

Magejo Kontrolo Centro

The tools to configure the Mageia system



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This manual was produced with the help of the [Calenco CCMS](https://www.calenco.com) [https://www.calenco.com].

It was written by volunteers in their free time. Please contact [Documentation Team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team], if you would like to help improve this manual.

Magejo Kontrolo Centro

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1. About the Manual for the Mageia Control Center

The Mageia Control Center (MCC) has eight different options or tabs to choose from in the left column, and even ten if the drakwizard package was installed. Each of these tabs gives a different set of tools that can be selected in the big right panel.

The ten following chapters are about those ten options and the related tools.

The last chapter is about some other Mageia tools, that cannot be chosen in any of the MCC tabs.

The titles of the pages will often be the same as the titles of the tool screens.

There is also a search bar available, which you can access by clicking on the "Search" tab in the left column.

2. Programar-mastrumilo

In this screen you can choose between several tools for software management. Click on a link below to learn more.

Programar-mastrumilo

1. [Sekcio 2.1, "Software Management \(Install and Remove Software\)"](#)
2. [Sekcio 2.2, "#isdatis de program-paka#oj"](#) = *Update your system*
3. [Sekcio 2.3, "Agordi #isdatisojn ofte"](#)
4. [Sekcio 2.4, "Configure Media"](#) = *Configure media sources for install and update*

2.1. Software Management (Install and Remove Software)

rpmrake

2.1.1. Introduction to rpmrake

This tool¹, also known as drakrpm, is a program for installing, uninstalling and updating packages. It is the graphical user interface of URPMI. At each start up, it will check online package lists (called 'media') downloaded straight from Mageia's official servers, and will show you each time the latest applications and packages available for your computer. A filter system allows you to display only certain types of packages: you may display only installed applications (by default), or only available updates. You can also view only not installed packages. You can also search by the name of a package, or in the summaries of descriptions or in the full descriptions of packages or in the file names included in the packages.

To work, rpmrake needs the repositories to be configured with [Sekcio 2.4, "Configure Media"](#) .



During the installation, the configured repository is the medium used for the installation, generally the DVD or CD. If you keep this medium, rpmrake will ask it each time you want to install a package, with this pop-up window :

If the above message annoys you and you have a good internet connection without too strict download limit, it is wise to remove that medium and replace it by online repositories thanks to [Sekcio 2.4, "Configure Media"](#) .

Moreover, the online repositories are always up to date, contains much more packages, and allow to update your installed packages.

¹You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **rpmrake** as root.

2.1.2. The main parts of the screen

1. Package type filter:

This filter allows you to display only certain types of packages. The first time you start the manager, it only displays applications with a graphical interface. You can display either all the packages and all their dependencies and libraries or only package groups such as applications only, updates only or backported packages from newer versions of Mageia.



The default filter setting is for new entrants to Linux or Mageia, who probably do not want command line or specialist tools. Since you're reading this documentation, you're obviously interested in improving your knowledge of Mageia, so it is best to set this filter to "All".

2. Package state filter:

This filter allows you to view only the installed packages, only the packages that are not installed or all of the packages, both installed and not installed.

3. Search mode:

Click on this icon to search through the package names, through their summaries, through their complete description or through the files included in the packages.

4. "Find" box:

Enter here one or more key words. If you want to use more than one keyword for searching use '|' between keywords, e.g. To search for "mplayer" and "xine" at the same time type 'mplayer | xine'.

5. Erase all:

This icon can erase in one click all the key words entered in the "Find" box .

6. Categories list:



This side bar groups all applications and packages into clear categories and sub categories.




7. Description panel:

This panel displays the package's name, its summary and complete description. It displays many useful elements about the selected package. It can also show precise details about the package, the files included in the package as well as a list of the last changes made by the maintainer.

2.1.3. The status column

Once you correctly set the filters, you can find your software either by category (in area 6 above) or by name/summary/description using area 4. A list of packages fulfilling your query and, don't forget, the chosen medium is shown with different status markers according to whether each package is installed/not installed/an update... To change this status, just check or uncheck the box before the package name and click on Apply.

Piktogram	Legend
	This package is already installed
	This package will be installed

Piktogramo	Legend
	This package cannot be modified
	This package is an update
	This package will be uninstalled

Tabelo 1.

Examples in the screenshot above:

- If I uncheck digikam (the green arrow tell us it is installed), the status icon will go red with an up arrow and it will be uninstalled when clicking on Apply.
- If I check qdigidoc (which is not installed, see the status), the orange with a down arrow status icon will appear and it will be installed when clicking on Apply.

2.1.4. The dependencies

Some packages need other packages called dependencies in order to work. They are for example libraries or tools. In this case, Rpmdrake displays an information window allowing you to choose whether to accept the selected dependencies, cancel the operation or get more information (see above). It may also happen that various packages are able to provide the needed library, in which case rpmdrake displays the list of alternatives with a button to get more information and another button to choose which package to install.

2.2. #isdatigo de program-paka#oj

MageiaUpdate or drakrpm-update

This tool² is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Software management**.



To work, MageiaUpdate needs the repositories to be configured with drakrpm-editmedia with some media checked as updates. If they are not, you are prompted to do so.

As soon as this tool is launched, it scans the installed packages and lists those with an update available in the repositories. They are all selected by default to be automatically downloaded and installed. Click on the Update button to start the process.

By clicking on a package, more information is displayed in the lower half of the window. The print > before a title means you can click to drop down a text.



