
Howto
forge

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The Perfect Setup - SUSE 9.3

Version 1.0
Author: Falko Timme <ft [at] falkotimme [dot] com>
Last edited: 07/20/2005

This is a detailed description about the steps to be taken to setup a **SUSE 9.3** b services needed by ISPs and hosters (web server (SSL-capable), mail server (w TLS!), DNS server, FTP server, MySQL server, POP3/IMAP, Quota, Firewall, etc.) show how to use **Debian**'s package manager `apt` on an rpm-based system beca package dependencies automagically which can save a lot of trouble.

I will use the following software:

- Web Server: Apache 2.0.x
- Mail Server: Postfix (easier to configure than sendmail; has a shorter hist sendmail)
- DNS Server: BIND9
- FTP Server: proftpd (ISPConfig will not work with vsftpd on SUSE 9.2)
- POP3/IMAP: I will use Maildir format and therefore install Courier-POP3/C
- Webalizer for web site statistics

In the end you should have a system that works reliably and is ready for the fre panel ISPConfig (i.e., ISPConfig runs on it out of the box).

I want to say first that this is not the only way of setting up such a system. The achieving this goal but this is the way I take. I do not issue any guarantee that

Requirements

To install such a system you will need the following:

- SUSE 9.3. I downloaded the 5 CD iso images from here: ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/linux/suse/ftp.suse.com/suse/i386/9.3/iso/
- an internet connection...

1 The Base System

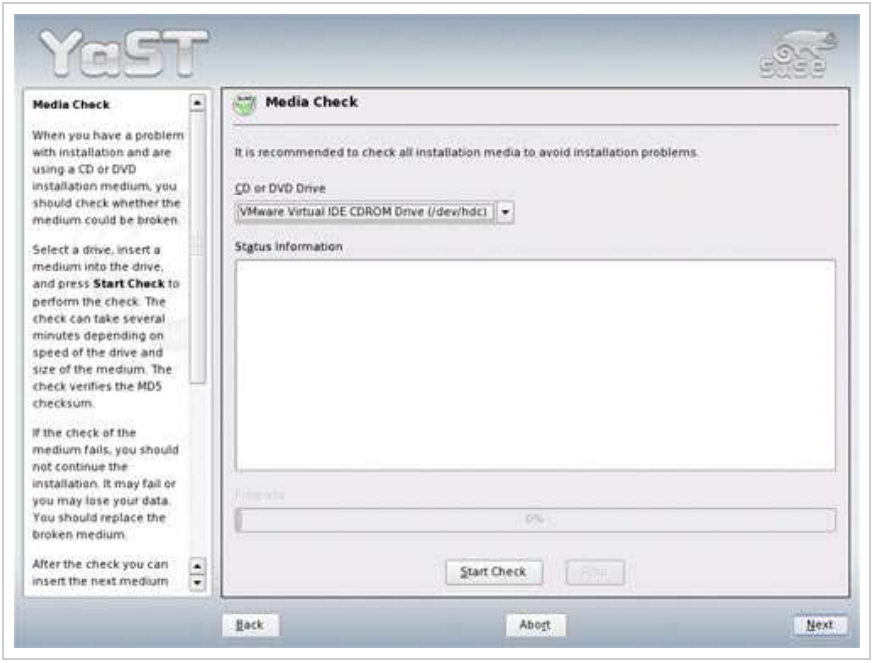
Boot from your first SUSE 9.3-CD and select `Installation` from the boot scree

Accept the license:

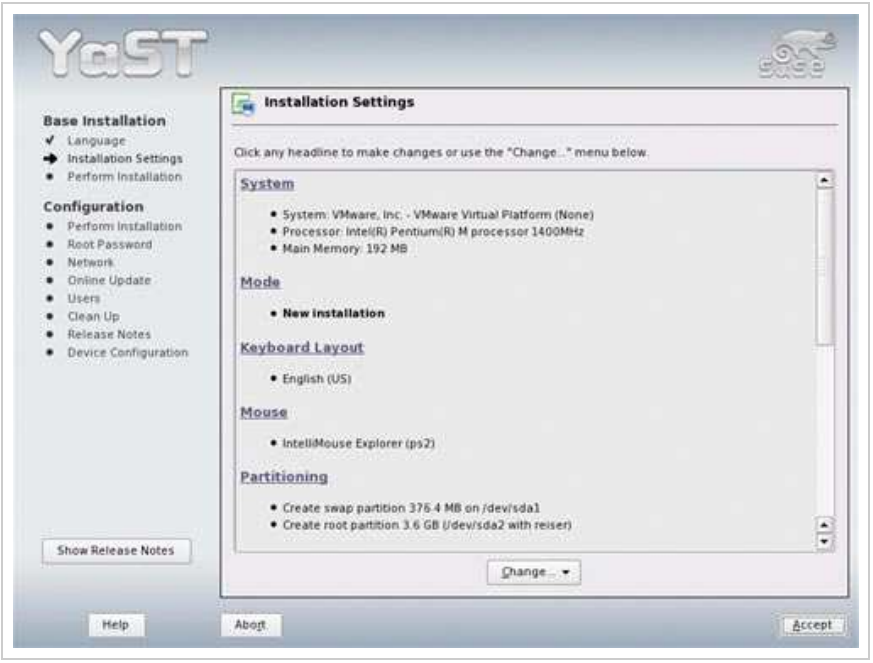
The SUSE installer (called YaST - **Y**et **a**nother **S**etup **T**ool) starts.

Select your language:

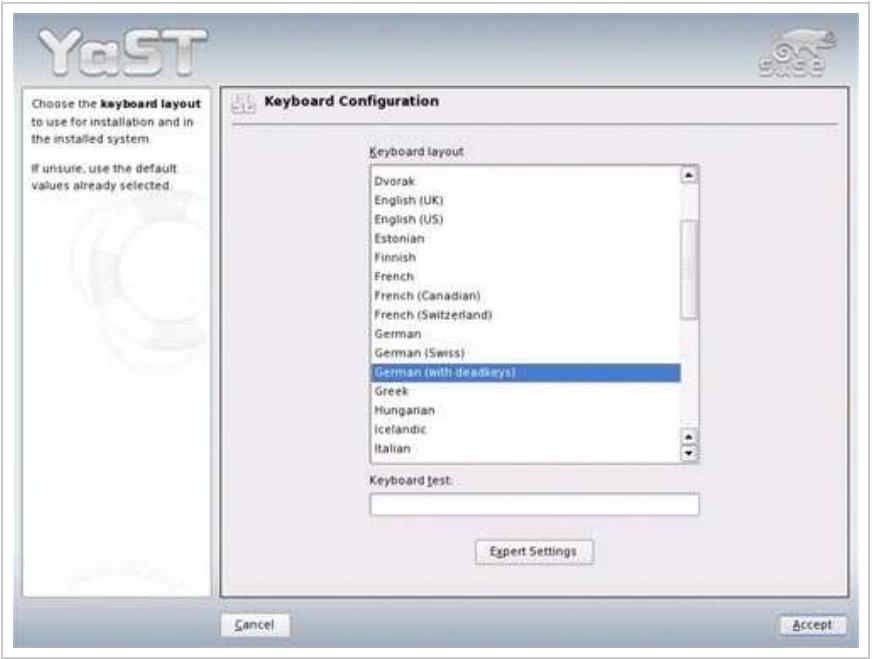
Skip the media check:



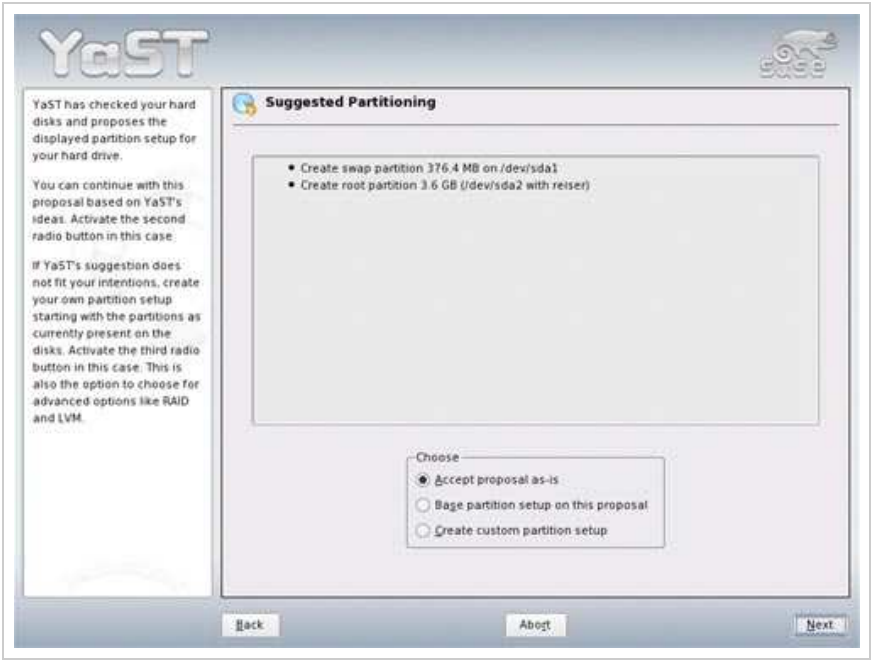
The installer analyzes your system and makes some automatic installation decic following screen (*Installation Settings*). You can change each of its choices appropriate headline. First, I change the keyboard layout (I don't have an Englis



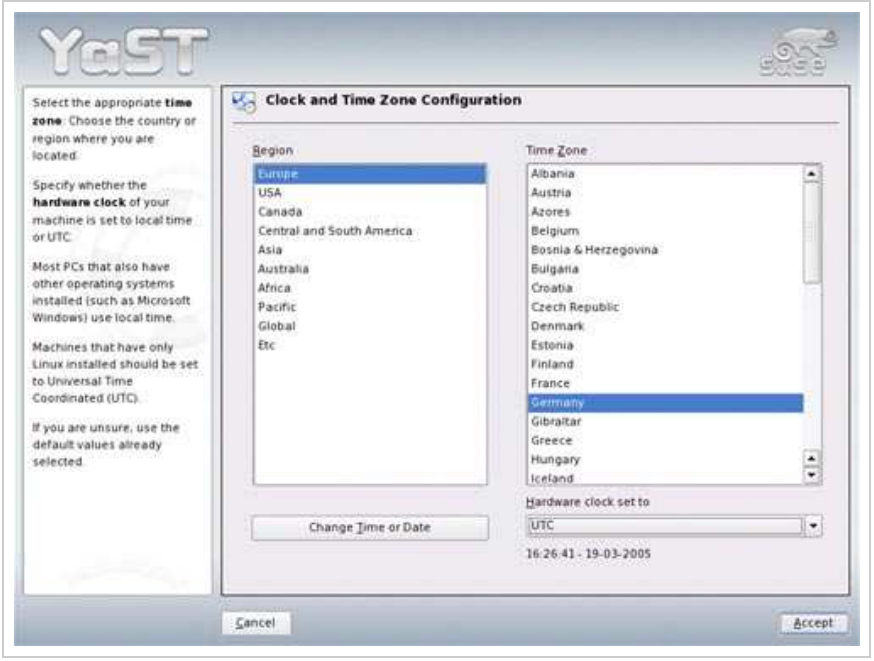
I select my new keyboard layout and click on *Accept*:



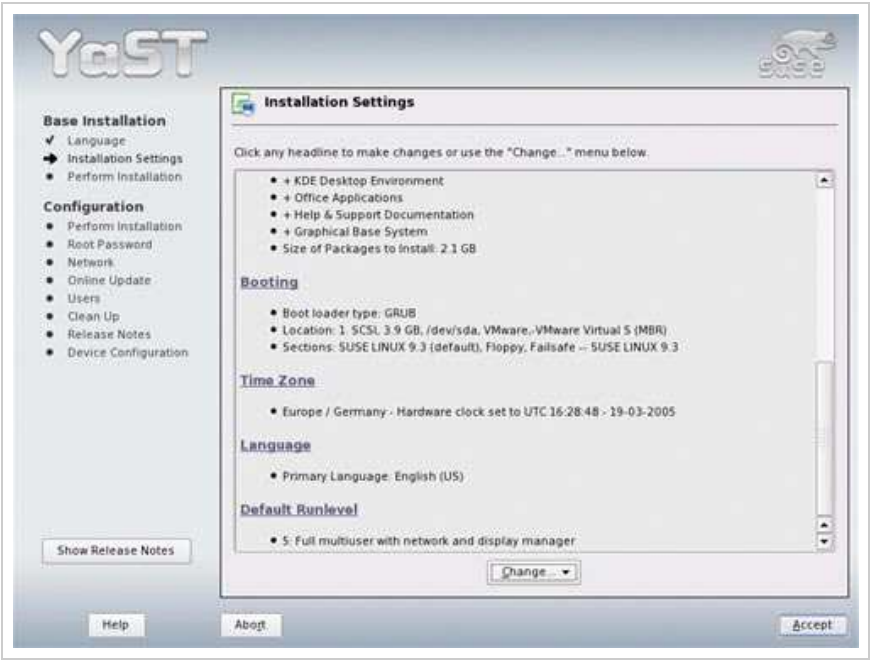
Then I want to have a look at the partitioning. You can accept YaST's proposal c
partitions. In this case, I accept YaST's proposal. For my purposes one big /-pa
partition are a good choice:



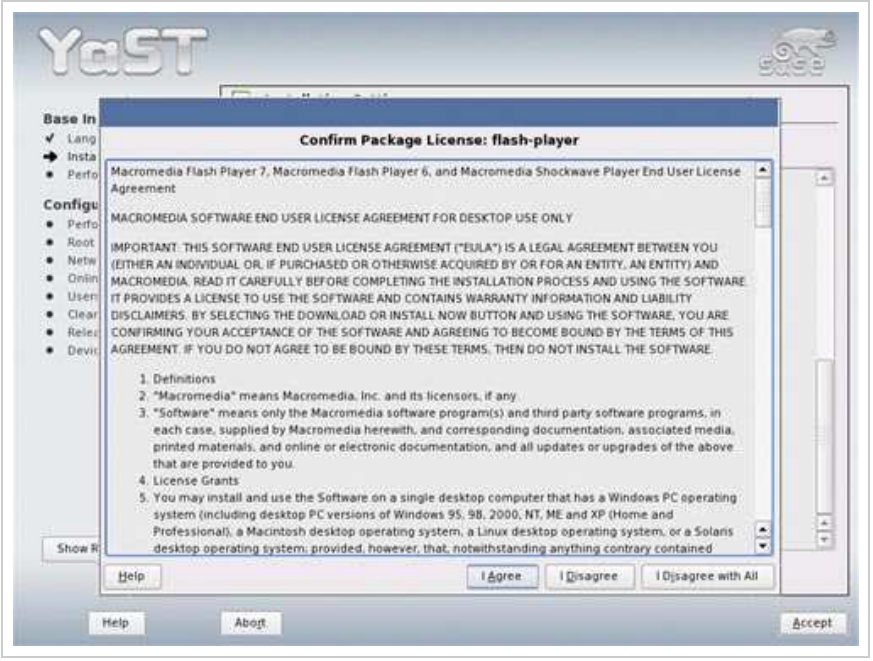
Next, I adjust the time zone:



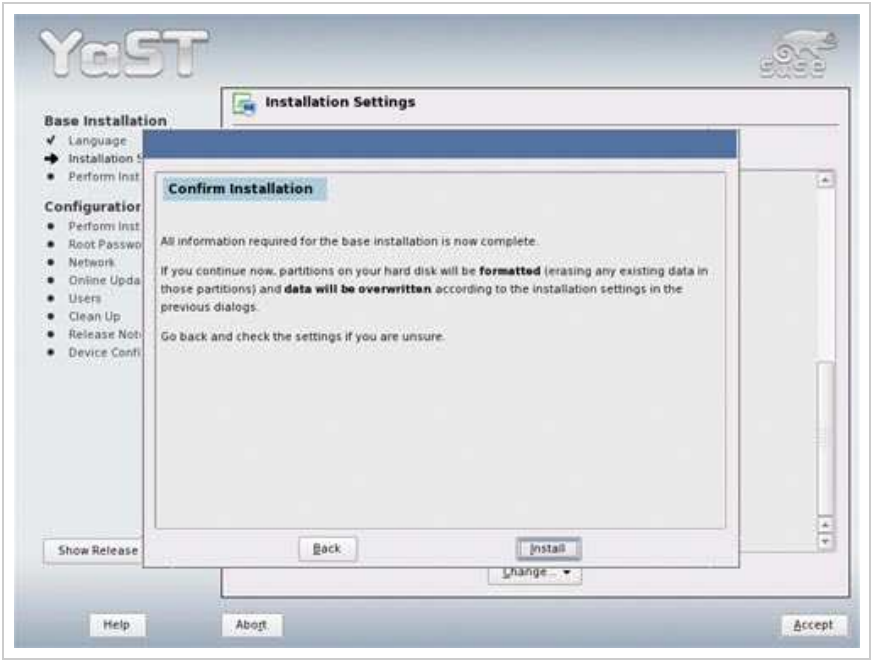
Back on the *Installation Settings* screen, you can also choose the software know what you are doing. In this example, I will leave YaST's package choice ur software I need to run a web/email/ftp server manually after the base installatic click on *Accept* as we're done here:



Accept the flash-player license next:

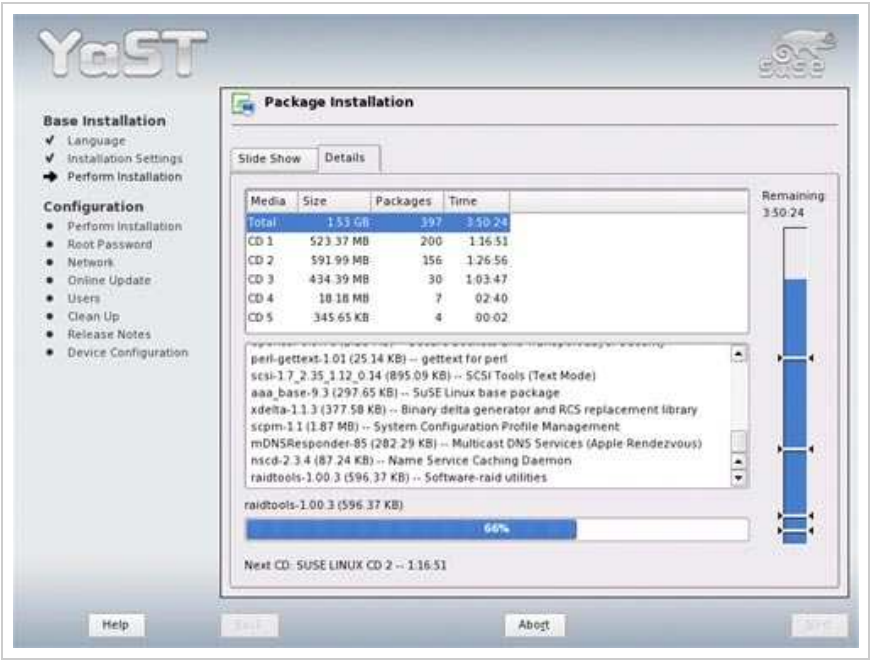


Click on *Install*:

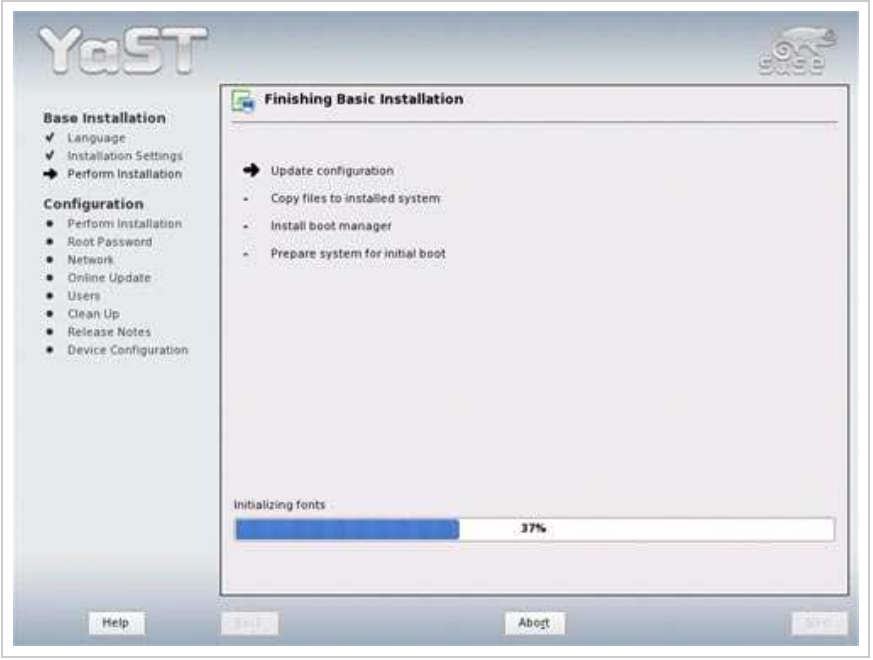


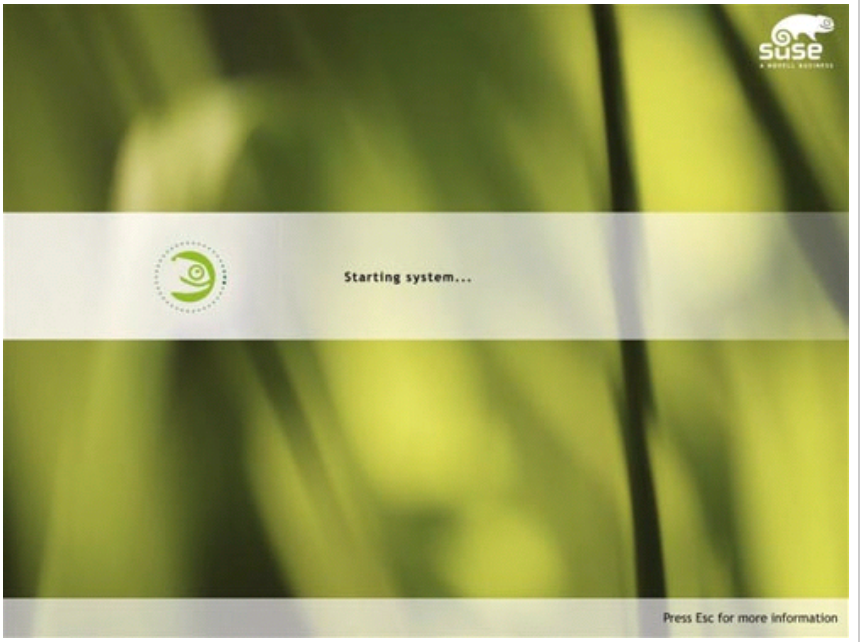
The hard disk is being formatted:

