

# HOWTO articles - Miscellaneous

This section contains how to articles which do not fit within any of the other main HOWTO categories.

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## Overview of Slackware Miscellaneous HOWTOS

Page	Description	Tags
<a href="#">Biff's Slackware Tips for Noobs</a>	Biff's Slackware Tips for Noobs Introduction I was going to call this page 'Slackware for Dummies' however there's a book of the same name on Amazon :-(. I've accumulated a few bits and pieces that I feel are useful for people starting out in Slackware but which are too small to warrant their own HOWTOs. If you feel I should break anything out into its own HOWTO please add comments in the discussion section. Please also be aware that some of this is about opinion, and just one person's opin...	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">tips</a> , <a href="#">noobs</a> , <a href="#">dummies</a>
<a href="#">How to connect mysql client over SSH tunnel to Mariadb server</a>	How to connect mysql client over SSH tunnel to Mariadb server For setting up your working Mariadb server, read this howto. You may want to connect clients to the database server over network securely. Instead of using TLS (which is available natively) for this, the same can also be achieved by tunneling over SSH by following the below steps.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">mariadb</a> , <a href="#">mysql</a> , <a href="#">tunneling</a> , <a href="#">ssh</a> , <a href="#">tunnel</a>
<a href="#">The Cross Syntax Cheat Sheet: DokuWiki versus AsciiDoc Markups</a>	The Cross Syntax Cheat Sheet: DokuWiki versus AsciiDoc Markups Introduction At time of writing, SlackDocs uses a DokuWiki engine to convert the wiki pages (plain text including markup) to xhtml text. Converting the DokuWiki markup to AsciiDoc markup can ease the work of translators of DokuWiki pages, as the application po4a, that allows to produce PO files ready for translation, can handle the AsciiDoc markup but not the DokuWiki markup.	<a href="#">howtos</a>
<a href="#">Get acquainted with Slackware</a>	Get acquainted with Slackware Introduction This document is intended to allow people who have already used another "Unix-like" system to get quickly acquainted with Slackware. We assume that the reader: * knows the main Unix commands and the associated concepts,	<a href="#">howtos</a>
<a href="#">How-to translate a document in AsciiDoc format</a>	How-to translate a document in AsciiDoc format Introduction According to its Home Page: " AsciiDoc is a text document format for writing notes, documentation, articles, books, ebooks, slideshows, web pages, man pages and blogs. AsciiDoc files can be translated to many formats including	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">asciidoc</a> , <a href="#">translation</a>

<a href="#">Internationalization and localization of shell scripts</a>	<p>Internationalization and localization of shell scripts Presentation Purpose, scope and intended audience This document is intended to help developers, maintainers and translators to write/maintain/translate internationalized then localized shell scripts, using the tools provided by GNU gettext.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">gettext</a>, <a href="#">shell</a>, <a href="#">scripts</a>, <a href="#">internationalization</a>, <a href="#">localization</a>, <a href="#">i18n</a>, <a href="#">l10n</a></p>
<a href="#">Linux HOWTOs</a>	<p>Linux HOWTOs The Linux HOWTOs are a collection of documents which cover specific subjects related to GNU/Linux. Most Linux HOWTOs are not tailored to a specific distribution, therefore they are very useful for Slackware Linux users. The linux-howtos package in the "f" software set contains the HOWTO collection. After installing this package the HOWTOs are available from the /usr/doc/Linux-HOWTOs/ directory. Slackware Linux also contains a small collection of Linux-related FAQs (FAQs are docume...</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">author</a> <a href="#">etech3</a></p>
<a href="#">LXC (Linux Containers)</a>	<p>LXC (Linux Containers) Introduction Linux Containers, or LXC, is operating system-level method for running multiple separate isolated Linux installations (containers) on a single host. Rather than simulating the computer hardware as in true virtualization, LXC uses the cgroups and namespaces functionalities of the host's Linux kernel to provide strong isolation of the container. It is an intermediate solution between chroots and full virtualization, having a small impact on system resource usa...</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a></p>
<a href="#">Policy based routing</a>	<p>Policy based routing By default networks packets are routed based on their destination address. Linux supports routing policies, and this allows you to have multiple routing tables and make routing decisions based on other variables. Routing tables</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">network</a>, <a href="#">routing</a>, <a href="#">author</a> <a href="#">lamerix</a></p>
<a href="#">How to run OpenXenManager On Slackware</a>	<p>How to run OpenXenManager On Slackware ( known to work with Slackware64 14.2) 1) Install Python from Slackware packages. 2) Install pygtk from Slackware packages. 3) Install configobj from Slackbuilds. 4) Install gtk-vnc from Slackbuilds.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">virtualization</a>, <a href="#">xen</a>, <a href="#">openxenmanager</a>, <a href="#">slackware 14.2</a></p>
<a href="#">Proxying Emails to Your Local Mail Relay Server</a>	<p>Proxying Emails to Your Local Mail Relay Server There may be times where you may need to send emails from a machine, that can not do so directly nor thought your local SMTP relay and you have no easy way out for mending the causes. Let's examine some scenarios that would allow you to work around the problem.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">smtp</a>, <a href="#">proxy</a></p>
<a href="#">Script with autostart function and output to defined console.</a>	<p>Script with autostart function and output to defined console. There is instruction, how to do script output to console 2,3, or another, and autostart them on computer switch on. In that case we cannot put script start in /etc/rc.d/rc.local file, as always, because in that stage agetty, and consoles not activated, and therefore, script at that stage cannot do output to non-existing at that time, console, therefore, we put it in crontab with special prefix:</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">script</a>, <a href="#">console</a>, <a href="#">output</a>, <a href="#">autostart</a>, <a href="#">cron</a>, <a href="#">startup</a></p>

<a href="#">Slackware Docker Image Overview</a>	Slackware Docker Image Overview Slackware docker images are available in the docker image registry. They can be found in <a href="https://hub.docker.com/r/vbatts">hub.docker.com/r/vbatts</a> Building the images You can clone the git repository from <a href="https://github.com/vbatts/slackware-docker">github.com/vbatts/slackware-docker</a> Currently, using the installer bootstrap, the <code>mkimage-slackware.sh</code>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">docker</a> , <a href="#">image</a> , <a href="#">author</a> <a href="#">lamerix</a>
<a href="#">Slackware as a VMWare Guest</a>	Slackware as a VMWare Guest Introduction These instructions apply to ESXi 5.5. It's highly likely they also apply to other versions of VMWare, unfortunately you have a lot to choose from taking into account Workstation, Fusion and even Player and I can't test them all. These instructions refer to Slackware 64-bit 14.2 as the guest, and assume Fluxbox WM.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">vmware</a> , <a href="#">virtualisation</a> , <a href="#">emulation</a>
<a href="#">Configuring Wireless With wpa_cli</a>	Configuring Wireless With <code>wpa_cli</code> This article is for folks who are choosing not to use NetworkManager for their wireless. If you are running FluxBox or some other lightweight window manager, you may find it useful to configure wireless in the manner described below.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">author</a> , <a href="#">slackwood</a>

[howtos](#), [topic page](#)

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