

# Slackware on ARM - HOWTO guides

This section contains information about how to install Slackware on to a range of ARM hardware.

The wiki pages on this site are intended for the community to help broaden the architecture support and collaboratively create and share the knowledge base.

## Installation guides

For the officially supported platforms, the documentation can be found on the [Slackware ARM web site](#). It's also linked from within this general Slackware Documentation Project for the sake of completeness.

### Slackware ARM releases

Hardware and installation support for each release can found below:

Documentation
<a href="#">Slackware ARM 14.2</a>
<a href="#">Slackware ARM current</a>

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Type a new page name (no spaces - use underscores instead) and start creating! You are not allowed to add pages

## Overview of ARM Hardware HOWTOS

Within the Linux Kernel and wider OS ecosystems, the ARM platform has fragmented support.

The following table provides some documentation around a variety of devices that the community has created. Some of it relates to unsupported versions of Slackware ARM and has not been updated, but it may still be a useful repository.

Page	Description	Tags
<a href="#">The ARM Machine Architecture Numbers</a>	The ARM Machine Architecture Numbers If you want to know what is the correct Machine Architecture Number for your device you might want to have a look here. There is also a good primer on ARM boot-loader basic operation here Sources howtos arm author louigi600	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">arm</a> , <a href="#">author</a> , <a href="#">louigi600</a>
<a href="#">Slackware ARM GCC aarch64-linux cross-compiler for the Raspberry Pi</a>	Slackware ARM GCC aarch64-linux cross-compiler for the Raspberry Pi Preface I was thinking about the Cortex-A53 64-bit CPU on my Raspberry Pi 3 and why I'm mainly using Slackware ARM 32 bit operating system on it. Then I started to wonder if it would be possible to build an arm64 kernel and modules to run with Slackware ARM. After reading about how this could be achieved it seemed clear that some cross-compiling would be required. Although I have some experience in building Linux kernels, espe...	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">hardware</a> , <a href="#">aarch64</a> , <a href="#">cross-compile</a> , <a href="#">author</a> <a href="#">exaga</a>
<a href="#">Hacking information from the XZPAD700</a>	Hacking information from the XZPAD700 This refers to the XZPAD700 (aka zeligpad) ARM based tablet (AL-A13-RT713 pcb) based on an Allwinner A13 SOC but is technically applicable to all Axx SOC's as to my understanding the all boot in the same manner.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">hardware</a> , <a href="#">arm</a> , <a href="#">louigi600</a>
<a href="#">Slackware ARM on the Hummingboard</a>	Slackware ARM on the Hummingboard There are many ARM devices on the market at the moment, with even more appearing regularly, and it's not possible to provide support for them all in the main Slackware tree. The Hummingboard, by Solidrun, is supported outside of the official Slackware tree by the Slackware community.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">hardware</a> , <a href="#">arm</a> , <a href="#">author</a> <a href="#">exaga</a>