The package installation starts:

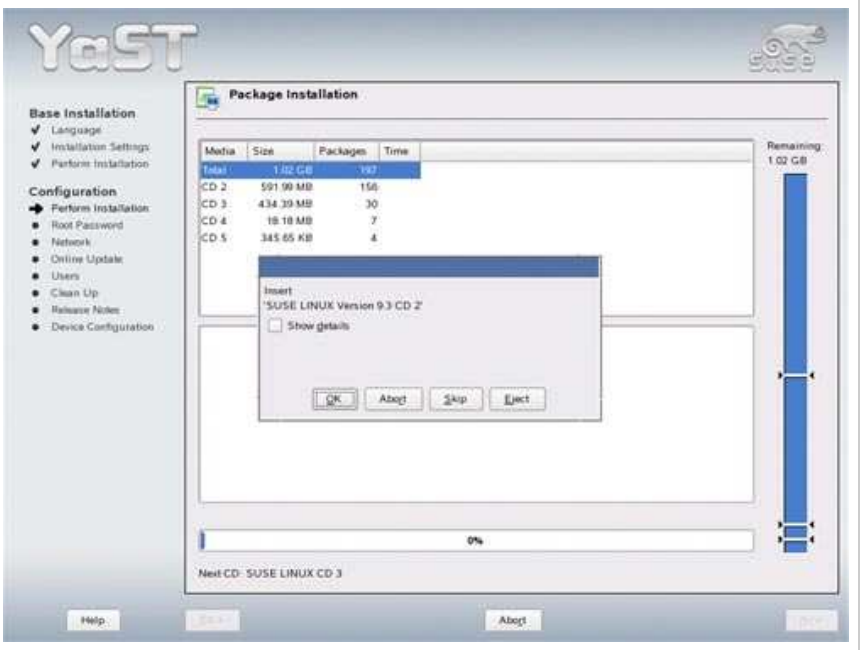


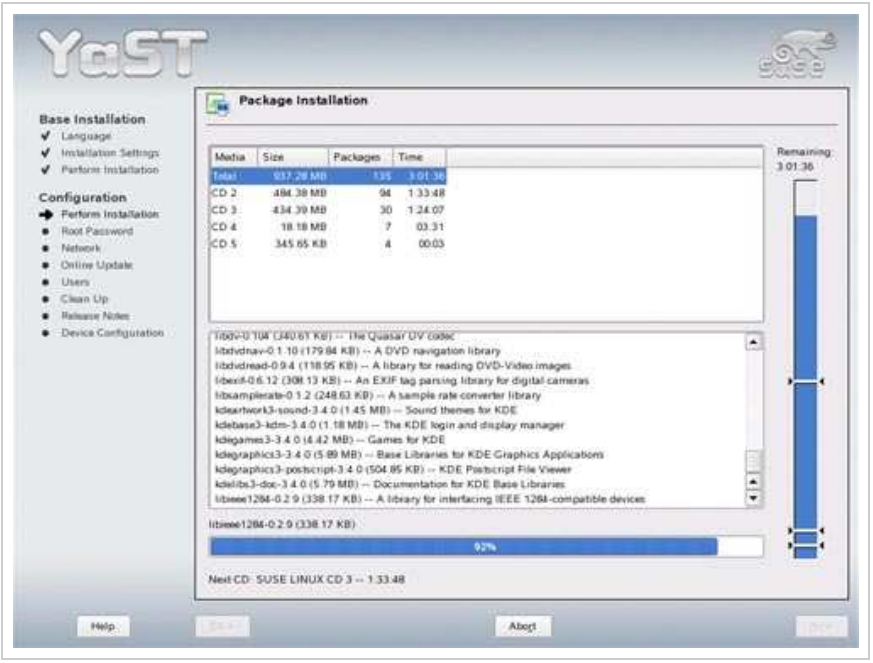
After the basic package installation the system reboots. Remove the SuSE CD a the hard disk:



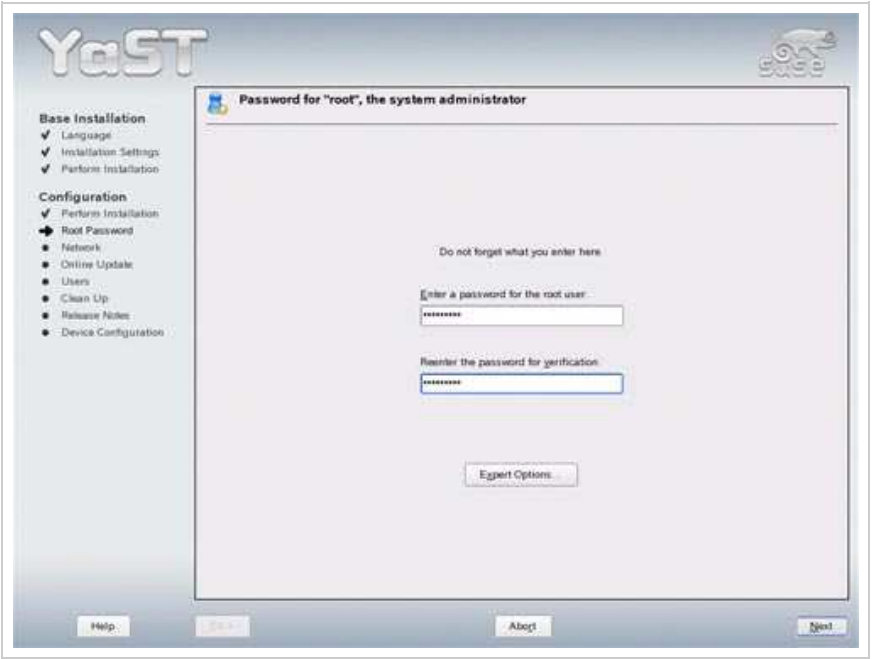


After the reboot, insert CD 2 and go on with the package installation:

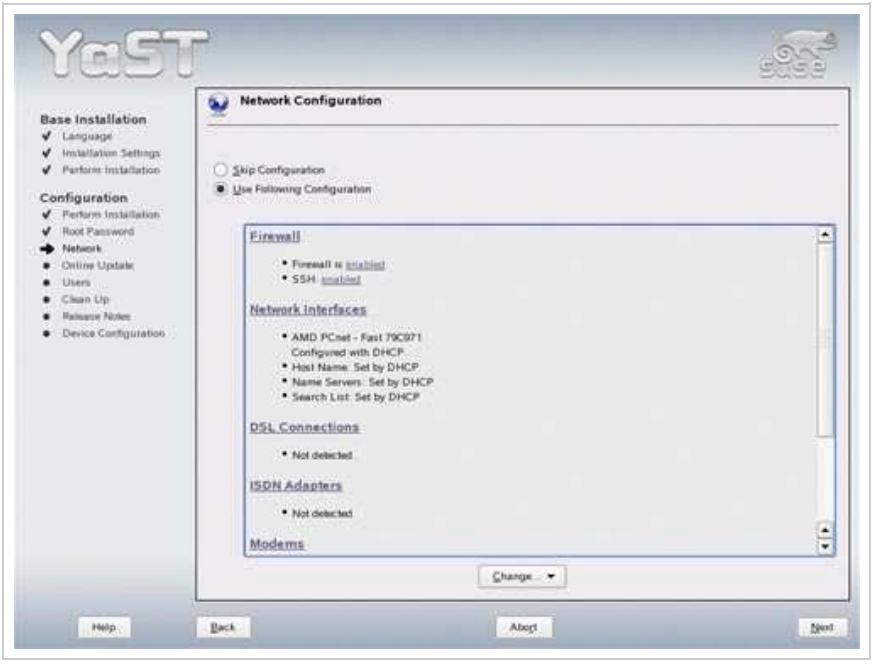




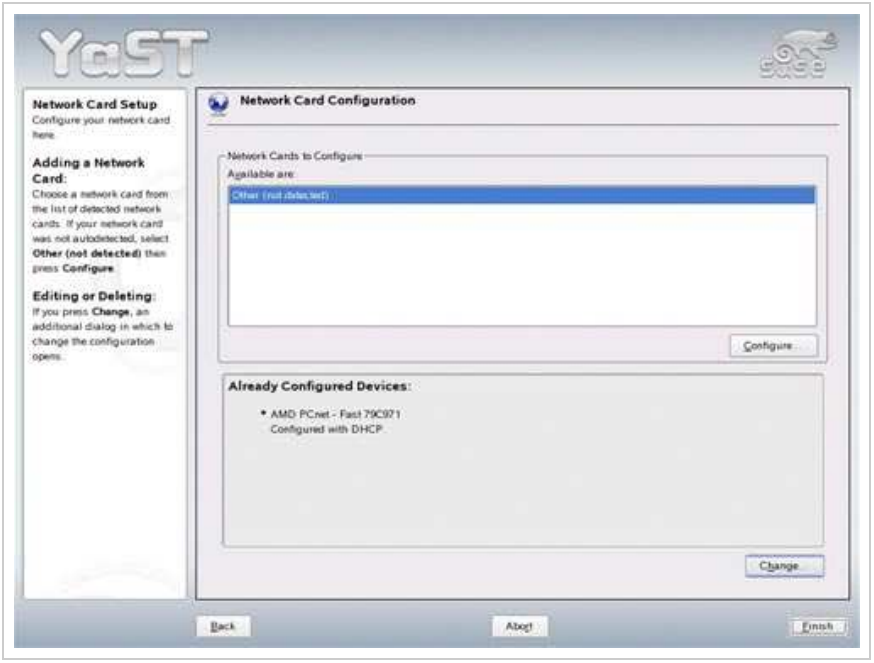
After the package installation, you have to provide a password for *root*:



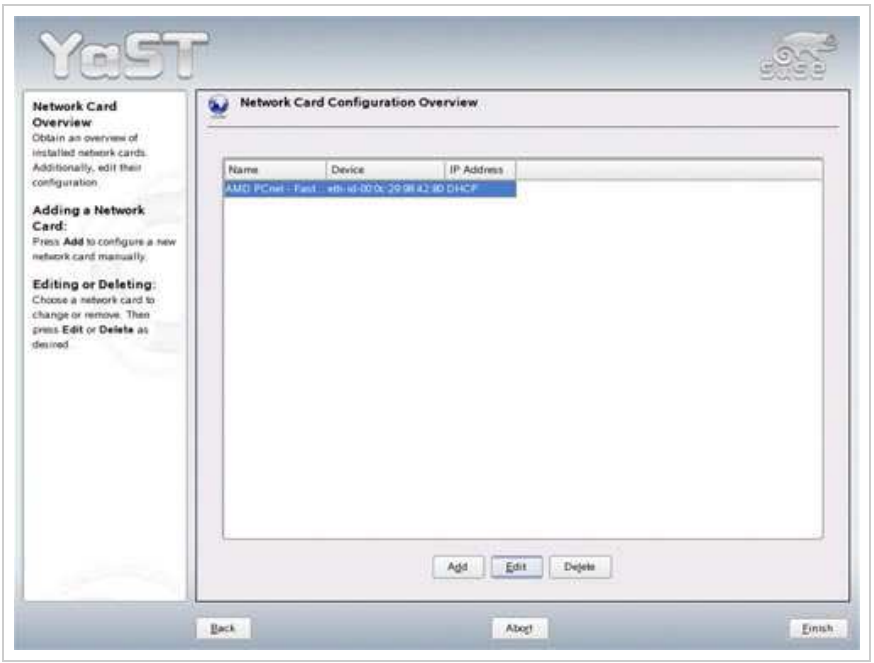
Now we do the network configuration. Take care to enable *SSH*:



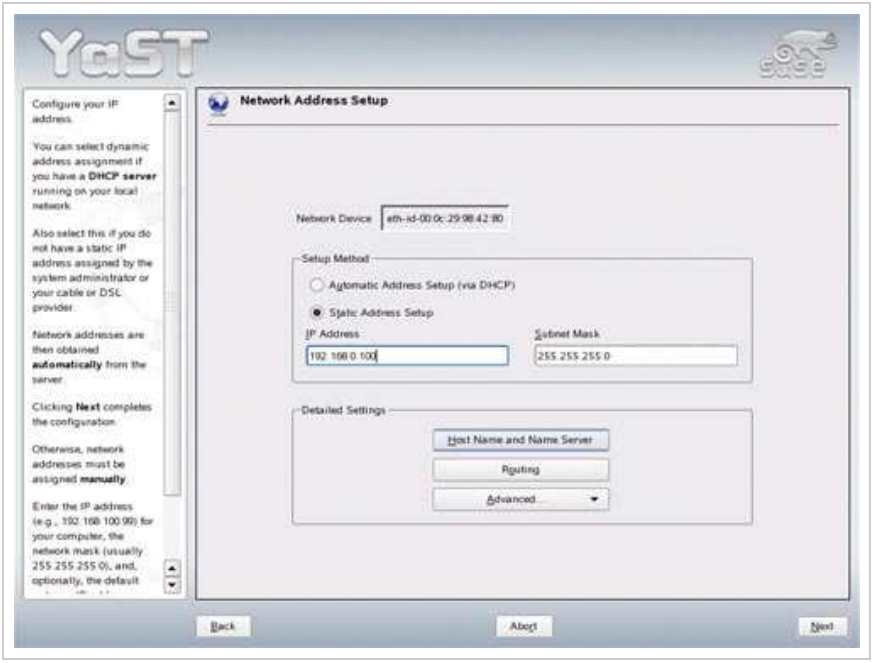
Then I click on *Network Interfaces*. On the next screen that appears, under *A Devices*, click on *Change*:



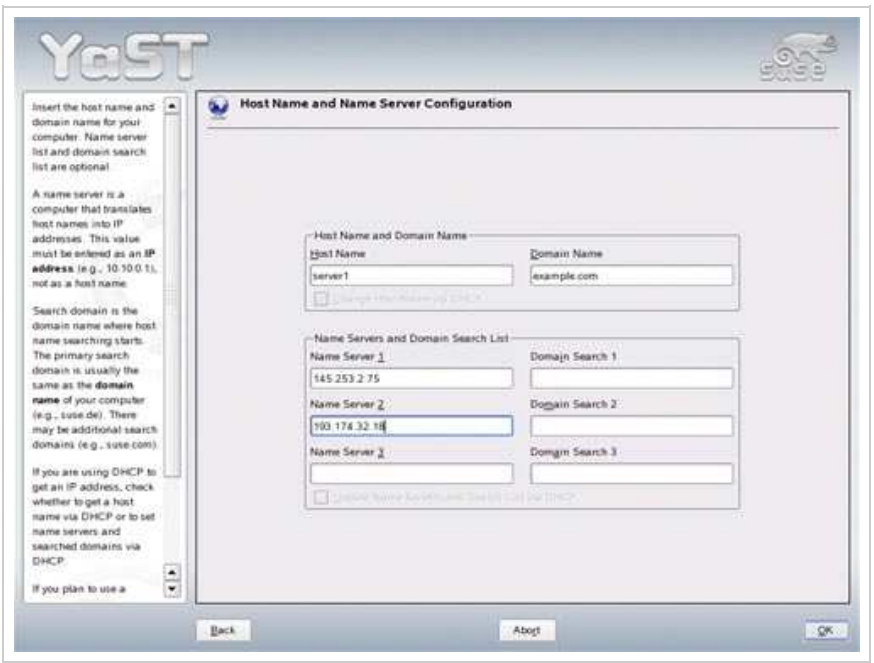
I do not want to get IP addresses from a DHCP server because a server should l so I change this by clicking on *Edit*:



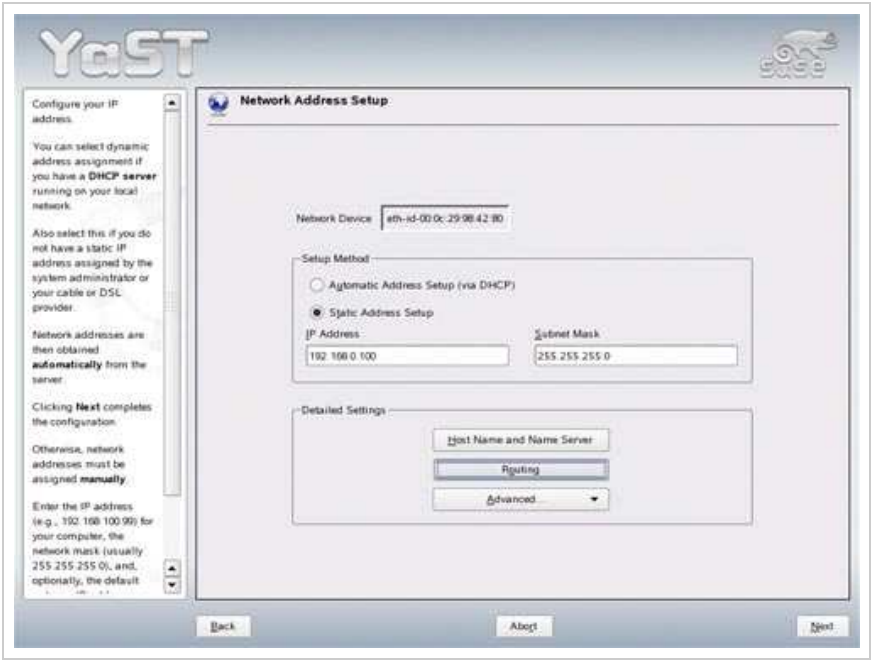
Select *Static Address Setup* and enter an IP address (e.g. *192.168.0.100*) a *255.255.255.0*):

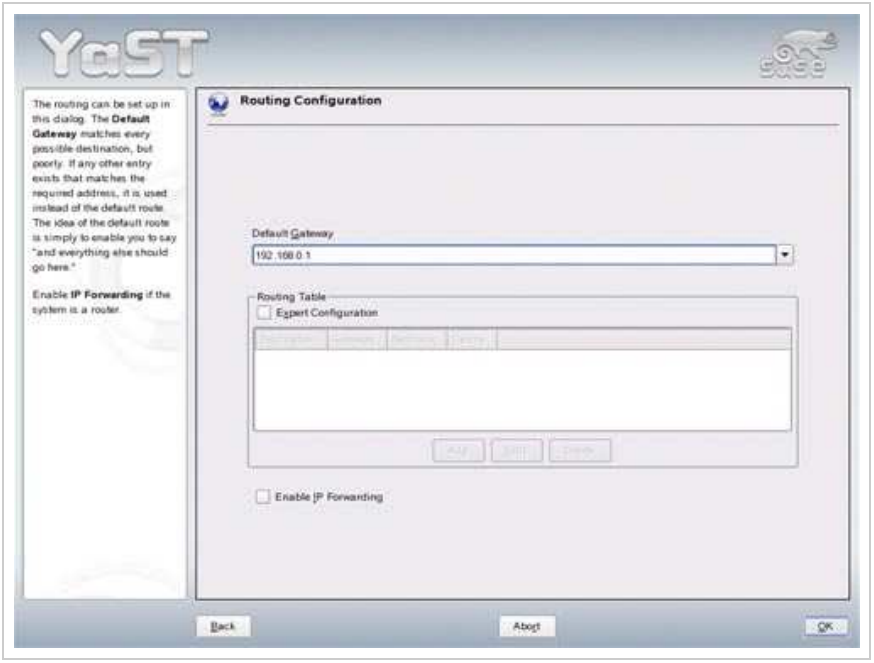


Under *Host Name and Name Server* I set my hostname *server1.example.com* servers (e.g. *145.253.2.75* and *193.174.32.18*):

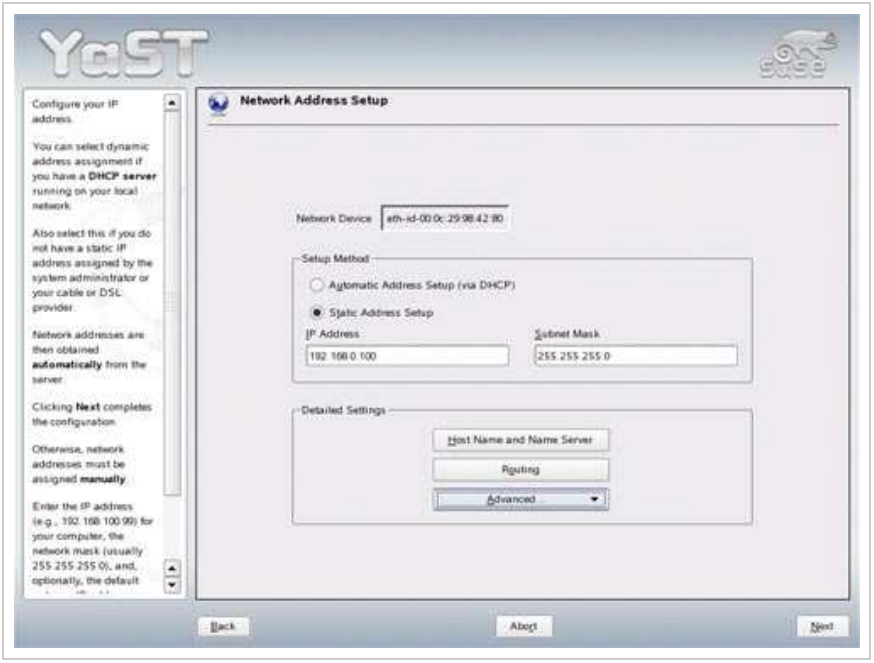


Under *Routing* I set my gateway (e.g. *192.168.0.1*):

