

Duke Office of Information Technology

SAPgui for Linux installation guidelines

A packaged installation for the Linux SAPgui installation is not provided. Linux has many distributions and configurations, and it is up to the local administrator to use these guidelines to install SAPgui in their environment.

To use SAPgui on Linux, you will need:

- ? Pentium II or AMD K6/2 400Mhz, 128MB RAM
- ? Kerberos client
- ? Java (IBM JRE 1.3.1 or Sun JRE 1.4.1)
- ? SAPgui 6.20r8

Each of these must be installed and configured appropriately. Later versions may be compatible.

Kerberos client

You may install the Kerberos client tools (*kinit*, *kdestroy*, etc.) from a package you have obtained, or compile Kerberos from source. Either way, you will need its shared libraries for SAP operation. If you are compiling from source, you should run *configure* with the *--enable-shared* option.

Source and further documentation on Kerberos itself is available from [MIT](#).

The tested version is *krb5-1.3.2*.

Configuration

Once installed, you will need to place a [krb5.conf](#) configuration file appropriate for the Duke environment in */etc*.

You may want to run *kinit* after installation to see if you can obtain a ticket with your NetID.

Java

The Linux client is written in Java, so you will need a JVM installed. If unavailable in your distribution, you may obtain a packaged version from [Sun](#), in RPM or *.tar.gz* format. J2RE version 1.4.2 was used in our testing.

SAPgui

SAPgui 6.20 is the supported version of the SAP desktop client at Duke.

The SAPgui client for Linux is provided in a Java *.jar* file. You should download it from the [health system's software download site](#), or [click here](#).

The installer requires X. In an X terminal window, type:

```
/usr/java/j2re1.4.2_04/bin/java -jar PlatinGUI-Linux-620r8.jar
```

You should of course use the appropriate path to your java binary.

The installation location defaults to `~/SAPGUI`, but you should be able to install and run it from another location if you prefer.

User environment configuration

You need to configure the user's environment with at least one variable and one file.

First, place [platin.ini](#) in the user's home directory. This contains SAP connection information.

Next, you should set the `SNC_LIB` environment variable to the location of the `libgssapi_krb5.so` library, e.g. in bash

```
export SNC_LIB='/usr/local/lib/libgssapi_krb5.so'
```

To run SAPgui, execute `SAPGUI/6.20rev8/bin/guilogon`. You may wish to alias this or create a desktop icon, depending on your desktop environment.

If `guilogon` cannot find java, it will complain and you will need to set two additional environment variables, `PLATIN_JAVA` and `PLATIN_JAVA_VER`. In bash:

```
export PLATIN_JAVA='/usr/java/j2re1.4.2_04/bin/java'  
export PLATIN_JAVA_VER='1.4.2'
```

Starting SAPgui

Once installed and configured, all a user should need to do to start SAPgui is:

1. Run `kinit` to acquire a kerberos ticket.
2. Run `guilogon` to start the SAPgui client.

Other notes

Kerberos commands

Here are some useful Kerberos commands:

- ? `kinit` – acquire a kerberos ticket
- ? `klist` – display your kerberos tickets
- ? `kdestroy` – delete your kerberos tickets

By default, `kinit` will use the local login name of the user to obtain a kerberos ticket. You may use `kinit NetID` if the local login name and the NetID differ.

Centralization

The following are some hints if you are trying to centralize the installation on a shared computer:

- ? Set the SNC_LIB environment variable (and possibly PLATIN_JAVA and PLATIN_VER) in a file that gets sourced for each user that logs in (e.g. /etc/profile).
- ? You may place the platin.ini configuration in another location, and pass the -i switch to guilogon, e.g.

guilogon -i /path/to/platin.ini

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Duke Office of Information Technology - www.oit.duke.edu - (919) 684-2200 - help@oit.duke.edu