When updates are available, an applet in the system tray warns you by displaying this red icon . Just click and enter the user password to update the system alike.

²You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **MageiaUpdate** or **drakrpm-update** as root.

2.3. Agordi #isdatigojn ofte

mgaapplet-config

This tool³ is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Software management**. It is also available by a right click / Updates configuration on the red icon in the system tray.

The first slider allows you to change how frequently Mageia will check for updates and the second the delay after booting before the first check. The check box gives you the option to be warned when a new Mageia release is out.

2.4. Configure Media

drakrpm-edit-media



First thing to do after an install is to add software sources (also known as repositories, media, mirrors). That means you must select the media sources to be used to install and update packages and applications. (see Add button below).



If you install (or upgrade) Mageia using an optical media (DVD or CD) or a USB device, there will be a software source configured to the optical media used. To avoid being asked to insert the media when you install new packages, you should disable (or delete) this media. (It will have the media type CD-Rom).



Your system is running under an architecture which may be 32-bit (called i586), or 64-bit (called x86_64). Some packages are independent of whether your system is 32-bit or 64-bit; these are called noarch packages. They don't have their own noarch directories on the mirrors, but are all in both the i586 and the x86_64 media.

This tool is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Software management**.⁴

2.4.1. The columns

Column Enable:

The checked media will be used to install new packages. Be cautious with some media such as Testing and Debug, they could make your system unusable.

Column Update:

The checked media will be used to update packages, it must be enabled. Only media with "Update" in its name should be selected. For security reasons, this column isn't modifiable in this tool, you must open a console as root and type **drakrpm-edit-media --expert**.

Column medium:

Display the medium name. Mageia official repositories for final release versions contain at least:

³You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **mgaapplet-config** as root.

⁴You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakrpm-edit-media** as root.

-
- **Core** which contains most programs available supported by Mageia.
 - **Nonfree** which contains some programs which are not free
 - **Tainted** free software for which there might be patent claims in some countries.

Each medium has 4 sub-sections:

- **Release** the packages as of the day the this version of Mageia was released.
- **Updates** the packages updated since release due to security or bug concerns. Everyone should have this medium enabled, even with a very slow internet connection.
- **Backports** some packages of new versions backported from Cauldron (the next version under development).
- **Testing** which is used for temporary tests of new updates, to allow the bug reporters and the QA team to validate the corrections.

2.4.2. *The buttons on the right*

Remove:

To remove a medium, click on it and then on this button. It is wise to remove the medium used for the installation (CD or DVD for example) since all the packages it contains are in the official Core release medium.

Edit:

Allows you to modify the selected medium settings, (URL, downloader and proxy).

Add:

Add the official repositories available on the Internet. These repositories contain only safe and well tested software. Clicking on the "Add" button adds the mirrorlist to your configuration, it is designed to make sure that you install and update from a mirror close to you. If you prefer to choose a specific mirror, then add it by choosing "Add a specific media mirror" from the drop-down "File" menu.

Up and down arrows:

Change the list order. When Drakrpm looks for a package, it reads the list in the displayed order and will install the first package found for the same release number - in the event of a version mismatch, the latest release will be installed. So if possible, put the fastest repositories at the top.

2.4.3. *The menu*

File -> Update:

A window pops up with the media list. Select the ones you want to update and click on the Update button.

File -> Add a specific media mirror:

Suppose you aren't happy with the actual mirror, because for example it's too slow or often unavailable, you can choose another mirror. Select all the actual media and click on Remove to take them out. Click on File -> Add a specific media mirror, choose between update only or the full set (if you do not know, choose the Full set of sources) and accept the contact by clicking on Yes. This window opens:

You can see, on the left, a list of countries, choose yours or one very close by clicking on the > symbol, this will display all the available mirrors in that country. Select one and click on OK.

File -> Add a custom medium:

It is possible to install a new media (from a third party for example) that isn't supported by Mageia. A new window appears:

Select the medium type, find a smart name that will define the medium and give the URL (or the path, according to the medium type)

Options -> Global options:

This item allows you to choose when to "Verify RPMs to be installed" (always or never), the download program (curl, wget or aria2) and to define the download policy for information about the packages (on demand -by default-, update only, always or never).

Options -> Manage keys:

To guarantee a high level of security, digital keys are used to authenticate the media. It is possible for each medium to allow or disallow a key. In the window that appears, select a medium and then click on Add to allow a new key or to select a key and click on Remove to disallow that key.



Do this with care, as with all security-related questions

Options -> Proxy:

If you need to use a proxy server for internet access, you can configure it here. You only need to give the Proxy hostname and if necessary a Username and Password.

For more information about configuring the media, see [the Mageia Wiki page](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Software_management) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Software_management].

3. Kundivido

This screen and the one for *Network Services* are only visible if the *drakwizard* package is installed. You can choose between several tools to set up different servers. Click on a link below or on [Sekcio 4, "Retaj servoj"](#) to learn more.

Kundivido

1. [Sekcio 3.1, "Konfiguru FTP"](#)
2. [Sekcio 3.2, "Configure webserver"](#)

3.1. Konfiguru FTP

drakwizard proftpd

This tool⁵ can help you to set up an FTP server.

3.1.1. What is FTP?

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to transfer files from one host to another host over a TCP-based network, such as the Internet. (From Wikipedia)

3.1.2. Setting up an FTP server with drakwizard proftpd

Welcome to the FTP wizard. Buckle up.

