

HOWTO articles - Network Services

This section contains how to articles intended to guide users to setup and maintain various network services on Slackware based systems.



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Overview of Slackware Network Services HOWTOS

Page	Description	Tags
Citrix Client	Citrix Client This article describes how to install and configure The Citrix Client on Slackware. Nowadays this client is better known as the "Citrix Receiver". Quoting the Citrix web site: "Citrix Receiver is an easy-to-install client software that lets you access your docs, applications and desktops from any of your devices including smartphones, tablets and PCs	howtos , network , author alienbob
Configuring a Wireless Access Point	Configuring a Wireless Access Point This Howto explains how you can use your computer as a Wireless Accesspoint. This means if the computer has an Internet connection and a wireless interface, other computers can use it's internet connection via wlan.	howtos , wifi , accesspoint , routing , iptables
Desktop printer sharing with CUPS	Desktop printer sharing with CUPS Using CUPS, a USB printer can be network shared by the system it is connected to. While full printer discovery requires avahi, it is possible to set up simple printer sharing on Slackware 14.2 without installing any new software. In this case, the server is the machine that the printer is connected to via	howtos , cups , printing , usb , share
DHCP Server via DNSMasq	DHCP Server via DNSMasq To set up a DHCP server you can use the dhcp package (included with Slackware) or you can do it the easier way and use DNSMasq (also included with Slackware). Assuming that you do not have DNSMasq installed: * Install the official dnsmasq Slackware package either by	howtos , software , dhcp , dhcpd , dnsmasq , author arfon
Adding Sieve and ManageSieve support to dovecot	Adding Sieve and ManageSieve support to dovecot Installing the Software Assuming you have set up Dovecot and Postfix as per Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL you may want some server-side filtering, and vacation response capabilities. This can be done using the sieve filter language, and edited by your virtual mail users using managesieve.	howtos , email , postfix , dovecot , mysql , ssl , sieve
Ethernet Bridging With OpenVPN	Ethernet Bridging With OpenVPN Other guides detail setting up of OpenVPN for 'tun' bridging, where IP traffic is efficiently routed between a couple of geographically separated sites, but this guide is about so-called 'tap' bridging. In effect, it describes how to join a couple of sites forwarding all ethernet traffic between, regardless of protocol. This is useful for development, test networks and if you need to forward non-	howtos , ethernet , bridging , author bifferos

Home NFS Setup HOWTO	<p>Home NFS Setup HOWTO This is a quick guide to setting up NFS in Slackware for use in a home LAN. The example used is for connection of a laptop computer with a desktop computer that also has an NTFS partition mounted on /music. It assumes that basic network connectivity has been established. This guide is largely cut and pasted from other more definitive documents.</p>	<p>howtos, software, nfs, slackware 13.37, slackware 14.0, author allend</p>
Installing OpenWebMail in Slackware64 14.0	<p>Installing OpenWebMail in Slackware64 14.0 This article explains how to install OpenWebmail and configure it so that you can access your mailbox using a web interface from any place with internet access and a webbrowser available. These instructions were tested on Slackware64 14.0 64-bit</p>	<p>howtos, author wisedraco</p>
iPXE boot server	<p>iPXE boot server iPXE is an open-source Preboot Execution Environment implementation that has a lot more functionality than most firmware PXE clients. Apart from using tftp to download data, iPXE can also use HTTP. Other boot methods include booting from an iSCSI SAN, a fibre channel SAN using FCoE, an ATA over Ethernet (AoE) SAN, or a wireless network. It also has a scripting language so you can create complex boot scripts. iPXE is also used as the PXE client in QEMU, so with a iPXE server you...</p>	<p>howtos, boot, pxe, ipxe, author fdonkers</p>
iSCSI	<p>iSCSI You may have heard of iSCSI in the context of corporate SANs perhaps supplying storage to a VMWare cluster of hosts, or some other heavy-weight application. These systems would generally involve running iSCSI over specialist 10Gbe (or more?) hardware and cabling and allow the operators to divorce the supply of storage from the hosts that use it. If that's your interest then this guide is probably not for you.</p>	<p>howtos, iscsi</p>
Setting up Joomla 2.5 CMS in Slackware 14.0 64bit	<p>Setting up Joomla 2.5 CMS in Slackware 14.0 64bit This HowTo describes simplified instruction for installing Joomla 2.5 content management system in Slackware 14.0. For more complex instructions you may want to read ... * start conditions is freshly installed Slackware 14.0 with option</p>	<p>howtos, joomla, author wisedraco</p>
Install and configuring kerberos On Slackware without PAM	<p>Install and configuring kerberos On Slackware without PAM The KDC This procedure will result in a new Kerberos realm. If you already have access to a Kerberos KDC, you can skip to the client and application server parts. Also, the below procedure is very abbreviated and is not a substitute for reading the documentation supplied in the package or on the MIT Kerberos website.</p>	<p>howtos, network services, kerberizing slackware without pam</p>
NFS Root	<p>NFS Root Introduction This HOWTO is about running your Slackware Linux system without any hard disk - or perhaps with a very small hard disk - accessing the network to retrieve all files except the kernel. If you want to go the whole hog you can PXE-boot the kernel too, however this HOWTO expects you to have somewhere local to store the kernel. We're going to use VirtualBox virtual machines to</p>	<p>howtos, nfs, author bifferos</p>
NFS - Quick and Dirty Setup	<p>NFS - Quick and Dirty Setup Known to work on Slackware 14, 14.1 and 14.2 Assumptions 1) This HOWTO assumes that you are using a vanilla install of Slackware and have not changed the default HOSTS_ALLOW, HOSTS_DENY, or firewall rules. 2) For this example, the shared directory on the server will be /nfs_share</p>	<p>howtos, software, nfs, slackware 13.37, slackware 14.0, slackware 14.1, author arfon</p>

