

KDE Quick Start

Novell®

openSUSE 11.3

openSUSE® provides the tools that Linux* users require in their daily activities. It comes with an easy-to-use graphical environment, the KDE* desktop, that communicates with the underlying Linux system to access and manage files, folders, and programs. openSUSE provides an integrated suite of applications for a wide range of purposes (office, multimedia, Internet). The OpenOffice.org suite is also included, which allows you to edit and save files in a number of formats. Because the office suite is available for several operating systems, you can use the same data across different computing platforms.

Getting Started

When you start your system, you are usually prompted to enter your username and password. If you did not install the system yourself, check with the system administrator for your username and password.

After logging in to KDE for the first time, you see the KDE desktop, which shows the following basic elements:



Desktop Folder: By default, the desktop folder shows the contents of its `~/Desktop` directory. Whenever you insert a file into this directory, it appears in this view too.

Desktop Context Menu: Right-click an empty area on the desktop to access the context menu for configuring the appearance of the desktop, adding panels or widgets to the desktop, configuring desktop settings, locking the widgets in their current position, leaving the current session, or for locking the screen.

Desktop Toolbox: Move your mouse pointer to the icon in the upper right corner of the desktop to access the menu that lets you add or lock widgets.

KDE Panel: By default, the panel of your KDE desktop consists of the *Main Menu* icon on the left, further widgets and program icons, and the panel settings icon on the right. If you hover the mouse pointer over an icon in the panel, a short description is displayed.

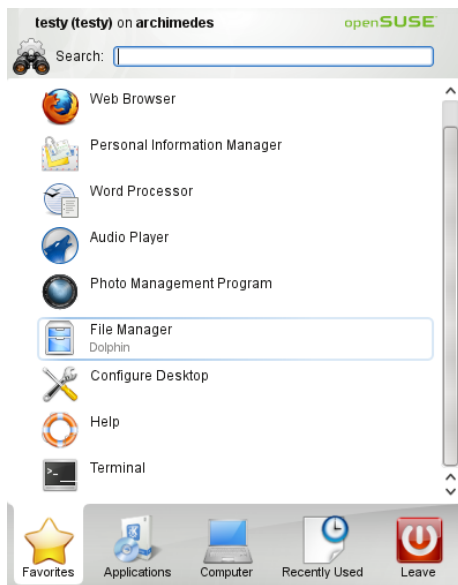
Starting Programs

Start programs from the *Main Menu* or from the command line, using a shell or the *Run Command*. Additionally, you can start programs from the desktop or the panel by left-clicking the program icon once.

Using the Main Menu

To open the *Main Menu*, click the *Main Menu* icon in the panel or press `Alt + F1`. The *Main Menu* consists of the following elements: a search function at the top and several tabs at the bottom, providing quick access to the key functions of the menu. Additionally, the menu displays your login name and the hostname of your computer.

Favorites shows a default selection of key programs for quick access, whereas *Applications* shows all applications installed on your system. To navigate through the menu structure, click an entry and use the arrow icons at the right or the left to switch back and forth. *Computer* and *Recently Used* provide quick access to some frequently used places, applications, or documents. *Leave* shows several options for leaving the session such as logging out, locking the screen (access can only be regained with a password), shutting down or restarting the computer. Some computers offer to suspend your session to RAM or disc.

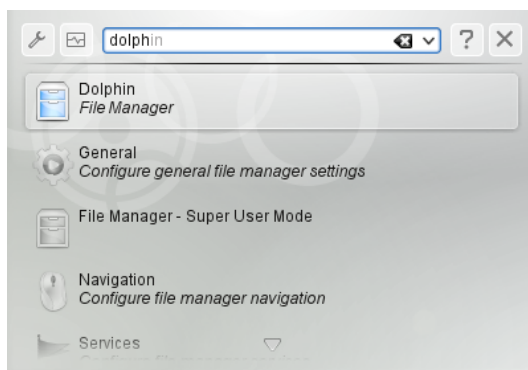


If you often need a program and do not want to dig into the menu structure, you can integrate the icon into the *Favorites* tab. Right-click the icon on any of the other tabs and choose *Add to Favorites*.

Using the Run Command Dialog

KRunner is a helper application that lets you quickly start programs. Apart from that, it offers a search function for finding applications or locations.

Press **Alt + F2** to open the *Run Command* dialog. Type a command, for example, `dolphin`. While you are typing, the dialog shows a list of applications or actions that match your input. Select one of the results or press **Enter** to start the highlighted application or action. The command to start the application is often (but not always) the application name written in lowercase.



KRunner's abilities can also be extended by a huge number of plug-ins that provide additional functionality. Click the wrench symbol on the left of the input field to explore the full range of available plug-ins. For example, you can use so-called *Web shortcuts* defined in Konqueror to send search requests directly to a search engine without first opening the browser. For details, refer to Section “Configuring Preferences” (page 8).

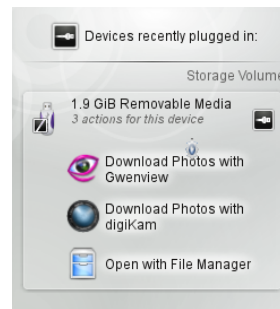
Searching for Programs

Both the *Main Menu* and the *Run Command* dialog offer a search function that lets you quickly start programs even if you do not already know the exact application name or command. To search for an application, start typing a command or part of the application name in the *Main Menu Search* field or the input field in the *Run Command* dialog. Each character you enter narrows down the search.

From the list below the input field, choose the application matching your query.

Handling Media

If you insert a CD or DVD into your drive or plug in a pluggable device (for example, a USB stick or removable hard disk), the device notifier widget opens a small window alerting you to this. It also proposes possible actions, depending on the type of the device.



For example, if you plugged in a digital camera, the actions allow you to download your photos with Gwenview or digiKam. Click the device entry in the widget to access the available actions. To safely remove the device from your computer, use the icon on the right side of the device entry.

Customizing Your Desktop

You can change the way your KDE desktop looks and behaves to suit your personal preferences.

Locking and Unlocking Desktop Objects

Desktop elements can be locked in their current position to prevent them from being moved around on the desktop. As long as the desktop elements are locked you cannot add, move, or remove any objects to or from your desktop.