⁵You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakwizard proftpd** as root.

1. **Enkonduko**

The first page is just an introduction, click Next.

2. **Selecting Server Exposer: Local Net and/or World**

Exposing the FTP server to the Internet has it's risks. Be ready for bad things.

3. **Server Information**

Enter name the sever will use to introduce itself, someone to email complaints too and whether to allow root login access.

4. **Server Options**

Set listening port, jailed user, allow resumes and/or FXP (File eXchange Protocol)

5. **Resumo**

Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

6. **Finu**

You're done! Click Finish.

3.2. Configure webserver

drakwizard apache2

This tool⁶ can help you to set up a web server.

3.2.1. What is a web server?

Web server is the software that helps to deliver web content that can be accessed through the Internet. (From Wikipedia)

3.2.2. Setting up a web server with drakwizard apache2

Welcome to the web server wizard.

1. **Enkonduko**

The first page is just an introduction, click Next.

2. **Selecting Server Exposer: Local Net and/or World**

Exposing the web server to the Internet has it's risks. Be ready for bad things.

3. **Server User Module**

Allows users to create their own sites.

⁶You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakwizard apache2** as root.

4. User web directory name

The user needs to create and populate this directory, then the server will display it.

5. Server Document Root

Allows you to configure the path to the web servers default documents.

6. Resumo

Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

7. Finu

You're done! Click Finish.

4. Retaj servoj

This screen and the one for *Sharing* are only visible if the *drakwizard* package is installed. You can choose between several tools to set up different servers. Click on a link below or on [Sekcio 3, "Kundivido"](#) to learn more.

Retaj servoj

1. [Sekcio 4.1, "Konfiguru DHCP"](#)
2. [Sekcio 4.2, "Konfiguru DNS"](#)
3. [Sekcio 4.3, "Konfiguru prokuron"](#)
4. [Sekcio 4.4, "Konfiguru horon"](#)
5. [Sekcio 4.5, "Konfigurad-sor#ilo por OpenSSH"](#)

4.1. Konfiguru DHCP

drakwizard dhcp



This tool is broken in Mageia 4 because of new naming scheme for the Net interfaces

This tool⁷ can help you to set up a DHCP server. It is a component of drakwizard which should be installed before you can access to it.

4.1.1. What is DHCP?

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a standardized networking protocol used on IP networks that dynamically configures IP addresses and other information that is needed for Internet communication. (From Wikipedia)

4.1.2. Setting up a DHCP server with drakwizard dhcp

Welcome to the DHCP server wizard.

⁷You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakwizard dhcp** as root.

1. **Enkonduko**

The first page is just an introduction, click Next.

2. **Selecting Adaptor**

Choose the network interface, which is connected to the subnet, and for which DHCP will assign IP addresses, and then click Next.

3. **Select IP range**

Select the beginning and ending IP addresses of the range of IPs you want the server to offer, along with the IP of the gateway machine connecting to some place outside the local network, hopefully close to the Internet, then click Next.

4. **Resumo**

Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

5. **Hold on...**

This can be fixed. Click Previous a few times and change things around.

6. **Hours later...**

4.1.3. What is done

- Installing the package `dhcp-server` if needed;
- Saving `/etc/dhcpd.conf` in `/etc/dhcpd.conf.orig`;
- Kreante novan `dhcpd.conf` ekde `/usr/share/wizards/dhcp_wizard/scripts/dhcpd.conf.default` kaj aldonante la novajn parametrojn:
 - `hname`
 - `dns`
 - `net`
 - `ip`
 - `mask`
 - `rng1`
 - `rng2`
 - `dname`
 - `gateway`
 - `tftpserverip`
 - `dhcpd_interface`
- Also modifying Webmin configuration file `/etc/webmin/dhcpd/config`
- Restarting `dhcpd`.

4.2. Konfiguru DNS

drakwizard bind

This page hasn't been written yet for lack of resources. If you think you can write this help, please contact [the Doc team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team). [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team] Thanking you in advance.

You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakwizard bind** as root.

4.3. *Konfigururu prokuron*

drakwizard squid

This tool⁸ can help you to set up a proxy server. It is a component of drakwizard which should be installed before you can access to it.

4.3.1. *What is a proxy server?*

A proxy server is a server (a computer system or an application) that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers. A client connects to the proxy server, requesting some service, such as a file, connection, web page, or other resource available from a different server and the proxy server evaluates the request as a way to simplify and control its complexity. (From Wikipedia)

4.3.2. *Setting up a proxy server with drakwizard squid*

Welcome to the proxy server wizard.

1. **Enkonduko**

The first page is just an introduction, click Next.

2. **Selecting the proxy port**

Select the proxy port browsers will connect through, then click Next.

3. **Set Memory and Disk Usage**

Set memory and disk cache limits, then click Next.

4. **Select Network Access Control**

Set visibility to local network or world, then click Next.

5. **Grant Network Access**

Grant access to local networks, then click Next.

6. **Use Upper Level Proxy Server?**

Cascade through another proxy server? If no, skip next step.

7. **Upper Level Proxy URL and Port**

Provide upper level proxy hostname and port, then click Next.

8. **Resumo**

⁸You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakwizard squid** as root.

Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

9. **Start during boot?**

Choose if the proxy server should be started during the boot time, then click Next.

10. **Finu**

You're done! Click Finish.

