf.

us4.samba.org/samba/docs/man/howto/SWAT.html



HOME



GLOBALS



SHARES



PRINTERS



STATUS



VIEW



PASSWORD

Welcome to SWAT!

Please choose a configuration action using one of the above buttons

Documentation

- **Daemons**
 - [smbd](#) - the SMB daemon
 - [nmbd](#) - the NetBIOS nameserver
- **Administrative Utilities**
 - [smbstatus](#) - monitoring Samba
 - [SWAT](#) - web configuration tool
 - [smbpasswd](#) - managing SMB passwords
 - [make smbcodepage](#) - codepage creation
 - [testparm](#) - validating your config file



HOME



GLOBALS



SHARES



PRINTERS



STATUS



VIEW



PASSWORD

Share Parameters

Choose Share

homed

Delete Share

Create Share

Commit Changes

Reset Values

Advanced view

Base Options

[Help](#)

comment

Belmatvzsciechnis

Set Default

[Help](#)

path

Set Default

Security Options

[Help](#)

guest account

nobody

Set Default

[Help](#)

read only

no

Set Default

[Help](#)

create mask

0750

Set Default

[Help](#)

guest os

no

Set Default

[Help](#)

hosts allow

Set Default

[Help](#)

hosts deny

Set Default

Browse Options

[Help](#)

browsable

no

Set Default

Miscellaneous Options

[Help](#)

available

Yes

Set Default

KSambaPlugin is a free,
open source add-on
for KDE.

It makes enabling shares
as easy as right-clicking on a folder.

ksambakdeplugin.sourceforge.net

?

X

Properties for Upload - Konqueror

General

Permissions

Meta Info

Local Net Sharing

Samba

☐ Not shared

☒ Shared

Base Options

Name

Upload

Comment

Here you can upload your files

Security Options

☐ Read only

☒ Guests allowed

Guest account

nobody

Hosts allow

192.168.

