



IBM Power Development Platform

AIX & Linux secondary language enablement user guide

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What is secondary language enablement?

The Power Development Platform currently supports images (operating systems) in English as a primary language and images are provisioned in English. When a user logs into their partition they will see English as the Operating System character set. The user now has the ability to display a secondary language character set for the user Operating System environment.

Currently supported secondary languages:

Currently supported secondary language character sets are:

AIX : Japanese, Korean, Simplified Chinese
SUSE SLES : Japanese, Korean, Simplified Chinese, Spanish, French, German, Italian
RedHat : Japanese, Korean, Simplified Chinese, Spanish, French, German, Italian

How to enable AIX secondary language set:

- Login to your partition (refer to: “Connecting to your PDP system user guide” which may be found at: https://public.dhe.ibm.com/partnerworld/pub/pdp/connecting_to_your_pdp_system_a_user_guide.pdf)
-
- switch to 'root' user: `'su -'`
- then from the command line issue one of the following commands for your language of choice:

For Japanese issue command:	<code>chlang -m ja_JP ja_JP</code>
For Korean issue command:	<code>chlang -m ko_KR ko_KR</code>
For Chinese issue command:	<code>chlang -m zh_CN zh_CN</code>
For US English issue command:	<code>chlang -m en_US en_US</code>
For Spanish issue command:	<code>chlang -m es_ES es_ES</code>
For German issue command:	<code>chlang -m de_DE de_DE</code>
For French issue command:	<code>chlang -m fr_FR fr_FR</code>
For Italian issue command:	<code>chlang -m it_IT it_IT</code>

How to enable Linux secondary language set:

- Login to your partition (refer to: “Connecting to your PDP system user guide” which may be found at: https://public.dhe.ibm.com/partnerworld/pub/pdp/connecting_to_your_pdp_system_a_user_guide.pdf)
- Then from the command line issue one of the following commands for your language of choice:

for Japanese issue command: chlang ja_JP
For Korean issue command: chlang ko_KR
For Chinese issue command: chlang zh_CN
For US English issue command: chlang en_US
For Spanish issue command: chlang es_ES
For German issue command: chlang de_DE
For French issue command: chlang fr_FR
For Italian issue command: chlang it_IT

Starting the VNC session on your PDP LPar:

Log onto your PDP target system. This assumes you have installed the “Cisco Anyconnect secure Mobility Client”. Any user can start a VNC session, it advisable to start it as a user and not the ‘root’ user.

From the prompt run:

AIX: \$ /usr/local/vnc/vncserver

Linux: \$ vncserver

The first time it runs it will ask you to create a VNC password.

On AIX, you need to run the vncserver again:

\$ /usr/local/vnc/vncserver

You should see something similar to the following:

**New VNC desktop is lpar16ml16fd_pub:1 Starting applications
specified in /home/u0000420/.vnc/xstartup Log file is
/home/u0000420/.vnc/lpar16ml16fd_pub:1.log**

Make note of the number shown attached to the system name:

lpar16ml16fd_pub:1

The session ID is 1 in this example and is used by the vncviewer to connect to the correct vncserver.

Secondary Language display for AIX and Linux

If you haven't done so already, install a local copy of the TightVNC viewer (see appendix A for details) on your local machine. You do not have to install the server on your local machine.

Use the vncviewer to connect to the PDP vnc session. The applications 'dtterm' (AIX) or 'konsole' (Linux) can be used to see the characters.

Note: For DBCS languages, you will need to hit Ctrl + Space or Shift + Space to see an input box that allows you to enter in different characters for DBCS languages.

Instructions for connecting to the vncserver

Using a VPN Client (from your own computer - any OS client) to connect to your Linux partition

If a VPN Client is used to connect to your Linux partition, you can use vncviewer and connect directly to your vncserver.

```
vncviewer <reservation_ip>:1  
vncviewer 172.29.134.17:1
```

VNC session management

Removing a VNC server session:

To kill a vncserver process, issue the following command: `vncserver -kill :< session ID>`
where session ID is the number of the session you want to kill

Changing the VNC password:

To change the password of your VNC session, issue the following command:
`vncpassword`

Appendix A: Clients

IBM makes no recommendations on the use of the following software and only provides these as one possible solution - other solutions may be available.

TightVNC viewer: <http://www.tightvnc.com/download.html>

Download the version for your client system (i.e. Windows, Linux...etc) that you will be connecting to the PDP from.

Note: you need only get the viewer; you do not need the server version.

How to use the vncviewer: <http://www.tightvnc.com/vncviewer.1.html>