

Chapter 1 : Chapter Code Formatting

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Users getting conflicting messages Note – Although many of the suggestions in this chapter are relevant to parallel printers, they are geared toward the more common serial printers. Troubleshooting No Output Nothing Prints When nothing prints, there are three general areas to check: The printer hardware The network The LP print service If you get a banner page, but nothing else, this is a special case of incorrect output. See Troubleshooting Incorrect Output. Check the Hardware The hardware is the first area to check. As obvious as it sounds, you should make sure that the printer is plugged in and turned on. Some computers use hardware switches that change the characteristics of a printer port. The printer hardware includes the printer, the cable that connects it to the computer, and the ports into which the cable plugs at each end. As a general approach, you should work your way from the printer to the computer. Check where the cable connects to the printer. Check where the cable connects to the computer. Check the Network Problems are more common with remote print requests that are going from a print client to a print server. You should make sure that network access between the print server and print clients is enabled. If it is not running, you need to start it using the following command: If the LP print service is not accepting requests for a printer, the submitted print requests are rejected. Usually, in that instance, the user receives a warning message after submitting a print request. If the LP print service is not enabled for a printer, print requests remain queued on the system until the printer is enabled. In general, you should analyze a printing problem as follows: Follow the path of the print request step-by-step. Examine the status of the LP print service at each step. Is the configuration correct? Is the printer accepting requests? Is the printer enabled to process requests? If the request is hanging on transmission, set up lpr. See Troubleshooting Printing Problems. If the request is hanging locally, have notification of the printer device errors faults mailed to you, and re-enable the printer. The procedures found in Troubleshooting Printing Problems use this strategy to help you troubleshoot various problems with the LP print service.

Chapter 2 : QBASIC Chapter 12 - Output Formatting, Part 3

Chapter Printing; The format of this file is very simple: each line contains the name of a host which is permitted to print on the local system.

Additionally, it explains how to use the Printer tool to configure printers. Samba Samba is an open source implementation of the server message block SMB protocol. Installing the samba package In order to use Samba, first ensure the samba package is installed on your system by running, as root: Introduction to Samba Fedora includes Samba version 4. Samba Features Samba is a powerful and versatile server application. What Samba can do: Samba Daemons and Related Services The following is a brief introduction to the individual Samba daemons and services. Samba Daemons Samba is comprised of three daemons `smbd`, `nmbd`, and `winbindd`. Three services `smb`, `nmb`, and `winbind` control how the daemons are started, stopped, and other service-related features. These services act as different init scripts. Each daemon is listed in detail below, as well as which specific service has control over it. In addition, it is responsible for user authentication, resource locking, and data sharing through the SMB protocol. The `smbd` daemon is controlled by the `smb` service. It also participates in the browsing protocols that make up the Windows Network Neighborhood view. The `nmbd` daemon is controlled by the `nmb` service. Though bundled with the Samba distribution, the `winbind` service is controlled separately from the `smb` service. The `winbindd` daemon is controlled by the `winbind` service and does not require the `smb` service to be started in order to operate. Because `winbind` is a client-side service used to connect to Windows NT-based servers, further discussion of `winbind` is beyond the scope of this chapter. Browsing a network in Nautilus An icon appears for each available SMB workgroup or domain on the network. Each machine within the workgroup is represented by its own icon. Double-click on an icon to view the Samba shares on the machine. If a username and password combination is required, you are prompted for them. Alternately, you can also specify the Samba server and sharename in the Location: Command Line To query the network for Samba servers, use the `findsmb` command. To connect to a Samba share from a shell prompt, type the following command: Enter the correct password or press Enter if no password is required for the user. If you see the `smb:` Once you are logged in, type `help` for a list of commands. If you want to browse the contents of your home directory, replace `sharename` with your username. If the `-U` switch is not used, the username of the current user is passed to the Samba server. To exit `smbclient`, type `exit` at the `smb:` Mounting the Share Sometimes it is useful to mount a Samba share to a directory so that the files in the directory can be treated as if they are part of the local file system. To mount a Samba share to a directory, create a directory to mount it to if it does not already exist, and execute the following command as root: Installing `cifs-utils` package The `mount`. In order to use `mount`. Note that the `cifs-utils` package also contains the `cifs`. For more information on `cifs`. For more information about mounting a samba share, see `man mount`. Support for plain text password authentication can be enabled using the following command as root: This operation can expose passwords by removing password encryption. It also shares all printers configured for the system as Samba shared printers. You can attach a printer to the system and print to it from the Windows machines on your network. Graphical Configuration To configure Samba using a graphical interface, use one of the available Samba graphical user interfaces. A list of available GUIs can be found at <http://> If you change this configuration file, the changes do not take effect until you restart the Samba daemon with the following command, as root: Encrypted Passwords Encrypted passwords are enabled by default because it is more secure to use them. To create a user with an encrypted password, use the command `smbpasswd -a username`. Starting and Stopping Samba To start a Samba server, type the following command in a shell prompt, as root: Also, it is recommended to run `winbind` before `smbd`. To stop the server, type the following command in a shell prompt, as root: This is the most reliable way to make configuration changes take effect after editing the configuration file for Samba. Note that the `restart` option starts the daemon even if it was not running originally. To restart the server, type the following command in a shell prompt, as root: This option is useful for scripts, because it does not start the daemon if it is not running. Issuing a manual restart or reload is just as effective. To conditionally restart the server, type the following command, as root:

To ensure that the Samba server configuration file is reloaded without restarting the service, type the following command, as root: `sudo systemctl reload smb`. To configure Samba to start at boot time, type the following at a shell prompt as root: `sudo systemctl enable smb`. Samba Server Types and the smb.conf file. Although the default smb.conf file describes the different ways a Samba server can be configured, a stand-alone server can be a workgroup server or a member of a workgroup environment. A stand-alone server is not a domain controller and does not participate in a domain in any way. The following examples include several anonymous share-level security configurations and one user-level security configuration. Note, security levels for a single Samba server cannot be mixed. The `force user` and `force group` directives are also added to enforce the ownership of any newly placed files specified in the share. Setting `browseable = no` as shown does not list the printer in Windows Network Neighborhood. Although hidden from browsing, configuring the printer explicitly is possible. It is also assumed that the client has the correct local printer driver installed, as the `use client driver` directive is set to `Yes`. In this case, the Samba server has no responsibility for sharing printer drivers to the client. Setting the security directive to `user` forces Samba to authenticate client connections. Notice the `[homes]` share does not have a `force user` or `force group` directive as the `[public]` share does. The `[homes]` share uses the authenticated user details for any files created as opposed to the `force user` and `force group` in `[public]`. An example of a domain member server would be a departmental server running Samba that has a machine account on the Primary Domain Controller (PDC). The difference is that the departmental server has the ability to control printer and network shares. In this example, Samba authenticates users for services being run locally but is also a client of the Active Directory. If Active Directory and Kerberos are running on different servers, the `password server` directive may be required to help the distinction. Use only if Samba cannot determine the Kerberos server automatically. To create an administrative Kerberos ticket, type the following command as root on the member server: `sudo kinit Administrator`. The `kinit` command is a Kerberos initialization script that references the Active Directory administrator account and Kerberos realm. To join an Active Directory server `server1`. This creates the appropriate machine account on the Active Directory and grants permissions to the Samba domain member server to join the domain. This change does not affect functionality and allows local users not previously in the domain. Becoming a member server of an NT4-based domain is similar to connecting to an Active Directory. In this instance, the Samba member server functions as a pass through to the NT4-based domain server. There are times where the Samba server can have other uses besides file and printer sharing. It may be beneficial to make Samba a domain member server in instances where Linux-only applications are required for use in the domain environment. Administrators appreciate keeping track of all machines in the domain, even if not Windows-based. Domain controllers are mainly used for security, including the authentication of users accessing domain resources. The `passwd` backend directive controls which back end is to be used for the PDC. To provide a functional PDC system which uses the `tdbsam` follow these steps: Use a configuration of the `smb.conf`. Add the root user to the Samba password database: `sudo smbpasswd -a root`. Add groups that users can be members of: For example, to grant the right to add client machines to the domain on a Samba domain controller, to the members to the Domain Admins group, execute the following command: `sudo smbpasswd -a root`. Windows groups and users use the same namespace thus not allowing the existence of a group and a user with the same name like in UNIX. Limitations of the `tdbsam` authentication back end If you need more than one domain controller or have more than users, do not use a `tdbsam` authentication back end. LDAP is recommended in these cases. Samba Security Modes There are only two types of security modes for Samba, share-level and user-level, which are collectively known as security levels.

