V. Приложения

Содержание:

D. Скрипты загрузки и sysconfig версии-20240825

Скрипты в этом приложении перечислены по каталогу, в котором они обычно находятся. Порядок `/etc/rc.d/init.d`, `/etc/sysconfig`, `/etc/sysconfig/network-devices`, и `/etc/sysconfig/network-devices/services`. В каждом разделе файлы перечислены в порядке их обычного вызова.

D.1. /etc/rc.d/init.d/rc

Скрипт `rc` является первым скриптом, вызываемым init и инициирующим процесс загрузки.

```
#!/bin/bash
########################################################################
# Begin rc
#
# Description : Main Run Level Control Script
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans  - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#             : DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Updates     : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#             : Pierre Labastie - pierre AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
# Notes       : Updates March 24th, 2022: new semantics of S/K files
#               - Instead of testing that S scripts were K scripts in the
#                 previous runlevel, test that they were not S scripts
#               - Instead of testing that K scripts were S scripts in the
#                 previous runlevel, test that they were not K scripts
#               - S scripts in runlevel 0 or 6 are now run with
#                "script start" (was "script stop" previously).
########################################################################

. /lib/lsb/init-functions
```

```
print_error_msg()
{
   log_failure_msg
   # $i is set when called
   MSG="FAILURE:\n\nYou should not be reading this error message.\n\n"
   MSG="${MSG}It means that an unforeseen error took place in\n"
   MSG="${MSG}${i},\n"
   MSG="${MSG}which exited with a return value of ${error_value}.\n"

   MSG="${MSG}If you're able to track this error down to a bug in one of\n"
   MSG="${MSG}the files provided by the ${DISTRO_MINI} book,\n"
   MSG="${MSG}please be so kind to inform us at ${DISTRO_CONTACT}.\n"
   log_failure_msg "${MSG}"

   log_info_msg "Press Enter to continue..."
   wait_for_user
}

check_script_status()
{
   # $i is set when called
   if [ ! -f ${i} ]; then
      log_warning_msg "${i} is not a valid symlink."
      SCRIPT_STAT="1"
   fi

   if [ ! -x ${i} ]; then
      log_warning_msg "${i} is not executable, skipping."
      SCRIPT_STAT="1"
   fi
}

run()
{
   if [ -z $interactive ]; then
      ${1} ${2}
      return $?
   fi

   while true; do
      read -p "Run ${1} ${2} (Yes/no/continue)? " -n 1 runit
      echo

      case ${runit} in
         c | C)
            interactive=""
            ${i} ${2}
            ret=${?}
            break;
            ;;
```

```
         n | N)
            return 0
            ;;

         y | Y)
            ${i} ${2}
            ret=${?}
            break
            ;;
      esac
   done

   return $ret
}

# Read any local settings/overrides
[ -r /etc/sysconfig/rc.site ] && source /etc/sysconfig/rc.site

DISTRO=${DISTRO:-"Linux From Scratch"}
DISTRO_CONTACT=${DISTRO_CONTACT:-"lfs-dev@lists.linuxfromscratch.org
(Registration required)"}
DISTRO_MINI=${DISTRO_MINI:-"LFS"}
IPROMPT=${IPROMPT:-"no"}

# These 3 signals will not cause our script to exit
trap "" INT QUIT TSTP

[ "${1}" != "" ] && runlevel=${1}

if [ "${runlevel}" == "" ]; then
   echo "Usage: ${0} <runlevel>" >&2
   exit 1
fi

previous=${PREVLEVEL}
[ "${previous}" == "" ] && previous=N

if [ ! -d /etc/rc.d/rc${runlevel}.d ]; then
   log_info_msg "/etc/rc.d/rc${runlevel}.d does not exist.\n"
   exit 1
fi

if [ "$runlevel" == "6" -o "$runlevel" == "0" ]; then IPROMPT="no"; fi

# Note: In ${LOGLEVEL:-7}, it is ':' 'dash' '7', not minus 7
if [ "$runlevel" == "S" ]; then
   [ -r /etc/sysconfig/console ] && source /etc/sysconfig/console
   dmesg -n "${LOGLEVEL:-7}"
fi

if [ "${IPROMPT}" == "yes" -a "${runlevel}" == "S" ]; then
```

```
   # The total length of the distro welcome string, without escape codes
   wlen=${wlen:-$(echo "Welcome to ${DISTRO}" | wc -c )}
   welcome_message=${welcome_message:-"Welcome to
${INFO}${DISTRO}${NORMAL}"}

   # The total length of the interactive string, without escape codes
   ilen=${ilen:-$(echo "Press 'I' to enter interactive startup" | wc -c )}
   i_message=${i_message:-"Press '${FAILURE}I${NORMAL}' to enter interactive
startup"}



   # dcol and icol are spaces before the message to center the message
   # on screen. itime is the amount of wait time for the user to press a key
   wcol=$(( ( ${COLUMNS} - ${wlen} ) / 2 ))
   icol=$(( ( ${COLUMNS} - ${ilen} ) / 2 ))
   itime=${itime:-"3"}

   echo -e "\n\n"
   echo -e "\\033[${wcol}G${welcome_message}"
   echo -e "\\033[${icol}G${i_message}${NORMAL}"
   echo ""
   read -t "${itime}" -n 1 interactive 2>&1 > /dev/null
fi

# Make lower case
[ "${interactive}" == "I" ] && interactive="i"
[ "${interactive}" != "i" ] && interactive=""

# Read the state file if it exists from runlevel S
[ -r /run/interactive ] && source /run/interactive

# Stop all services marked as K, except if marked as K in the previous
# runlevel: it is the responsibility of the script to not try to kill
# a non running service
if [ "${previous}" != "N" ]; then
   for i in $(ls -v /etc/rc.d/rc${runlevel}.d/K* 2> /dev/null)
   do
      check_script_status
      if [ "${SCRIPT_STAT}" == "1" ]; then
         SCRIPT_STAT="0"
         continue
      fi

      suffix=${i#/etc/rc.d/rc${runlevel}.d/K[0-9][0-9]}
      [ -e /etc/rc.d/rc${previous}.d/K[0-9][0-9]$suffix ] && continue

      run ${i} stop
      error_value=${?}

      if [ "${error_value}" != "0" ]; then print_error_msg; fi
```

```
   done
fi

if [ "${previous}" == "N" ]; then export IN_BOOT=1; fi

if [ "$runlevel" == "6" -a -n "${FASTBOOT}" ]; then
   touch /fastboot
fi



# Start all services marked as S in this runlevel, except if marked as
# S in the previous runlevel
# it is the responsibility of the script to not try to start an already
running
# service
for i in $( ls -v /etc/rc.d/rc${runlevel}.d/S* 2> /dev/null)
do

   if [ "${previous}" != "N" ]; then
      suffix=${i#/etc/rc.d/rc${runlevel}.d/S[0-9][0-9]}
      [ -e /etc/rc.d/rc${previous}.d/S[0-9][0-9]$suffix ] && continue
   fi

   check_script_status
   if [ "${SCRIPT_STAT}" == "1" ]; then
      SCRIPT_STAT="0"
      continue
   fi

   run ${i} start

   error_value=${?}

   if [ "${error_value}" != "0" ]; then print_error_msg; fi
done

# Store interactive variable on switch from runlevel S and remove if not
if [ "${runlevel}" == "S" -a "${interactive}" == "i" ]; then
    echo "interactive=\"i\"" > /run/interactive
else
    rm -f /run/interactive 2> /dev/null
fi

# Copy the boot log on initial boot only
if [ "${previous}" == "N" -a  "${runlevel}" != "S" ]; then
   cat $BOOTLOG >> /var/log/boot.log

   # Mark the end of boot
   echo "--------" >> /var/log/boot.log

   # Remove the temporary file
```

```
   rm -f $BOOTLOG 2> /dev/null
fi

# End rc
```

D.2. /lib/lsb/init-functions

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
#
# Begin /lib/lsb/init-funtions
#
# Description : Run Level Control Functions
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#             : DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
# Notes       : With code based on Matthias Benkmann's simpleinit-msb
#               http://winterdrache.de/linux/newboot/index.html
#
#               The file should be located in /lib/lsb
#
########################################################################

## Environmental setup
# Setup default values for environment
umask 022
export PATH="/bin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/usr/sbin"

## Set color commands, used via echo
# Please consult `man console_codes for more information
# under the "ECMA-48 Set Graphics Rendition" section
#
# Warning: when switching from a 8bit to a 9bit font,
# the linux console will reinterpret the bold (1;) to
# the top 256 glyphs of the 9bit font.  This does
# not affect framebuffer consoles

NORMAL="\\033[0;39m"         # Standard console grey
SUCCESS="\\033[1;32m"        # Success is green
WARNING="\\033[1;33m"        # Warnings are yellow
FAILURE="\\033[1;31m"        # Failures are red
INFO="\\033[1;36m"           # Information is light cyan
BRACKET="\\033[1;34m"        # Brackets are blue

# Use a colored prefix
```

```
BMPREFIX="      "
SUCCESS_PREFIX="${SUCCESS}  *  ${NORMAL} "
FAILURE_PREFIX="${FAILURE}*****${NORMAL} "
WARNING_PREFIX="${WARNING} *** ${NORMAL} "
SKIP_PREFIX="${INFO}  S   ${NORMAL}"