4.3.3. What is done

- Installing the package `squid` if needed;
- Saving `/etc/squid/squid.conf` in `/etc/squid/squid.conf.orig`;
- Creating a new `squid.conf` starting from `squid.conf.default` and adding the new parameters:
 - `cache_dir`
 - `localnet`
 - `cache_mem`
 - `http_port`
 - level 1, 2 or 3 and `http_access` according to level
 - `cache_peer`
 - `visible_hostname`
- Restarting `squid`.

4.4. Konfiguru horon

`drakwizard ntp`

This tool⁹ purpose is to set the time of your server synchronised with an external server. It isn't installed by default and you have to also install the `drakwizard` and `drakwizard-base` packages.

4.4.1. Setup a NTP server with drakwizard ntp

1. After a welcome screen (see above), the second one ask you to choose three time servers in the drop down lists and suggests to use `pool.ntp.org` twice because this server always points to available time servers.
2. The following screens allows to choose the region and the city and then, you arrive on a summary. If something is wrong, you can obviously change it using the `Previous` button. If everything is right, click on the `Next` button to proceed to the test. It may take a while and you finally get this screen below:
3. Click on the `Finish` button to close the tool

4.4.2. What is done

This tool executes the following steps:

- Installing the package `ntp` if needed

⁹You can start this tool from the command line, by typing `drakwizard ntp` as root.

-
- Saving the files `/etc/sysconfig/clock` to `/etc/sysconfig/clock.orig` and `/etc/ntp/step-tickers` to `/etc/ntp/step-tickers.orig`;
 - Writing a new file `/etc/ntp/step-tickers` with the list of servers;
 - Modifying the file `/etc/ntp.conf` by inserting the first server name;
 - Stopping and starting `crond`, `atd` and `ntpd` services;
 - Setting the hardware clock to the current system time with UTC reference.

4.5. Konfigurad-sor#ilo por OpenSSH

`drakwizard sshd`

This tool¹⁰ can help you to set up an SSH daemon.

4.5.1. What is SSH?

Secure Shell (SSH) is a cryptographic network protocol for secure data communication, remote command-line login, remote command execution, and other secure network services between two networked computers that connects, via a secure channel over an insecure network, a server and a client (running SSH server and SSH client programs, respectively). (From Wikipedia)

4.5.2. Setting up an SSH daemon with `drakwizard sshd`

Welcome to the Open SSH wizard.

1. **Select Type of Configure Options**

Choose Expert for all options or Newbie to skip steps 3-7, click Next.

2. **#eneralaj opcioj**

Sets visibility and root access options. Port 22 is the standard SSH port.

3. **Authentication Methods**

Allow a variety of authentication methods users can use while connecting, then click Next.

4. **Logging**

Choose logging facility and level of output, then click Next.

5. **Login Options**

Configure per-login settings, then click Next.

6. **User Login Options**

Configure the user access settings, then click Next.

7. **Compression and Forwarding**

Configure X11 forwarding and compression during transfer, then click Next.

¹⁰You can start this tool from the command line, by typing `drakwizard sshd` as root.

8. **Resumo**

Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

9. **Finu**

You're done! Click Finish.

5. Aparatoj

In this screen you can choose between several tools to configure your hardware. Click on a link below to learn more.

1. *Mastrumi vian aparataron*
 - a. [Sekcio 5.1, "Hardware configuration"](#) = *Browse and configure hardware*
 - b. [Sekcio 5.2, "Sonoagordo"](#)
2. *Konfiguru grafika#ojn*
 - a. [Sekcio 5.3, "3D Labortablaj Efektoj"](#) = *Configure 3D Desktop effects*
 - b. [Sekcio 5.4, "Agordi la grafikan servilon"](#)
3. *Konfiguri muson kaj klavaron*
 - a. [Sekcio 5.5, "Set up the Keyboard Layout"](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 5.6, "Agordi la montrilon \(muson, tu#padon\)"](#)
4. *Konfiguri presadon kaj skanadon*
 - a. [Sekcio 5.7, "Instali kaj agordi presilon"](#) = *Set up the printer(s), the print job queues, ...*
 - b. [Sekcio 5.8, "Agordi skanilon"](#)
5. *Aliaj*
 - a. [Sekcio 5.9, "Agordi UPS por energi-monitorado"](#)

5.1. Hardware configuration

harddrake2

This tool¹¹ gives a general view of the hardware of your computer. When the tool is launched, it executes a job to look for every element of the hardware. For that, it uses the command `ldetect` which refers to a list of hardware in `ldetect-1st` package.

5.1.1. The window

The window is divided in two columns.

The left column contains a list of the detected hardware. The devices are grouped by categories. Click on the `>` to expand the content of a category. Each device can be selected in this column.

The right column displays information about the selected device. The `Help -> Fields description` gives some information about the content of the fields.

¹¹You can start this tool from the command line, by typing `harddrake2` as root.

According to which type of device is selected, either one or two buttons are available at the bottom of the right column:

- Set current driver options: this can be used to parameterize the module which is used in relation to the device. This must be used by experts only.
- Run config tool: access to the tool which can configure the device. The tool can often be accessed directly from the MCC.

5.1.2. The menu

Opcioj

The options menu gives the opportunity to check boxes to enable automatic detection:

- modem
- Jaz devices
- Zip parallel devices

By default these detections are not enabled, because they are slow. Check the appropriate box(es) if you have this hardware connected. Detection will be operational the next time this tool is started.

5.2. Sonoagordo

draksound

This tool¹² is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Hardware**.