Hosts deny

Other Options

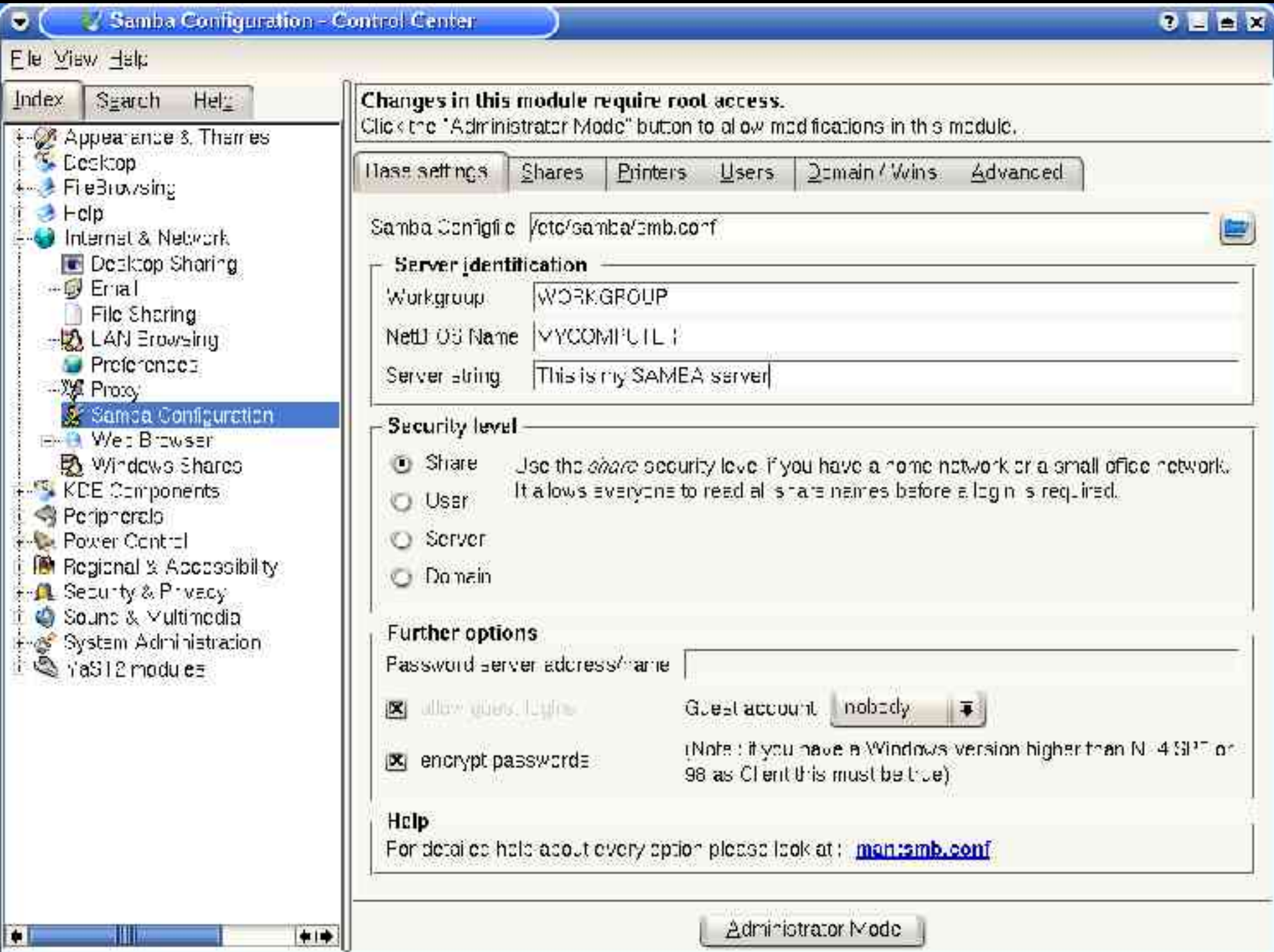
☒ Browseable

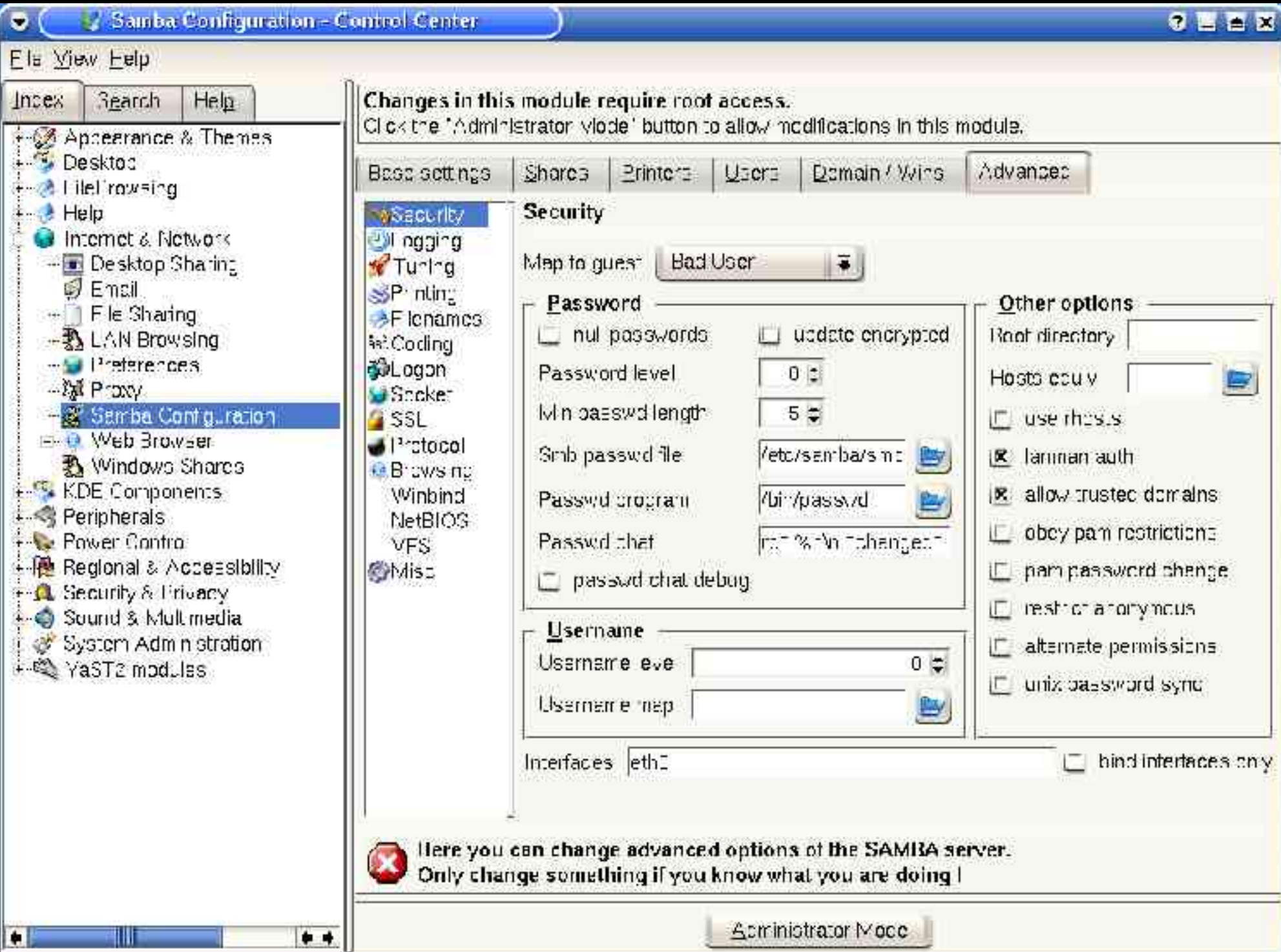
☒ Available

More Options

OK

Cancel





Linux boxes can also connect to SMB shares,
whether served by Linux or Windows.

In addition to on-the-fly connections,
it's easy to mount shares.

There are a variety of tools
that makes this a simple process:

LinNeighborhood

Smb4K

xSMBrowser

Konqueror

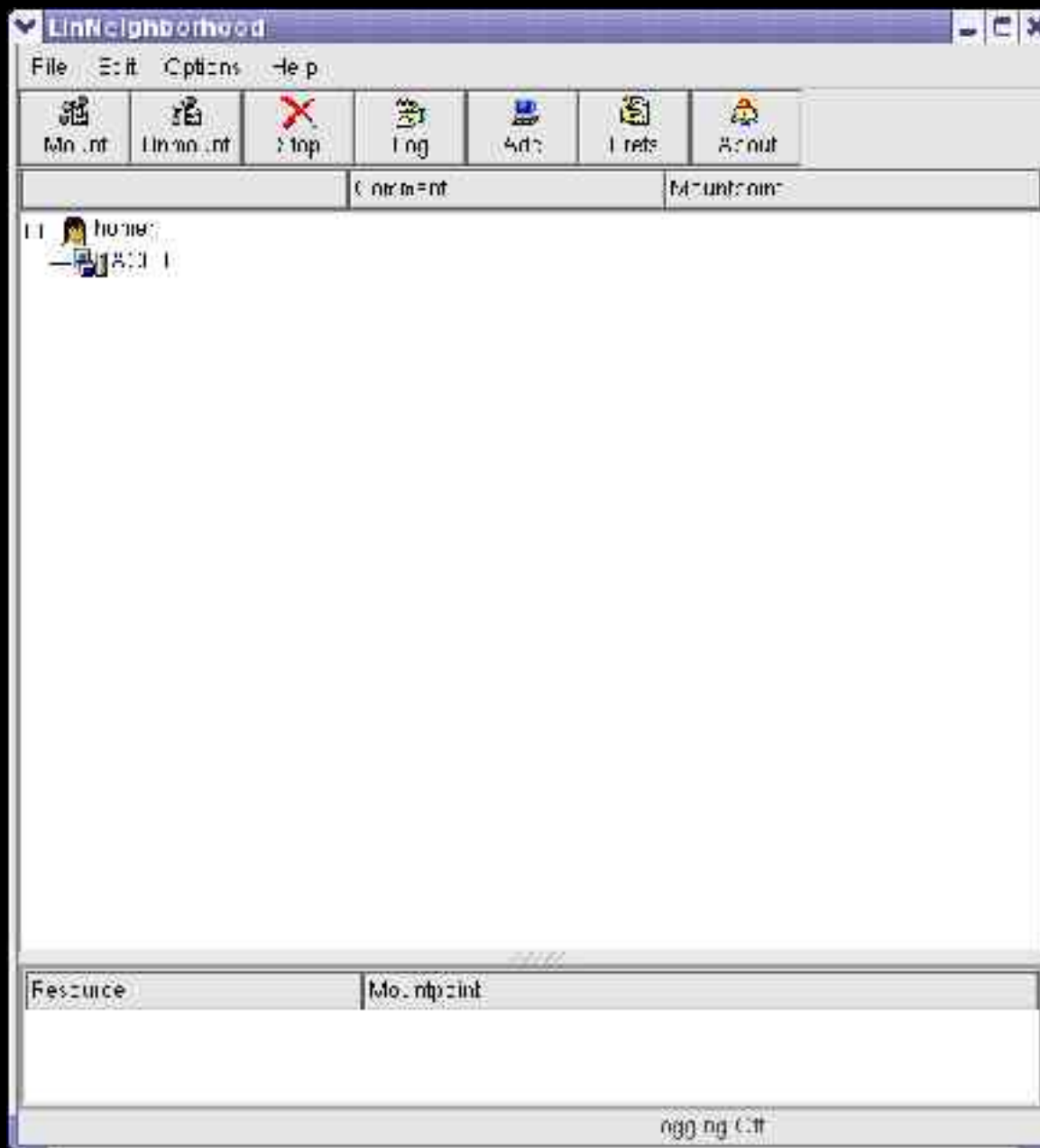
LinNeighborhood is free,
open source,
and easy to use.