Chapter 3 : Chapter C Common Runtime Library

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Output Formatting, Part Three Keyword: It was quite a difficult program to write. Here is the basic essentials of the cash register program. It totals up the purchases, adds the tax, and then prints out the total. Keep that formula handy. It is a universal formula for rounding. It basically goes like so: Multiply your number by a desired amount so as to move the decimal point after the digit to be rounded. Next, divide by the same amount that you multiplied by earlier. However, we went on with the program, and with the computer doing all of that addition and subtraction, some inaccuracies will creep in. If you have forgotten why we need to do this, go back and re-read chapter six. Anyway, here is the second part of the program. Adding this segment asks the cashier to enter the amount of cash used to pay, and then displays the change due: Next is the killer. Again, notice that we rounded to the nearest penny. That is because this next section has a separate program loop for each denomination of bill or coin to be returned. We have tested the program, and it worked well for us. However, with very large amounts of change due, there may be a sufficient number of "trips" through the loops to accumulate an error of greater than one cent. The advanced series will introduce a way to declare all of our variables as integers, and bypass that problem. It does create another problem, however. As integers, we would have to represent everything in pennies, and not dollars. Also, the computer stores integer numbers in a much more compact way than "regular" numbers, and as such, can only go to about 32, The way around that is to use a different type of integer. Anyway, here is our "How to hand out the change" segment: Can you see why it took us a while? If you want, you can download the cash register program. This does not actually solve the equation, it merely displays it accurately. Right off the bat, we have a small problem. The computer does not allow us to show the exponent 2 for the first element easily - it can be done. The program will operate as such: The variables a, b, and c shall be input from the user, one at a time. The user shall input 0 for all three values to indicate that the program should terminate. If a value of 1 is entered, only the x component should be displayed. If a value of 0 is entered, the particular term must not be displayed at all. So that the user has some idea as to what is going on, we will print the equation in the generic form at the top of the screen, and then ask for the values. How can we check a, b, and c all at the same time? Boolean functions are used in a very specialized form of mathematics, particularly in binary math. Since a computer is a very fast binary device, Boolean functions are very common. Instead of trying to explain it, we will show you our line that does it. Go ahead and type this in: Simply stated, in an AND situation, all of the comparisons have to be true for the entire thing to be true. In an OR situation, at least one must be true but more than one can be true for the statement to be true. We will discuss these and other Boolean operators in a future chapter. Yes, there are a couple more. By the way, see how we can end the program in an IF For this, we need to take care of, and eliminate the special cases first. It will be quite similar to the "a" part, but with a few exceptions. In the first term, we did not need to print a plus sign. For this term, we do. If you wanted to get really tricky, you could write the program to print the plus sign only if the "a" coefficient were non-zero. Try to figure it out for yourself. Here is our last lines for the "b" term: Meanwhile, see if you can figure out the rest of the program for yourself. If not, the next chapter will continue the program development. If so, see how closely your program is to ours. Introduced in This Chapter:

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Remote printing This chapter describes a simple configuration for printing, using an HP Deskjet C printer connected to the first parallel port and the lpd printing system that comes with NetBSD. Enabling the printer daemon After installation it is not yet possible to print, because the lpd printer spooler daemon is not enabled. The test sends out some data directly to the printer device. Please check the manpages of these devices lpt 4 , ulpt 4 for more information! In our example we have a printer attached to the parallel port, so we run this: You can fix this problem in two ways: The lp id is the default used by many programs. Here is an example entry: The file format and options are described in detail in the printcap 5 manpage. Please note that an input filter has been specified with the if option which will take care of eliminating the staircase problem: Using interrupts there is a communication problem with some printers, and the HP Deskjet C is one of them: The problem is solved using the lpa driver. It is also possible to compile a custom kernel where lpt is polled. The printcap entry for the printer also specifies a spool directory, which must be created; this directory will be used by the lpd daemon to accumulate the data to be printed: The only task performed by this filter is to configure the printer for the elimination of the staircase problem before sending the text to be printed. The printer used in this example requires the following initialization string: This filter is much more complex than the one presented before. After everything is in place now, the lptest command can be run again now, this time using the lpr command, which will first send the data to the lpd spooler, then runs the filter and sends the data off to the printer: Users more familiar with the System V printing system can also use the lp 1 command that comes as an alternative to lpr 1. Configuring Ghostscript Now that basic printing works, the functionality for printing PostScript files can be added. The simple printer used in this example does not support native printing of PostScript files; a program must be used which is capable of converting a PostScript document in a sequence of commands that the printer understands. The Ghostscript program, which can be found in packages collection, can be used to this purpose. Therefore, text documents will be printed on the lp printer and PostScript documents on the ps printer: The same result can be achieved using different configurations. For example, a single entry with only one filter could be used. For this, the filter should be able to automatically determine the format of the document being printed, and use the appropriate printing program. This approach is simpler but leads to a more complex filter; if you like it you should consider installing the magicfilter program from the packages collection: Option mx 0 is very important for printing PostScript files because it eliminates size restrictions on the input file; PostScript documents tend to be very big. The if option points to the new filter. There is also a new spool directory. The next steps are the creation of the new spool directory and of the filter program. The procedure for the spool directory is the same as above: We have achieved to transform a cheap color printer in a device suitable for PostScript output, by virtue of the NetBSD operating system and some powerful freeware packages. The options used to configure Ghostscript are described in the Ghostscript documentation: Text files and PostScript files can be printed. To print PostScript files the Ghostscript package must be installed on the system. Printer management commands This section lists some useful BSD commands for printer and print jobs administration. Besides the already mentioned lpr and lpd commands, we have: Remote printing It is possible to configure the printing system in order to print on a printer connected to a remote host. From wotan it will be possible to print Postscript files using Ghostscript on loge. The first step is to accept the print jobs submitted from the wotan host to the loge host. It is not necessary to specify input filters because the definitions on the loge host will be used. The spool directories must still be created locally on wotan:

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Chapter 6 : Chapter File and Print Servers

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Chapter 7 : Chapter Printing

In order to format a selected region of code or an entire file, use the Format Source action. Press Ctrl+Shift+F or use editor's right click menu Source > Format Source. All code formatting preferences are available at menu Window > Preferences > DVT > e Language > Editor > Formatting.

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Figure Print Dialog (blog.quintoapp.com example) Print Organizer Print Organizer is a new utility in V8i that is used for creating, managing, and.

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The C common run-time library contains common functions used by the XML C low-level encode/ decode functions. These functions could be common to other applications as well.