Draksound deals with the sound configuration, PulseAudio options and troubleshooting. It will help you if you experience sound problems or if you change the sound card.

PulseAudio is a sound server. It receives all the sound inputs, mixes them according to the user preferences and sends the resulting sound to the output. See Menu ->Sound and video -> PulseAudio volume control to set these preferences.

PulseAudio is the default sound server and it is recommended to leave it enabled.

Glitch-Free improves PulseAudio with some programs. It is also recommended to leave it enabled.

The Troubleshooting button gives assistance with fixing any problems you may have. You will find it helpful to try this before asking the community for help.

The Advanced button displays a new window with an obvious button.

5.3. 3D Labortablaj Efektoj

drak3d

5.3.1. Enkonduko

#i tiu ilo¹³ ebligas al vi administri la 3D labortablaj efikoj sur via operaciumo. 3D-efektoj estas mal#altitaj defa#lte.

¹²You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **draksound** as root.

¹³Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **drak3d** kiel radikon.

5.3.2. Komenci

Por uzi `#i` tiun ilon, vi devas havi la `glxinfo`-pakon instalitan. Se la pako ne estas instalita, oni petos vin antaŭ ol `drak3d` povas komenci.

Post komenci `Drak3D`, vi estos prezentita kun menuo-fenestro. `#i` tie vi povas elekti `a#` neniujn 3D-labortablajn efikojn `a# Compiz Fusion`. `Compiz Fusion` estas parto de kunmeta/fenestra administranto, kiu inkluzivas specialajn efikojn de aparataro-akcelita por via labortablo. Elektu `Compiz Fusion` por `#alti #in`.

Se `#i` tiu estas via unua fojo uzante `#i` tiun programon post pura instalado de `Mageia`, vi ricevos avertan mesaĝon dirante al vi, kiuj paketoj devas esti instalitaj por uzi `Compiz Fusion`. Alklaku la butonon `Jes` por `da#rigi`.

Post kiam la `ta#gaj` paketoj estas instalitaj, vi rimarkos, ke `Compiz Fusion` estas elektita en la `Drak3D`-menuo, sed vi devas ensaluti kaj ensaluti por la `#an#oj` por efektivi`#i`.

Post ensaluti, `Compiz Fusion` estos aktivigita. Por agordi `Compiz Fusion`, vidu la `pa#on` por la ilo `ccsm` (`CompizConfig Agords Manager`).

5.3.3. Problema solvo

5.3.3.1. Ne povas vidi Labortablon post Ensaluti

Se post `en#alti` `Compiz Fusion` vi provas ensaluti en vian labortablon sed ne povas vidi ion, rekomencu vian komputilon por reveni al la ensaluta ekrano. Unufoje tie, alklaku la labortablan ikonon kaj elektu `Drak3D`.

Kiam vi ensalutas, se via konto estas listigita kiel administranto, vi denove petos vian pasvorton. Alie, uzu la administranton ensaluti per sia konto. Tiam vi povas malfari iujn ajn `#an#ojn`, kiuj eble kaŝis la ensalutan problemon.

5.4. Agordi la grafikan servilon

`XFdrake`

`#i` tiu ilo `#eestas` en la `Mageia` Kontrolo-Centro sub la langeto **Aparataro**. Elektu *Agordi la grafikan servilon*.¹⁴

La butonoj ebligas al vi `#an#i` la grafikan agordon.

Grafika karto:

La grafika karto nuntempe detektita montri`#as` kaj la komuna servilo agordis. Alklaku `#i` tiun butonon por `#an#i` al alia servilo, ekzemple unu kun proprieta `#oforo`.

La disponeblaj serviloj estas ordo sub `Vendisto` fare de fabrikisto en alfabeto ordo kaj poste per modelo ankaŭ en alfabeto ordo. La liberaj `#oforoj` estas ordo per alfabeto ordo sub `Xorg`.



En kazo de problemoj, `Xorg - Vesa` funkcios kun multaj grafikaj kartoj kaj donos al vi tempon trovi kaj instali la `#ustan #oforon` dum via labortablo.

Se `e# Vesa` ne funkcias, elektu `Xorg - fbdev`, kiu estas uzata dum instalas `Mageia`, sed ne permesas al vi `#an#i` rezolucion `a# refre#igi` impostojn.

¹⁴Vi povas komenci `#i` tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante `XFdrake` kiel normala uzanto `a# drakx11` kiel radiko. Notu la majuskulojn

Se vi elektis vian liberan #oforon, vi povas demandi, #u vi volas uzi la proprietulon #oforo anstata#e kun pli da trajtoj (efektoj 3D ekzemple).

Monitoro:

De la sama maniero, kiel la anta#a, la monitoro nun detektita montri#as kaj vi povas alklaki la butonon por #an#i al alia. Se la dezirata monitoro ne estas en la listo de Vendisto, elektu en la #enerala Listo la monitoron kun la samaj trajtoj.

Rezolucio:

#i tiu butono permesas elekti la rezolucion (nombro de pikseloj) kaj la kolora profundo (nombro da koloroj). #i montras #i tiun ekranon:

Kiam vi #an#os la koloron, multkolora stango aperos apud la dua butono kaj montras anta#rigardon pri la aspekto de la elektita kolora profundo.