www.bnro.de/~schmidjo/

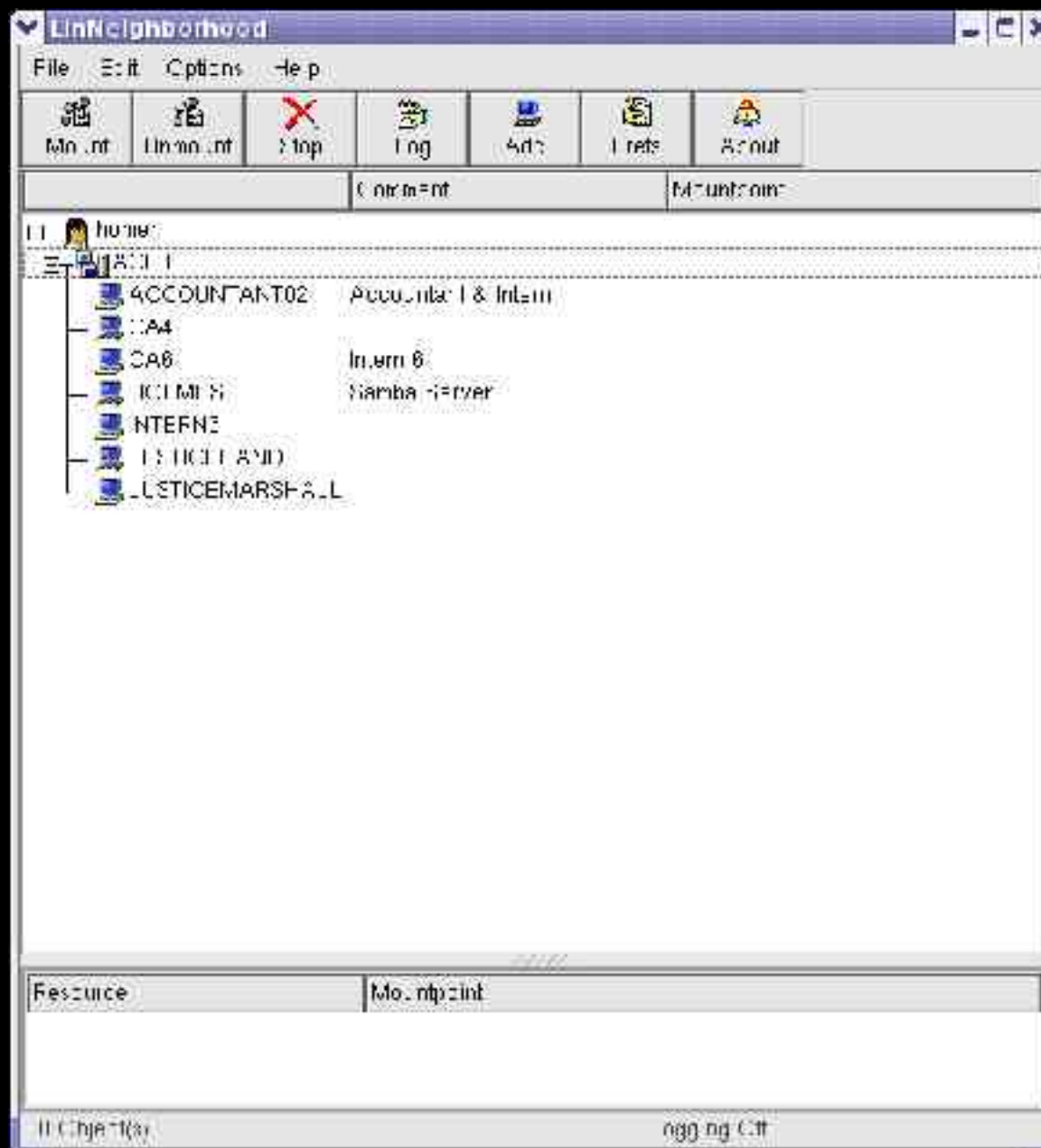
One technical note
(& this applies to many of these tools):

before letting your users start to mount shares,
set suid root on 2 key commands:

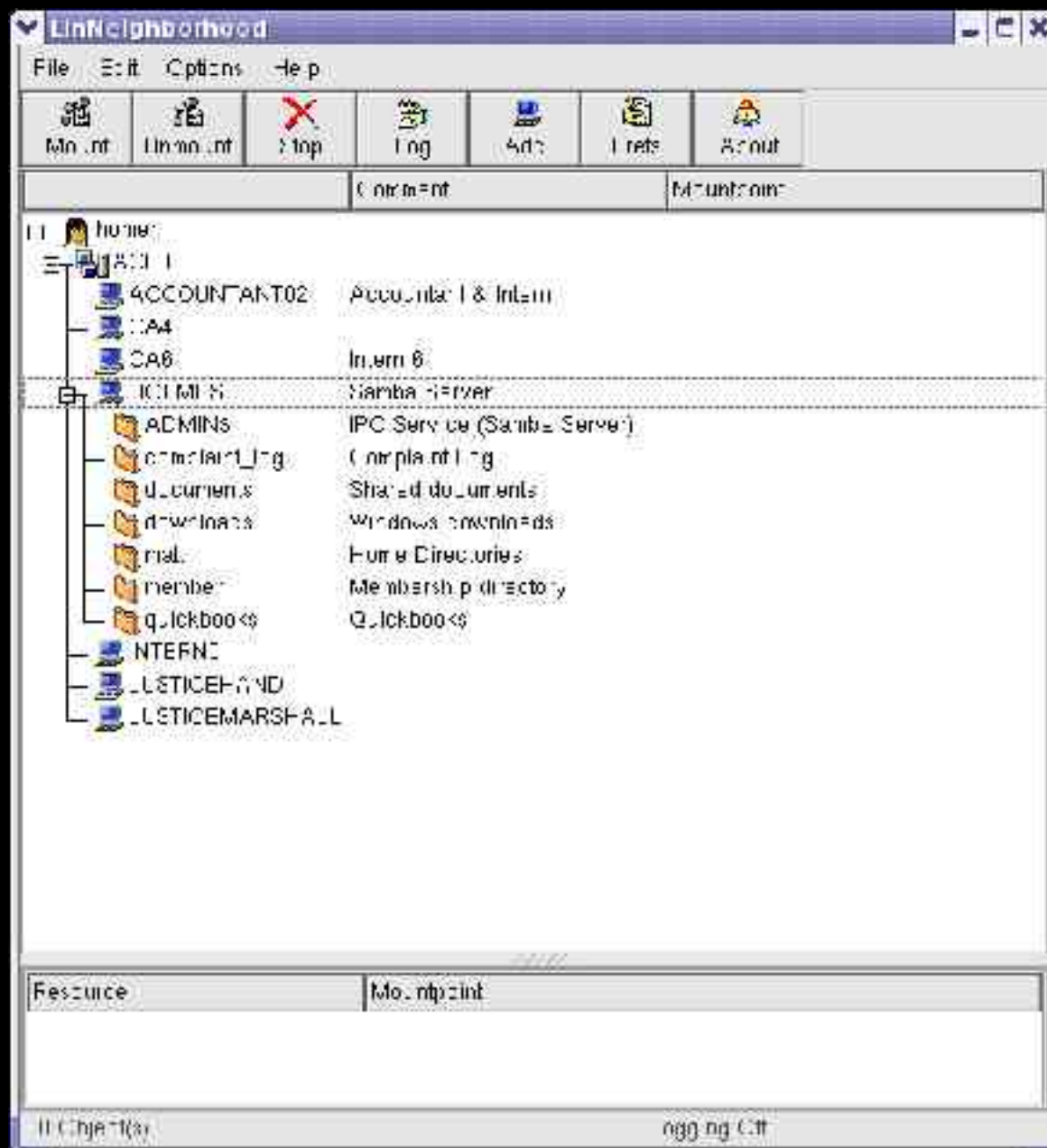
```
chmod +s /usr/bin/smbmnt  
chmod +s /usr/bin/smbumount
```