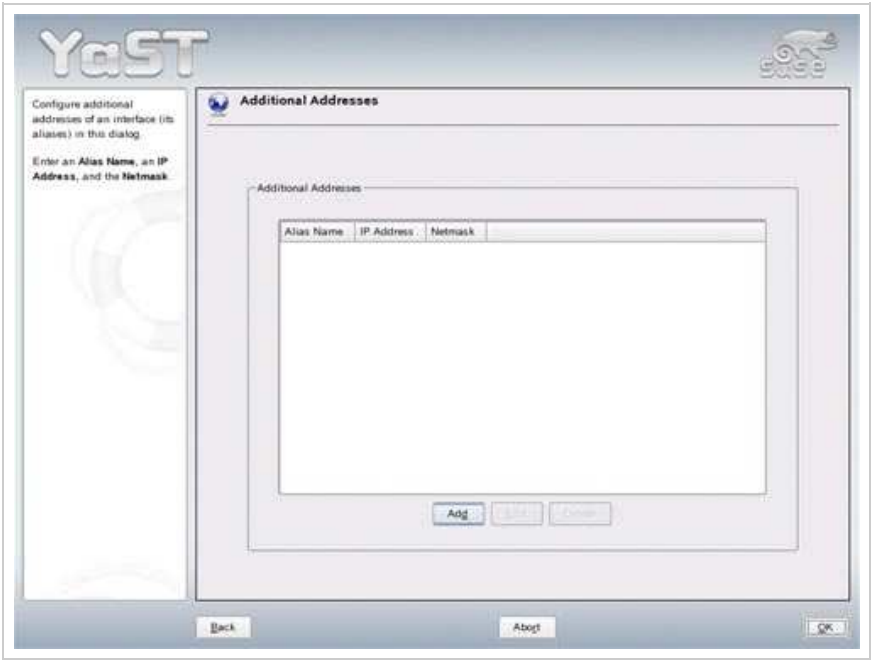




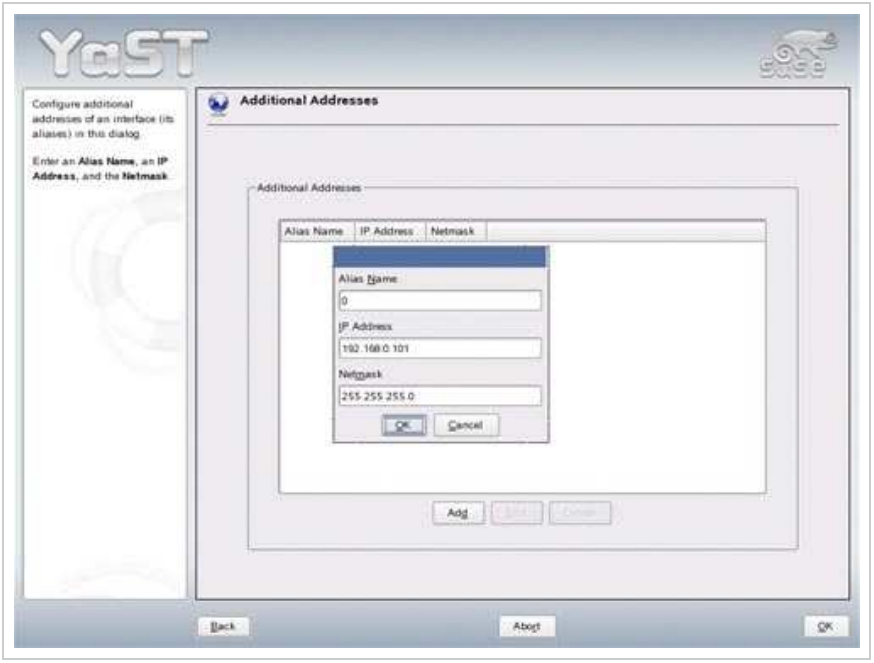
Under *Advanced -> Additional Addresses* you can set additional IP addresse



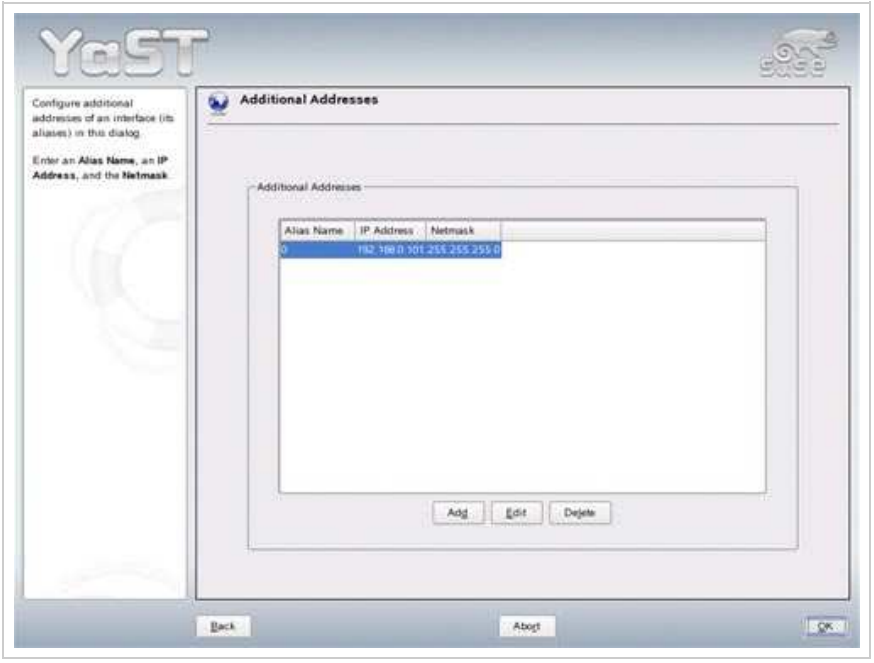
I want to create a virtual network card *eth0:0* with the IP address *192.168.0.1* *192.168.0.100* in this example) so I select *Add*:



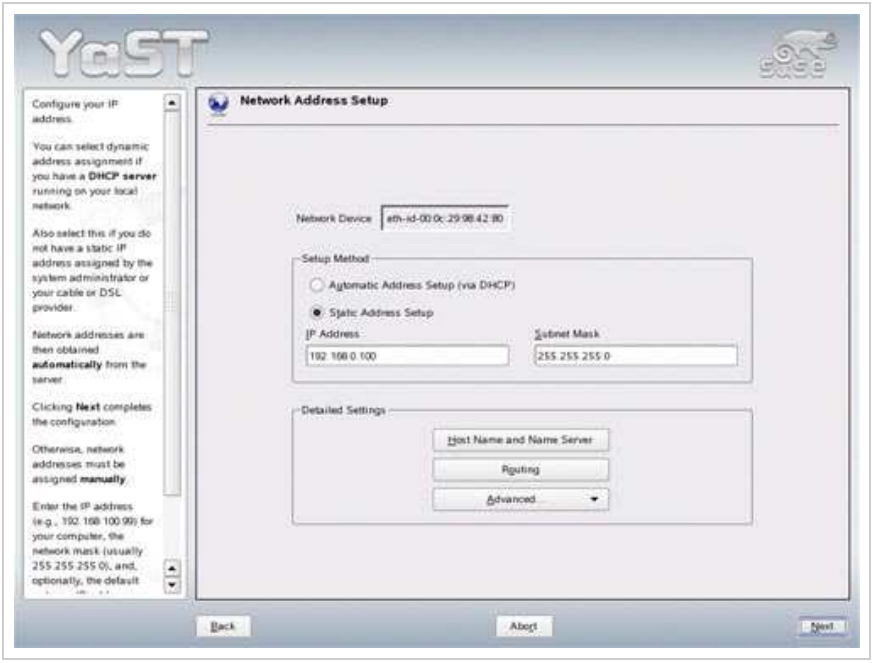
I enter an *Alias Name* (*0*), my additional IP address (*192.168.0.101*) and my r (*255.255.255.0*):



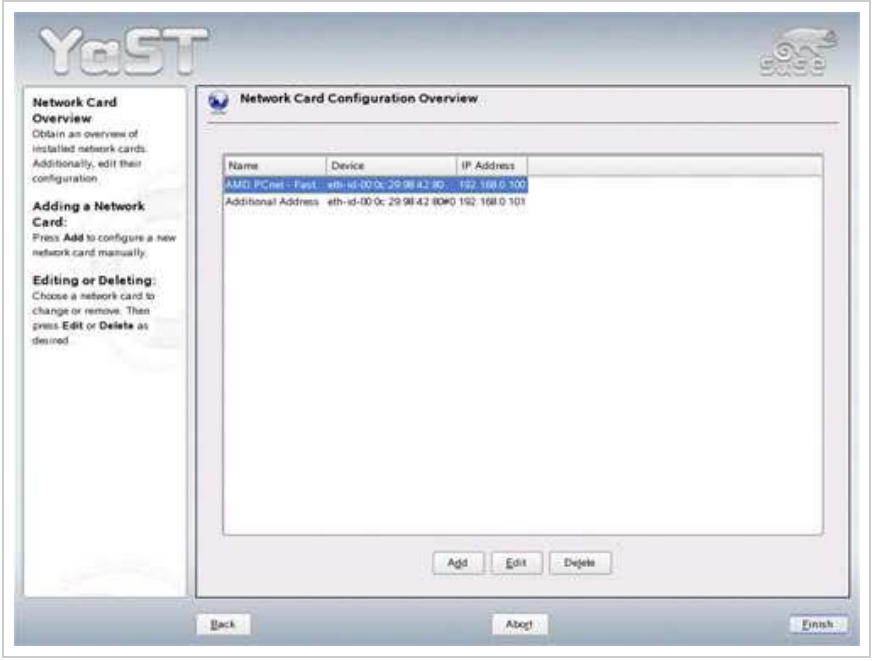
Click on *OK*:



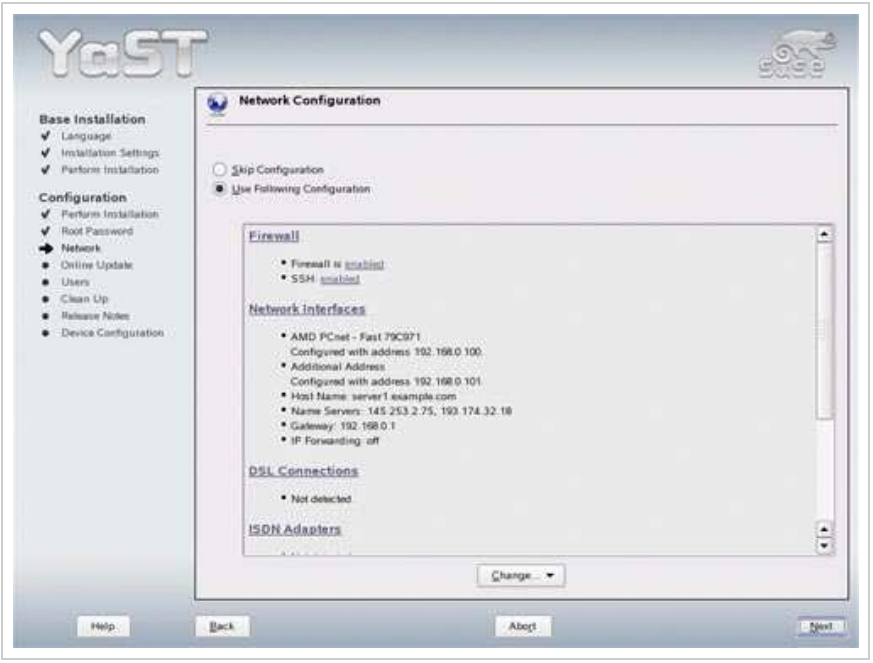
Then *Next*:



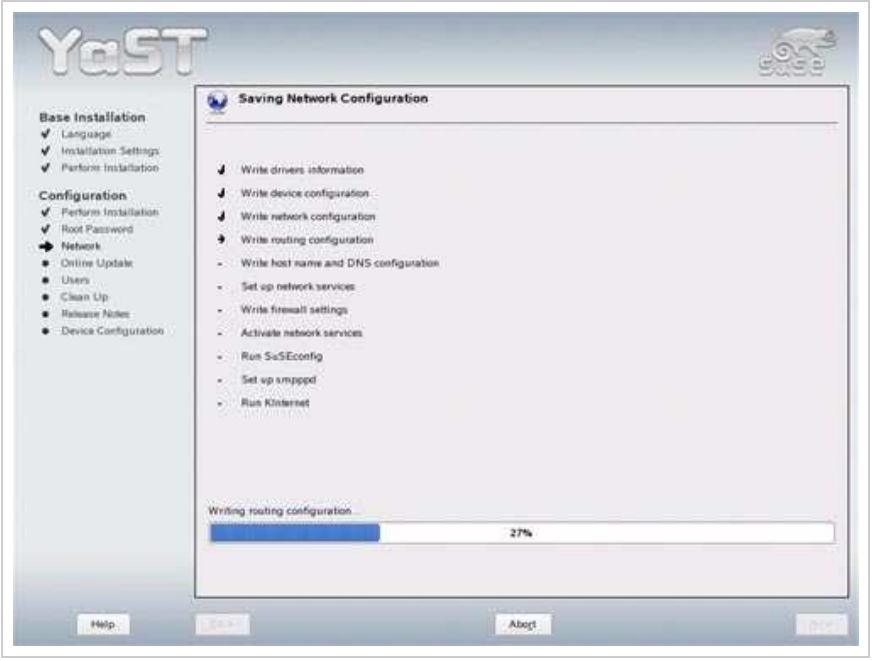
An overview of my network cards:



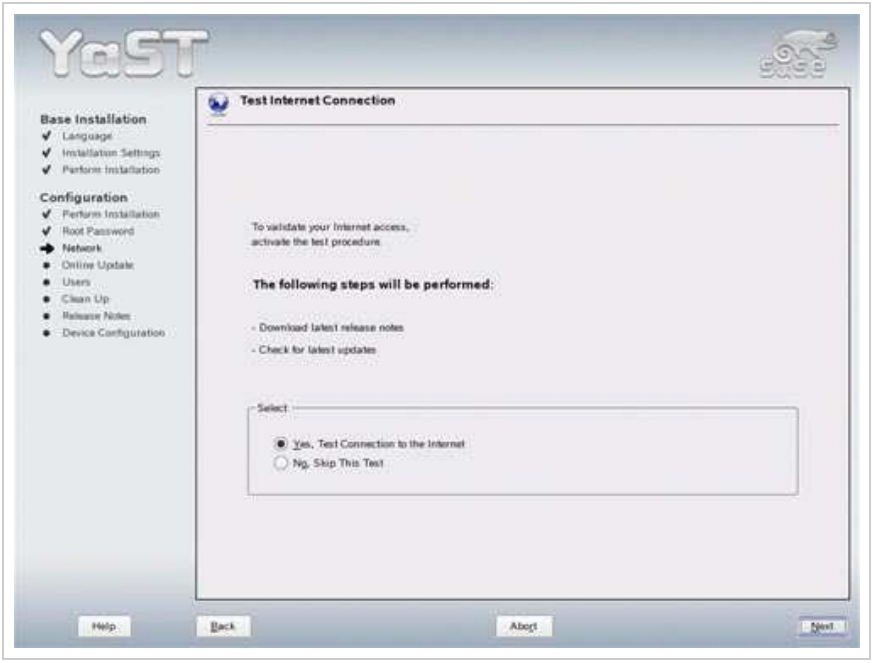
Back to the main *Network Configuration* screen, and the *Next*:



The network configuration is saved:

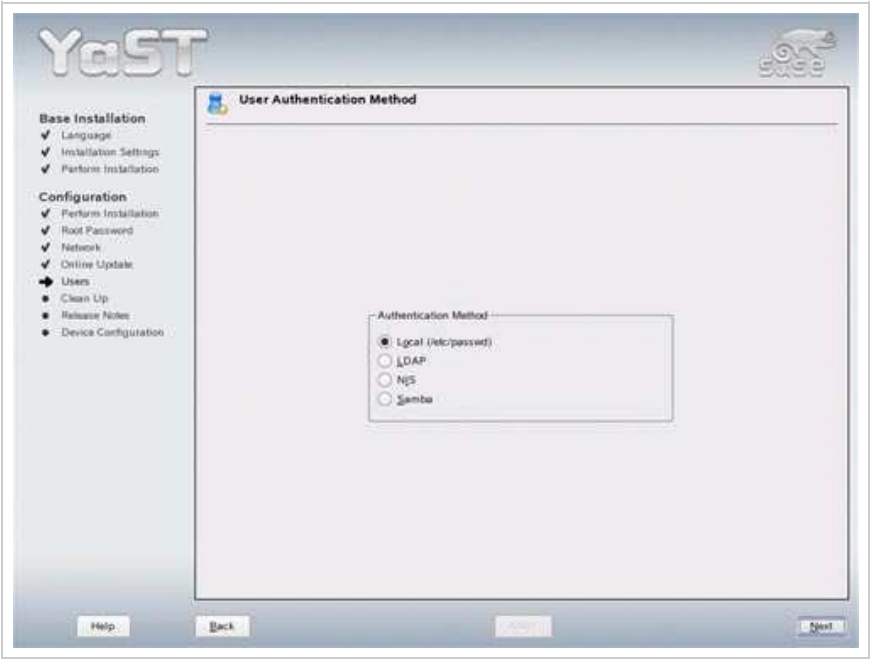


Now the internet connection of the system is tested:



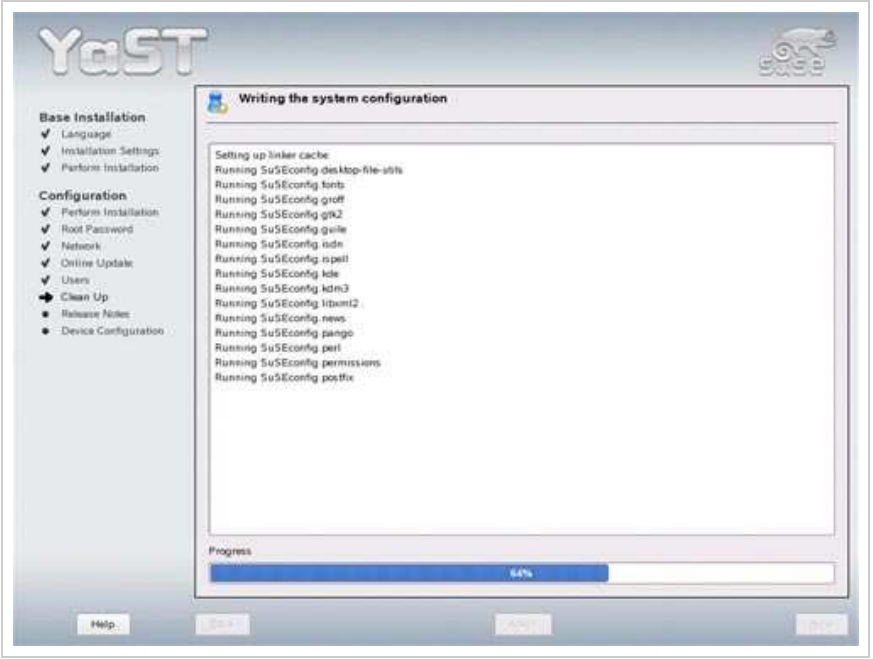
If you want the latest updates can be downloaded from a SUSE mirror and be ir

When asked how users should authenticate choose *Local (/etc/passwd)*:

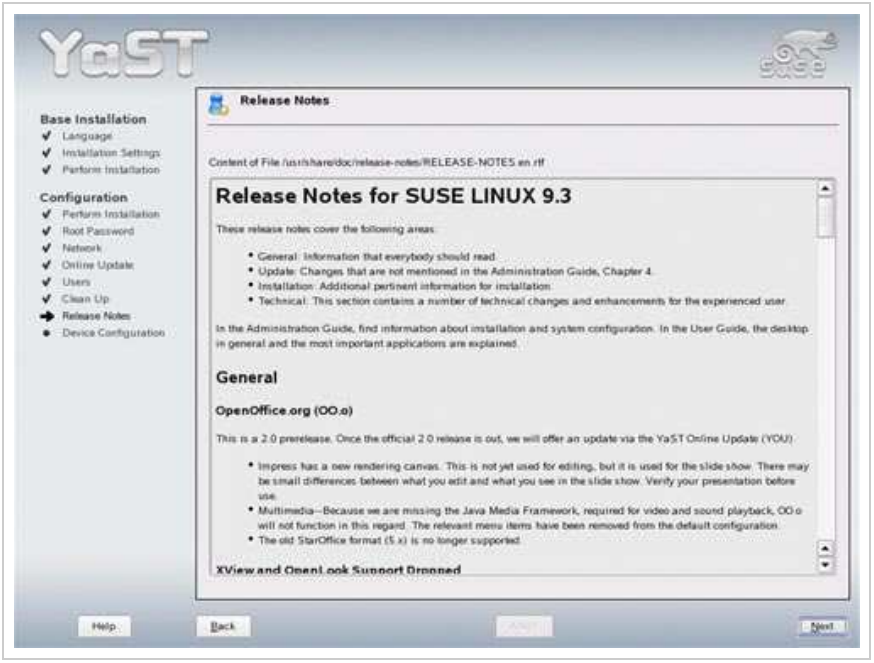


Create a second user other than *root* (e.g. *admin*):

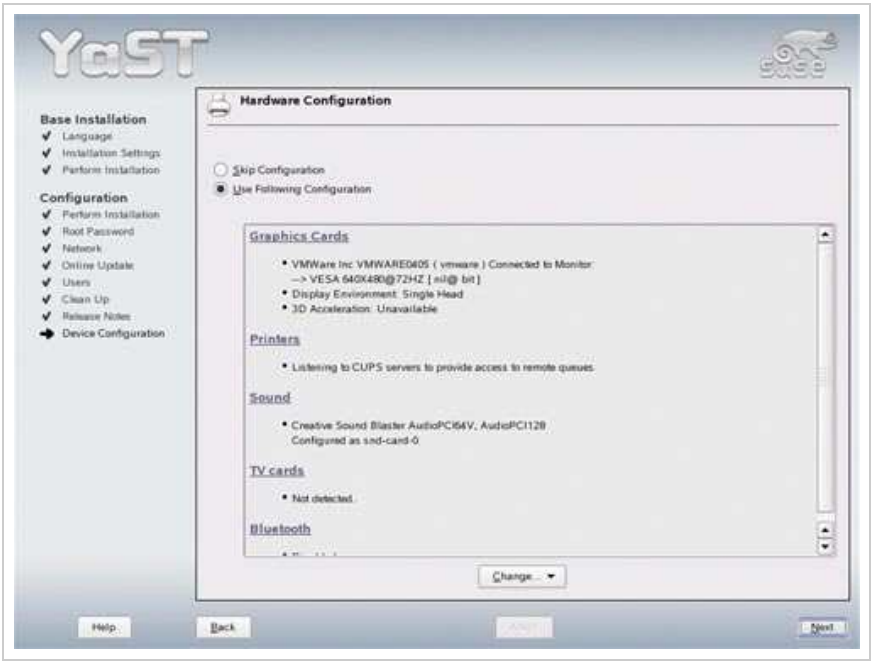
The system configuration gets written:



Read the release notes (if you like...) and click on *Next*:



Finally YaST performs a hardware check (graphics cards, printers, Sound, TV ca can accept the results of this check as this hardware is not important for a serve



Congratulations! Your base installation is complete.