La unua butono montras la nunan rezolucion, alklaku por #an#i alian. La listo donas #iujn eblajn elektojn la# la grafika karto kaj la monitoro, eblas alklaki Aliaj por agordi aliajn rezoluciojn, sed memoru, ke vi povas dama#i vian monitoron a# elekti malkomfortan agordon.

La dua butono montras la nunan koloron, klaku por #an#i #i tion por alia.



Dependante de la elektita rezolucio, eble necesas el#alti kaj rekomenci la grafikan medion por ke la agordoj efektiviĝu.

Provo

Kiam la agordo fari#is, oni rekomendas fari provon anta# klaki OK #ar #i estas pli facile modifi la agordojn nun ol poste se la grafika medio ne funkcias.



En kazo de ne funkcia grafika medio, tajpu Alt + Ctrl + F2 por malfermi tekston de medio, konekti kiel root kaj tajpu XFdrake (kun la #apoj) por uzi la tekston-version de XFdrake.

Se la provo malsukcesas, nur atendu #is la fino, se #i funkcias sed vi ne volas #an#i post #io, klaku sur Ne, se #io estas #usta, klaku OK.

Opcioj:

1. Tutmonda ebloj: Se *Mal#altas Ctrl-Alt-anta#aspaco* estas kontrolita, #i ne plu povos rekomenci X-servilon per Ctrl + Alt + anta#aspaco klavoj.
2. Elektoj de grafika karto: Permesas ebligi a# malebligi tri specifajn funkciojn la# la grafika karto.
3. Grafika interfaco #e ekkuro: Plejparto de la tempo, a#tomate ekkompreni la grafikan interfacon (*Xorg*) sur la ekspluatado estas kontrolita por fari la ek#altilon al grafika re#imo, #i povas esti sen#an#ita por servilo.

Post klako sur la butono Forigi, la sistemo petos vin konfirmi. Ankora# estas tempo por nuligi #ion kaj konservi la anta#an agordon, a# akcepti. En #i tiu kazo, vi devas malkonekti kaj rekonekti por aktivigi la novan agordon.

5.5. Set up the Keyboard Layout

keyboarddrake

5.5.1. Enkonduko

The keyboarddrake tool¹⁵ helps you configure the basic layout for the keyboard that you wish to use on Mageia. It affects the keyboard layout for all users on the system. It can be found in the Hardware section of the Mageia Control Center (MCC) labelled "Configure mouse and keyboard".

5.5.2. Keyboard Layout

Here you can select which keyboard layout you wish to use. The names (listed in alphabetical order) describe the language, country, and/or ethnicity each layout should be used for.

5.5.3. Keyboard Type

This menu lets you select the type of keyboard you are using. If you are unsure of which to choose, it is best to leave it as the default type.

5.6. Agordi la montrilon (musedrake)

musedrake

This tool¹⁶ is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Hardware**.

As you must have a mouse to install Mageia, that one is already installed by Drakinstall. This tool allows installation of another mouse.

The mice are sorted by connection type and then by model. Select your mouse and click on OK. Most of the time "Universal / Any PS/2 & USB mice" is suitable for a recent mouse. The new mouse is immediately taken into account.

5.7. Instalado kaj agordi presilon

system-config-printer

5.7.1. Enkonduko

Printing is managed on Mageia by a server named CUPS. It has its own [configuration interface](http://localhost:631) [http://localhost:631] which is accessible via an Internet browser, but Mageia offers its own tool for installing printers called system-config-printer which is shared with other distributions such as Fedora, Mandriva, Ubuntu and openSUSE.

You should enable the non-free repository before proceeding with the installation, because some drivers may only be available in this way.

Printer installation is carried out in the Hardware section of the Mageia Control Centre. Select the Configure printing and scanning tool¹⁷.

MCC petos la instaladon de du paka#oj:

¹⁵You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **keyboarddrake** as root.

¹⁶You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **musedrake** as root.

¹⁷You can start this tool from the command line, by typing *system-config-printer*. The root password will be asked for.

task-printing-server

task-printing-hp

Necesas akcepti #i tiun instaladon por da#rigi. Necesas #is 230MB da dependecoj.

Por aldoni presilon, elektu la butonon "Aldoni" presilon. La sistemo provos detekti iujn ajn presilojn kaj la disponeblajn havenojn. La ekrankopio montras presilon konektitan al paralela haveno. Se presilo estas detektita, kiel presilo sur USB-haveno, #i estos montrata sur la unua linio. La fenestro anka# provos agordi retan presilon.

5.7.2. A#tomate detektita presilo

#i tio kutime rilatas al USB-presiloj. La ilo a#tomate trovas la nomon de la presilo kaj montras #in. Elektu la presilon kaj poste alklaku "Sekva". Se estas konata pelilo asociita por la presilo, #i estos a#tomate instalita. Se estas pli ol unu #oforo a# neniuj konataj #oforoj, fenestro petos vin elekti a# provizi tian, kiel klarigite en la sekva alineo. Da#rigu kun [Sekcio 5.7.4, "Kompletigu la instaln procezon"](#)

5.7.3. Neniu a#tomate detektita presilo

Kiam vi elektas havenon, la sistemo #ar#as #oforliston kaj montras fenestron por elekti #oforon. La elekto povas esti farita per unu el la sekvaj opcioj.

- Elektu presilon el datumbazo
- provizi PPD-dosieron
- ser#u #oforon por el#uti

Elektante el la datumbazo, la fenestro sugestas unue fabrikiston de presilo, kaj poste aparaton kaj pelilon asociitajn kun #i. Se oni proponas pli ol unu pelilon, elektu tiun, kiu estas rekomendata, krom se vi renkontis iujn problemojn kun tiu anta#e, en #i tiu kazo elektu tiun, kiu scias funkcii.