To lock or unlock the desktop elements, click the cashew icon (desktop toolbox) at the upper right corner of the desktop and select *Lock Widgets* or *Unlock Widgets*.

Alternatively, right-click an empty patch on the desktop and select *Lock Widgets* or *Unlock Widgets*.

Changing Individual Desktop Elements

In the following, you can find some examples of how to change individual desktop elements.

Adding Program Icons to the Desktop

To create a link to an application and place it on the desktop or the panel, proceed as follows:

1. Click the *Main Menu* button and browse to the desired application.
2. Right-click and select *Add to Desktop* from the context menu that appears. If this menu item is not available, your desktop elements are probably locked. Unlock them first as described in Section “Locking and Unlocking Desktop Objects” (page 2).
3. To change the icon position on the desktop, left-click the icon and drag it to the desired position.

To delete an icon from your desktop, right-click the program icon and select *Remove this Icon*.

Adding Widgets to the Desktop or to the Panel

1. To add widgets to your desktop, right-click an empty patch on your desktop and select *Add Widgets*.

To add a widget to the panel, right-click an empty patch on the panel, and select *Panel Options* → *Add Widgets*.

If these menu items are not available, your desktop elements are probably locked. In this case, right-click and select *Unlock Widgets* first.

2. In the dialog box that appears, select a widget. Use the arrow symbols to the right or left to scroll through the available widgets. To limit the selection of widgets, enter a search term in the input field on the left or click one of the widget categories on the right.
3. To make the selected widget appear on the desktop or in the panel, double-click it and close the dialog box.

To remove a widget from your desktop or panel, right-click the widget and select the *Remove...* entry.

Configuring Desktop Widgets

1. Hover your mouse pointer over the widget until a translucent frame appears around the widget, showing a number of symbols:



If the frame does not appear, your widgets are probably locked. Unlock them first as described in Section “Locking and Unlocking Desktop Objects” (page 2).

2. To change the widget size, left-click the scale symbol in the frame and keep the mouse button pressed while slowly moving your cursor across the desktop.
3. To rotate the widget in any direction, left-click the arrow symbol in the frame and keep the mouse button pressed while moving your cursor in a circle across the desktop. There is a sticky boundary in the horizontal and vertical positions where you can “clamp” the widget, if you like. Of course, you can also arrange it in any tilted position.
4. To change the contents, settings, or properties of a widget, left-click the wrench symbol in the frame. In the configuration dialog box that appears, set the options according to your wishes.

Adding and Removing Panels

1. If you want multiple panels on the desktop, right-click an empty area on the desktop and select *Panel Options* → *Add Panel*. A new cashew icon appears on the desktop, representing the panel.

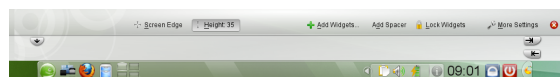
If these menu items are not available, your desktop objects are probably locked. In this case, right-click and select *Unlock Widgets* first.

2. Click the icon to access the panel configuration options and customize the new panel as described in Procedure 5, “Configuring Panels” (page 3).
3. To delete a panel, right-click a blank space in the panel you want to delete and select *Panel Options* → *Remove this Panel*. openSUSE requires that at least one panel is left on the desktop.

Configuring Panels

You can customize all KDE panels according to your preferences. Applications and widgets can be added to the quick launch area or the system tray in the main panel or to additional panels. Panel elements and additional panels can be moved to different places or be completely removed at any time.

1. To access any options for the current panel, right-click an empty patch in the panel (or click the cashew icon at the end of the panel) and select *Panel Options* → *Panel Settings*. The panel changes view and shows its configurations options.



If the menu item and the icon are not available, your desktop objects are probably locked. To unlock, right-click and select *Unlock Widgets* first.

2. To move panel objects to a different place within the panel, hover the mouse cursor over the respective panel object (for example, program icon, pager, task manager, system tray). The mouse cursor turns into a

crosslines-like form. Click the object and move the cursor to the desired position in the panel. Click again to fix it at this place.

3. To enlarge the distance between two widgets, use *Add Spacer....* A spacer widget appears on the right side. Drag and drop it to the preferred place.
4. To change the panel width, click and drag the small arrow icons at the far left and right end of the settings panel.
5. To change the panel height, click the *Height* button and move the mouse cursor to the desired end location.
6. To place the panel at different sides of the screen use the *Screen Edge* button. Drag and drop the panel to the preferred location.
7. If you need additional widgets on your panel, add them with the *Add Widgets...* button as described in Procedure 2, “Adding Widgets to the Desktop or to the Panel” (page 3).
8. To remove program icons or widgets from the panel, right-click the unwanted object and select the menu item to remove the icon or widget.

The icons in the system tray usually belong to applications running in the background. Therefore you can only remove those icons if you close those applications (right-click the icon and select *Quit*).

9. To prevent the panel and widgets from being moved accidentally, use *Lock Widgets*.
10. For additional configurations options like alignment and functions (like auto hide), click *More Settings...*
11. If all panel changes are according to your wishes, close the panel settings with the red close button on the right side.

Changing the Desktop Background

You can change the desktop background to display images, a slideshow, patterns or colors. It is even possible to use a map of the globe or the weather report as desktop background.

1. Right-click an empty patch of the desktop and select *Desktop Activity Settings*. A configuration dialog appears.
2. In the *Wallpaper* section, choose from the *Type* drop-down list what you want as desktop background. The further configuration options depend on the choice of the object to use as background.
3. For example, to use an image wallpaper:
 - a. Set *Type* to *Image*.
 - b. To use one of the available wallpapers, either choose a wallpaper from the list or click *Get New Wallpapers* to download additional wallpapers.
 - c. To use a custom picture, click *Open* and select an image file from the file system.

- d. Define the *Positioning* of the image.