Synchronize your network with NTP	<p>Synchronize your network with NTP NTP is the Network Time Protocol, used to synchronize host clocks to one another. Your Slackware distribution comes with NTP preinstalled. Your reasons for running NTP might include: * make timestamps in system logs agree with one other, to make sense of events recorded in multiple system logs</p>	howtos , time , clock , synchronization , author kikinovak , slackware 15.0 , author metaed
OpenVPN - How to Set Up a Slackware Server and a Slackware Client	<p>OpenVPN - How to Set Up a Slackware Server and a Slackware Client 1. Introduction 1.1. OpenVPN(1) OpenVPN is an open source software application that implements virtual private network (VPN) techniques for creating secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections in routed or bridged configurations and remote access facilities. It uses a custom security protocol that utilizes SSL/TLS for key exchange. It is capable of traversing network address translators (NATs) and firewalls. It was writte...</p>	howtos , network , openvpn
Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL	<p>Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL This article shows how to build and set up a secure virtual mail server using Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL on a Slackware 14.1 platform. Because the build and installed platforms may very likely be different, and the configuration can seem complex to those not familiar with postfix, dovecot and mysql, I have organized this article in a way that I hope will help you separate and test individual tasks, without losing your way!</p>	howtos , email , postfix , dovecot , mysql , ssl
Virtual Mail Server Database	<p>Virtual Mail Server Database This page is supplemental to main article: Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL The database is used to provide configuration and authentication for your virtual mail domains and mail boxes. Email content is not stored in the database in this configuration.</p>	howtos , email , postfix , dovecot , mysql
Installing The Dovecot MDA	<p>Installing The Dovecot MDA This page is supplemental to main article: Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL Dovecot is a popular and secure mail delivery agent, or MDA, which can be configured to work alongside the postfix MTA. As with postfix, we will build and install our dovecot package using the current build script from</p>	howtos , dovecot , postfix , mysql
Firewall Rules For Virtual Mail Server	<p>Firewall Rules For Virtual Mail Server This page is supplemental to main article: Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL A firewall is simply a set of kernel routing rules, iptables rules, that selectively block or allow network traffic into and out of your machine. A web facing email server must be secured by a suitable set of firewall rules or it will quickly be overwhelmed and compromised!</p>	howtos , email , postfix , dovecot , firewall
Installing The Postfix MTA	<p>Installing The Postfix MTA This page is supplemental to main article: Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL Postfix is a popular and secure mail transport agent, or MTA. We will build and install Postfix using the build script from SlackBuilds.org or SBo. The steps shown here use versions current as of this writing, but you should use the latest version applicable to your Slackware version at the time you build it.</p>	howtos , postfix , dovecot , mysql
Configuring SSL Certificates	<p>Configuring SSL Certificates This page is supplemental to main article: Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL We will now create and install a self-signed SSL certificate to support secure email. The dovecot package installs a script for generating self-signed certs at /usr/doc/dovecot-2.2.13/mkcert.sh, which you may use if you prefer. The commands shown below do the same thing but save the certificate and key to a different path.</p>	howtos , postfix , dovecot , ssl