<a href="#">Interfacing I2C Devices To Your System</a>	Interfacing I2C Devices To Your System Inter-Integrated Circuit (I <sup>2</sup> C or more often written as I2C) is a multimaster serial single-ended computer bus invented by the Philips semiconductor division (see the wikipedia article for more information on I2C) and commonly used in many modern electronic devices including PC.	<a href="#">howtos, hardware, arm, author louigi600</a>
<a href="#">Setting up Slackware ARM 14.0 on the OLinuXino A10S Micro from scratch</a>	Setting up Slackware ARM 14.0 on the OLinuXino A10S Micro from scratch This document can also be found at < <a href="http://www.malaya-digital.org/setting-up-slackware-arm-14-0-on-the-olinuxino-a10s-from-scratch/">http://www.malaya-digital.org/setting-up-slackware-arm-14-0-on-the-olinuxino-a10s-from-scratch/</a> > NOTE: The documentation below needs updating. I recommend that you use the link I've just given above as it leads to updated documentation. I'll have the text below updated when time permits.	<a href="#">howtos, hardware, arm, author michael balcos</a>
<a href="#">Qemu Support in Slackware ARM</a>	Qemu Support in Slackware ARM This document describes the process of installing Slackware ARM inside of QEMU. * QEMU is a full system emulator that can emulate a range of real hardware architectures. In this case we will use QEMU to emulate the ARM Ltd.	<a href="#">howtos, hardware, arm, user mralk3</a>
<a href="#">Slackware ARM on the Raspberry Pi 1</a>	Slackware ARM on the Raspberry Pi 1 Since there are so many ARM devices coming on to the market, it is not possible to provide support for them all in the main tree. The Raspberry Pi is supported outside of the official Slackware ARM tree by the Slackware community.	<a href="#">howtos, hardware, arm, author mozes</a>
<a href="#">Slackware ARM on the Raspberry Pi 2</a>	Slackware ARM on the Raspberry Pi 2 The Raspberry Pi 2 has a quad-core ARMv7 (Cortex-A7) 900MHz CPU and 1GB 450MHz LPDDR2 SDRAM. This revised and upgraded ARM single board computer supplants it's predecessor, the Raspberry Pi (1), and is considerably more powerful. Which is great for running Slackware ARM because every thing happens so much quicker and running/executing/compiling times are slashed dramatically in comparison.	<a href="#">howtos, hardware, arm, author exaga</a>
<a href="#">Slackware ARM on the Raspberry Pi 3</a>	Slackware ARM on the Raspberry Pi 3 The Raspberry Pi 3 has a Broadcom BCM2837 SoC incorporating a Quad-core ARMv8 Cortex-A53 [64 bit] CPU @ 1.2GHz and VideoCore IV GPU @ 400MHz, and comes with 1GB LPDDR2 SDRAM @ 900MHz. This revised and upgraded ARM single board computer succeeds the	<a href="#">howtos, hardware, arm, author exaga</a>
<a href="#">Slackware Network Install on Rasperry Pi 3</a>	Slackware Network Install on Raspberry Pi 3 Introduction This is an abridged version of the SARPi (< <a href="http://sarpi.co.uk/">http://sarpi.co.uk/</a> >) installation guide dealing with the 'headless' install case for installing Slackware 14.2. There is nothing wrong with the original guide, it is very	<a href="#">howtos, rpi, raspberry, arm, author bifferos</a>
<a href="#">Wireless Access Point With a Raspberry Pi 3</a>	Wireless Access Point With a Raspberry Pi 3 Introduction This HOWTO shows you how to replace the WiFi element of your home network setup with a Raspberry Pi running Slackware. Other HOWTOs explain how to setup DHCP and so on for your wireless devices, but this tries to keep things really simple and just give you an ethernet	<a href="#">howtos, ethernet, wifi, wap, raspberry, arm, author bifferos</a>
<a href="#">Making it easy for u-boot to find ulmage and uinitrd</a>	Making it easy for u-boot to find ulmage and uinitrd I often fiddle with testing root images, kernels and initrd on my kirkwood based systems by using usb flash sticks. I found that although Jeff did a brilliant job on uboot, at the time I started fiddling with custom boot images on my dosckstar, his default environment was unable to directly boot all my testing images that were rapidly changing in layout. To work around this I started making canges to his environment.	<a href="#">howtos, arm, author, louigi600</a>
<a href="#">Getting Slackware ARM on the Toshiba AC100 (also know as the Dynabook AZ)</a>	Getting Slackware ARM on the Toshiba AC100 (also know as the Dynabook AZ) When all this started off I was using ARMedslack 13.37 but as of version 14 the official Slackware ARM port changed name to Slackware ARM. Any reference to ARMedslack in this short tutorial refers to the	<a href="#">howtos, hardware, arm, author louigi600</a>

[howtos, topic page2](#)

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