

# HOWTO articles - General Administration

This section contains How-To articles for system administration tasks that exist in multiple Linux and Unix based distributions



Inspired? Want to write a System Administration HOWTO page yourself? Type a new page name (no spaces - use underscores instead) and start creating! You are not allowed to add pages

## Overview of Slackware Administration HOWTOS

Page	Description	Tags
<a href="#">Automounting usb drives is udev</a>	Automounting usb drives is udev I've a GoFlexNet that runs Slackware Arm that I like to use as NAS (nice to be able to do software raid with the 2 sata drives). Along with having an array I also wanted to be able to share any usb disk really quickly without having to interact in any way with the appliance: this is what I came up with:	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">author</a> , <a href="#">louigi600</a>
<a href="#">Minimalistic guide to build a Kernel (only)</a>	Minimalistic guide to build a Kernel (only) Introduction Brief guide to configure, compile and install a kernel. I do this all as root in /usr/src, others do all steps except install in /home/user/somewhere as user. If I'm going to use the Kernel to control my computer I might as well trust the build process. So this guide assumes as ROOT and /usr/src. It is mainly intended as my reference to other howto's that requires building a Kernel first.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">general admin</a> , <a href="#">kernel</a>
<a href="#">CLI constructs and useful info</a>	CLI constructs and useful info The purpose of this article is not to be a CLI tutorial, but rather to be an exposition of common constructs used in shell scripting for efficiently achieving a goal. There are also sections which simply help one understand a certain topic.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">software</a> , <a href="#">author htexmexh</a>
<a href="#">How to copy files \ directories \ filesystems via network.</a>	How to copy files \ directories \ filesystems via network. The article describes ways of copying content over network. When upgrading a home server, I copy all the data from the old server to a new system. In the examples below, I work from the new server and both servers are on the same subnet:	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">copy</a> , <a href="#">ssh</a>
<a href="#">Free your space</a>	Free your space Sometimes you can find yourself in a situation where you are suddenly faced with a message telling you that there's no more free space on your system. There might be a few things you can do to free some of it. /tmp directory	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">software</a> , <a href="#">free</a> , <a href="#">space</a> , <a href="#">author sycamorex</a>
<a href="#">Install Fonts</a>	Install Fonts AS ROOT: * Copy your font files (.ttf and/or .otf) to their respective directories: /usr/share/fonts/TTF /usr/share/fonts/OTF * Run the following commands, with the directory where you copied the fonts as argument: mkfontdir /usr/share/fonts/{TTF,OTF} mkfontscale /usr/share/fonts/{TTF,OTF} fc-cache -f -v	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">software</a> , <a href="#">fonts</a> , <a href="#">truetype</a> , <a href="#">opentype</a> , <a href="#">author arfon</a>

<a href="#">KVM and libvirt</a>	<p>KVM and libvirt With the combination of KVM and libvirt, you have an easy way of creating and managing virtual machines. According to the official homepage, libvirt is: A toolkit to interact with the virtualization capabilities of recent versions of Linux (and other OSes). It provides management of virtual machines, virtual networks and storage; both local and remote. Since libvirt acts as an intermediate between a hypervisor and client applications, you must have a supported hypervisor insta...</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">kvm</a>, <a href="#">libvirt</a>, <a href="#">virtualization</a>, <a href="#">virt-manager</a>, <a href="#">qemu</a>, <a href="#">author fdonkers</a></p>
<a href="#">OpenRC</a>	<p>OpenRC OpenRC is a dependency based init system. Features OpenRC provides a number of features like hardware initiated initscript run and cgroups support, without requiring large layout changes. Installation Two Slackbuilds are available, openrc, which contains the OpenRC init system, and</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">init</a>, <a href="#">author aaditya</a></p>
<a href="#">Resizing a QEMU raw image with an NTFS filesystem</a>	<p>Resizing a QEMU raw image with an NTFS filesystem This is a quick guide to increasing the disk space available to your Windows virtual machine with an NTFS file system. The example is based on increasing a partition from 5GB to 6GB. Use qemu-img to resize the QEMU raw disk image</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">resize</a>, <a href="#">qemu</a>, <a href="#">raw</a>, <a href="#">image</a>, <a href="#">ntfs</a>, <a href="#">filesystem</a>, <a href="#">author allend</a></p>
<a href="#">How to search and read Manpages efficiently</a>	<p>How to search and read Manpages efficiently Manpages are pages in the online Unix Manual. I hope this Howto can help some of you to use them more effectively, although I'm aware that many of the readers are already familiar with this subject. Searching for a Manpage</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">manpages</a>, <a href="#">searching</a>, <a href="#">documentation</a>, <a href="#">information</a>, <a href="#">author markush</a></p>
<a href="#">Serial Console</a>	<p>Serial Console Slackware can be installed on various embedded devices. A lot of those don't have a traditional console, like a monitor and keyboard. Instead, the console is often routed to the serial port. In order to take advantage of this, some post-install configuration is necessary.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">console</a>, <a href="#">serial</a>, <a href="#">embedded</a>, <a href="#">author fdonkers</a></p>
<a href="#">Setting up a Slackware chroot</a>	<p>Setting up a Slackware chroot There are multiple reasons why you might want to set up a Slackware chroot: * building 32-bit packages on a 64-bit multilib system * building -stable packages on a -current system * building (and testing) packages for SBo on a clean system</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a></p>
<a href="#">Task Scheduling in Linux</a>	<p>Task Scheduling in Linux Overview This article discusses some tools used in a Linux system to schedule tasks to run automatically at specified time intervals or at any given point of time in the future. This primer will not cover these commands in-depth; this is just a brief introduction to using these commands. See the individual HOWTOS for each command for an in-depth look at all relevant options and configurations.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">task scheduling</a>, <a href="#">needs attention</a>, <a href="#">author vharishankar</a>, <a href="#">author mfillpot</a></p>
<a href="#">Todo Lists in TaskWarrior</a>	<p>Todo Lists in TaskWarrior Taskwarrior is a powerful command-line todo list manager which can be installed from SlackBuilds.org. Please note that it depends on Lua. Managing Your Todo List You can use TaskWarrior in 2 ways: 1. By invoking the Task Shell and issuing TW commands:</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">taskwarrior</a>, <a href="#">todo</a>, <a href="#">gtd</a>, <a href="#">author sycamorex</a></p>
<a href="#">(Handy) udev RULES</a>	<p>(Handy) udev RULES chmod ttyUSB and ttyACM (handy for running things like Arduino IDE as a regular user) 1) Create the udev rules file: as root: vi /etc/udev/rules.d/50-usb.rules and add one of the following Allow access by everyone (kinda un-safe)</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">udev</a>, <a href="#">author arfon</a></p>

[howtos, topic page](#)

From:  
<https://docs.slackware.com/> - **SlackDocs**

Permanent link:  
[https://docs.slackware.com/howtos:general\\_admin:start](https://docs.slackware.com/howtos:general_admin:start)

Last update: **2016/08/14 15:22 (UTC)**