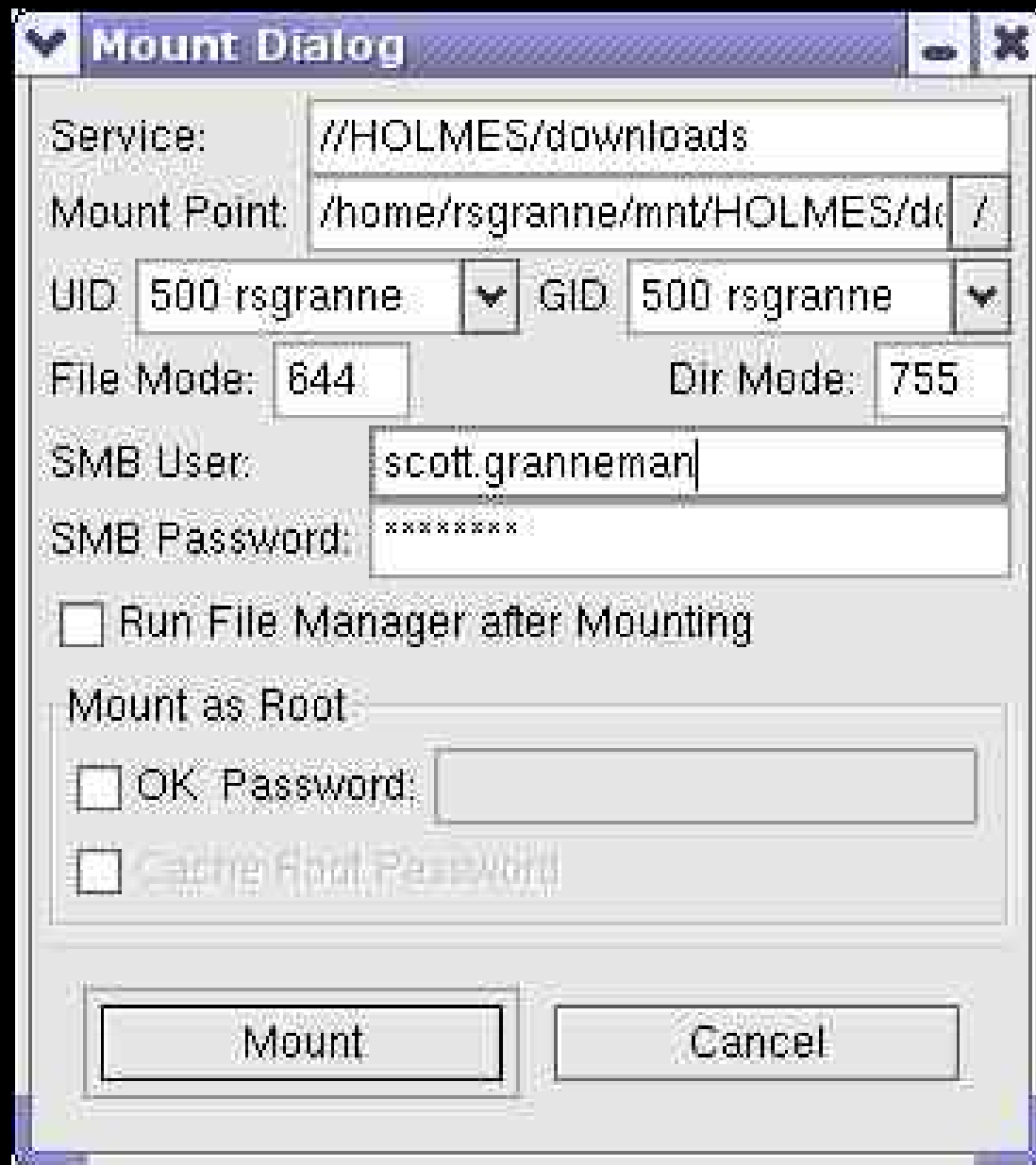
You can see my machine – Homer – and any SMB-based networks my machine is on (ACLU).



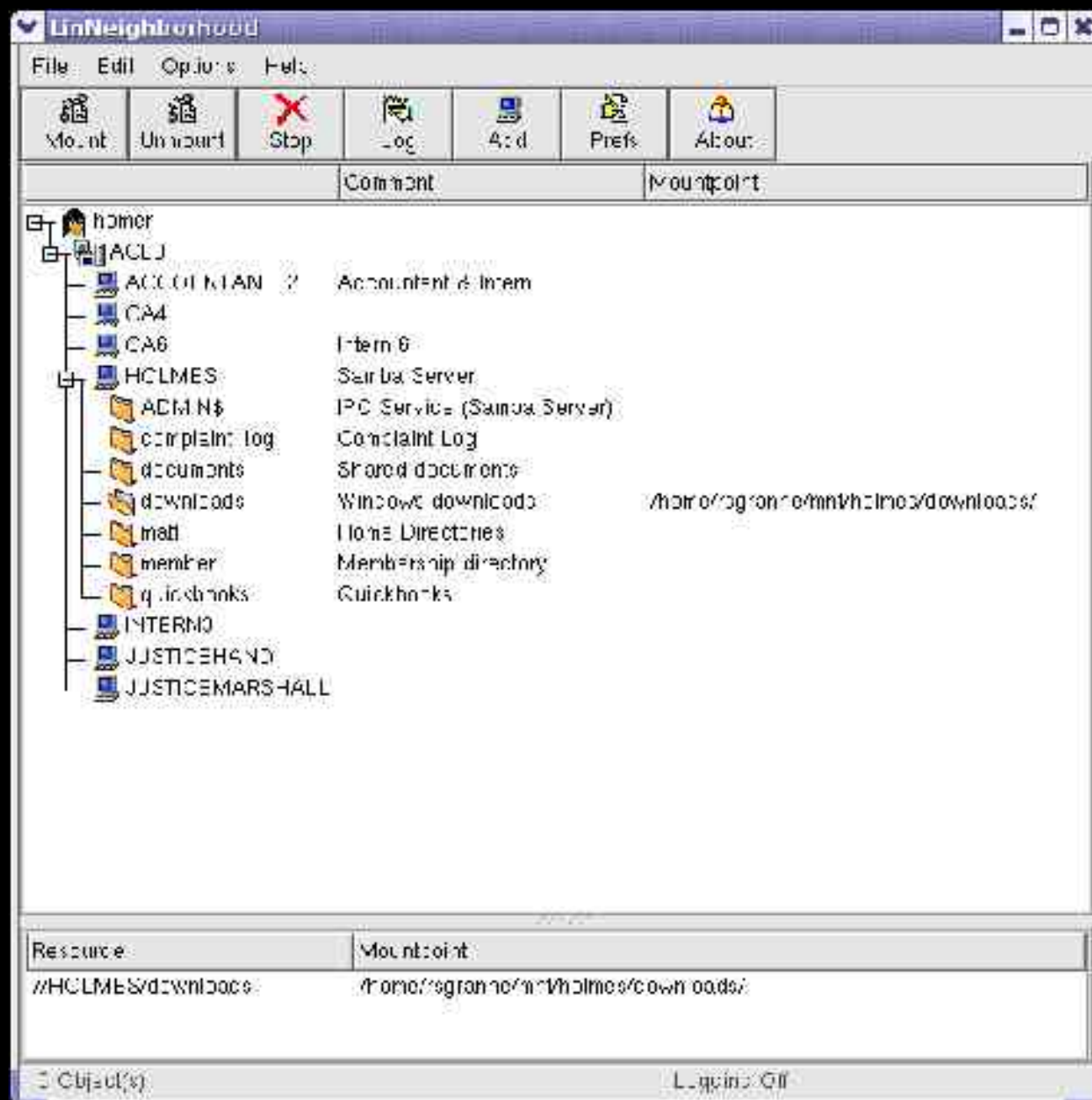
LN shows you a list of all machines sharing files & printers on the LAN. Double-click on the machine you want to access.