<p>Creating Required Users and Groups</p>	<p>Creating Required Users and Groups This page is supplemental to main article: Creating a Virtual Mail Server with Postfix, Dovecot and MySQL You will need to create a few special users and groups to be able to build and/or run your mail server components. We will use the SBo assigned uid and gid for each user and group.</p>	<p>howtos, email, postfix, dovecot</p>
<p>Making Slackware Mail Server</p>	<p>Making Slackware Mail Server This article shows how to make an Slackware machine your personal Mail Server. This howto is for Slackware 64 13.37, but with few changes you can adapt it to the newest member of Slackware family Slackware 14. Before we begin I must say that you need a normal installation of Slackware, without any special packages. The packages we will need to make the Mail Server we will manually download and install from Slackbuilds.org. I prefer the Cyrus SASL authentication m...</p>	<p>howtos, author badirca</p>
<p>Roaming profiles with NFS and NIS</p>	<p>Roaming profiles with NFS and NIS The following HOWTO describes the configuration of roaming profiles using Slackware Linux. Roaming profiles come in handy in setups like SOHO networks, schools, town halls or more generally any network where many users have to work on many different desktop clients.</p>	<p>howtos, nis, nfs, roaming profiles, centralized authentication, author kikinovak</p>
<p>Setting up a WiFi Access Point on your Slackware Box</p>	<p>Setting up a WiFi Access Point on your Slackware Box You should read this, regardless of whether you are a Slackware enthusiast or not, because you will find most of it applicable to other distributions too. I have recently reused most of this on a debian/DietPI based NanoPi R1S H3 just because it was fester for me to get something functional like that rather than tinkering with uboot and kernel to get slackwareARM running on it.</p>	<p>howtos, louigi600</p>
<p>Using a Scanner in a Network</p>	<p>Using a Scanner in a Network This Howto describes how one can use a scanner which is connected to another Slackware-computer over the network. Necessary Software All packages which are necessary are available in a stock Slackware-installation. This are</p>	<p>howtos, network, scanner, sane, inetd, multifunction device, author markush</p>
<p>Setup Apache httpd server</p>	<p>Setup Apache httpd server This is a general how to to get a basic httpd service up and running. Applies to: * Slackware 14.1 (and possibly previous versions) * Apache 2 (and possibly previous versions) Basic Setup Edit /etc/httpd/httpd.conf - Here is what you care about, change/uncomment the following lines as necessary:</p>	<p>howtos, network services, apache, httpd, author arfon</p>
<p>Setup Apache, PHP and MySQL</p>	<p>Setup Apache, PHP and MySQL In order to configure your Slackware Linux box as a MySQL-PHP -ready web server, please follow these instructions: * Install the Apache (httpd), php and MySQL packages from the Slackware discs or Slackpkg. * Fix php time zone (many apps will complain about this if you don't do it). Edit</p>	<p>howtos, apache, php, author pavel</p>
<p>Setting up a print server for home use out of any old Slackware box</p>	<p>Setting up a print server for home use out of any old Slackware box After recently upgrading my home wifi network to use wpa2 my old edimax wifi print server stopped working due to incompatibility with wpa2. I did not want to have to leave a computer on all the time neither did I want to directly connect whatever</p>	<p>howtos, print server</p>

VPN with Tinc	VPN with Tinc is open source software for creating VPNs, virtual private networks over other physical channel such as the Internet, where individual participating hosts (nodes) appear to applications as if connected by wire in LAN. Overview Tinc utilizes asymmetric cryptography. Each node has its own private key, a public key and another public key; one for each participating node. These files are, together with a few configuration files, stored in <code>/etc/tinc/<</code>	howtos , network
Tunnel Interfaces	Tunnel Interfaces If you are looking to establish an SSH tunnel between two networks and treat the tunnel as an interface, this may help. * First I would recommend enabling <code>rc.ip_forward</code> in <code>/etc/rc.d/</code> (on local and target machines) <code>root@darkstar:~# chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.ip_forward</code>	howtos , tunnel , tun0 , author ricky cardo
Setting Up Your Own Mozilla Sync Server	Setting Up Your Own Mozilla Sync Server Mozilla Sync is a feature which is supported in Firefox since version 4. It allows you to store your bookmarks, browsing history, browser preferences, and saved passwords on a remote server. It even allows you to work on multiple computers and have the same Firefox configuration on all these computers. That's a pretty cool feature. You can for instance setup sync on your Android phone's Firefox browser and quickly configure it by entering your account-spe...	howtos , software , sync , weave , author alienbob , slackware 13.37
Wi-Fi to eth (bridge) routing	Wi-Fi to eth (bridge) routing This Howto describes, how to interconnect wireless and wired network interfaces on the same Linux computer, to enable unmodified TCP/IP packets to pass from one interface to the other. In other places this is mentioned as network bridge or	howtos , network , wifi , bridge , author slacker
Wake-on-LAN	Wake-on-LAN Wake-on-LAN (or WOL) is a standard by which a machine can be powered on remotely via a network connection. This is done by sending a so-called magic packet to the network card of the remote machine. When properly configured, the remote machine will then boot.	howtos , wol , wake , author fdonkers

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