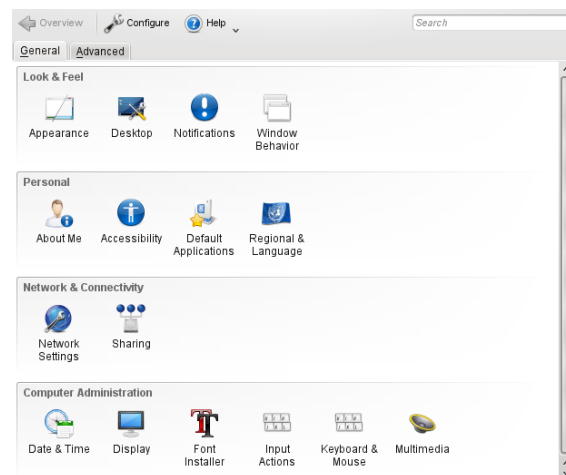


4. Set the other options in the configuration dialog according to your wishes, and click *OK* to save your changes and leave the configuration dialog.

Modifying Personal Settings

The *Personal Settings* are the central place for users to change the overall appearance and behavior of many components of the KDE desktop. Start the *Personal Settings* from the *Main Menu* by selecting *Favorites* → *Configure Desktop*.

The *General* and *Advanced* tabs provide different categories of settings. To get an impression of the numerous possibilities, just click a category icon and explore the possibilities provided there. Performing tasks in some areas of the personal settings requires system administrator (*root*) permissions.



Change the settings as desired. No changes take effect until you click *Apply*. To discard changes in the recent view that you have not yet applied, click *Reset*. To reset all items in the recent view to the default values, click *Defaults*.

To get back to the start-up view (showing all categories) again, click *Overview* at the top left corner of the dialog. You can also enter a search string at the top of the window (for example, *Screen Saver*) to find the category which holds

options related to the search string. Each character you enter in the *Search* field further narrows the search.

For easier overview of all categories, you can also switch to a tree view by clicking *Configure* and selecting another *View Style*.

Applying Desktop Effects

If your computer supports a 3D graphics card with Xgl, you can use graphical effects like turning your desktop into a rotating 3D cube, enabling translucent or transparent windows, and zooming in and out of the desktop screen. You can also use other window effects such as shadows, fading, and transformations. If you do not have a 3D graphics card, some effects may be disabled or reduce the performance of your system. If the performance of your system is too low, disable the compositing effect for your current session with **Alt + Shift + F12**.

To configure effects on your desktop, proceed as follows:

1. Start the *Personal Settings* as described in Section “Modifying Personal Settings” (page 4).
2. Select *Desktop* → *Desktop Effects* and choose *Enable Desktop Effects*. If your graphic card does not support 3D, you will be notified.
3. Optionally, change some options below *Common Settings*.
4. On the *All Effects* tab, select the effects you want to activate. Click the information icon for a short explanation of the respective effect. If an effect is activated, the wrench icon on the right gives access to further configuration options like assigning keyboard shortcuts to the effect.
5. Use *Apply* to enable the effects permanently.

Using Virtual Desktops

The desktop environment allows you to organize your programs and tasks on several virtual desktops. If you often run a lot of programs simultaneously, this minimizes the number of windows to arrange on your screen. You might, for example, use one desktop for e-mailing and calendaring and another for word processing and graphics applications.

Moving an Application to Another Virtual Desktop

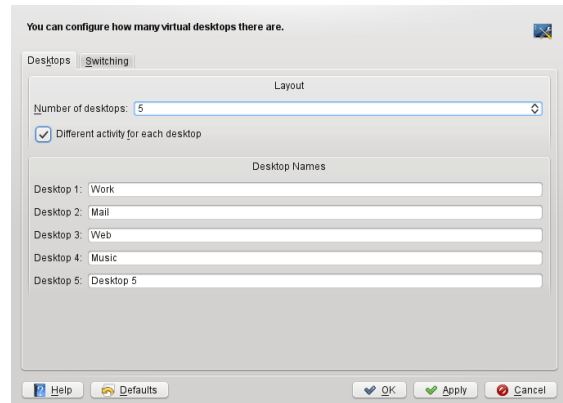
You can display a running application on one or all virtual desktops, or move it to other desktops.

1. Open the application.
2. Right-click the title bar of the application.
3. Click *To Desktop*.
4. Select the desktop on which to place the application.
5. To switch between desktops, click the desired desktop in the pager in the panel.

Configuring Virtual Desktops

You can increase the number of virtual desktops, change the default names, assign activities, configure effect animations or assign keyboard shortcuts for switching virtual desktops.

1. To add additional desktops, right-click the pager in the panel and select *Add Virtual Desktop*. A new desktop is shown in the pager.
2. For any configuration options, right-click the pager and select *Configure Virtual Desktops*.



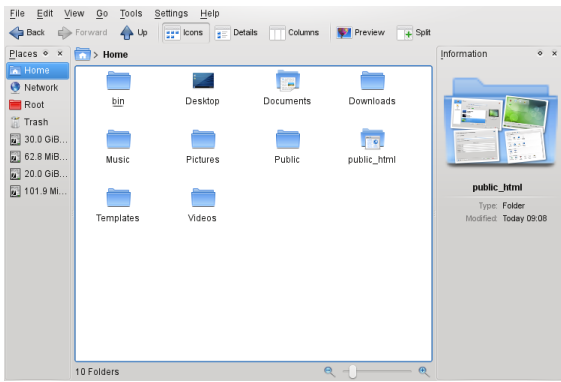
3. Set the options according to your wishes and click *OK* to apply the changes and to close the configuration dialog.
4. If you want the names of the desktops to appear in the pager rather than the number, right-click the pager and select *Pager Settings*.
5. From the radio button list, select *Desktop Name* and click *OK* to apply your changes and close the dialog.

Using the File Manager

With KDE 4, Dolphin has replaced Konqueror as the default file manager. Konqueror remains a Web browser (refer to Section “Browsing the Internet with Firefox” (page 7)). To start Dolphin, click the card box icon in the panel or press **Alt + F2** and enter *dolphin*.

Dolphin Main Window

The Dolphin main window consists of the following elements:



Menu Bar: The menu bar holds menu items for actions like copying, moving, or deleting files, changing views, starting additional tools, defining your settings, and getting help.

Toolbar: The toolbar provides quick access to frequently used functions that can also be accessed via the menu. If you hover the mouse pointer over an icon, a short description is displayed.

