

# 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="#">Anatomy Of a Slackbuild</a>	Anatomy Of a Slackbuild Preamble I guess all Slackware users will have used at sometime a SlackBuild script in order to create a package of software that could be easily and cleanly installed and removed later if needed. My experience was that I ran the SlackBuild script to create a package and never actually looked at the code it contained until one day the source version did not match that stated in the script.	<a href="#">howtos</a>
<a href="#">Web Dev primarily HTML and PHP</a>	Web Dev primarily HTML and PHP I'm going to give an overview of web development for users of Slackware.It's going to be from the perspective of approaches for a budding web developer who uses Slackware, the problems you might face due to using Slackware Linux and an eclectic look at what tools are available to help you, starting simplest first.	<a href="#">howtos</a>
<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="#">Checking a Slackware Version</a>	Checking a Slackware Version To check which version of Slackware you are running, we have two means that are widely used and practical, the first is to read the slackware-version file, which is located in the /etc/ directory. For this you can run the	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">misc</a> , <a href="#">slackware version</a> , <a href="#">checking</a> , <a href="#">author slackjeff</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>

<p><a href="#">Devastator, Scroll Lock and I3WM keyboard</a></p>	<p>Devastator, Scroll Lock and I3WM keyboard I recently received a donation from cryptographic friend Ayr, a Devastator CM-STORM keyboard from Cooler Master. A keyboard that is beautiful, soft and enjoyable to use. However I faced a very annoying problem on my I3wm. Because it is a keyboard that has LEDs, its function works through Scroll Lock.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">misc</a>, <a href="#">led devastator</a>, <a href="#">scroll lock</a>, <a href="#">author slackjeff</a></p>
<p><a href="#">The Cross Syntax Cheat Sheet: DokuWiki versus AsciiDoc Markups</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Enabling Sudo on Slackware</a></p>	<p>Enabling Sudo on Slackware Sudo, substitute user of (Super User) or Super user of (acting as super user) has a big role on UNIX Likes systems, sudo allows ordinary users to temporarily get privileges from another user, widely used for the privileges of the superuser root.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">misc</a>, <a href="#">sudo on slackware</a>, <a href="#">enabling</a>, <a href="#">author slackjeff</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Get acquainted with Slackware</a></p>	<p>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,</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a></p>
<p><a href="#">How-to translate a document in AsciiDoc format</a></p>	<p>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</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">asciidoc</a>, <a href="#">translation</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Internationalization and localization of shell scripts</a></p>	<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>
<p><a href="#">Switching from Lilo to Grub2 (legacy/mode bios mbr)</a></p>	<p>Switching from Lilo to Grub2 (legacy/mode bios mbr) Introduction If you use UEFI and/or GPT, then don't use this. If you still want to use it, you can probably set your UEFI to BIOS legacy mode and deactivate GPT. This is meant to be simple. But the process should be somewhat similar with UEFI/GPT.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">misc</a>, <a href="#">grub2</a>, <a href="#">author zebra</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Linux HOWTOs</a></p>	<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 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>	<a href="#">howtos</a>
<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. IPIPIPIP IP</p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">network</a> , <a href="#">routing</a> , <a href="#">author lamerix</a>
<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 (not needed for -current) 3) Install configobj from Slackbuilds. 4) Install gtk-vnc from Slackbuilds, use version 0.7.0, and get the corresponding slackbuild from git.</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>
<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>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">smtp</a> , <a href="#">proxy</a>
<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>	<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>
<a href="#">Slackware Docker Image Overview</a>	<p>Slackware Docker Image Overview Slackware docker images are available in the docker image registry. They can be found in <a href="#">hub.docker.com/r/vbatts</a> Building the images You can clone the git repository from <a href="#">github.com/vbatts/slackware-docker</a> Currently, using the installer bootstrap, the <code>mkimage-slackware.sh</code></p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">docker</a> , <a href="#">image</a> , <a href="#">author lamerix</a>
<a href="#">Howto install slackware64 -current with full disk encryption, including swap on Linode</a>	<p>Howto install slackware64 -current with full disk encryption, including swap on Linode The task To have a working virtual machine in Linode, running and tracking Slackware64 -current, with full disk encryption, including swap, using LUKS with a custom partitioning schematic using</p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">installation</a> , <a href="#">lvm</a> , <a href="#">luks</a> , <a href="#">author mahafyi</a>

<a href="#">Variables in bash</a>	<p>Variables in bash Understand the concept of a variable and how to do every process to create your own. What is a variable? A variable as its name implies is to store varied content in a memory location / space, instead of using numbers to make your call, we use tags / names! This makes it easier to make the call, isn't it? Shell variables can receive any content! from a simple string / text, numbers, output status of a command and return output.</p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">misc</a> , <a href="#">variables bash</a> , <a href="#">shell</a> , <a href="#">author slackjeff</a>
<a href="#">Slackware as a VMWare Guest</a>	<p>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.</p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">vmware</a> , <a href="#">virtualisation</a> , <a href="#">emulation</a>
<a href="#">Command line Wireless network (wpa2) in a pinch with WPA-supPLICANT</a>	<p>Command line Wireless network (wpa2) in a pinch with WPA-supPLICANT Introduction In some cases and situations it might not be possible to get your wireless network up with more advanced tools, and in such cases it is always useful to know how to get wireless networking up and running with the basic networking tools. This method works in all or most distros, as they generally have these tools by default.</p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">network</a> , <a href="#">wireless</a> , <a href="#">wpa supplicant</a> , <a href="#">author zebra</a>
<a href="#">Configuring Wireless With wpa_cli</a>	<p>Configuring Wireless With wpa_cli 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.</p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">author</a> , <a href="#">slackwood</a>
<a href="#">Slackware as a Xen DomU Guest</a>	<p>Slackware as a Xen DomU Guest Introduction This document explains how to create a guest virtual machine for a Xen environment using HVM (with PV drivers) virtualisation mode. Such a VM could be used on AWS (Amazon Web Services) or with an on-premise Xen setup but has the added advantage that it will still boot into Desktop virtualisation software like VirtualBox, KVM, VMWare as it uses a conventional MBR. There is no requirement to use Grub and we can stick with the familiar LILO.</p>	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">virtualisation</a> , <a href="#">xen</a> , <a href="#">domu</a>

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