5.7.4. Kompletigu la instaln procezon

Post la elekto de #oforo, fenestro petas iujn informojn, kiuj permesos al la sistemo indiki kaj malkovri la presilon. La unua linio estas la nomo sub kiu la aparato aperos en aplikoj en la listo de disponeblaj presiloj. La instalilo tiam sugestas presi testpa#on. Post #i tiu pa#o, la presilo estas aldonita kaj aperas en la listo de disponeblaj presiloj.

5.7.5. Reta presilo

Retaj presiloj estas presiloj kiuj estas alkro#itaj rekte al kabligita a# sendrata reto, kiuj estas alkro#itaj al presa#servilo a# kiuj estas alkro#itaj al alia laborstacio kiu funkcias kiel presa#servilo.



Ofte, estas pli bone agordi la DHCP-servilon por #iam asocii fiksajn IP-adresojn kun la MAC-adreso de la presilo. Kompreneble tio devus esti la sama kiel la IP-adreso al kiu estas agordita presilo de printservilo, se #i havas fiksajn.

The printer's Mac-address is a serial number given to the printer or printserver or computer it is attached to, that can be obtained from a configuration page printed by the printer or which may be written on a label on the printer or printserver. If your shared printer is attached to a Mageia system, you can run `ifconfig` on it as root to find the MAC-address. It is the sequence of numbers and letters after "HWaddr".

The discovering of network printer uses some protocols to be enabled. One of them is `zeroconf` provided by `avahi`. The firewall stops by default the discovering. Thus you have to configure the firewall to allow `zeroconf` and `Network printer/scanner autodiscovery` for Canon printer.

You can add your network printer by choosing the protocol it uses to talk to your computer over the network. If you don't know which protocol to choose, you can try the Network Printer - Find Network Printer option in the Devices menu and give the IP address of the printer in the box on the right, where it says "host".

If the tool recognises your printer or printserver, it will propose a protocol and a queue, but you can choose a more appropriate one from the list below it or give the correct queue name if it isn't in the list.

Look in the documentation that came with your printer or printserver to find which protocol(s) it supports and for possible specific queue names.

5.7.6. Network printing protocols

One current technique is one developed by Hewlett-Packard and known as JetDirect. It allows access to a printer directly connected to the network via an Ethernet port. You must know the IP-address at which the printer is known on the network. This technique is also used inside some ADSL-routers which contain an USB port to connect the printer. In this case, the IP-address is that of the router. Note that the tool "Hp Device manager" can manage dynamically configured IP-address, setting an URI like `hp:/net/<name-of-the-printer>`. In this case, fixed IP-address is not required.

Choose the option AppSocket/HP JetDirect as the protocol and set the address in Host:, do not change the Port Number, unless you know that it needs to be changed. After the selection of the protocol, the selection of the driver is the same as above.

The other protocols are:

- *Internet Printing Protocol (ipp)*: a printer which can be accessed on a TCP/IP network via the IPP protocol, for example a printer connected to a station using CUPS. This protocol may also be used also by some ADSL-routers.
- *Internet Printing Protocol (https)*: the same as ipp, but using http transport and with TLS secured protocol. The port has to be defined. By default, the port 631 is used.
- *Internet Printing Protocol (ipps)*: the same as ipp, but with TLS secured protocol.
- *LPD/LPR host or Printer*: a printer which can be accessed on a TCP/IP network via the LPD protocol, for example a printer connected to a station using LPD.
- *Windows printer via SAMBA*: a printer connected to a station running Windows or a SMB server and shared.

The URI can also be added directly. Here are some examples on how to form the URI:

- Appsocket
`socket://ip-address-or-hostname:port`
- Internet Printing Protocol (IPP)
`ipp://ip-address-or-hostname:port-number/resource`
`http://ip-address-or-hostname:port-number/resource`
- Line Printer Daemon (LPD) Protocol
`lpd://username@ip-address-or-hostname/queue`

Additional information can be found in the [CUPS documentation](http://www.cups.org/documentation.php/doc-1.5/network.html). [http://www.cups.org/documentation.php/doc-1.5/network.html]

5.7.7. Device Properties

You can access the properties of the device. The menu allows access to parameters for the CUPS server. By default a CUPS server is launched on your system, but you can specify a different one with the Server | Connect... menu, another window which gives access to the tuning of other specific parameters of the server, following Server | Settings.

5.7.8. Troubleshoot

You can find some information on occurring errors during printing by inspecting `/var/log/cups/error_log`

You can also access to a tool to diagnose problems using the Help | Troubleshoot menu.

5.7.9. Specifics

It is possible that some drivers for specific printers are not available in Mageia or are not functional. In this case, have a look at the [openprinting](http://openprinting.org/printers/) [http://openprinting.org/printers/] site to check if a driver for your device is available. If yes, check if the package is already present in Mageia and in this case install it manually. Then, redo the installation process to configure the printer. In all cases, report the problem in bugzilla or on the forum if you are comfortable with this tool and furnish the model and driver information and whether the printer works or not after installation. Here are some sources to find other up-to-date drivers or for more recent devices.