Location Bar: The location bar displays the path to the current directory. It is available in two versions: one shows the path to the current directory with icons for every parent folder in a “bread crumb” view. Click any icon in the bread crumb view to change to that directory. The second version of the location bar shows the path to the current directory as a string of text you can edit.

Panels: By default, Dolphin shows the *Places* and the *Information* panel. The *Places* panel allows quick access to some often-used places like your home directory, the root directory of the file system (/), the trash bin, and removable media. The *Information* panel shows detailed information about the currently selected item, and allows to assign rating, tags or comments to it. There are several other panels you can add to the main window.

Display Field (Working Space): The display field shows the contents of the selected directory or file. By default, Dolphin displays the contents of your home directory on start-up. By default, clicking a folder or file in Dolphin directly starts an action: Dolphin loads the file into an application for further processing or opens the folder.

Status Bar: Shows the file type and size of the currently selected object and allows you to enlarge or diminish the size of the icons or entries shown in the display field.

Managing Files and Folders with Dolphin

To perform actions like copying, moving, creating or deleting files, you need appropriate permissions to the folders and files involved in your action.

To copy, move, or delete a file or folder, proceed as follows:

1. In order to select one or multiple files and folders in Dolphin, move your mouse pointer over the file or folder but do not click. A green cross appears on the upper-left edge. If you click it, the object is selected. To deselect again, click the red minus icon that appears if the object is currently selected.

Alternatively, press **Ctrl** and click the objects you want to select or deselect.

2. Right-click and select *Copy* or *Cut* from the context menu.
3. Navigate to the destination folder in which to insert the object.
4. To create a new folder at the current location, select *File* → *Create New* → *Folder* or press **F10**. Enter a folder name in the new window and press **Enter**.
5. To insert the object you copied or cut in Step 2 (page 6), right-click the destination folder in the main display field and select *Paste*. The object is copied or moved there.
6. To delete a file or folder, right-click the object in the main display field and select *Move to Trash* from the context menu. The object is moved to the trash bin. From there, you can restore it if necessary or delete the object permanently.

To quickly filter for certain filenames in the current directory, press **Ctrl + I** to add the *Filter* input field to the bottom of the Dolphin main window. Type any part of the filename you are searching for to see all files in the current directory containing the search string. For more detailed and advanced searches, press **Ctrl + F** to use KFind. For more information, refer to Section “Using KFind” (page 11).

Configuring Dolphin

Dolphin offers many options for adjusting the view and the overall settings according to your preferences.

Changing the View

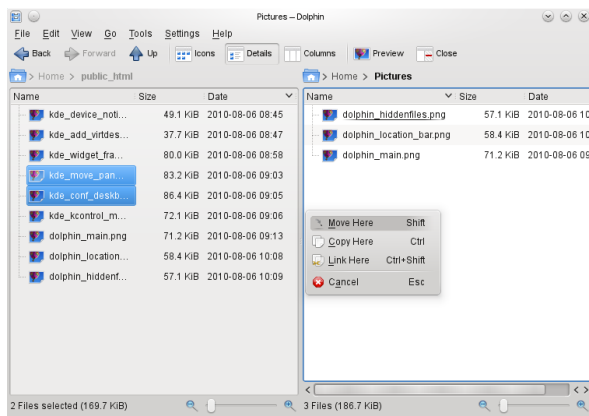
1. To switch from the bread crumb view to the editable version of the location bar, press **F6**. Enter a path to a directory by typing it in. After typing an address, press **Enter** or click on the background of the bread crumb view.

To delete the contents of the location bar click the black **x** symbol on the left. To switch back to bread crumb view, press **Ctrl + L**.



2. To change the view of the currently displayed folder, either click *Icons*, *Details*, or *Columns* in the toolbar. Dolphin remembers the selected view for each folder. Click *Split* or press **F3** to view the contents of the cur-

rent folder in two separate columns. Now you can navigate to a different directory in each column and easily drag or drop objects or compare the contents of directories. Press F3 again to leave the split view.



3. To make Dolphin also show hidden files, select *View* → *Show Hidden Files*.
4. To view more details about the files (like access permissions or ownership) in the working space, select *View* → *Additional Information* and enable the corresponding options.
5. To add further directories to the *Places* panel, drag a folder from the working space to the *Places* panel and drop it there. Right-click and use the context menu to hide, edit or remove entries from *Places*.
6. To add more panels to the main window, select *View* → *Panels* and select additional panels such as *Folders*, or *Terminal*.

Detach the panels from the main Dolphin window by clicking the left icon at the top of each panel. Click the panel's title bar and drag it to another place on the desktop. To reintegrate the panel into the Dolphin window, click the left symbol at the top of the panel again.

Changing Dolphin's Overall Behavior

If you want to change Dolphin's overall behavior or view, select *Settings* → *Configure Dolphin* and explore the options offered in the Dolphin configuration dialog.

1. To use the same view mode for all folders, click *General* in the left sidebar and activate *Use Common View Properties for All Folders*. Click *View Modes* in the left sidebar and adjust the options for the individual view modes. Click *Apply* to save the changes.
2. If you want Dolphin to show a different directory on start-up, or if you want to permanently use the editable location bar instead of the bread crumb view, click *Startup* in the left sidebar and change the relevant options.
3. To configure which entries and services to show in the Dolphin context menu, click *General*. On the *Context*

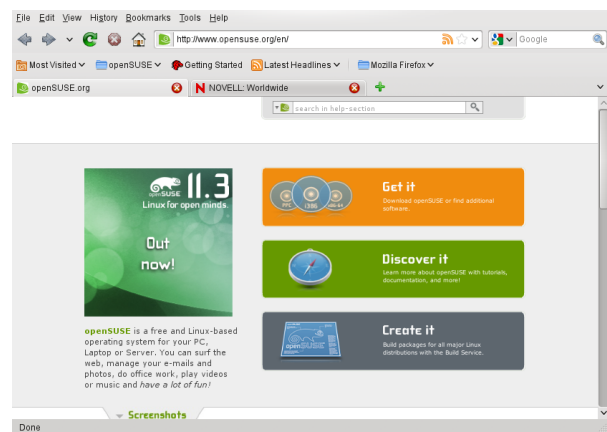
Menu tab, activate the entries to show. Click *Services* in the left sidebar and activate or deactivate the respective services to appear in the context menu.