On to the next step...

2 Installing And Configuring The Rest Of The System

Configure Additional IP Addresses

If you want to add more IP addresses to your system, simply run

```
yast2
```

The YaST Control Center will pop up. Go to *Network Devices -> Network Car* same as during the network setup in the installation.

Setting The Hostname

```
echo server1.example.com > /etc/hostname
/bin/hostname -F /etc/hostname
```

Install apt For SUSE

apt is the packaging system used on Debian. Since it cares much better for pacl rpm it would be nice if we could use it on our new SUSE system. This would sav Fortunately, apt has been ported to a lot of rpm based distributions, and is also (you will love it... :-)).

```
rpm -ivh ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/linux/suse/apt/SuSE/9.3-i386/RPMS.su
apt-libs-0.5.15cnc7-0.suse093.rb0.i586.rpm
rpm -ivh ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/linux/suse/apt/SuSE/9.3-i386/RPMS.su
apt-0.5.15cnc7-0.suse093.rb0.i586.rpm
```

Edit */etc/apt/sources.list*. It should contain the following line:

```
rpm ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/linux/suse/apt/ SuSE/9.3-i386 base update
```

Run

```
apt-get update
```

Install Some Software And Deactivate SUSE's Firewall

```
apt-get install findutils ncftp readline libgcc glibc-devel finduti
lynx compat-readline4 db-devel
```

```
/etc/init.d/SuSEfirewall2_setup stop
chkconfig --del SuSEfirewall2_setup
chkconfig --del SuSEfirewall2_init
```

Quota

```
apt-get install quota
```

Edit */etc/fstab* to look like this (I added *,usrquota,grpquota* to partition */de* your device name might be */dev/hda2* or similar*)*):

```
/dev/sda2           /                   reiserfs   acl,user_xattr,usrquota,grpquota
/dev/sda1           swap                swap       pri=42                0 0
devpts              /dev/pts            devpts     mode=0620,gid=5       0 0
proc                /proc               proc       defaults              0 0
usbfs               /proc/bus/usb       usbfs      noauto                0 0
sysfs               /sys                sysfs      noauto                0 0
/dev/cdrecorder     /media/cdrecorder   subfs      noauto,fs=cdfss,ro,procuid,nosuid,nodev
/dev/fd0            /media/floppy       subfs      noauto,fs=floppyfss,procuid,nodev,nosui
```

Then run:

```
touch /aquota.user /aquota.group
chmod 600 /aquota.*
mount -o remount /
quotacheck -avugm
quotaon -avug
```

DNS-Server

```
apt-get install bind bind-chrootenv bind-devel bind-utils
```

```
chkconfig --add named
/etc/init.d/named start
```

Bind will run in a chroot jail under */var/lib/named*.

MySQL

```
apt-get install mysql mysql-client mysql-shared mysql-devel perl-DB
perl-Data-ShowTable
```

```
chkconfig --add mysql
/etc/init.d/mysql start
```

Now check that networking is enabled. Run

```
netstat -tap
```

It should show a line like this:

```
tcp        0      0 *:mysql                 *:*                         LIS
```

If it does not, edit */etc/my.cnf*, comment out the option *skip-networking*:

```
# Don't listen on a TCP/IP port at all. This can be a security enhar
# if all processes that need to connect to mysqld run on the same hc
# All interaction with mysqld must be made via Unix sockets or named
# Note that using this option without enabling named pipes on Windov
# (via the "enable-named-pipe" option) will render mysqld useless!
#
#skip-networking
```

and restart your MySQL server:

```
/etc/init.d/mysql restart
```

Run

```
mysqladmin -u root password yourrootsqlpassword
```

to set a password for the user `root` (otherwise anybody can access your MySQL

Postfix With SMTP-AUTH And TLS

```
apt-get install cyrus-sasl cyrus-sasl-crammd5 cyrus-sasl-devel cyru
cyrus-sasl-gssapi cyrus-sasl-otp cyrus-sasl-plain cyrus-sasl-saslau
```

```
chkconfig --add saslauthd
/etc/init.d/saslauthd start
```

```
mkdir /etc/postfix/ssl
cd /etc/postfix/ssl/
openssl genrsa -des3 -rand /etc/hosts -out smtpd.key 1024
chmod 600 smtpd.key
openssl req -new -key smtpd.key -out smtpd.csr
openssl x509 -req -days 3650 -in smtpd.csr -signkey smtpd.key -out
openssl rsa -in smtpd.key -out smtpd.key.unencrypted
mv -f smtpd.key.unencrypted smtpd.key
openssl req -new -x509 -extensions v3_ca -keyout cakey.pem -out cac
```

```
postconf -e 'mydomain = example.com'
postconf -e 'myhostname = server1.$mydomain'
postconf -e 'smtpd_sasl_local_domain ='
postconf -e 'smtpd_sasl_auth_enable = yes'
postconf -e 'smtpd_sasl_security_options = noanonymous'
postconf -e 'broken_sasl_auth_clients = yes'
postconf -e 'smtpd_recipient_restrictions =
permit_sasl_authenticated,permit_mynetworks,check_relay_domains'
postconf -e 'inet_interfaces = all'
postconf -e 'alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases'
postconf -e 'smtpd_tls_auth_only = no'
postconf -e 'smtp_use_tls = yes'
postconf -e 'smtpd_use_tls = yes'
postconf -e 'smtp_tls_note_starttls_offer = yes'
postconf -e 'smtpd_tls_key_file = /etc/postfix/ssl/smtpd.key'
postconf -e 'smtpd_tls_cert_file = /etc/postfix/ssl/smtpd.crt'
postconf -e 'smtpd_tls_CAfile = /etc/postfix/ssl/cacert.pem'
postconf -e 'smtpd_tls_loglevel = 1'
postconf -e 'smtpd_tls_received_header = yes'
postconf -e 'smtpd_tls_session_cache_timeout = 3600s'
postconf -e 'tls_random_source = dev:/dev/urandom'
```

Now restart Postfix:

```
/etc/init.d/postfix restart
```

To see if SMTP-AUTH and TLS work properly now run the following command:

```
telnet localhost 25
```

After you have established the connection to your postfix mail server type

```
ehlo localhost
```

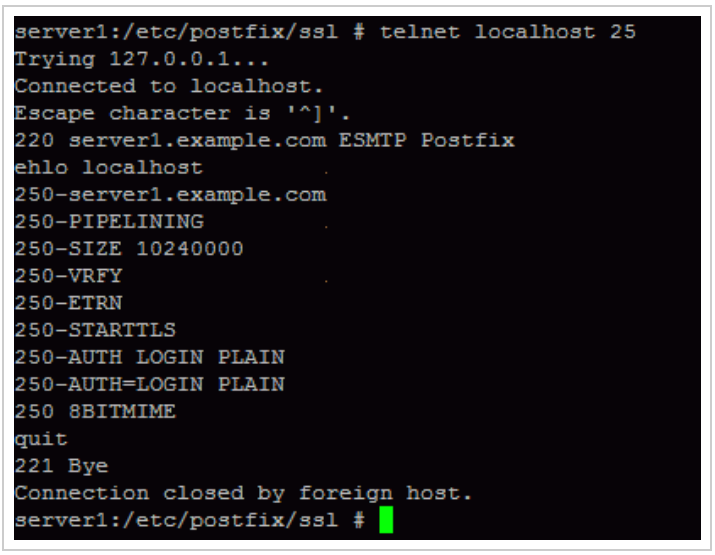
If you see the lines

```
250-STARTTLS
```

and

```
250-AUTH
```

everything is fine.



Type

```
quit
```

to return to the system's shell.

Courier-IMAP/Courier-POP3

I want to use a POP3/IMAP daemon that has Maildir support. That's why I use C Courier-POP3.

```
apt-get install courier-imap fam-server
```

```
/etc/init.d/courier-authdaemon start
/etc/init.d/courier-imap start
/etc/init.d/courier-imap-ssl start
/etc/init.d/courier-pop3 start
/etc/init.d/courier-pop3-ssl start
chkconfig --add courier-authdaemon
chkconfig --add courier-imap
chkconfig --add courier-imap-ssl
chkconfig --add courier-pop3
chkconfig --add courier-pop3-ssl
```

Then configure Postfix to deliver emails to a user's Maildir*:

```
postconf -e 'home_mailbox = Maildir/'
postconf -e 'mailbox_command ='
/etc/init.d/postfix restart
```

*Please note: You do not have to do this if you intend to use ISPConfig on your
does the necessary configuration using procmail recipes. But please go sure to e
Management -> Settings -> EMail in the ISPConfig web interface.

Apache/PHP5

*apt-get install apache2 apache2-devel apache2-mod_perl apache2-mod_
libapr0 perl-HTML-Parser perl-HTML-Tagset perl-Tie-IxHash perl-URI
php5-devel*

*apt-get install php5-bcmath php5-bz2 php5-calendar php5-ctype php5-
php5-dbase php5-dbx php5-debuginfo php5-dio php5-dom php5-fam php5-
php5-gd php5-gettext php5-gmp php5-iconv php5-imap php5-ldap php5-m
php5-mhash php5-mysql php5-mysqli php5-ncurses php5-odbc php5-opens
php5-pgsql php5-posix php5-readline php5-shmop php5-snmp php5-soap
php5-sqlite php5-sysvsem php5-tokenizer php5-wddx php5-xmlrpc php5-
php5-exif php5-fastcgi php5-pear php5-sysvmsg php5-sysvshm ImageMag*

chkconfig --add apache2

Edit */etc/mime.types*. Comment out the following 2 lines:

```
# application/x-httpd-php                phtml pht php
# application/x-perl             pl pm
```

Edit */etc/apache2/httpd.conf* and change

DirectoryIndex index.html index.html.var

to

*DirectoryIndex index.html index.htm index.shtml index.cgi index.php
index.php4 index.php3 index.pl index.html.var*

Edit */etc/sysconfig/apache2* and add *rewrite* to the *APACHE_MODULES* line:

```
APACHE_MODULES="access actions alias auth [...] setenvif ssl suexec userd
```

Also add *SSL* to the *APACHE_SERVER_FLAGS* line:

```
APACHE_SERVER_FLAGS="SSL"
```