SUCCESS_SUFFIX="${BRACKET}[${SUCCESS}  OK  ${BRACKET}]${NORMAL}"
FAILURE_SUFFIX="${BRACKET}[${FAILURE} FAIL ${BRACKET}]${NORMAL}"
WARNING_SUFFIX="${BRACKET}[${WARNING} WARN ${BRACKET}]${NORMAL}"
SKIP_SUFFIX="${BRACKET}[${INFO} SKIP ${BRACKET}]${NORMAL}"

BOOTLOG=/run/bootlog
KILLDELAY=3
SCRIPT_STAT="0"

# Set any user specified environment variables e.g. HEADLESS
[ -r /etc/sysconfig/rc.site ]  && . /etc/sysconfig/rc.site

# If HEADLESS is set, use that.
# If file descriptor 1 or 2 (stdout and stderr) is not open or
# does not refer to a terminal, consider the script headless.
[ ! -t 1 -o ! -t 2 ] && HEADLESS=${HEADLESS:-yes}

if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
then
  ## Screen Dimensions
  # Find current screen size
  if [ -z "${COLUMNS}" ]; then
    COLUMNS=$(stty size)
    COLUMNS=${COLUMNS##* }
  fi
else
   COLUMNS=80
fi

# When using remote connections, such as a serial port, stty size returns 0
if [ "${COLUMNS}" = "0" ]; then
   COLUMNS=80
fi

## Measurements for positioning result messages
COL=$((${COLUMNS} - 8))
WCOL=$((${COL} - 2))

## Set Cursor Position Commands, used via echo
SET_COL="\\033[${COL}G"      # at the $COL char
SET_WCOL="\\033[${WCOL}G"    # at the $WCOL char
CURS_UP="\\033[1A\\033[0G"   # Up one line, at the 0'th char
CURS_ZERO="\\033[0G"

###############################################################################
```

```
####
# start_daemon()
#
# Usage: start_daemon [-f] [-n nicelevel] [-p pidfile] pathname [args...]
#
#
#
# Purpose: This runs the specified program as a daemon
#
#
#
# Inputs: -f: (force) run the program even if it is already running.
#
#         -n nicelevel: specify a nice level. See 'man nice(1)'.
#
#         -p pidfile: use the specified file to determine PIDs.
#
#         pathname: the complete path to the specified program
#
#         args: additional arguments passed to the program (pathname)
#
#
#
# Return values (as defined by LSB exit codes):
#
#       0 - program is running or service is OK
#
#       1 - generic or unspecified error
#
#       2 - invalid or excessive argument(s)
#
#       5 - program is not installed
#
##########################################################################
####
start_daemon()
{
    local force=""
    local nice="0"
    local pidfile=""
    local pidlist=""
    local retval=""

    # Process arguments
    while true
    do
        case "${1}" in

            -f)
                force="1"
```

```
                shift 1
                ;;

            -n)
                nice="${2}"
                shift 2
                ;;

            -p)
                pidfile="${2}"
                shift 2
                ;;

            -*)
                return 2
                ;;

            *)
                program="${1}"
                break
                ;;
        esac
    done

    # Check for a valid program
    if [ ! -e "${program}" ]; then return 5; fi

    # Execute
    if [ -z "${force}" ]; then
        if [ -z "${pidfile}" ]; then
            # Determine the pid by discovery
            pidlist=`pidofproc "${1}"`
            retval="${?}"
        else
            # The PID file contains the needed PIDs
            # Note that by LSB requirement, the path must be given to
pidofproc,
            # however, it is not used by the current implementation or
standard.
            pidlist=`pidofproc -p "${pidfile}" "${1}"`
            retval="${?}"
        fi

        # Return a value ONLY
        # It is the init script's (or distribution's functions)
responsibility
        # to log messages!
        case "${retval}" in

            0)
                # Program is already running correctly, this is a
```

```
                # successful start.
                return 0
                ;;

            1)
                # Program is not running, but an invalid pid file exists
                # remove the pid file and continue
                rm -f "${pidfile}"
                ;;

            3)
                # Program is not running and no pidfile exists
                # do nothing here, let start_deamon continue.
                ;;

            *)
                # Others as returned by status values shall not be
interpreted
                # and returned as an unspecified error.
                return 1
                ;;
        esac
    fi

    # Do the start!
    nice -n "${nice}" "${@}"
}

########################################################################
####
# killproc()
#
# Usage: killproc [-p pidfile] pathname [signal]
#
#
#
# Purpose: Send control signals to running processes
#
#
#
# Inputs: -p pidfile, uses the specified pidfile
#
#         pathname, pathname to the specified program
#
#         signal, send this signal to pathname
#
#
#
# Return values (as defined by LSB exit codes):
#
```

```
#       0 - program (pathname) has stopped/is already stopped or a
#
#           running program has been sent specified signal and stopped
#
#           successfully
#
#       1 - generic or unspecified error
#
#       2 - invalid or excessive argument(s)
#
#       5 - program is not installed
#
#       7 - program is not running and a signal was supplied
#
################################################################################
####
killproc()
{
    local pidfile
    local program
    local prefix
    local progname
    local signal="-TERM"
    local fallback="-KILL"
    local nosig
    local pidlist
    local retval
    local pid
    local delay="30"
    local piddead
    local dtime

    # Process arguments
    while true; do
        case "${1}" in
            -p)
               pidfile="${2}"
               shift 2
               ;;

             *)
                program="${1}"
                if [ -n "${2}" ]; then
                    signal="${2}"
                    fallback=""
                else
                    nosig=1
                fi

                # Error on additional arguments
                if [ -n "${3}" ]; then
```

```
                    return 2
                else
                    break
                fi
                ;;
        esac
    done

    # Check for a valid program
    if [ ! -e "${program}" ]; then return 5; fi

    # Check for a valid signal
    check_signal "${signal}"
    if [ "${?}" -ne "0" ]; then return 2; fi

    # Get a list of pids
    if [ -z "${pidfile}" ]; then
        # determine the pid by discovery
        pidlist=`pidofproc "${1}"`
        retval="${?}"
    else
        # The PID file contains the needed PIDs
        # Note that by LSB requirement, the path must be given to pidofproc,
        # however, it is not used by the current implementation or standard.
        pidlist=`pidofproc -p "${pidfile}" "${1}"`
        retval="${?}"
    fi

    # Return a value ONLY
    # It is the init script's (or distribution's functions) responsibility
    # to log messages!
    case "${retval}" in

        0)
            # Program is running correctly
            # Do nothing here, let killproc continue.
            ;;

        1)
            # Program is not running, but an invalid pid file exists
            # Remove the pid file.

            progname=${program##*/}

            if [[ -e "/run/${progname}.pid" ]]; then
                pidfile="/run/${progname}.pid"
                rm -f "${pidfile}"
            fi

            # This is only a success if no signal was passed.
```

```
            if [ -n "${nosig}" ]; then
                return 0
            else
                return 7
            fi
            ;;

        3)
            # Program is not running and no pidfile exists
            # This is only a success if no signal was passed.
            if [ -n "${nosig}" ]; then
                return 0
            else
                return 7
            fi
            ;;

        *)
            # Others as returned by status values shall not be interpreted
            # and returned as an unspecified error.
            return 1
            ;;
    esac

    # Perform different actions for exit signals and control signals
    check_sig_type "${signal}"

    if [ "${?}" -eq "0" ]; then # Signal is used to terminate the program

        # Account for empty pidlist (pid file still exists and no
        # signal was given)
        if [ "${pidlist}" != "" ]; then

            # Kill the list of pids
            for pid in ${pidlist}; do

                kill -0 "${pid}" 2> /dev/null

                if [ "${?}" -ne "0" ]; then
                    # Process is dead, continue to next and assume all is
well
                    continue
                else
                    kill "${signal}" "${pid}" 2> /dev/null

                    # Wait up to ${delay}/10 seconds to for "${pid}" to
                    # terminate in 10ths of a second

                    while [ "${delay}" -ne "0" ]; do
                        kill -0 "${pid}" 2> /dev/null || piddead="1"
                        if [ "${piddead}" = "1" ]; then break; fi
```

```
                        sleep 0.1
                        delay="$(( ${delay} - 1 ))"
                    done

                    # If a fallback is set, and program is still running,
then
                    # use the fallback
                    if [ -n "${fallback}" -a "${piddead}" != "1" ]; then
                        kill "${fallback}" "${pid}" 2> /dev/null
                        sleep 1
                        # Check again, and fail if still running
                        kill -0 "${pid}" 2> /dev/null && return 1
                    fi
                fi
            done
        fi

        # Check for and remove stale PID files.
        if [ -z "${pidfile}" ]; then
            # Find the basename of $program
            prefix=`echo "${program}" | sed 's/[^/]*$//'`
            progname=`echo "${program}" | sed "s@${prefix}@@"`

            if [ -e "/run/${progname}.pid" ]; then
                rm -f "/run/${progname}.pid" 2> /dev/null
            fi
        else
            if [ -e "${pidfile}" ]; then rm -f "${pidfile}" 2> /dev/null; fi
        fi