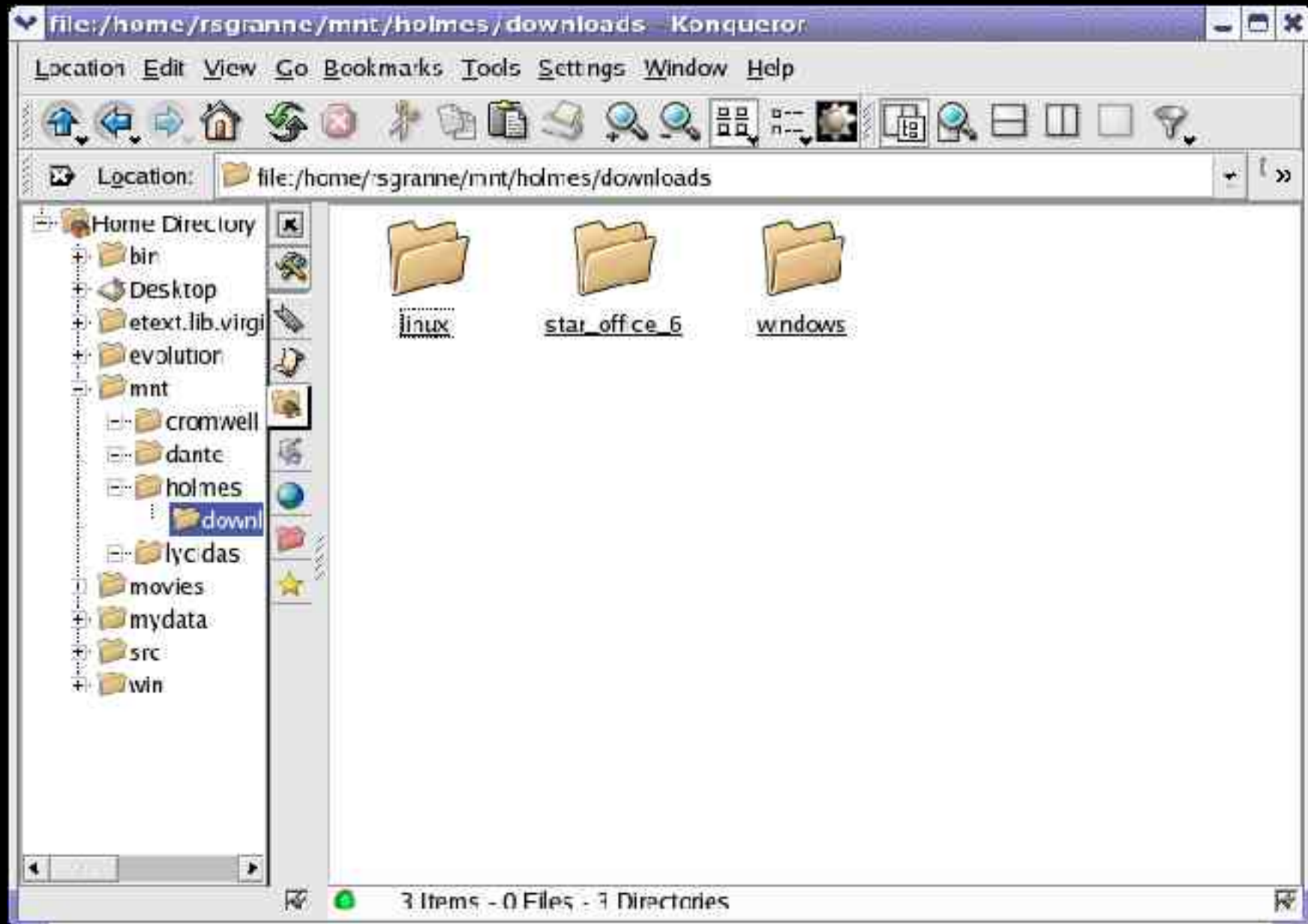
After authenticating, LN shows you a list of all shares on that machine. Double-click on the share you wish to access.



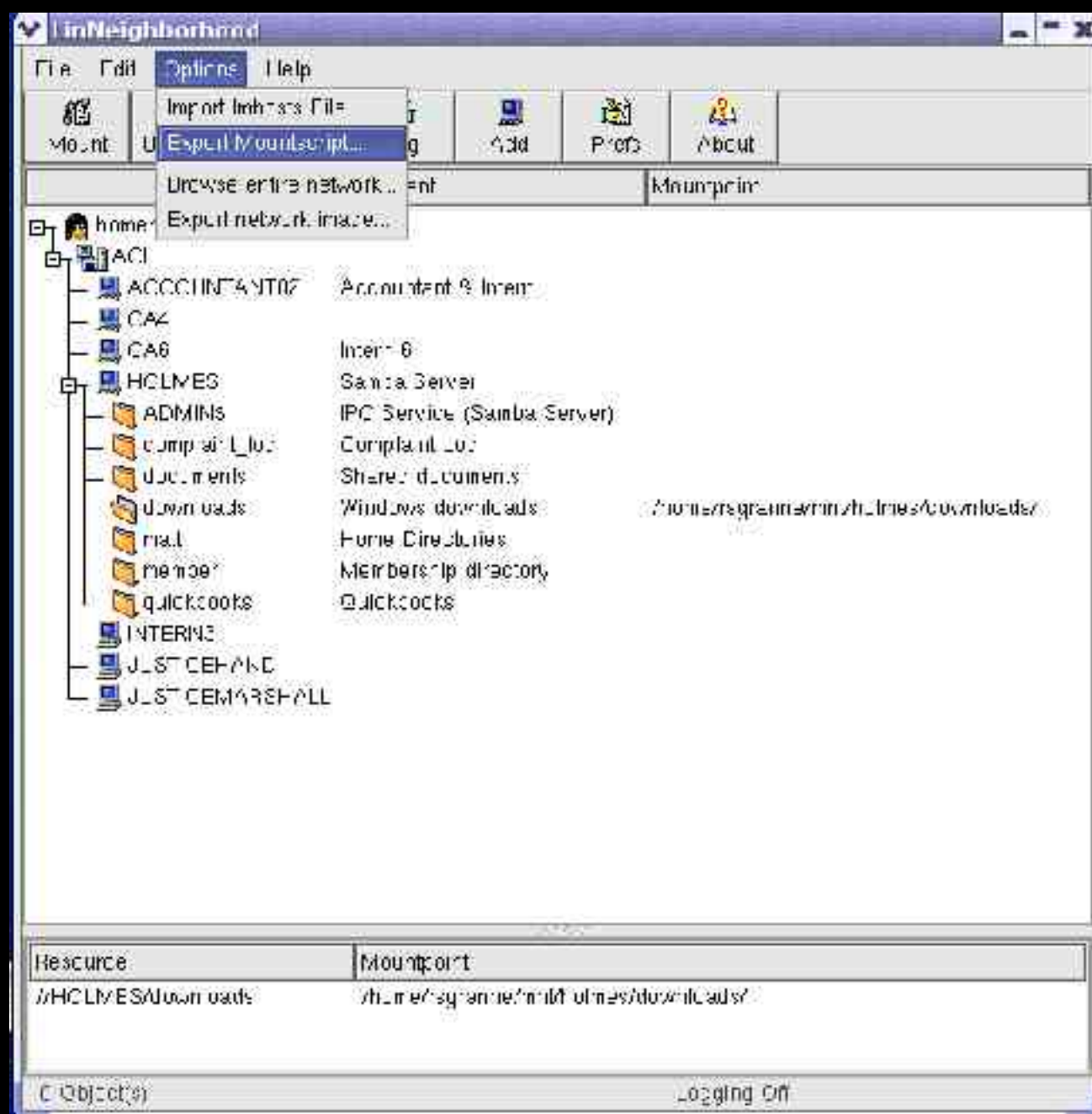
After authenticating, you mount the share on your Linux box. Note Mount Point: where you will access the share. LN creates the mount point for you if it doesn't already exist.