Then run

SuSEconfig
/etc/init.d/apache2 start

Proftpd

I want to use *Proftpd* instead of *vsftpd* which is SUSE's default FTP server bec
software I am going to install on this server (ISPConfig) requires *Proftpd* on SU
distributions this is different). Since there are no SUSE packages for *Proftpd* I l
manually:

cd /tmp/
wget --passive-ftp ftp://ftp.proftpd.org/distrib/source/proftpd-1.2

tar xvfz proftpd-1.2.10.tar.gz

```
cd proftpd-1.2.10/
./configure --sysconfdir=/etc
make
make install

cd ../
rm -fr proftpd-1.2.10*
```

Now create the file */etc/init.d/proftpd*:

```
#! /bin/sh
# Copyright (c) 2000-2001 SuSE GmbH Nuernberg, Germany.
# All rights reserved.
#
# Original author: Marius Tomaschewski <mt@suse.de>
#
# Slightly modified in 2003 for use with SuSE Linux 8.1,
# by http://www.learnlinux.co.uk/
#
# Slightly modified in 2005 for use with SuSE Linux 9.2,
# by Falko Timme
#
# /etc/init.d/proftpd
#
### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:                proftpd
# Required-Start:        $network $remote_fs $syslog $named
# Required-Stop:
# Default-Start:        3 5
# Default-Stop:        0 1 2 6
# Description:                Starts ProFTPD server
### END INIT INFO

# Determine the base and follow a runlevel link name.
base=${0##*/}
link=${base#*[SK][0-9][0-9]}

# Force execution if not called by a runlevel directory.
test $link = $base && START_PROFTPD=yes  # Modified by learnlinux.cc
test "$START_PROFTPD" = yes || exit 0    # Modified by learnlinux.cc

# Return values acc. to LSB for all commands but
# status (see below):
#
# 0 - success
# 1 - generic or unspecified error
# 2 - invalid or excess argument(s)
# 3 - unimplemented feature (e.g. "reload")
# 4 - insufficient privilege
# 5 - program is not installed
# 6 - program is not configured
# 7 - program is not running

proftpd_cfg="/etc/proftpd.conf"
proftpd_bin="/usr/local/sbin/proftpd"
proftpd_pid="/usr/local/var/proftpd.pid"

[ -r $proftpd_cfg ] || exit 6
[ -x $proftpd_bin ] || exit 5

# Source status functions
```

```
. /etc/rc.status

# First reset status of this service
rc_reset

case "$1" in
    start)
  echo -n "Starting ProFTPD Server: "
  test -f /etc/shutmsg && rm -f /etc/shutmsg
  /sbin/startproc $proftpd_bin
  rc_status -v
  ;;

    stop)
  echo -n "Shutting down ProFTPD Server: "
  test -x /usr/local/sbin/ftpshut && /usr/local/sbin/ftpshut now &&
  /sbin/killproc -TERM $proftpd_bin
  test -f /etc/shutmsg && rm -f /etc/shutmsg
  rc_status -v
  ;;

    restart)
  ## If first returns OK call the second, if first or
  ## second command fails, set echo return value.
  $0 stop
  $0 start
  rc_status
  ;;

    try-restart)
  ## Stop the service and if this succeeds (i.e. the
  ## service was running before), start it again.
  ## Note: not (yet) part of LSB (as of 0.7.5)
  $0 status >/dev/null &&  $0 restart
  rc_status
  ;;

    reload|force-reload)
  ## Exclusive possibility: Some services must be stopped
  ## and started to force a new load of the configuration.
  echo -n "Reload ProFTPD Server: "
  /sbin/killproc -HUP $proftpd_bin
  rc_status -v
  ;;

    status)
  # Status has a slightly different for the status command:
  # 0 - service running
  # 1 - service dead, but /var/run/  pid  file exists
  # 2 - service dead, but /var/lock/ lock file exists
  # 3 - service not running
  echo -n "Checking for ProFTPD Server: "
  checkproc $proftpd_bin
  rc_status -v
  ;;

    probe)
  ## Optional: Probe for the necessity of a reload,
  ## give out the argument which is required for a reload.
  [ $proftpd_cfg -nt $proftpd_pid ] && echo reload
  ;;
```

```
    *)
  echo "Usage: $0 {start|stop|status|restart|reload|try-restart|prob
  exit 1
  ;;
esac

# Set an exit status.
rc_exit
```

chmod 755 /etc/init.d/proftpd
chkconfig --add proftpd

/etc/init.d/proftpd start

For security reasons you can add the following lines to */etc/proftpd.conf*:

```
DefaultRoot ~
IdentLookups off
ServerIdent on "FTP Server ready."
```

Be sure to comment out the following lines in order to allow ftp users to CHMOD

```
# Bar use of SITE CHMOD by default
# <Limit SITE_CHMOD>
#  DenyAll
# </Limit>
```

and restart Proftpd:

/etc/init.d/proftpd restart

Webalizer

To install webalizer, just run

apt-get install webalizer

Synchronize the System Clock

If you want to have the system clock synchronized with an NTP server do the fo

apt-get install netdate

netdate tcp 128.2.136.71

Create */var/spool/cron/tabs/root*:

```
# update time with ntp server
0 3,9,15,21 * * * /usr/sbin/netdate 128.2.136.71
```

Then run

chmod 600 /var/spool/cron/tabs/root
/etc/init.d/cron restart

Install some Perl Modules needed by SpamAssassin (comes with ISPConfi

Installation using the Perl Shell

Login to your command line as root and run the following command to start the

```
perl -MCPAN -e shell
```

If you run the Perl shell for the first time you will be asked some questions. In r answers are ok.

Please note: If you run a firewall on your system you might have to turn it off w shell in order for the Perl shell to be able to fetch the needed modules without a switch it on afterwards.

The big advantage of the Perl shell compared to the two other methods describe about dependencies when installing new modules. I.e., if it turns out that a prer missing when you install another module the Perl shell asks you if it should inst module for you. You should answer that question with "Yes".

Run the following commands to install the modules needed by SpamAssassin:

`install HTML::Parser`
`install Net::DNS` (when prompted to enable tests, choose no)
`install Digest::SHA1`
`install DB_File`
`q` (to leave the Perl shell)

If a module is already installed on your system you will get a message similar to

```
HTML::Parser is up to date.
```

Successful installation of a module looks like this:

```
/usr/bin/make install -- OK
```

The End

The configuration of the server is now finished, and if you wish you can now ins

A Note On SuExec

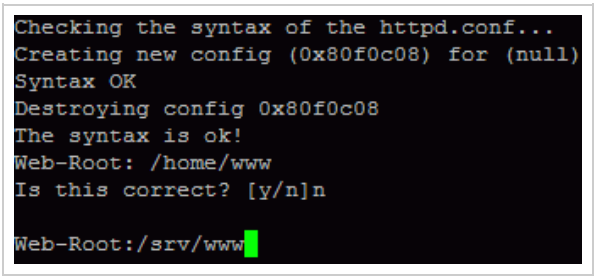
If you want to run CGI scripts under suExec, you should specify `/srv/www` as th websites created by ISPConfig as SUSE 9.3's suExec is compiled with `/srv/www` `/usr/sbin/suexec2 -V`, and the output should look like this:

```
server1:~ # /usr/sbin/suexec2 -V
 -D AP_DOC_ROOT="/srv/www"
 -D AP_GID_MIN=96
 -D AP_HTTPD_USER="wwwrun"
 -D AP_LOG_EXEC="/var/log/apache2/suexec.log"
 -D AP_SAFE_PATH="/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin"
 -D AP_UID_MIN=96
 -D AP_USERDIR_SUFFIX="public_html"
server1:~ #
```

To select `/srv/www` as the home directory for websites during the installation of following: When you are asked for the installation mode, select the `expert mod`

```
Please select the installation mode. In expert mode
ions.
1) standard
2) expert
Your Choice: 2
```

Later during the installation you are asked if the default directory `/home/www` sh
where ISPConfig will create websites in. Answer `n` and enter `/srv/www` as the hc
websites.



Links

- http://www.suse.com
- http://www.ispconfig.org

Original location of this document: http://www.falkotimme.com/howtos/perfect_setup_s

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proftpd
Submitted by Anonymous on Tue, 2005-08-02 15:58.

proftpd is insecure, and ispconfig does indeed work with vsftpd, and it even supports more configu
author should check the ispconfig website. Otherwise a good article
reply | email this page

Re: proftpd
Submitted by Anonymous on Tue, 2005-08-02 19:07.

As far as I can tell, the author is one of the main developers of ISPConfig. I think he knows v
about... ;-)
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Any instruction for FreeBSD?
Submitted by Anonymous on Tue, 2005-08-02 02:34.

Hi! This seems a very good guide. But can anyone tell me if there is a similar guide for FreeBSD?
want to setup something like the above project but using freebsd
reply | email this page

unactive the firewall in any case is *not* good idea
Submitted by Anonymous on Sun, 2005-07-31 23:45.

unactive the firewall in any case is good idea is really really bad idea, must config the service and
accept connection only port services 25 smtp, 110 pop3.

install the XWindow in production service is more problems for security audit in the file system, m
xwindows and desktop software such kde o gnome, in addition the open ports for xwindows in the

security of system.

i recommned *not* install the Xwindow and any graphics tools or desktops eviroments in the serv never unactive the firewall totally, the installation must very small the minimal necesary to run th need to distinct services no more no less.
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Typically a GUI is not inst
Submitted by Anonymous on Mon, 2005-08-01 19:48.

Typically a GUI is not installed on a server because it's resource intensive not because it's da considered firewall. SuSEfirewall blocks EVERY port not just ports up to 1024 like most firewa more dangerous with the default SuSEFirewall config as anything else. There are always exce care about repeating the "generic, general accepted norm" if you don't know first hand its val
reply | email this page

unactive the firewall in any case is good idea
Submitted by Anonymous on Sun, 2005-07-31 23:40.

unactive the firewall in any case is good idea is really really bad idea, must config the service and accept connection only port services 25 smtp, 110 pop3.

install the XWindow in production service is more problems for security audit in the file system, m xwindows and desktop software such kde o gnome, in addition the open ports for xwindows in the security of system.

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Why apt
Submitted by Anonymous on Tue, 2005-08-02 13:55.

Even though apt is a very good update manager, I really don't see why you should install it o thing with a nice GUI if you like.

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Firewall
Submitted by Anonymous on Sun, 2005-07-31 23:52.

As far as i know ISPConfig has its own firewall, so you
have to uninstall the SuSe Firewall to use the ISPConfig firewall.

I agree that installing the Xwindow system is not a good idea
for servers.

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Re: Firewall
Submitted by Anonymous on Mon, 2005-08-01 00:15.

Problem is YaST doesn't give you many choices about what to install. I think that's why k otherwise the howto would have become too complicated for newbies. Anyway, I'd recon
reply | email this page

Yast install options
Submitted by Anonymous on Mon, 2005-08-01 12:35.

You can get YAST to install whatever you like. It's just that the absolute default does and applications. 9.3 is a desktop distro first, not a server distro, so it makes sense things. You can alter them and turn them off by just clicking the Software Packages and then clicking the button to customise the install. It's not tricky in any way...

KDE is installed by default because a DE was needed, and people like to use it.

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RE: APT Vs YAST
Submitted by Anonymous on Tue, 2005-08-02 18:53.

Althogh,

If you try to install something with dependancies YAST will just yell at you. APT of dependancies and update them if you like.

Alric

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