    # For signals that do not expect a program to exit, simply
    # let kill do its job, and evaluate kill's return for value

    else # check_sig_type - signal is not used to terminate program
        for pid in ${pidlist}; do
            kill "${signal}" "${pid}"
            if [ "${?}" -ne "0" ]; then return 1; fi
        done
    fi
}

##############################################################################
####
# pidofproc()
#
# Usage: pidofproc [-p pidfile] pathname
#
#
#
# Purpose: This function returns one or more pid(s) for a particular daemon
```

```
#
#
#
# Inputs: -p pidfile, use the specified pidfile instead of pidof
#
#         pathname, path to the specified program
#
#
#
# Return values (as defined by LSB status codes):
#
#       0 - Success (PIDs to stdout)
#
#       1 - Program is dead, PID file still exists (remaining PIDs output)
#
#       3 - Program is not running (no output)
#
################################################################################
####
pidofproc()
{
    local pidfile
    local program
    local prefix
    local progname
    local pidlist
    local lpids
    local exitstatus="0"

    # Process arguments
    while true; do
        case "${1}" in

            -p)
                pidfile="${2}"
                shift 2
                ;;

            *)
                program="${1}"
                if [ -n "${2}" ]; then
                    # Too many arguments
                    # Since this is status, return unknown
                    return 4
                else
                    break
                fi
                ;;
        esac
    done
```

```
    # If a PID file is not specified, try and find one.
    if [ -z "${pidfile}" ]; then
        # Get the program's basename
        prefix=`echo "${program}" | sed 's/[^/]*$//'`

        if [ -z "${prefix}" ]; then
           progname="${program}"
        else
           progname=`echo "${program}" | sed "s@${prefix}@@"`
        fi

        # If a PID file exists with that name, assume that is it.
        if [ -e "/run/${progname}.pid" ]; then
            pidfile="/run/${progname}.pid"
        fi
    fi

    # If a PID file is set and exists, use it.
    if [ -n "${pidfile}" -a -e "${pidfile}" ]; then
        # Use the value in the first line of the pidfile
        pidlist=`/bin/head -n1 "${pidfile}"`
    else
        # Use pidof
        pidlist=`pidof "${program}"`
    fi

    # Figure out if all listed PIDs are running.
    for pid in ${pidlist}; do
        kill -0 ${pid} 2> /dev/null

        if [ "${?}" -eq "0" ]; then
            lpids="${lpids}${pid} "
        else
            exitstatus="1"
        fi
    done

    if [ -z "${lpids}" -a ! -f "${pidfile}" ]; then
        return 3
    else
        echo "${lpids}"
        return "${exitstatus}"
    fi
}

########################################################################
####
# statusproc()
#
# Usage: statusproc [-p pidfile] pathname
```

```
#
#
#
# Purpose: This function prints the status of a particular daemon to stdout
#
#
#
# Inputs: -p pidfile, use the specified pidfile instead of pidof
#
#         pathname, path to the specified program
#
#
#
# Return values:
#
#       0 - Status printed
#
#       1 - Input error. The daemon to check was not specified.
#
################################################################################
####
statusproc()
{
   local pidfile
   local pidlist

   if [ "${#}" = "0" ]; then
      echo "Usage: statusproc [-p pidfle] {program}"
      exit 1
   fi

   # Process arguments
   while true; do
       case "${1}" in

           -p)
               pidfile="${2}"
               shift 2
               ;;

           *)
               if [ -n "${2}" ]; then
                   echo "Too many arguments"
                   return 1
               else
                   break
               fi
               ;;
       esac
   done
```

```
   if [ -n "${pidfile}" ]; then
      pidlist=`pidofproc -p "${pidfile}" $@`
   else
      pidlist=`pidofproc $@`
   fi

   # Trim trailing blanks
   pidlist=`echo "${pidlist}" | sed -r 's/ +$//'`

   base="${1##*/}"

   if [ -n "${pidlist}" ]; then
      /bin/echo -e "${INFO}${base} is running with Process" \
         "ID(s) ${pidlist}.${NORMAL}"
   else
      if [ -n "${base}" -a -e "/run/${base}.pid" ]; then
         /bin/echo -e "${WARNING}${1} is not running but" \
            "/run/${base}.pid exists.${NORMAL}"
      else
         if [ -n "${pidfile}" -a -e "${pidfile}" ]; then
            /bin/echo -e "${WARNING}${1} is not running" \
               "but ${pidfile} exists.${NORMAL}"
         else
            /bin/echo -e "${INFO}${1} is not running.${NORMAL}"
         fi
      fi
   fi
}

########################################################################
####
# timespec()
#
#
#
# Purpose: An internal utility function to format a timestamp
#
#          a boot log file.  Sets the STAMP variable.
#
#
#
# Return value: Not used
#
########################################################################
####
timespec()
{
   STAMP="$(echo `date +"%b %d %T %:z"` `hostname`) "
   return 0
}
```

```
#########################################################################
####
# log_success_msg()
#
# Usage: log_success_msg ["message"]
#
#
#
# Purpose: Print a successful status message to the screen and
#
#          a boot log file.
#
#
#
# Inputs: $@ - Message
#
#
#
# Return values: Not used
#
#########################################################################
####
log_success_msg()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${BMPREFIX}${@}"
      /bin/echo -e
"${CURS_ZERO}${SUCCESS_PREFIX}${SET_COL}${SUCCESS_SUFFIX}"
    else
      logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
      /bin/echo -e "${logmessage} OK"
    fi
    # Strip non-printable characters from log file
    logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`

    timespec
    /bin/echo -e "${STAMP} ${logmessage} OK" >> ${BOOTLOG}

    return 0
}

log_success_msg2()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${BMPREFIX}${@}"
      /bin/echo -e
"${CURS_ZERO}${SUCCESS_PREFIX}${SET_COL}${SUCCESS_SUFFIX}"
    else
      echo " OK"
```

```
    fi

    echo " OK" >> ${BOOTLOG}

    return 0
}

########################################################################
####
# log_failure_msg()
#
# Usage: log_failure_msg ["message"]
#
#
#
# Purpose: Print a failure status message to the screen and
#
#          a boot log file.
#
#
#
# Inputs: $@ - Message
#
#
#
# Return values: Not used
#
########################################################################
####
log_failure_msg()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${BMPREFIX}${@}"
      /bin/echo -e
"${CURS_ZERO}${FAILURE_PREFIX}${SET_COL}${FAILURE_SUFFIX}"
    else
      logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
      /bin/echo -e "${logmessage} FAIL"
    fi

    # Strip non-printable characters from log file

    timespec
    logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
    /bin/echo -e "${STAMP} ${logmessage} FAIL" >> ${BOOTLOG}

    return 0
}
```

```
log_failure_msg2()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${BMPREFIX}${@}"
      /bin/echo -e
"${CURS_ZERO}${FAILURE_PREFIX}${SET_COL}${FAILURE_SUFFIX}"
    else
      echo "FAIL"
    fi

    echo "FAIL" >> ${BOOTLOG}

    return 0
}

########################################################################
####
# log_warning_msg()
#
# Usage: log_warning_msg ["message"]
#
#
#
# Purpose: Print a warning status message to the screen and
#
#          a boot log file.
#
#
#
# Return values: Not used
#
########################################################################
####
log_warning_msg()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${BMPREFIX}${@}"
      /bin/echo -e
"${CURS_ZERO}${WARNING_PREFIX}${SET_COL}${WARNING_SUFFIX}"
    else
      logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
      /bin/echo -e "${logmessage} WARN"
    fi

    # Strip non-printable characters from log file
    logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
    timespec
    /bin/echo -e "${STAMP} ${logmessage} WARN" >> ${BOOTLOG}
```

```
    return 0
}

log_skip_msg()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${BMPREFIX}${@}"
      /bin/echo -e "${CURS_ZERO}${SKIP_PREFIX}${SET_COL}${SKIP_SUFFIX}"
    else
      logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
      /bin/echo "SKIP"
    fi

    # Strip non-printable characters from log file
    logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
    /bin/echo "SKIP" >> ${BOOTLOG}

    return 0
}

########################################################################
####
# log_info_msg()
#
# Usage: log_info_msg message
#
#
#
# Purpose: Print an information message to the screen and
#
#          a boot log file.  Does not print a trailing newline character.
#
#
#
# Return values: Not used
#
########################################################################
####
log_info_msg()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${BMPREFIX}${@}"
    else
      logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
      /bin/echo -n -e "${logmessage}"
    fi

    # Strip non-printable characters from log file
```

```
    logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
    timespec
    /bin/echo -n -e "${STAMP} ${logmessage}" >> ${BOOTLOG}

    return 0
}

log_info_msg2()
{
    if [ "x$HEADLESS" != "xyes" ]
    then
      /bin/echo -n -e "${@}"
    else
      logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
      /bin/echo -n -e "${logmessage}"
    fi

    # Strip non-printable characters from log file
    logmessage=`echo "${@}" | sed 's/\\\033[^a-zA-Z]*.//g'`
    /bin/echo -n -e "${logmessage}" >> ${BOOTLOG}

    return 0
}

########################################################################
####
# evaluate_retval()
#
# Usage: Evaluate a return value and print success or failure as appropriate
#
#
#
# Purpose: Convenience function to terminate an info message
#
#
#
# Return values: Not used
#
########################################################################
####
evaluate_retval()
{
   local error_value="${?}"

   if [ ${error_value} = 0 ]; then
      log_success_msg2
   else
      log_failure_msg2
   fi
}
```