4. Click *OK* to save the changes and to close the Dolphin configuration dialog.

Browsing the Internet with Firefox

Apart from Konqueror (KDE's default Web browser), openSUSE also includes the default Firefox Web browser. To start Konqueror or Firefox, press Alt + F2 and enter *konqueror* or *firefox*.

With features like tabbed browsing, pop-up window blocking, and download and image management, both browsers combine the latest Web technologies. Their easy access to different search engines helps you find the information you need.



Enter a URL in the location bar to start browsing. To open a new, empty tab, press Ctrl + T. To open a link in a new tab, click the link with your middle mouse button. Right-click the tab itself to access more tab options. You can create a new tab, reload one or all existing tabs, or close them. You can also change the sequence of the tabs by dragging and dropping them to the desired position.

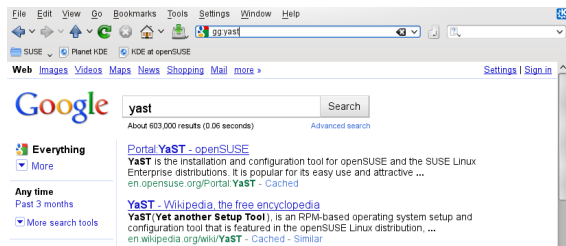
Finding Information

Both browsers offer different kinds of search options: you can find information on the Web or you can search the current Web page for keywords.

Searching the Web

1. To start a search on the Web, click the left icon in the search bar on the right to open a list of search engines.
2. Select the desired engine and type your search keywords into the input field.
3. Press Enter to start the search.
4. To search the current Web page with Firefox or Konqueror, press **Ctrl + F** to open a find bar at the bottom of the window. Enter your search keyword there and use the buttons beneath the bar to search in different directions or to configure search options such as *Match Case*.

Konqueror offers Web shortcuts for quickly searching the Web. For example, to search the Web for `yast` using the Google search engine, just type `gg:yast` into the Konqueror location bar (or the *Run Command* dialog) and press Enter.



Apart from predefined shortcuts such as `gg` for Google or `wp` for Wikipedia, you can also define further, individual Web shortcuts as described in Section “Configuring Preferences” (page 8).

Downloading Files from the Web

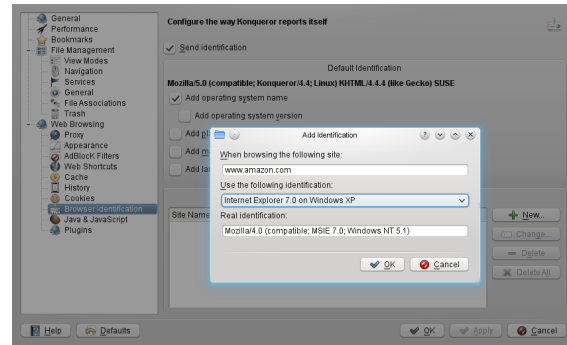
If you download a file with Firefox or Konqueror, a dialog window appears asking you if you want to save the file or to open it with a specific application. Also choose if to remember the action you selected for this type of file. By default, Firefox saves the file to the folder configured in the *Firefox Preferences* and shows your finished downloads in the *Downloads* dialog.

To open the downloaded files directly from there, right-click and select *Open*. To clean up the history of downloaded files, click *Clear List*.

Configuring Preferences

Adjust preferences in Konqueror or Firefox. In Konqueror, access the configuration dialog with *Settings* → *Configure Konqueror*. To change the behavior of Konqueror as Web browser, select one of the *Web Browsing* sub categories in the left sidebar to show the options for the relevant category. For example, you can “hide” Konqueror's real identity and make Konqueror identify as a different browser (for example, Internet Explorer*) for certain Web sites you visit.

To do so, select *Browser Identification*, and click *New* to add a new, site-specific identification.

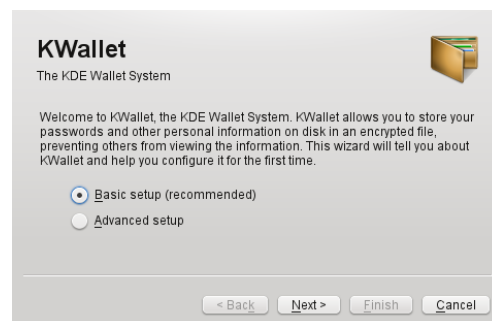


You might also want to configure the Web shortcuts you can use with Konqueror (and the *Run Command* dialog). In the Konqueror configuration dialog, click *Web Shortcuts* to see which shortcuts are already defined. Click *New* to define new shortcuts. Leave the Konqueror configuration dialog with *OK* to apply your changes.

In Firefox, select *Edit* → *Preferences* to open the *Firefox Preferences*. Click the icons in the upper display field to access the options for the relevant category. For example, change the default download folder on the *General* page, or adjust the pop-up blocking feature on the *Content* page. Click *OK* to apply the changes.

Managing Passwords

When you enter a password in a KDE application for the first time (in KMail or Konqueror, for example), you are asked if you want to store the password. If you click *Yes*, KWallet wizard starts by default. KWallet is a password management tool that can collect all passwords and store them in one or more encrypted files (called *wallets*).



To activate KWallet, select *Basic Setup* and click *Next*. Select *Yes, I wish to use the KDE wallet to store my personal information* and enter a password. This is your master password for the default wallet (named `kdewallet`) that is created during the next step.

WARNING: Protect Your KWallet Password

If you forget your master password for any wallet, it cannot be recovered. Furthermore, anyone who

knows your master password can obtain all information contained in the respective wallet.

Click *Finish* to close the wizard. If you started the KWallet wizard initially from another application like Konqueror or KMail, KWallet will prompt you to enter the password once again in order to store the password for this application in the newly created wallet. After initial configuration you can open your wallet at any time to view, search, delete, or create entries. Normally you do not need to insert an entry manually. KDE recognizes if a resource requires authentication and KWallet starts automatically, prompting you for the KWallet password. However, you can add additional data if you wish. To configure any KWallet options, press **Alt + F2** and enter `kwalletmanager`. In the *KDE Wallet Manager* that opens select *Settings* → *Configure Wallet*.