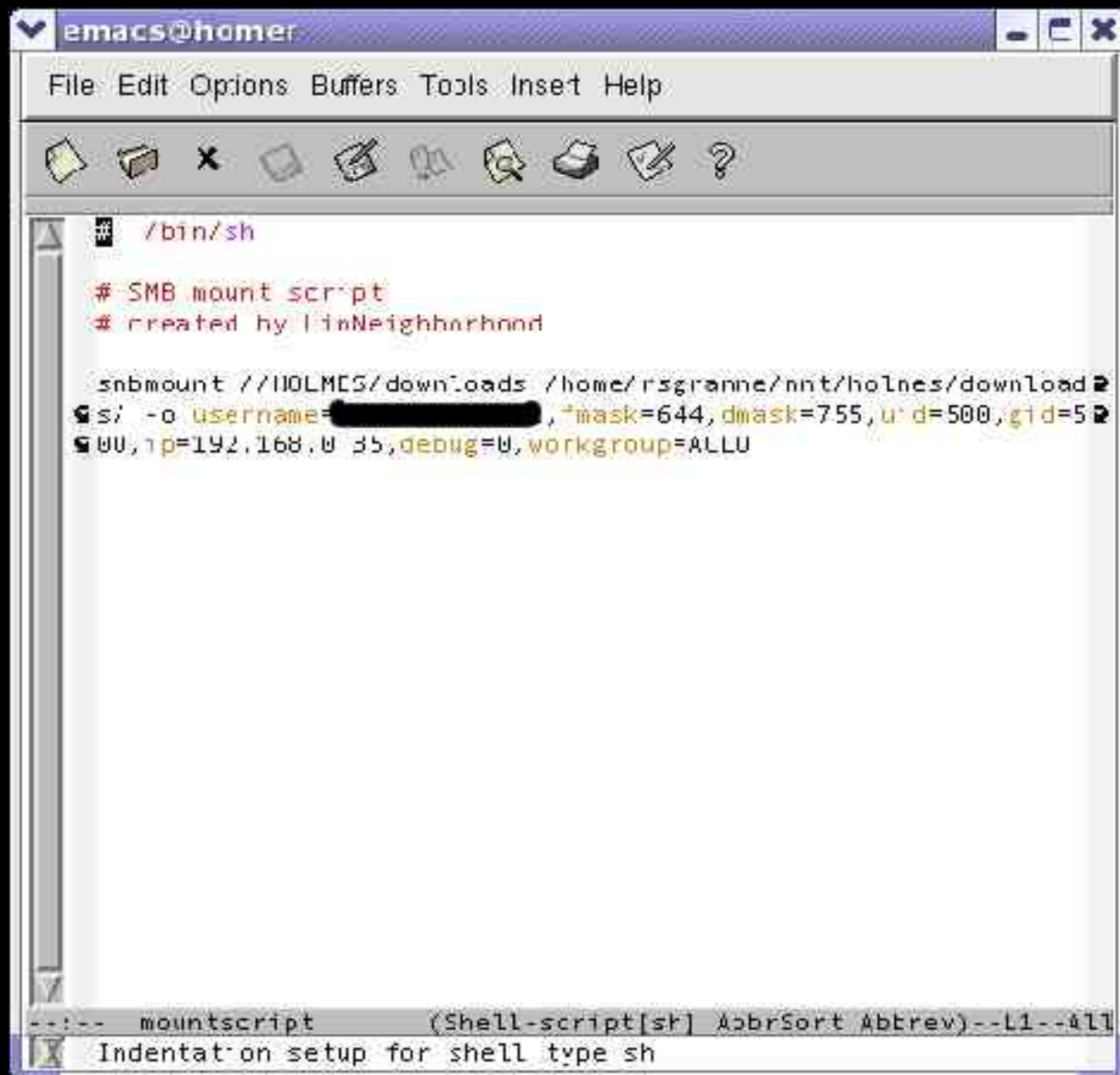
After pressing Mount, LN successfully mounts the share. To mount other shares, repeat the steps.



Open your file manager, & you can now access the shared files & folders like they were on your machine.



Eventually you'll get tired of manually mounting common shares. In LN, select Options, then Export Mountscript.



The image shows a screenshot of an Emacs editor window. The title bar at the top reads "emacs@homer". Below the title bar is a menu bar with the following items: "File", "Edit", "Options", "Buffers", "Tools", "Inset", and "Help". Underneath the menu bar is a toolbar containing several icons: a file icon, a folder icon, a close icon (X), a save icon, a print icon, a search icon, a window icon, a help icon, and a question mark icon. The main editing area contains a shell script. The first line is a comment: "# SMB mount script". The second line is another comment: "# created by linNeighborhood". The third line is a command: "snbmount //HOLMES/downloads /home/rsgranne/nnt/holmes/download". The fourth line is a command: "smbmount -o username=[REDACTED],+mask=644,dmask=755,u+id=500,g+id=5". The fifth line is a command: "00,ip=192.168.0.35,debug=0,workgroup=ALLU". At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar that reads: "--:-- mountscript (Shell-script[st] AscbrSort Abbrev)--L1--All". Below the status bar, there is a message: "Indentation setup for shell type sh".

```
emacs@homer
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Inset Help

# SMB mount script
# created by linNeighborhood

snbmount //HOLMES/downloads /home/rsgranne/nnt/holmes/download
smbmount -o username=[REDACTED],+mask=644,dmask=755,u+id=500,g+id=5
00,ip=192.168.0.35,debug=0,workgroup=ALLU

--:-- mountscript (Shell-script[st] AscbrSort Abbrev)--L1--All
Indentation setup for shell type sh
```

LN creates a script for you that automates the mounting process. You can have as many mounts in the script as you'd like. Run the script manually, or set it up to run automatically when you log in.

It's really pretty easy to run Windows inside Linux.

I don't mean dual-booting.

I mean,

run Windows *as an application* inside Linux.