```
#########################################################################
####
# check_signal()
#
# Usage: check_signal [ -{signal} ]
#
#
#
# Purpose: Check for a valid signal.  This is not defined by any LSB draft,
#
#          however, it is required to check the signals to determine if the
#
#          signals chosen are invalid arguments to the other functions.
#
#
#
# Inputs: Accepts a single string value in the form of -{signal}
#
#
#
# Return values:
#
#       0 - Success (signal is valid
#
#       1 - Signal is not valid
#
#########################################################################
####
check_signal()
{
    local valsig

    # Add error handling for invalid signals
    valsig=" -ALRM -HUP -INT -KILL -PIPE -POLL -PROF -TERM -USR1 -USR2"
    valsig="${valsig} -VTALRM -STKFLT -PWR -WINCH -CHLD -URG -TSTP -TTIN"
    valsig="${valsig} -TTOU -STOP -CONT -ABRT -FPE -ILL -QUIT -SEGV -TRAP"
    valsig="${valsig} -SYS -EMT -BUS -XCPU -XFSZ -0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -8 -9"
    valsig="${valsig} -11 -13 -14 -15 "

    echo "${valsig}" | grep -- " ${1} " > /dev/null

    if [ "${?}" -eq "0" ]; then
        return 0
    else
        return 1
    fi
}

#########################################################################
####
```

```
# check_sig_type()
#
# Usage: check_signal [ -{signal} | {signal} ]
#
#
#
# Purpose: Check if signal is a program termination signal or a control
signal #
#          This is not defined by any LSB draft, however, it is required to
#
#          check the signals to determine if they are intended to end a
#
#          program or simply to control it.
#
#
#
# Inputs: Accepts a single string value in the form or -{signal} or {signal}
#
#
#
# Return values:
#
#       0 - Signal is used for program termination
#
#       1 - Signal is used for program control
#
################################################################################
####
check_sig_type()
{
    local valsig

    # The list of termination signals (limited to generally used items)
    valsig=" -ALRM -INT -KILL -TERM -PWR -STOP -ABRT -QUIT -2 -3 -6 -9 -14
-15 "

    echo "${valsig}" | grep -- " ${1} " > /dev/null

    if [ "${?}" -eq "0" ]; then
        return 0
    else
        return 1
    fi
}

################################################################################
####
# wait_for_user()
#
#
#
```

```
# Purpose: Wait for the user to respond if not a headless system
#
#
#
########################################################################
####
wait_for_user()
{
   # Wait for the user by default
   [ "${HEADLESS=0}" = "0" ] && read ENTER
   return 0
}

########################################################################
####
# is_true()
#
#
#
# Purpose: Utility to test if a variable is true | yes | 1
#
#
#
########################################################################
####
is_true()
{
   [ "$1" = "1" ] || [ "$1" = "yes" ] || [ "$1" = "true" ] ||  [ "$1" = "y"
] ||
   [ "$1" = "t" ]
}

# End /lib/lsb/init-functions
```

D.3. /etc/rc.d/init.d/mountvirtfs

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin mountvirtfs
#
# Description : Ensure proc, sysfs, run, and dev are mounted
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Xi Ruoyao - xry111@xry111.site
#
# Version     : LFS 12.0
#
```

```
#############################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            mountvirtfs
# Required-Start:      $first
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Mounts various special fs needed at start
# Description:         Mounts /sys and /proc virtual (kernel) filesystems.
#                      Mounts /run (tmpfs) and /dev (devtmpfs).
#                      This is done only if they are not already mounted.
#                      with the kernel config proposed in the book, dev
#                      should be automatically mounted by the kernel.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      # Make sure /run is available before logging any messages
      if ! mountpoint /run >/dev/null; then
         mount /run || failed=1
      fi

      mkdir -p   /run/lock
      chmod 1777 /run/lock

      log_info_msg "Mounting virtual file systems: ${INFO}/run"

      if ! mountpoint /proc >/dev/null; then
         log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/proc"
         mount -o nosuid,noexec,nodev /proc || failed=1
      fi

      if ! mountpoint /sys >/dev/null; then
         log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/sys"
         mount -o nosuid,noexec,nodev /sys || failed=1
      fi

      if ! mountpoint /dev >/dev/null; then
         log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/dev"
         mount -o mode=0755,nosuid /dev  || failed=1
      fi

      mkdir -p /dev/shm
      log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/dev/shm"
      mount -o nosuid,nodev /dev/shm || failed=1
```

```
      mkdir -p /sys/fs/cgroup
      log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/sys/fs/cgroup"
      mount -o nosuid,noexec,nodev /sys/fs/cgroup || failed=1

      (exit ${failed})
      evaluate_retval
      if [ "${failed}" = 1 ]; then
         exit 1
      fi

      log_info_msg "Create symlinks in /dev targeting /proc:
${INFO}/dev/stdin"
      ln -sf /proc/self/fd/0 /dev/stdin  || failed=1

      log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/dev/stdout"
      ln -sf /proc/self/fd/1 /dev/stdout || failed=1

      log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/dev/stderr"
      ln -sf /proc/self/fd/2 /dev/stderr || failed=1

      log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/dev/fd"
      ln -sfn /proc/self/fd  /dev/fd     || failed=1

      if [ -e /proc/kcore ]; then
         log_info_msg2 " ${INFO}/dev/core"
         ln -sf /proc/kcore  /dev/core   || failed=1
      fi

      (exit ${failed})
      evaluate_retval
      exit $failed
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

# End mountvirtfs
```

D.4. /etc/rc.d/init.d/modules

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin modules
#
# Description : Module auto-loading script
#
```

```
# Authors     : Zack Winkles
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            modules
# Required-Start:      mountvirtfs
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Loads required modules.
# Description:         Loads modules listed in /etc/sysconfig/modules.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

# Assure that the kernel has module support.
[ -e /proc/modules ] || exit 0

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      # Exit if there's no modules file or there are no
      # valid entries
      [ -r /etc/sysconfig/modules ]             || exit 0
      grep -E -qv '^($|#)' /etc/sysconfig/modules || exit 0

      log_info_msg "Loading modules:"

      # Only try to load modules if the user has actually given us
      # some modules to load.

      while read module args; do

         # Ignore comments and blank lines.
         case "$module" in
            ""|"#"*) continue ;;
         esac

         # Attempt to load the module, passing any arguments provided.
         modprobe ${module} ${args} >/dev/null

         # Print the module name if successful, otherwise take note.
         if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
            log_info_msg2 " ${module}"
```

```
         else
            failedmod="${failedmod} ${module}"
         fi
      done < /etc/sysconfig/modules

      # Print a message about successfully loaded modules on the correct
line.
      log_success_msg2

      # Print a failure message with a list of any modules that
      # may have failed to load.
      if [ -n "${failedmod}" ]; then
         log_failure_msg "Failed to load modules:${failedmod}"
         exit 1
      fi
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End modules
```

D.5. /etc/rc.d/init.d/udev

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin udev
#
# Description : Udev cold-plugging script
#
# Authors     : Zack Winkles, Alexander E. Patrakov
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Xi Ruoyao - xry111@xry111.site
#
# Version     : LFS 12.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            udev $time
# Required-Start:      localnet
# Should-Start:        modules
# Required-Stop:
```

```
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Populates /dev with device nodes.
# Description:         Mounts a tempfs on /dev and starts the udevd daemon.
#                      Device nodes are created as defined by udev.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Populating /dev with device nodes... "
      if ! grep -q '[[:space:]]sysfs' /proc/mounts; then
         log_failure_msg2
         msg="FAILURE:\n\nUnable to create "
         msg="${msg}devices without a SysFS filesystem\n\n"
         msg="${msg}After you press Enter, this system "
         msg="${msg}will be halted and powered off.\n\n"
         log_info_msg "$msg"
         log_info_msg "Press Enter to continue..."
         wait_for_user
         /etc/rc.d/init.d/halt start
      fi

      # Start the udev daemon to continually watch for, and act on,
      # uevents
      SYSTEMD_LOG_TARGET=kmsg /sbin/udevd --daemon

      # Now traverse /sys in order to "coldplug" devices that have
      # already been discovered
      /bin/udevadm trigger --action=add    --type=subsystems
      /bin/udevadm trigger --action=add    --type=devices
      /bin/udevadm trigger --action=change --type=devices

      # Now wait for udevd to process the uevents we triggered
      if ! is_true "$OMIT_UDEV_SETTLE"; then
         /bin/udevadm settle
      fi

      # If any LVM based partitions are on the system, ensure they
      # are activated so they can be used.
      if [ -x /sbin/vgchange ]; then /sbin/vgchange -a y >/dev/null; fi

      log_success_msg2
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
```

```
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End udev
```

D.6. /etc/rc.d/init.d/swap

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin swap
#
# Description : Swap Control Script
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            swap
# Required-Start:      udev
# Should-Start:        modules
# Required-Stop:       localnet
# Should-Stop:         $local_fs
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:        0 6
# Short-Description:   Activates and deactivates swap partitions.
# Description:         Activates and deactivates swap partitions defined in
#                      /etc/fstab.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Activating all swap files/partitions..."
      swapon -a
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   stop)
      log_info_msg "Deactivating all swap files/partitions..."
      swapoff -a
```