Whereas KWallet is designed to centrally manage passwords for several KDE applications, Firefox also offers the ability to store data when you enter a username and a password on a Web site. If you accept by clicking *Remember*, the password will be stored on your hard disk in an encrypted format. The next time you access this site, Firefox will automatically populate the login fields.

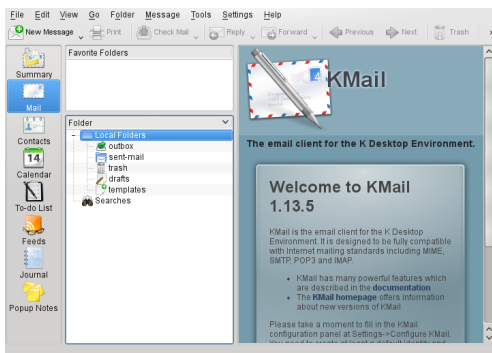
To review or manage your passwords in Firefox, click *Edit* → *Preferences* → *Security* → *Saved Passwords*....

E-Mailing and Calendaring

For reading and managing your mails and appointments, you can use Kontact as your personal information management tool (PIM). Kontact combines KDE applications like KMail, KOrganizer, and KAddressBook into a single interface. This gives you easy access to your e-mails, calendar, address book, and other PIM functionality. Kontact can also manage multiple e-mail accounts.

Starting Kontact for the First Time

To start Kontact, press **Alt + F2** and enter `kontact`. To access one of its components like KMail, click the corresponding icon in the left sidebar.



Before you can send or receive mails, you must configure an e-mail identity and account:

1. From the menu, select *Settings* → *Configure KMail*....
2. In the left side pane, click *Identities* and select the identity that KMail has automatically created for you. *Modify* it by entering your full name and e-mail address and confirming your changes.
3. Click *Accounts* in the left side bar and *Add* at least one account on the tabs for *Receiving* and *Sending* mails. (Optionally, you can configure multiple mail accounts).

Usually, the following information is required for both incoming and outgoing mail: *Account Type*, *Server Name* and *Port*. Depending on the account, you may also need to set encryption or authentication options. If you are not sure about the settings or items to select, consult your Internet Service Provider or system administrator.

4. Confirm the setup and leave the configuration dialog with *OK*.

To write a new mail, click the *Mail* icon in the Kontact main window and press **Ctrl + N** to open the mail composer. After you have finished your mail, click *Send* to send it immediately. In case you have configured multiple e-mail accounts, keep the *Send* button pressed, then select the account from which you want to send the mail.

Instant Messaging with Kopete

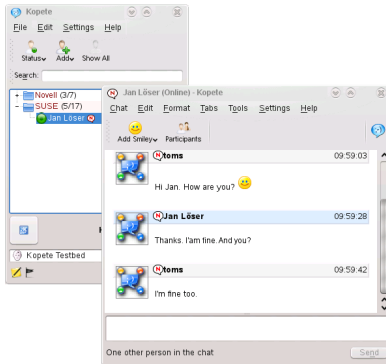
Kopete is an online messenger application that allows multiple partners connected to the Internet to chat with each other. Kopete currently supports a number of common messenger protocols, such as AOL* Instant Messenger (AIM), Gadu-Gadu, GroupWise® Messenger, ICQ, Jabber*, SMS, and Yahoo!*. To be able to use instant messaging (IM), you must register with a provider offering IM services and configure a Kopete account.

To start Kopete, press **Alt + F2** and enter `kopete`. If started for the first time, click the wrench icon at the bottom of the Kopete window to create an account. Kopete guides you through the setup steps like selecting the messaging service, and entering the respective account information like user name or ID, server name and port and any authentication details like passwords. If you have not registered with the provider for the selected messaging service yet, click *Register New Account*. In the browser window that opens, enter your user data to register. Switch back to Kopete and enter the data received on registration. Complete the configuration of your account by clicking *Finish*.

If you decided to go online after configuring your account, you can now add contacts in the main Kopete window. If the Kopete window shows *offline*, first click *File* → *Set Status* → *Online* and enter your password if you are prompted for it. After connecting, click *File* → *Add Contact* and select the Kopete account for which you want to add contacts. Enter the contact data or search for a contact and click *OK*.

To view all your contacts, even if they are offline at the moment, select *Settings* → *Show Offline Users*.

To start a chat with someone, click the desired contact and type your message in the lower part of the chat window. Press Enter to send the message. The upper part of the window displays the messages you have sent and received.



Starting OpenOffice.org

The office suite OpenOffice.org offers a complete set of office tools, including word processor, spreadsheet, presentation, vector drawing, and database components. Because OpenOffice.org is available for a number of operating systems, you can use the same data across different computing platforms.

To start OpenOffice.org press **Alt + F2** and enter `ooffice`. In the window that appears, select the OpenOffice.org module you want to open. To create a new document, select *File* → *New* and choose the type of document to create. To open an existing document, select *Open* and choose the appropriate file from the file system.

Viewing PDF Files and Other Documents

Documents that need to be shared or printed across multiple platforms can be saved as PDF (Portable Document Format) files, for example, in the OpenOffice.org suite. View them with Okular, the default KDE document viewer.

Using Okular Document Viewer

Apart from PDF files, Okular allows you to view a great number of file formats, such as PostScript, several image formats, OpenDocument format (ODF), OpenDocument text (ODT), some eBook formats (ePub), and even Microsoft* Compiled HTML Help (CHM). Okular also provides support for bookmarks, annotations, form fields and multimedia content, and the rotation of pages.

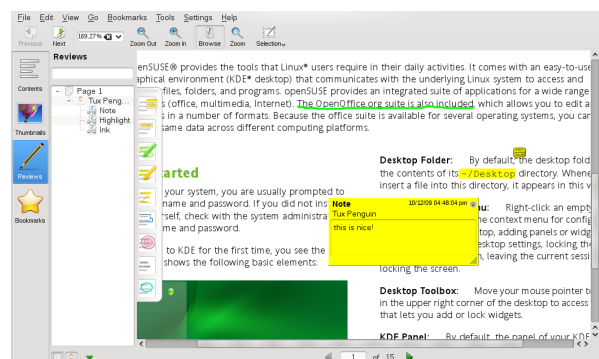
Start Okular from the *Main Menu* or press **Alt + F2** and enter `okular`.