Several good options:

VMWare

Win4Lin

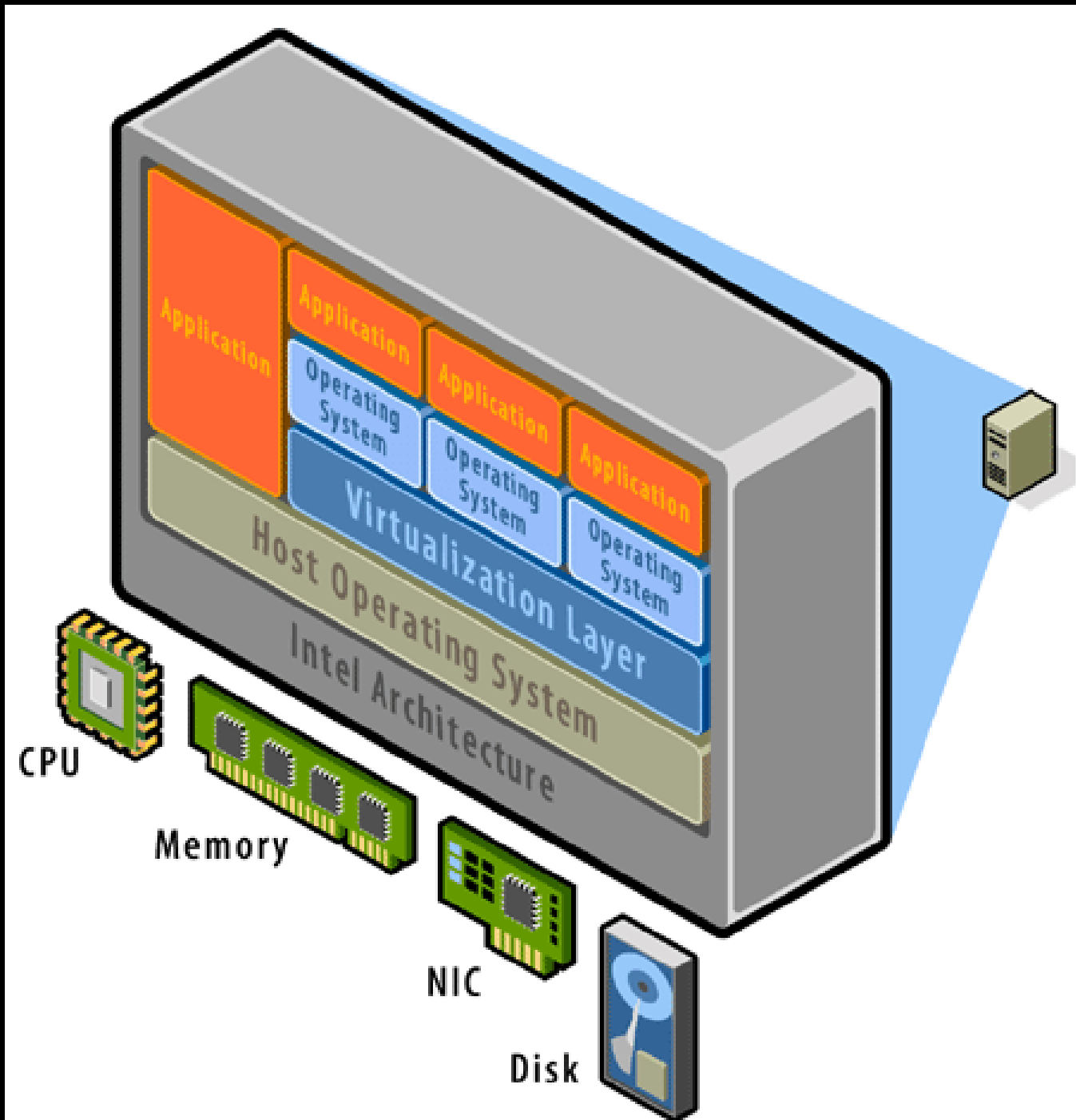
WINE

VMWare is a commercial, proprietary program
that lets you run multiple operating systems
on a single computer.

You can run Windows inside Linux,
or Linux inside Windows.

\$189

www.vmware.com



VMWare is good software if you need it,
but I've had issues.

Expensive

Slow

File systems not integrated.

A better option for many people is Win4Lin.

Also commercial, also proprietary.

Win4Lin lets you run Windows 95/98/ME
inside Linux.

\$80

www.win4lin.com

Home

Trash

Win4Lin

My Computer

My Documents

Internet Explorer

mrhinkle@localhost/home

File Edit View Terminal Go Help

CPU states: 1.9% user, 1.1% s
Mem: 126088K av, 122880K use
04K buff
Swap: 257032K av, 65092K use
60K cached

PID	USER	PRI	NI	SIZE	R
6195	mrhinkle	15	0	21924	2
6601	root	15	0	944	9
4707	root	5	-10	39664	1
4973	mrhinkle	15	0	8976	74
4887	mrhinkle	15	0	6732	52
4962	mrhinkle	15	0	9324	60
1	root	15	0	476	4
2	root	15	0	0	
3	root	15	0	0	
4	root	34	19	0	0
5	root	15	0	0	0
6	root	15	0	0	0

Windows

Matrix 2 Teaser Trailer

File Edit Movie Favorites Window Help

Inbox - Microsoft Outlook

File Edit View Favorites Tools Actions Help

New Reply Reply to All Forward

Inbox

Folder List

Microsoft PowerPoint - [intropresentation]

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Slide Show Window Help

Microsoft Excel - Book1

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Char

Chart Area

Perceived Linux Accepta

Start

Launch Outlook Express

box - M...

Matrix 2 ...

Micros...

Microsoft...

2:30 PM

mrhinkle@localhost/home

Slashdot: News for nerds, stuff that m...

Windows

02:30 PM

Slashdot

News for Nerds. Stuff that matters.

Virtually any Windows program
will run using Win4Lin ...

with one exception.

Win4Lin doesn't support DirectX 3D yet,
so no games requiring that.

Some of Win4Lin's other features:

Networking via Linux IP Stack
or Virtual Network Card emulation.

Cut & paste between Linux & Windows.

Full file system integration.

Let me illustrate what I mean by
“full file system integration”.

Win4Lin installs 2 directories
in your home directory:

~/win & ~/mydata

~/win = C:\ in Windows/Win4Lin

~/mydata = D:\ in Windows/Win4Lin

Open a file in Linux, edit it;
open the same file in Windows, edit it.

In addition,
since ~/win is just part of your Linux file system,
after you've got Windows in Win4Lin
set up exactly the way you like it,
tar & gzip up the directory
(win.tar.gz)
& back it up.

When (not *if*, but *when*)
Windows freaks out,
just gunzip & untar win.tar.gz,
& you're back up & running in minutes.

To be honest, though,
Windows runs far faster & with more stability
inside Win4Lin
than it ever does on the same machine
running as the sole OS.

I guess Linux's stability
can be a good influence
on Windows!

Win4Lin will run in full-screen mode,
which means that Linux is effectively hidden
behind Windows.

Got a Linux-averse user,
but want Linux's stability & management benefits?

Set up Linux to boot,
& then immediately load Win4Lin full-screen.
They'll never know.

Win4Lin is an excellent tool to help people transition from Windows to Linux.

They can use Linux,
but they're able to fall back on the Windows apps
they still need.

Although, to be honest,
people use Win4Lin less and less
as they get more and more used to Linux.

WINE

(which stands for “WINE Is Not an Emulator”)

is an open source project

reverse engineering

all the Windows APIs.

It's taken a long time.

(Microsoft hasn't exactly been helpful)

www.winehq.com

Not all Windows apps work,
but you can run a lot of Windows apps
directly inside Linux.

The Windows apps
think they're on Windows.

They have no idea
they're really running in Linux.

WINE itself can be difficult to set up.