```
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   restart)
      ${0} stop
      sleep 1
      ${0} start
      ;;

   status)
      log_success_msg "Retrieving swap status."
      swapon -s
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|stop|restart|status}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End swap
```

D.7. /etc/rc.d/init.d/setclock

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin setclock
#
# Description : Setting Linux Clock
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:
# Required-Start:
# Should-Start:        modules
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:         $syslog
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Stores and restores time from the hardware clock
# Description:         On boot, system time is obtained from hwclock.  The
```

```
#                      hardware clock can also be set on shutdown.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

[ -r /etc/sysconfig/clock ] && . /etc/sysconfig/clock


case "${UTC}" in
   yes|true|1)
      CLOCKPARAMS="${CLOCKPARAMS} --utc"
      ;;

   no|false|0)
      CLOCKPARAMS="${CLOCKPARAMS} --localtime"
      ;;

esac

case ${1} in
   start)
      hwclock --hctosys ${CLOCKPARAMS} >/dev/null
      ;;

   stop)
      log_info_msg "Setting hardware clock..."
      hwclock --systohc ${CLOCKPARAMS} >/dev/null
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|stop}"
      exit 1
      ;;

esac

exit 0
```

D.8. /etc/rc.d/init.d/checkfs

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin checkfs
#
# Description : File System Check
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
```

```
#               A. Luebke - luebke@users.sourceforge.net
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
# Based on checkfs script from LFS-3.1 and earlier.
#
# From man fsck
# 0    - No errors
# 1    - File system errors corrected
# 2    - System should be rebooted
# 4    - File system errors left uncorrected
# 8    - Operational error
# 16   - Usage or syntax error
# 32   - Fsck canceled by user request
# 128  - Shared library error
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            checkfs
# Required-Start:      udev swap
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Checks local filesystems before mounting.
# Description:         Checks local filesystems before mounting.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      if [ -f /fastboot ]; then
         msg="/fastboot found, will omit "
         msg="${msg} file system checks as requested.\n"
         log_info_msg "${msg}"
         exit 0
      fi

      log_info_msg "Mounting root file system in read-only mode... "
      mount -n -o remount,ro / >/dev/null

      if [ ${?} != 0 ]; then
         log_failure_msg2
         msg="\n\nCannot check root "
         msg="${msg}filesystem because it could not be mounted "
```

```
         msg="${msg}in read-only mode.\n\n"
         msg="${msg}After you press Enter, this system will be "
         msg="${msg}halted and powered off.\n\n"
         log_failure_msg "${msg}"

         log_info_msg "Press Enter to continue..."
         wait_for_user
         /etc/rc.d/init.d/halt start
      else
         log_success_msg2
      fi

      if [ -f /forcefsck ]; then
         msg="/forcefsck found, forcing file"
         msg="${msg} system checks as requested."
         log_success_msg "$msg"
         options="-f"
      else
         options=""
      fi

      log_info_msg "Checking file systems..."
      # Note: -a option used to be -p; but this fails e.g. on fsck.minix
      if is_true "$VERBOSE_FSCK"; then
        fsck ${options} -a -A -C -T
      else
        fsck ${options} -a -A -C -T >/dev/null
      fi

      error_value=${?}

      if [ "${error_value}" = 0 ]; then
         log_success_msg2
      fi

      if [ "${error_value}" = 1 ]; then
         msg="\nWARNING:\n\nFile system errors "
         msg="${msg}were found and have been corrected.\n"
         msg="${msg}      You may want to double-check that "
         msg="${msg}everything was fixed properly."
         log_warning_msg "$msg"
      fi

      if [ "${error_value}" = 2 -o "${error_value}" = 3 ]; then
         msg="\nWARNING:\n\nFile system errors "
         msg="${msg}were found and have been "
         msg="${msg}corrected, but the nature of the "
         msg="${msg}errors require this system to be rebooted.\n\n"
         msg="${msg}After you press enter, "
         msg="${msg}this system will be rebooted\n\n"
```

```
         log_failure_msg "$msg"

         log_info_msg "Press Enter to continue..."
         wait_for_user
         reboot -f
      fi

      if [ "${error_value}" -gt 3 -a "${error_value}" -lt 16 ]; then
         msg="\nFAILURE:\n\nFile system errors "
         msg="${msg}were encountered that could not be "
         msg="${msg}fixed automatically.\nThis system "
         msg="${msg}cannot continue to boot and will "
         msg="${msg}therefore be halted until those "
         msg="${msg}errors are fixed manually by a "
         msg="${msg}System Administrator.\n\n"
         msg="${msg}After you press Enter, this system will be "
         msg="${msg}halted and powered off.\n\n"
         log_failure_msg "$msg"

         log_info_msg "Press Enter to continue..."
         wait_for_user
         /etc/rc.d/init.d/halt start
      fi

      if [ "${error_value}" -ge 16 ]; then
         msg="FAILURE:\n\nUnexpected failure "
         msg="${msg}running fsck.  Exited with error "
         msg="${msg} code: ${error_value}.\n"
         log_info_msg $msg
         exit ${error_value}
      fi

      exit 0
      ;;
   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

# End checkfs
```

D.9. /etc/rc.d/init.d/mountfs

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin mountfs
#
# Description : File System Mount Script
#
```

```
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            $local_fs
# Required-Start:      udev checkfs
# Should-Start:        modules
# Required-Stop:       localnet
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:        0 6
# Short-Description:   Mounts/unmounts local filesystems defined in
/etc/fstab.
# Description:         Remounts root filesystem read/write and mounts all
#                      remaining local filesystems defined in /etc/fstab on
#                      start.  Remounts root filesystem read-only and
unmounts
#                      remaining filesystems on stop.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Remounting root file system in read-write mode..."
      mount --options remount,rw / >/dev/null
      evaluate_retval

      # Remove fsck-related file system watermarks.
      rm -f /fastboot /forcefsck

      # Make sure /dev/pts exists
      mkdir -p /dev/pts

      # This will mount all filesystems that do not have _netdev in
      # their option list.  _netdev denotes a network filesystem.

      log_info_msg "Mounting remaining file systems..."
      failed=0
      mount --all --test-opts no_netdev >/dev/null || failed=1
      evaluate_retval
      exit $failed
      ;;
```

```
   stop)
      # Don't unmount virtual file systems like /run
      log_info_msg "Unmounting all other currently mounted file systems..."
      # Ensure any loop devices are removed
      losetup -D
      umount --all --detach-loop --read-only \
             --types notmpfs,nosysfs,nodevtmpfs,noproc,nodevpts >/dev/null
      evaluate_retval

      # Make sure / is mounted read only (umount bug)
      mount --options remount,ro /

      # Make all LVM volume groups unavailable, if appropriate
      # This fails if swap or / are on an LVM partition
      #if [ -x /sbin/vgchange ]; then /sbin/vgchange -an > /dev/null; fi
      if [ -r /etc/mdadm.conf ]; then
         log_info_msg "Mark arrays as clean..."
         mdadm --wait-clean --scan
         evaluate_retval
      fi
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|stop}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

# End mountfs
```

D.10. /etc/rc.d/init.d/udev_retry

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin udev_retry
#
# Description : Udev cold-plugging script (retry)
#
# Authors     : Alexander E. Patrakov
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Bryan Kadzban -
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            udev_retry
# Required-Start:      udev
```

```
# Should-Start:        $local_fs cleanfs
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Replays failed uevents and creates additional
devices.
# Description:         Replays any failed uevents that were skipped due to
#                      slow hardware initialization, and creates those
needed
#                      device nodes
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Retrying failed uevents, if any..."

      rundir=/run/udev
      # From Debian: "copy the rules generated before / was mounted
      # read-write":

      for file in ${rundir}/tmp-rules--*; do
         dest=${file##*tmp-rules--}
         [ "$dest" = '*' ] && break
         cat $file >> /etc/udev/rules.d/$dest
         rm -f $file
      done

      # Re-trigger the uevents that may have failed,
      # in hope they will succeed now
      /bin/sed -e 's/#.*$//' /etc/sysconfig/udev_retry | /bin/grep -v '^$' |
\
      while read line ; do
         for subsystem in $line ; do
            /bin/udevadm trigger --subsystem-match=$subsystem --action=add
         done
      done

      # Now wait for udevd to process the uevents we triggered
      if ! is_true "$OMIT_UDEV_RETRY_SETTLE"; then
         /bin/udevadm settle
      fi