To open a document, select *File* → *Open* and choose the desired file from the file system. Navigate through the document by using the navigation icons at the top or bottom of the window. Depending on which icon you click on the navigation panel on the left, the sidebar either shows a table of *Contents*, a *Thumbnail* view of each page, the *Reviews*, or your *Bookmarks* for this file. To filter for any text listed in the sidebar or the overall document, enter a string into the input field at the top of the sidebar. If you want to select and copy text or images from the file in Okular, click the *Selection* icon in the toolbar and select one of the options from the context menu. Click the *Browse* icon to switch back to browsing the document.

Working with Bookmarks and Annotations

With Okular, you can review a document by highlighting certain text parts or adding annotations or bookmarks that Okular then attaches to the file in the form of metadata. Note that the annotations and markers you add are not stored within the document, so you cannot print them or pass them on to other users.

1. To add a bookmark for a page, click the page in the sidebar or in the main display field and press **Ctrl + B**. The page is added to the *Bookmarks* list on the left sidebar. Right-click the bookmark entry to access a context menu for going to this bookmark or renaming, or removing it.
2. To create an annotation for a page, press **F6** and select one of the annotation tools from the toolbar that appears. The annotation is added to the list of *Reviews* and is flagged with the login name of the user who created it. Use the icons at the bottom of the sidebar to group the annotations by page, by author or to show the annotations for the current page only.



3. To open a pop-up note and add text for an annotation (or to remove an annotation), right-click the annotation entry in the *Reviews* list and select the corresponding menu item. The annotations or markers you added are automatically attached to the file, you do not need to save them.

Using Acrobat Reader

If Acrobat Reader is not installed by default, install the `acroread` package with YaST. To start Acrobat reader, press **Alt + F2** and enter `acroread..` Click **File → Open**, locate the desired PDF file and click **Open** to view the file.

Searching for Data

KDE provides more than one application for finding data on your computer or in the file system. One application is KFind, which is described below.

Using KFind

To perform basic and advanced searches, use KFind. Start it from the *Main Menu* by clicking *Applications → Find Files/Folders* or press **Alt + F2** and enter `kfind`.

Searching by Name

To use a filename (or a part of it) as the search keyword, proceed as follows:

1. Enter the filename or a part of the filename in the *Named* input field. Use wild cards, such as an asterisk (*), to indicate missing characters in the filename.
2. Specify the folder in which to search for the file. Either enter a path to the folder in *Look in* or click *Browse* to locate the folder.
3. To search subfolders, check *Include Subfolders*.
4. Click **Find** to start the search. The results are displayed in the lower part of the dialog. To directly open the result, just click it. Right-click it to choose one of the options from the context menu.

Searching by Contents or Properties

For a more detailed search, you can also specify further options, such as a text the file must contain or the creation or modification date of a file. To search for content or properties, proceed as follows:

1. On the *Name/Location* tab, specify at least the path to search for the file. You can leave *Named* empty.
2. To search for certain content in a file, click the *Contents* tab. In *Containing Text*, enter the word or phrase the file to find must contain. This option does not work for all types of files.
3. To search for properties such as creation or modification date of the file, click the *Properties* tab and choose the options you want.

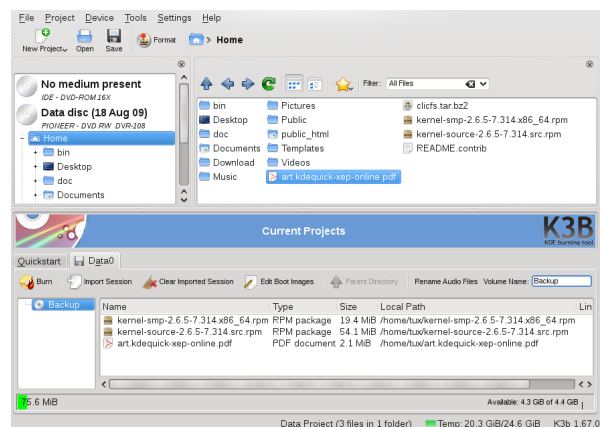


4. Click **Find** to start the search.

Creating a CD or DVD

If you possess a CD or DVD writer, you can burn files to a CD or DVD with K3b. To create a data CD or DVD, proceed as follows:

1. Press **Alt + F2** and enter `k3b`. K3b opens.
2. Select **File → New Project → New Data Project** from the main menu.
3. Use the tree view in the top left part of the window to search for the files or folders to burn. When they appear in the top right part of the window, drag and drop them into the *Current Projects* window.



4. Change the name of your medium in the *Volume Name* input field.
5. Insert a writable CD or DVD into the device then click the **Burn** icon.
6. Check the settings on the *Writing* tab. Usually the defaults should work well for almost all files. If you wish, you can change more options on the *Filesystem* tab.
7. Click **Burn**.

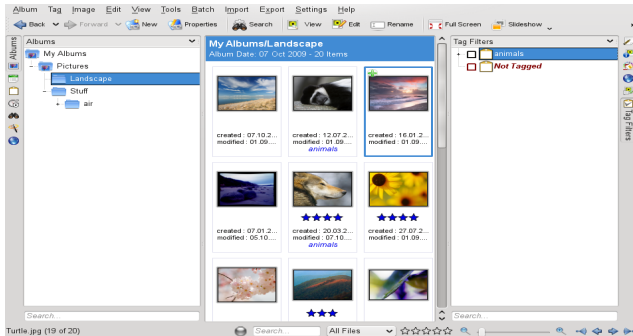
Managing Your Digital Image Collection

With digiKam it is easy to manage your digital images: download your images from the camera, edit and improve them, organize them in albums (or flag them with tags for

easy retrieval, independent of folders or albums), archive them on CD or DVD, or export them to a Web image gallery.

digiKam also contains a set of useful batch functions and plug-ins, allowing you to convert multiple images to various different formats, rename multiple images, or automatically improve them with functions such as red eye reduction, speck removal, and hot pixel removal. Various filter and effects plug-ins help create works of art from your digital images.