To help alleviate that,
CodeWeavers' CrossOver Office
created a commercial version of WINE
designed to make it easy to install & run
a subset of important Windows programs.

\$40

www.codeweavers.com

You can run any of the following using CrossOver:

Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, Access
Visio

Internet Explorer

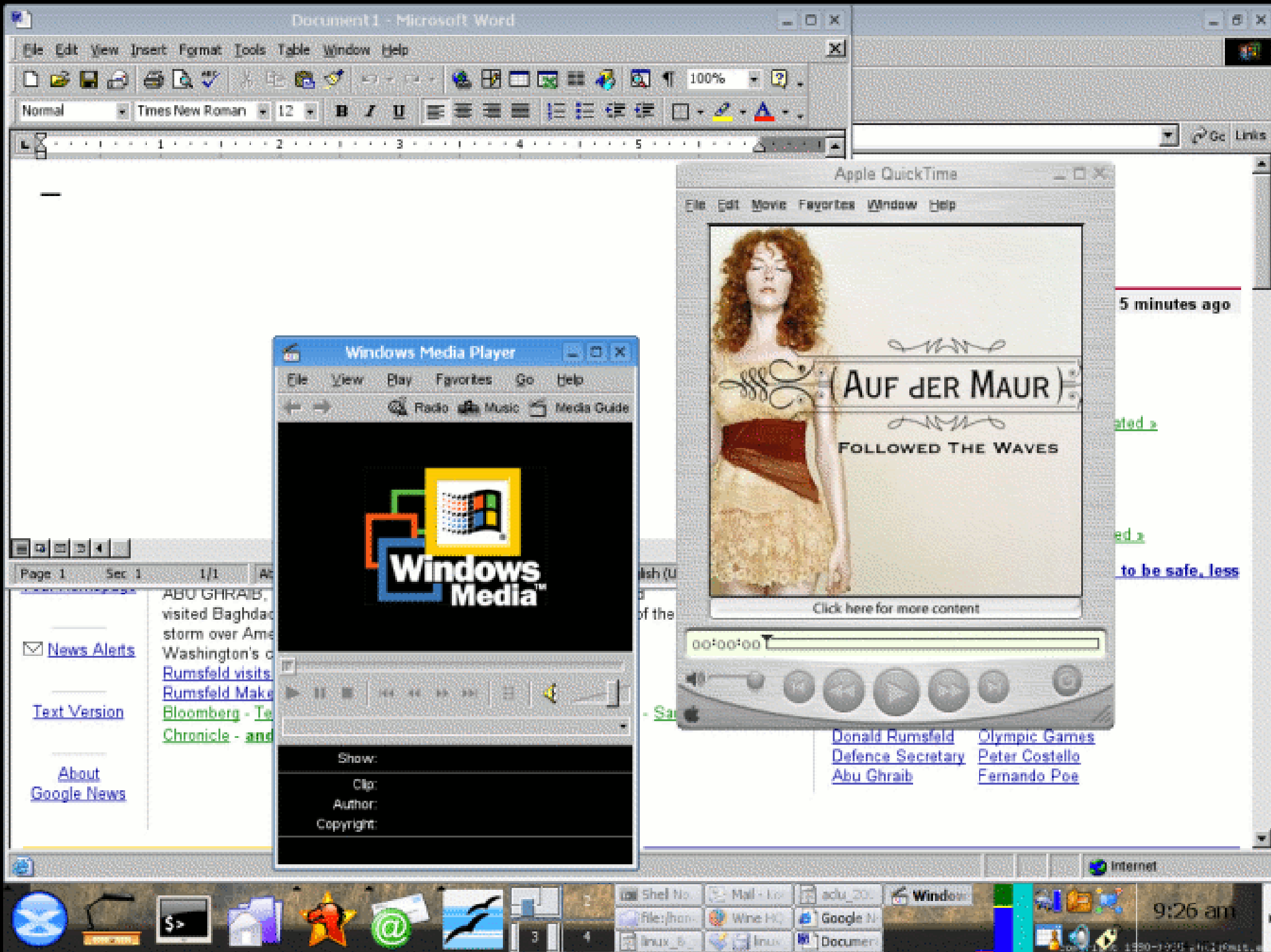
Quicken

Lotus Notes

Adobe Photoshop

Macromedia Dreamweaver

QuickTime, Windows Media Player, Shockwave
& more ...



One caveat:
WINE apps can take a while to load.

If you want to play Windows games on Linux,
WineX is another commercial version of WINE
dedicated to gaming.

Subscribe for \$5 per month
www.transgaming.com

Supported games:

Half Life

Warcraft III

The Sims

Hoyle Card Games

Max Payne

Diablo 2

& more

Vote for the games
you want WineX to support next!

Similar to WINE, software can even help
Windows networking drivers
to run & work with networking hardware
that is otherwise unsupported on Linux.

Linuxant makes a commercial, proprietary
“wrapper” for Windows NDIS drivers
for modems & wireless cards
to work on Linux.

\$20

www.linuxant.com

The following wireless chipsets are supported:

Atheros

Broadcom (AirForce)

Cisco (Aironet)

INPROCOMM

Intel (PRO/Wireless 2100, 2100A, 2200BG - Centrino)

Intersil (Prism GT/Duette/Indigo)

Marvell (Libertas)

Realtek (RTL8180L)

Texas Instruments (ACX100, ACX111/TNETW1130)

I use it, and it works ... flawlessly.

It allows me to use my 802.11g wireless card
on my Linux laptop.

There's also a free, open source project
providing the same thing as Linuxant:
NdisWrapper.

It's just a bit harder to install & setup,
but I know folks that are happily using it.

ndiswrapper.sourceforge.net

Finally, you can run Linux inside Windows.

A variety of projects & software
make this possible:

VMWare

Cygwin

coLinux

Cygwin is a free, open source
“Linux-like environment for Windows”.

You can run a huge number of Linux tools,
even GUIs like KDE and GNOME.

It’s a great way to provide SSH access
to a Windows box.

www.cygwin.com

Cooperative Linux (AKA coLinux)
is a new free, open source project
for running Linux inside Windows
at native speeds.

www.colinux.org

There are pre-built binaries
allowing you to easily run
Fedora Core, Debian, & Gentoo
right inside Windows.

You can run other Linux distros,
but you have to make slight modifications
to get them to work.

More info at the coLinux Web site.

A friend of mine is running coLinux
inside Windows
running inside Virtual PC
running on his Mac OS X laptop!

It actually all works, and works well.

We've looked at interoperability between
Linux and Windows
in several areas:

1. Cross-platform software
2. File formats
3. Remote control
4. Samba
5. Running Windows in Linux
6. Running Linux in Windows

Some of the software we've looked at:

OpenOffice.org

VNC

Samba

(& SWAT, KsambaPlugin, & LinNeighborhood)

VMWare

Win4Lin

Codeweavers CrossOver Office

Linuxant DriverLoader

Cygwin

coLinux

There's a lot of great software,
& a lot of very smart, dedicated people
working to increase the interoperability
of *all* operating systems,
not just Windows & Linux.

They deserve our support,
by using, paying for, testing, or helping their efforts.

Keep your eyes open:
you ain't seen nothin' yet!

(As long as patents
& a desire by some companies
to decrease interoperability
don't get in the way)

Thank you!

Email me: scott@granneman.com

Visit my Web site: www.granneman.com



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Questions? Email scott@granneman.com