      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   *)
```

```
      echo "Usage ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End udev_retry
```

D.11. /etc/rc.d/init.d/cleanfs

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin cleanfs
#
# Description : Clean file system
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            cleanfs
# Required-Start:      $local_fs
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Cleans temporary directories early in the boot
process.
# Description:         Cleans temporary directories /run, /var/lock, and
#                      optionally, /tmp.  cleanfs also creates /run/utmp
#                      and any files defined in /etc/sysconfig/createfiles.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

# Function to create files/directory on boot.
create_files()
{
   # Input to file descriptor 9 and output to stdin (redirection)
   exec 9>&0 < /etc/sysconfig/createfiles

   while read name type perm usr grp dtype maj min junk
```

```
   do
      # Ignore comments and blank lines.
      case "${name}" in
         ""|\#*) continue ;;
      esac

      # Ignore existing files.
      if [ ! -e "${name}" ]; then
         # Create stuff based on its type.
         case "${type}" in
            dir)
               mkdir "${name}"
               ;;
            file)
               :> "${name}"
               ;;
            dev)
               case "${dtype}" in
                  char)
                     mknod "${name}" c ${maj} ${min}
                     ;;
                  block)
                     mknod "${name}" b ${maj} ${min}
                     ;;
                  pipe)
                     mknod "${name}" p
                     ;;
                  *)
                     log_warning_msg "\nUnknown device type: ${dtype}"
                     ;;
               esac
               ;;
            *)
               log_warning_msg "\nUnknown type: ${type}"
               continue
               ;;
         esac

         # Set up the permissions, too.
         chown ${usr}:${grp} "${name}"
         chmod ${perm} "${name}"
      fi
   done

   # Close file descriptor 9 (end redirection)
   exec 0>&9 9>&-
   return 0
}

case "${1}" in
```

```
   start)
      log_info_msg "Cleaning file systems:"

      if [ "${SKIPTMPCLEAN}" = "" ]; then
         log_info_msg2 " /tmp"
         cd /tmp &&
         find . -xdev -mindepth 1 ! -name lost+found -delete || failed=1
      fi

      > /run/utmp

      if grep -q '^utmp:' /etc/group ; then
         chmod 664 /run/utmp
         chgrp utmp /run/utmp
      fi

      (exit ${failed})
      evaluate_retval

      if grep -E -qv '^(#|$)' /etc/sysconfig/createfiles 2>/dev/null; then
         log_info_msg "Creating files and directories... "
         create_files      # Always returns 0
         evaluate_retval
      fi

      exit $failed
      ;;
   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

# End cleanfs
```

D.12. /etc/rc.d/init.d/console

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin console
#
# Description : Sets keymap and screen font
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Alexander E. Patrakov
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
```

```
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            console
# Required-Start:      $local_fs
# Should-Start:        udev_retry
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Sets up a localised console.
# Description:         Sets up fonts and language settings for the user's
#                      local as defined by /etc/sysconfig/console.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

# Native English speakers probably don't have /etc/sysconfig/console at all
[ -r /etc/sysconfig/console ] && . /etc/sysconfig/console

failed=0

case "${1}" in
   start)
      # See if we need to do anything
      if [ -z "${KEYMAP}"         ] && [ -z "${KEYMAP_CORRECTIONS}" ] &&
         [ -z "${FONT}"           ] && [ -z "${LEGACY_CHARSET}"     ] &&
         ! is_true "${UNICODE}"; then
         exit 0
      fi

      # There should be no bogus failures below this line!
      log_info_msg "Setting up Linux console..."

      # Figure out if a framebuffer console is used
      [ -d /sys/class/graphics/fbcon ] && use_fb=1 || use_fb=0

      # Figure out the command to set the console into the
      # desired mode
      is_true "${UNICODE}" &&
         MODE_COMMAND="echo -en '\033%G' && kbd_mode -u" ||
         MODE_COMMAND="echo -en '\033%@\033(K' && kbd_mode -a"

      # On framebuffer consoles, font has to be set for each vt in
      # UTF-8 mode. This doesn't hurt in non-UTF-8 mode also.

      ! is_true "${use_fb}" || [ -z "${FONT}" ] ||
         MODE_COMMAND="${MODE_COMMAND} && setfont ${FONT}"
```

```
      # Apply that command to all consoles mentioned in
      # /etc/inittab. Important: in the UTF-8 mode this should
      # happen before setfont, otherwise a kernel bug will
      # show up and the unicode map of the font will not be
      # used.

      for TTY in `grep '^[^#].*respawn:/sbin/agetty' /etc/inittab |
         grep -o '\btty[[:digit:]]*\b'`
      do
         openvt -f -w -c ${TTY#tty} -- \
            /bin/sh -c "${MODE_COMMAND}" || failed=1
      done

      # Set the font (if not already set above) and the keymap
      [ "${use_fb}" == "1" ] || [ -z "${FONT}" ] || setfont $FONT ||
failed=1

      [ -z "${KEYMAP}" ] ||
         loadkeys ${KEYMAP} >/dev/null 2>&1 ||
         failed=1

      [ -z "${KEYMAP_CORRECTIONS}" ] ||
         loadkeys ${KEYMAP_CORRECTIONS} >/dev/null 2>&1 ||
         failed=1

      # Convert the keymap from $LEGACY_CHARSET to UTF-8
      [ -z "$LEGACY_CHARSET" ] ||
         dumpkeys -c "$LEGACY_CHARSET" | loadkeys -u >/dev/null 2>&1 ||
         failed=1

      # If any of the commands above failed, the trap at the
      # top would set $failed to 1
      ( exit $failed )
      evaluate_retval

      exit $failed
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage:  ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

# End console
```

D.13. /etc/rc.d/init.d/localnet

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
```

```
# Begin localnet
#
# Description : Loopback device
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans  - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            localnet
# Required-Start:      mountvirtfs
# Should-Start:        modules
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:        0 6
# Short-Description:   Starts the local network.
# Description:         Sets the hostname of the machine and starts the
#                      loopback interface.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions
[ -r /etc/sysconfig/network ] && . /etc/sysconfig/network
[ -r /etc/hostname ] && HOSTNAME=`cat /etc/hostname`

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Bringing up the loopback interface..."
      ip addr add 127.0.0.1/8 label lo dev lo
      ip link set lo up
      evaluate_retval

      log_info_msg "Setting hostname to ${HOSTNAME}..."
      hostname ${HOSTNAME}
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   stop)
      log_info_msg "Bringing down the loopback interface..."
      ip link set lo down
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   restart)
      ${0} stop
```

```
      sleep 1
      ${0} start
      ;;

   status)
      echo "Hostname is: $(hostname)"
      ip link show lo
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|stop|restart|status}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End localnet
```

D.14. /etc/rc.d/init.d/sysctl

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin sysctl
#
# Description : File uses /etc/sysctl.conf to set kernel runtime
#               parameters
#
# Authors     : Nathan Coulson (nathan AT linuxfromscratch D0T org)
#               Matthew Burgress (matthew AT linuxfromscratch D0T org)
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            sysctl
# Required-Start:      mountvirtfs
# Should-Start:        console
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       S
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Makes changes to the proc filesystem
# Description:         Makes changes to the proc filesystem as defined in
#                      /etc/sysctl.conf.  See 'man sysctl(8)'.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO
```

```
. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      if [ -f "/etc/sysctl.conf" ]; then
         log_info_msg "Setting kernel runtime parameters..."
         sysctl -q -p
         evaluate_retval
      fi
      ;;

   status)
      sysctl -a
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|status}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End sysctl
```

D.15. /etc/rc.d/init.d/sysklogd

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin sysklogd
#
# Description : Sysklogd loader
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org LFS12.1
#               Remove kernel log daemon.  The functionality has been
#               merged with syslogd.
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            $syslog
# Required-Start:      $first localnet
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:       $local_fs
```

```
# Should-Stop:          sendsignals
# Default-Start:        2 3 4 5
# Default-Stop:         0 1 6
# Short-Description:    Starts system log daemon.
# Description:          Starts system log daemon.
#                       /etc/fstab.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:    LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Starting system log daemon..."
      parms=${SYSKLOGD_PARMS-'-m 0'}
      start_daemon /sbin/syslogd $parms
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   stop)
      log_info_msg "Stopping system log daemon..."
      killproc /sbin/syslogd
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   reload)
      log_info_msg "Reloading system log daemon config file..."
      pid=`pidofproc syslogd`
      kill -HUP "${pid}"
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   restart)
      ${0} stop
      sleep 1
      ${0} start
      ;;

   status)
      statusproc /sbin/syslogd
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|stop|reload|restart|status}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0
```

```
# End sysklogd
```

D.16. /etc/rc.d/init.d/network

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin network
#
# Description : Network Control Script
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Nathan Coulson - nathan AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Kevin P. Fleming - kpfleming@linuxfromscratch.org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            $network
# Required-Start:      $local_fs localnet swap
# Should-Start:        $syslog firewalld iptables nftables
# Required-Stop:       $local_fs localnet swap
# Should-Stop:         $syslog firewalld iptables nftables
# Default-Start:       2 3 4 5
# Default-Stop:        0 1 6
# Short-Description:   Starts and configures network interfaces.
# Description:         Starts and configures network interfaces.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

case "${1}" in
   start)
      # if the default route exists, network is already configured
      if ip route | grep -q "^default"; then return 0; fi
      # Start all network interfaces
      for file in /etc/sysconfig/ifconfig.*
      do
         interface=${file##*/ifconfig.}

         # Skip if $file is * (because nothing was found)
         if [ "${interface}" = "*" ]; then continue; fi

         /sbin/ifup ${interface}
      done
      ;;
```

```
   stop)
      # Unmount any network mounted file systems
       umount --all --force --types nfs,cifs,nfs4

      # Reverse list
      net_files=""
      for file in  /etc/sysconfig/ifconfig.*
      do
         net_files="${file} ${net_files}"
      done