To start digiKam, press **Alt + F2** and enter `digikam`. On initial start-up, the first-run wizard appears to guide you through the setup.

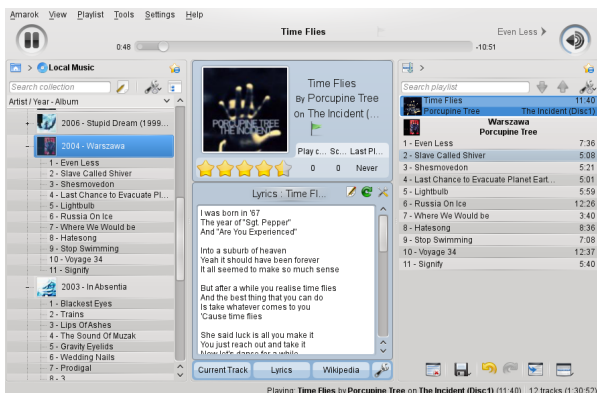


digiKam's main window contains a tree view on the left and shows thumbnails of the images on the right. For quick access to your images, use the sidebar on the left, which allows you to switch between different views, for example, sorting the images according to *Albums*, *Dates*, *Tags* or *Searches*. To enter digiKam's viewing and editing mode, double-click an image thumbnail.

Managing Your Music Collection

KDE's Amarok music player allows you to play various audio formats, create playlists, listen to streaming audio broadcasts of radio stations on the Internet and subscribe to podcasts. The file types supported depend on the engine used for Amarok.

To start Amarok, press **Alt + F2** and enter `amarok`. On first start, Amarok asks for the folders where to look for your music files.



Amarok's main window shows a sidebar on the left providing different views: your local music collection, some addresses to listen to podcasts or streams from the Internet, your playlists and a file browser. The middle part, the context browser, displays information about the current track, the Wikipedia page of the artist and the song's lyrics by default. The right part of the window shows the current playlist. To play music, just drag and drop items from any of the sidebar browsers to the playlist area. Double-click an item in the playlist to start playback.

If your music files are properly tagged (containing at least information about the artist and album), you can make use of several nice Amarok features. To automatically retrieve the album cover images from Amazon, select *Tools* → *Cover Manager* and click *Fetch Missing Covers*. The next time you play a track from this album, the cover is displayed in the context browser and on the on-screen display. To learn more about the artist, click on the *Wikipedia* button in the middle area to make Amarok search for the appropriate Wikipedia article.

To configure the use of another engine (or various other Amarok features), select *Settings* → *Configure Amarok*.

Logging Out

Log out (and leave the system running), restart or shut down the computer.

Logging Out or Switching Users

Click the *Main Menu* button on your panel and select *Leave* → *Logout*. This ends your session but leaves the system running. To start a parallel session as a different user, select *Leave* → *Switch User* instead.

Restarting or Shutting Down the Computer

Click *Leave*, then select one of the following options:

Sleep

Only available if your computer provides power management functionality. Pauses your computer without logging you out. All your data and the session data is saved to RAM.

Hibernate

Only available if your computer provides power management functionality. Pauses your computer without logging you out. All your data and the session data is saved to disk before the system is laid to rest. It is thus protected against data loss should you lose power in the meantime.

Restart

Restarts your computer.

Shutdown

Logs you out of the current session, then turns off the computer.

For More Information

This guide gave you a short introduction to the KDE desktop and some key applications running on it. To discover more, refer to the KDE User Guide (↑KDE User Guide), and the other manuals available for openSUSE. Find them at <http://www.novell.com/documentation/opensuse113> or in your installed system under `/usr/share/doc/manual`.

To learn more about KDE and KDE applications, also refer to <http://www.kde.org/> and <http://www.kde-apps.org/>.

Legal Notice

Copyright© 2006– 2010 Novell, Inc. and contributors. All rights reserved.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or (at your option) version 1.3; with the Invariant Section being this copyright notice and license. A copy of the license version 1.2 is included in the section entitled “GNU Free Documentation License”.

For Novell trademarks, see the Novell Trademark and Service Mark list <http://www.novell.com/company/legal/trademarks/tmlist.html>. Linux* is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds. All other third party trademarks are the property of their respective owners. A trademark symbol (®, ™ etc.) denotes a Novell trademark; an asterisk (*) denotes a third party trademark.

All information found in this book has been compiled with utmost attention to detail. However, this does not guarantee complete accuracy. Neither Novell, Inc., SUSE LINUX Products GmbH, the authors, nor the translators shall be held liable for possible errors or the consequences thereof.

GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.2, November 2002

Copyright (C) 2000,2001,2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc. 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document “free” in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of “copyleft”, which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The “Document”, below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as “you”. You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A “Modified Version” of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A “Secondary Section” is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document’s overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The “Invariant Sections” are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The “Cover Texts” are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A “Transparent” copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not “Transparent” is called “Opaque”.

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The “Title Page” means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, “Title Page” means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work’s title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section “Entitled XYZ” means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as “Acknowledgements”, “Dedications”, “Endorsements”, or “History”.) To “Preserve the Title” of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section “Entitled XYZ” according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties; any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document’s license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A.** Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B.** List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C.** State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D.** Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E.** Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F.** Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G.** Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document’s license notice.
- H.** Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I.** Preserve the section Entitled “History”, Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled “History” in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.
- J.** Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the “History” section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- K.** For any section Entitled “Acknowledgements” or “Dedications”, Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.
- L.** Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.
- M.** Delete any section Entitled “Endorsements”. Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.
- N.** Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled “Endorsements” or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.
- O.** Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version’s license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled “Endorsements”, provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties—for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled “History” in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled “History”; likewise combine any sections Entitled “Acknowledgements”, and any sections Entitled “Dedications”. You must delete all sections Entitled “Endorsements”.

COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an “aggregate” if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation’s users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document’s Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled “Acknowledgements”, “Dedications”, or “History”, the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License “or any later version” applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

```
Copyright (c) YEAR YOUR NAME.
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document
under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2
or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation;
with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts.
A copy of the license is included in the section entitled “GNU
Free Documentation License”.
```

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the “with...Texts.” line with this:

```
with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the
```

Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.