
Subject: idl_lmgrd and Suse linux 9.1

Posted by [Rick Towler](#) on Thu, 19 Aug 2004 19:38:42 GMT

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It's upgrade time around here and that means the resident sysadmin has a headache. It never goes as smooth as you would like...

We abandoned our windows/slowlaris combo and have switch to Suse linux 9.1 on x86. One of the services the old combo provided was serving IDL licenses with lmgrd and out of the box, lmgrd doesn't run on Suse 9.1. Here are a few tips to get it working (IDL version 6.0, web download tar ball).

The first hurdle was installing *only* idl_lmgrd. Last time I checked the only way to officially install the license manager was to install IDL. Since the machine in question has no user shell accounts that seemed rather wasteful. Luckily this turned out to be pretty easy.

First off, don't read the instructions, you'll ruin the fun. Untar the IDL 6.0 package someplace convenient. The new directory, idl_6.0 in this case, is laid out just like a normal \$IDL_DIR.

Create directories where you wish to install the license server. In order to keep it simple I chose the default IDL install dir /usr/local/rsi. If you wish to put it someplace else you'll need to modify the scripts (probably just sys5_idl_lmgrd?) but you're on your own if you go that route.

```
# mkdir /usr/local/rsi /usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0 /usr/local/rsi/license \  
/usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin /usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin/bin.linux.x86
```

Now return to where you untarred the IDL package and make your way to the bin directory. Copy idl_lmgrd, the lm* files and sys5_idl_lmgrd to your install bin directory:

```
# cp idl_lmgrd lm* sys5_idl_lmgrd /usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin
```

Now cd to the bin.linux.x86 directory of your untarred IDL package and copy the binary idl_lmgrd:

```
# cd bin.linux.x86  
# cp idl_lmgrd /usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin/bin.linux.x86
```

Point your web browser at:

<http://www.macrovision.com/services/support/flexlm/lmgrd.sht> ml#unixdownload
(or <http://tinyurl.com/534sg>)

and download the latest Imgrd and Imutil binaries. For Suse 9.1 I chose the Suse 8 enterprise binaries. Uncompress and save these to /usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin/bin.linux.x86

cd to your the bin.linux.x86 install directory and either link or copy Imutil to the other Im* files (*Except for Imgrd*, the other files, Imdiag, Imhostid, etc are all the same Imutil binary. They are just called by the Im* scripts with different switches)

```
# cp Imutil Imcksum
# cp Imutil Imdiag
# cp Imutil Imdown
# cp Imutil Imhostid
# cp Imutil Imremove
# cp Imutil Imstat
```

Now would be a good time to copy your license file to /usr/local/rsi/license.

And you can delete the idl tar ball and the untarred idl package. there is nothing else you will need from it.

Now cd to /usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin and bring up sys5_idl_Imgrd in your favorite editor. Edit the script definitions to suit your install. If you followed the default IDL layout these should be o.k. except you may want to send the logging to a file.

At this point if you were to save the script and try to start the license manager you would get this error:

```
/usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin/bin.linux.x86/idl_Imgrd: relocation error:
/usr/local/rsi/idl_6.0/bin/bin.linux.x86/idl_Imgrd: symbol errno,
version GLIBC_2.0 not defined in file libc.so.6 with link time reference
```

We have one more edit to make. Add the following two lines to the startup script:

```
LD_ASSUME_KERNEL=2.4.1
export LD_ASSUME_KERNEL
```

Save your script. Copy it to /etc/init.d/idl_Imgrd and configure your runlevels as you see fit. If you are using the Yast runlevel editor you'll want to source /etc/rc.status up near the top and call rc_status -v in your script after your start and stop the Imgrd daemon. Otherwise the script doesn't return what Yast is expecting on exit and it will hang when you try to start the script (this is just a Yast thing. If you don't use Yast to configure this then don't worry about it).

Lastly, don't forget to configure your firewall. Default Imgrd/idl_Imgrd ports are TCP 1700/1701. These can be changed in the startup script and the license file respectively.

Another tidbit of information: As long as the MAC address doesn't change, you can edit your server name in your license file as needed. This is helpful when for instance your license server is on a network using IP masquerading and its internal IP/name is different from its external IP/name.

HTH,

-Rick