      # Stop all network interfaces
      for file in ${net_files}
      do
         interface=${file##*/ifconfig.}

         # Skip if $file is * (because nothing was found)
         if [ "${interface}" = "*" ]; then continue; fi

         # See if interface exists
         if [ ! -e /sys/class/net/$interface ]; then continue; fi

         # Is interface UP?
         ip link show $interface 2>/dev/null | grep -q "state UP"
         if [ $? -ne 0 ];  then continue; fi

         /sbin/ifdown ${interface}
      done
      ;;

   restart)
      ${0} stop
      sleep 1
      ${0} start
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|stop|restart}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End network
```

D.17. /etc/rc.d/init.d/sendsignals

```
#!/bin/sh
#############################################################################
```

```
# Begin sendsignals
#
# Description : Sendsignals Script
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
######################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            sendsignals
# Required-Start:
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:       $local_fs swap localnet
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:
# Default-Stop:        0 6
# Short-Description:   Attempts to kill remaining processes.
# Description:         Attempts to kill remaining processes.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   stop)
      omit=$(pidof mdmon)
      [ -n "$omit" ] && omit="-o $omit"

      log_info_msg "Sending all processes the TERM signal..."
      killall5 -15 $omit
      error_value=${?}

      sleep ${KILLDELAY}

      if [ "${error_value}" = 0 -o "${error_value}" = 2 ]; then
         log_success_msg
      else
         log_failure_msg
      fi

      log_info_msg "Sending all processes the KILL signal..."
      killall5 -9 $omit
      error_value=${?}

      sleep ${KILLDELAY}
```

```
      if [ "${error_value}" = 0 -o "${error_value}" = 2 ]; then
         log_success_msg
      else
         log_failure_msg
      fi
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {stop}"
      exit 1
      ;;

esac

exit 0

# End sendsignals
```

D.18. /etc/rc.d/init.d/reboot

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin reboot
#
# Description : Reboot Scripts
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Updates     : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#             : Pierre Labastie - pierre AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
# Notes       : Update March 24th, 2022: change "stop" to "start".
#               Add the $last facility to Required-start
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            reboot
# Required-Start:      $last
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       6
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Reboots the system.
# Description:         Reboots the System.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO
```

```
. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Restarting system..."
      reboot -d -f -i
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;

esac

# End reboot
```

D.19. /etc/rc.d/init.d/halt

```
#!/bin/sh
###############################################################################
# Begin halt
#
# Description : Halt Script
#
# Authors     : Gerard Beekmans - gerard AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#             : Pierre Labastie - pierre AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
# Notes       : Update March 24th, 2022: change "stop" to "start".
#               Add the $last facility to Required-start
#
###############################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            halt
# Required-Start:      $last
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:       0
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:   Halts the system.
# Description:         Halts the System.
# X-LFS-Provided-By:   LFS
### END INIT INFO
```

```
case "${1}" in
   start)
      halt -d -f -i -p
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: {start}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

# End halt
```

D.20. /etc/rc.d/init.d/template

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin scriptname
#
# Description :
#
# Authors     :
#
# Version     : LFS x.x
#
# Notes       :
#
########################################################################

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:            template
# Required-Start:
# Should-Start:
# Required-Stop:
# Should-Stop:
# Default-Start:
# Default-Stop:
# Short-Description:
# Description:
# X-LFS-Provided-By:
### END INIT INFO

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

case "${1}" in
   start)
      log_info_msg "Starting..."
    # if it is possible to use start_daemon
      start_daemon fully_qualified_path
    # if it is not possible to use start_daemon
```

```
    # (command to start the daemon is not simple enough)
      if ! pidofproc daemon_name_as_reported_by_ps >/dev/null; then
         command_to_start_the_service
      fi
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   stop)
      log_info_msg "Stopping..."
    # if it is possible to use killproc
      killproc fully_qualified_path
    # if it is not possible to use killproc
    # (the daemon shouldn't be stopped by killing it)
      if pidofproc daemon_name_as_reported_by_ps >/dev/null; then
         command_to_stop_the_service
      fi
      evaluate_retval
      ;;

   restart)
      ${0} stop
      sleep 1
      ${0} start
      ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} {start|stop|restart}"
      exit 1
      ;;
esac

exit 0

# End scriptname
```

D.21. /etc/sysconfig/modules

```
#########################################################################
# Begin /etc/sysconfig/modules
#
# Description : Module auto-loading configuration
#
# Authors     :
#
# Version     : 00.00
#
# Notes       : The syntax of this file is as follows:
#               <module> [<arg1> <arg2> ...]
#
```

```
# Each module should be on its own line, and any options that you want
# passed to the module should follow it.  The line deliminator is either
# a space or a tab.
#########################################################################

# End /etc/sysconfig/modules
```

D.22. /etc/sysconfig/createfiles

```
#########################################################################
# Begin /etc/sysconfig/createfiles
#
# Description : Createfiles script config file
#
# Authors     :
#
# Version     : 00.00
#
# Notes       : The syntax of this file is as follows:
#               if type is equal to "file" or "dir"
#                <filename> <type> <permissions> <user> <group>
#               if type is equal to "dev"
#                <filename> <type> <permissions> <user> <group> <devtype>
#            <major> <minor>
#
#               <filename> is the name of the file which is to be created
#               <type> is either file, dir, or dev.
#                       file creates a new file
#                       dir creates a new directory
#                       dev creates a new device
#               <devtype> is either block, char or pipe
#                       block creates a block device
#                       char creates a character device
#                       pipe creates a pipe, this will ignore the <major>
and
#           <minor> fields
#               <major> and <minor> are the major and minor numbers used for
#     the device.
#########################################################################

# End /etc/sysconfig/createfiles
```

D.23. /etc/sysconfig/udev-retry

```
#########################################################################
# Begin /etc/sysconfig/udev_retry
#
# Description : udev_retry script configuration
```

```
#
# Authors     :
#
# Version     : 00.00
#
# Notes       : Each subsystem that may need to be re-triggered after
mountfs
#               runs should be listed in this file.  Probable subsystems to
be
#               listed here are rtc (due to /var/lib/hwclock/adjtime) and
sound
#               (due to both /var/lib/alsa/asound.state and
/usr/sbin/alsactl).
#               Entries are whitespace-separated.
########################################################################

rtc

# End /etc/sysconfig/udev_retry
```

D.24. /sbin/ifup

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin /sbin/ifup
#
# Description : Interface Up
#
# Authors     : Nathan Coulson - nathan AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Kevin P. Fleming - kpfleming@linuxfromscratch.org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.7
#
# Notes       : The IFCONFIG variable is passed to the SERVICE script
#               in the /lib/services directory, to indicate what file the
#               service should source to get interface specifications.
#
########################################################################

up()
{
  log_info_msg "Bringing up the ${1} interface..."

  if ip link show $1 > /dev/null 2>&1; then
     link_status=`ip link show $1`

     if [ -n "${link_status}" ]; then
```

```
        if ! echo "${link_status}" | grep -q UP; then
           ip link set $1 up
        fi
     fi

  else
     log_failure_msg "Interface ${IFACE} doesn't exist."
     exit 1
  fi

  evaluate_retval
}

RELEASE="7.7"

USAGE="Usage: $0 [ -hV ] [--help] [--version] interface"
VERSTR="LFS ifup, version ${RELEASE}"

while [ $# -gt 0 ]; do
   case "$1" in
      --help | -h)     help="y"; break ;;

      --version | -V)  echo "${VERSTR}"; exit 0 ;;

      -*)              echo "ifup: ${1}: invalid option" >&2
                       echo "${USAGE}" >& 2
                       exit 2 ;;

      *)               break ;;
   esac
done

if [ -n "$help" ]; then
   echo "${VERSTR}"
   echo "${USAGE}"
   echo
   cat << HERE_EOF
ifup is used to bring up a network interface.  The interface
parameter, e.g. eth0 or eth0:2, must match the trailing part of the
interface specifications file, e.g. /etc/sysconfig/ifconfig.eth0:2.

HERE_EOF
   exit 0
fi

file=/etc/sysconfig/ifconfig.${1}

# Skip backup files
[ "${file}" = "${file%""~""}" ] || exit 0

. /lib/lsb/init-functions
```

```
if [ ! -r "${file}" ]; then
   log_failure_msg "Unable to bring up ${1} interface! ${file} is missing or
cannot be accessed."
   exit 1
fi

.  $file

if [ "$IFACE" = "" ]; then
   log_failure_msg "Unable to bring up ${1} interface! ${file} does not
define an interface [IFACE]."
   exit 1
fi

# Do not process this service if started by boot, and ONBOOT
# is not set to yes
if [ "${IN_BOOT}" = "1" -a "${ONBOOT}" != "yes" ]; then
   exit 0
fi

# Bring up the interface
if [ "$VIRTINT" != "yes" ]; then
   up ${IFACE}
fi

for S in ${SERVICE}; do
  if [ ! -x "/lib/services/${S}" ]; then
    MSG="\nUnable to process ${file}.  Either "
    MSG="${MSG}the SERVICE '${S} was not present "
    MSG="${MSG}or cannot be executed."
    log_failure_msg "$MSG"
    exit 1
  fi
done

#if [ "${SERVICE}" = "wpa" ]; then log_success_msg; fi

# Create/configure the interface
for S in ${SERVICE}; do
  IFCONFIG=${file} /lib/services/${S} ${IFACE} up
done

# Set link up virtual interfaces
if [ "${VIRTINT}" == "yes" ]; then
   up ${IFACE}
fi

# Bring up any additional interface components
for I in $INTERFACE_COMPONENTS; do up $I; done
```

```
# Set MTU if requested. Check if MTU has a "good" value.
if test -n "${MTU}"; then
   if [[ ${MTU} =~ ^[0-9]+$ ]] && [[ $MTU -ge 68 ]] ; then
      for I in $IFACE $INTERFACE_COMPONENTS; do
         ip link set dev $I mtu $MTU;
      done
   else
      log_info_msg2 "Invalid MTU $MTU"
   fi
fi

# Set the route default gateway if requested
if [ -n "${GATEWAY}" ]; then
   if ip route | grep -q default; then
      log_warning_msg "Gateway already setup; skipping."
   else
      log_info_msg "Adding default gateway ${GATEWAY} to the ${IFACE}
interface..."
      ip route add default via ${GATEWAY} dev ${IFACE}
      evaluate_retval
   fi
fi

# End /sbin/ifup
```

D.25. /sbin/ifdown

```
#!/bin/bash
########################################################################
# Begin /sbin/ifdown
#
# Description : Interface Down
#
# Authors     : Nathan Coulson - nathan AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Kevin P. Fleming - kpfleming@linuxfromscratch.org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
# Notes       : the IFCONFIG variable is passed to the scripts found
#               in the /lib/services directory, to indicate what file the
#               service should source to get interface specifications.
#
########################################################################

RELEASE="7.0"

USAGE="Usage: $0 [ -hV ] [--help] [--version] interface"
VERSTR="LFS ifdown, version ${RELEASE}"
```

```
while [ $# -gt 0 ]; do
   case "$1" in
      --help | -h)     help="y"; break ;;

      --version | -V)  echo "${VERSTR}"; exit 0 ;;

      -*)              echo "ifup: ${1}: invalid option" >&2
                       echo "${USAGE}" >& 2
                       exit 2 ;;

      *)               break ;;
   esac
done

if [ -n "$help" ]; then
   echo "${VERSTR}"
   echo "${USAGE}"
   echo
   cat << HERE_EOF
ifdown is used to bring down a network interface.  The interface
parameter, e.g. eth0 or eth0:2, must match the trailing part of the
interface specifications file, e.g. /etc/sysconfig/ifconfig.eth0:2.

HERE_EOF
   exit 0
fi

file=/etc/sysconfig/ifconfig.${1}

# Skip backup files
[ "${file}" = "${file%""~""}" ] || exit 0

. /lib/lsb/init-functions

if [ ! -r "${file}" ]; then
   log_warning_msg "${file} is missing or cannot be accessed."
   exit 1
fi

. ${file}

if [ "$IFACE" = "" ]; then
   log_failure_msg "${file} does not define an interface [IFACE]."
   exit 1
fi

# We only need to first service to bring down the interface
S=`echo ${SERVICE} | cut -f1 -d" "`

if ip link show ${IFACE} > /dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
   if [ -n "${S}" -a -x "/lib/services/${S}" ]; then
     IFCONFIG=${file} /lib/services/${S} ${IFACE} down
   else
     MSG="Unable to process ${file}.  Either "
     MSG="${MSG}the SERVICE variable was not set "
     MSG="${MSG}or the specified service cannot be executed."
     log_failure_msg "$MSG"
     exit 1
  fi
else
   log_warning_msg "Interface ${1} doesn't exist."
fi

# Leave the interface up if there are additional interfaces in the device
link_status=`ip link show ${IFACE} 2>/dev/null`

if [ -n "${link_status}" ]; then
   if [ "$(echo "${link_status}" | grep UP)" != "" ]; then
      if [ "$(ip addr show ${IFACE} | grep 'inet ')" == ""  ]; then
         log_info_msg "Bringing down the ${IFACE} interface..."
         ip link set ${IFACE} down
         evaluate_retval
      fi
   fi
fi

# End /sbin/ifdown
```

D.26. /lib/services/ipv4-static

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin /lib/services/ipv4-static
#
# Description : IPV4 Static Boot Script
#
# Authors     : Nathan Coulson - nathan AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#               Kevin P. Fleming - kpfleming@linuxfromscratch.org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

. /lib/lsb/init-functions
. ${IFCONFIG}

if [ -z "${IP}" ]; then
   log_failure_msg "\nIP variable missing from ${IFCONFIG}, cannot
continue."
```

```
   exit 1
fi

if [ -z "${PREFIX}" -a -z "${PEER}" ]; then
   log_warning_msg "\nPREFIX variable missing from ${IFCONFIG}, assuming
24."
   PREFIX=24
   args="${args} ${IP}/${PREFIX}"

elif [ -n "${PREFIX}" -a -n "${PEER}" ]; then
   log_failure_msg "\nPREFIX and PEER both specified in ${IFCONFIG}, cannot
continue."
   exit 1

elif [ -n "${PREFIX}" ]; then
   args="${args} ${IP}/${PREFIX}"

elif [ -n "${PEER}" ]; then
   args="${args} ${IP} peer ${PEER}"
fi

if [ -n "${LABEL}" ]; then
   args="${args} label ${LABEL}"
fi

if [ -n "${BROADCAST}" ]; then
   args="${args} broadcast ${BROADCAST}"
fi

case "${2}" in
   up)
      if [ "$(ip addr show ${1} 2>/dev/null | grep ${IP}/)" = "" ]; then
         log_info_msg "Adding IPv4 address ${IP} to the ${1} interface..."
         ip addr add ${args} dev ${1}
         evaluate_retval
      else
         log_warning_msg "Cannot add IPv4 address ${IP} to ${1}.  Already
present."
      fi
   ;;

   down)
      if [ "$(ip addr show ${1} 2>/dev/null | grep ${IP}/)" != "" ]; then
         log_info_msg "Removing IPv4 address ${IP} from the ${1}
interface..."
         ip addr del ${args} dev ${1}
         evaluate_retval
      fi

      if [ -n "${GATEWAY}" ]; then
```

```
         # Only remove the gateway if there are no remaining ipv4 addresses
         if [ "$(ip addr show ${1} 2>/dev/null | grep 'inet ')" != "" ];
then
            log_info_msg "Removing default gateway..."
            ip route del default
            evaluate_retval
         fi
      fi
   ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} [interface] {up|down}"
      exit 1
   ;;
esac

# End /lib/services/ipv4-static
```

D.27. /lib/services/ipv4-static-route

```
#!/bin/sh
########################################################################
# Begin /lib/services/ipv4-static-route
#
# Description : IPV4 Static Route Script
#
# Authors     : Kevin P. Fleming - kpfleming@linuxfromscratch.org
#               DJ Lucas - dj AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
# Update      : Bruce Dubbs - bdubbs AT linuxfromscratch D0T org
#
# Version     : LFS 7.0
#
########################################################################

. /lib/lsb/init-functions
. ${IFCONFIG}

case "${TYPE}" in
   ("" | "network")
      need_ip=1
      need_gateway=1
   ;;

   ("default")
      need_gateway=1
      args="${args} default"
      desc="default"
   ;;

   ("host")
```

```
      need_ip=1
   ;;

   ("unreachable")
      need_ip=1
      args="${args} unreachable"
      desc="unreachable "
   ;;

   (*)
      log_failure_msg "Unknown route type (${TYPE}) in ${IFCONFIG}, cannot
continue."
      exit 1
   ;;
esac

if [ -n "${GATEWAY}" ]; then
   MSG="The GATEWAY variable cannot be set in ${IFCONFIG} for static
routes.\n"
   log_failure_msg "$MSG Use STATIC_GATEWAY only, cannot continue"
   exit 1
fi

if [ -n "${need_ip}" ]; then
   if [ -z "${IP}" ]; then
      log_failure_msg "IP variable missing from ${IFCONFIG}, cannot
continue."
      exit 1
   fi

   if [ -z "${PREFIX}" ]; then
      log_failure_msg "PREFIX variable missing from ${IFCONFIG}, cannot
continue."
      exit 1
   fi

   args="${args} ${IP}/${PREFIX}"
   desc="${desc}${IP}/${PREFIX}"
fi

if [ -n "${need_gateway}" ]; then
   if [ -z "${STATIC_GATEWAY}" ]; then
      log_failure_msg "STATIC_GATEWAY variable missing from ${IFCONFIG},
cannot continue."
      exit 1
   fi
   args="${args} via ${STATIC_GATEWAY}"
fi

if [ -n "${SOURCE}" ]; then
```

```
        args="${args} src ${SOURCE}"
fi

case "${2}" in
   up)
      log_info_msg "Adding '${desc}' route to the ${1} interface..."
      ip route add ${args} dev ${1}
      evaluate_retval
   ;;

   down)
      log_info_msg "Removing '${desc}' route from the ${1} interface..."
      ip route del ${args} dev ${1}
      evaluate_retval
   ;;

   *)
      echo "Usage: ${0} [interface] {up|down}"
      exit 1
   ;;
esac

# End /lib/services/ipv4-static-route
```