Brother printers

[This page](http://welcome.solutions.brother.com/bsc/public_s/id/linux/en/download_prn.html) [http://welcome.solutions.brother.com/bsc/public_s/id/linux/en/download_prn.html] give a list of drivers provided by Brother. Search the driver for your device, download the rpm(s) and install.

You should install Brother drivers before running the configuration utility.

Hewlett-Packard printers and All in one devices

These devices use the hplip tool. It is installed automatically after the detection or the selection of the printer. You can find other information [here](https://developers.hp.com/hp-linux-imaging-and-printing/features) [https://developers.hp.com/hp-linux-imaging-and-printing/features]. The tool "HP Device Manager" is available in the System menu. Also view [configuration](https://developers.hp.com/hp-linux-imaging-and-printing/install/manual/hp_setup) [https://developers.hp.com/hp-linux-imaging-and-printing/install/manual/hp_setup] for the management of the printer.

A HP All in one device must be installed as a printer and the scanner features will be added. Note that sometimes, the Xsane interface doesn't allow to scan films or slides (the lighting slid can't operate). In this case, it is possible to scan, using the standalone mode, and save the picture on a memory card or USB stick inserted in the device. Afterwards, open your favourite imaging software and load your picture from the memory card which is appeared in the `/media` folder.

Samsung colour printer

For specific Samsung and Xerox colour printers, [this site provides drivers](http://foo2qpdL.rkkda.com/) [http://foo2qpdL.rkkda.com/] for the QPDL protocol.

Epson printers and scanners

Drivers for Epson printers are available from [this search page](http://download.ebz.epson.net/dsc/search/01/search/?OSC=LX) [http://download.ebz.epson.net/dsc/search/01/search/?OSC=LX]. For the scanner part, you must install the "iscan-data" package first, then "iscan" (in this order). A iscan-plugin package can also be available and is to install. Choose the *rpm* packages according to your architecture.

Eblas, ke la iscan pako generos averton pri konflikto kun sane. Uzantoj raportis, ke #i tiu averto povas esti ignorita.

Canon printers

For Canon printers, it may be advisable to install a tool named turboprint [available here](http://www.turboprint.info/) [http://www.turboprint.info/].

5.8. Agordi skanilon

scannerdrake

5.8.1. Instalado

This tool ¹⁸ allows you to configure a single scanner device or a multifunction device which includes scanning. It also allows you to share local devices connected to this computer with a remote computer or to access remote scanners.

When you start this tool for the first time, you may get the following message:

"SANE packages need to be installed to use scanners

Do you want to install the SANE packages?"

Choose *Yes* to continue. It will install `scanner-gui` and `task-scanning` if they are not yet installed.

If your scanner is identified correctly, so if in the above screen you see the name of your scanner, the scanner is ready for use with, for instance, *XSane* or *Simple Scan*.

In that case, you might now want to want to configure the *Scanner sharing* option. You can read about it in the [Sekcio 5.8.2, "Scannersharing"](#).

The discovering of network scanner uses some protocols to be enabled. One of them is `zeroconf` provided by `avahi`. The firewall stops by default the discovering. Thus you have to configure the firewall to allow `zeroconf` and `Network printer/scanner autodiscovery` for Canon devices.

If your scanner hasn't been correctly identified, and checking its cable(s) and power switch and then pressing *Search for new scanners* doesn't help, you'll need to press *Add a scanner manually*.

Choose the brand of your scanner in the list you see, then its type from the list for that brand and click *Ok*



If you can't find your scanner in the list, then click *Cancel*

Please check whether your scanner is supported on the [SANE: Supported Devices](http://www.sane-project.org/lists/sane-mfgs-cvs.html) [http://www.sane-project.org/lists/sane-mfgs-cvs.html] page and ask for help in the [forums](http://forums.mageia.org/en/) [http://forums.mageia.org/en/].

Figuro 1. Choose port

You can leave this setting to *Auto-detect available ports* unless your scanner's interface is a parallel port. In that case, select `/dev/parport0` if you have only one.

After clicking *Ok*, in most cases you will see a screen similar to the one below.

If you don't get that screen, then please read the [Sekcio 5.8.4, "Extra installation steps"](#).

¹⁸You can start this tool from the command line, by typing `scannerdrake` as root.

5.8.2. Scannersharing

Here you can choose whether the scanners connected to this machine should be accessible by remote machines and by which remote machines. You can also decide here whether scanners on remote machines should be made available on this machine.

Scanner sharing to hosts : name or IP address of hosts can be added or deleted from the list of hosts allowed to access the local device(s), on this computer.

Usage of remote scanners : name or IP address of hosts can added or deleted from the list of hosts which give access to a remote scanner.

Scanner sharing to hosts: you can add host.

Scanner sharing to hosts: specify which host(s) to add, or allow all remote machines.

"All remote machines" are allowed to access the local scanner.

If the package *saned* is not yet installed, the tool offers to do it.

At the end, the tool will alter these files:

/etc/sane.d/saned.conf

/etc/sane.d/net.conf

/etc/sane.d/dll.conf to add or comment the directive "net"

It will also configure *saned* and *xinetd* to be started on boot.

5.8.3. Specifics

- Hewlett-Packard

Most HP scanners are managed from *HP Device Manager* (hplip) which also manages printers. In this case, this tool does not allow you to configure it and invites you to use *HP Device Manager*.

- Epson

Drivers are available from [this page](http://download.ebz.epson.net/dsc/search/01/search/?OSC=LX) [http://download.ebz.epson.net/dsc/search/01/search/?OSC=LX]. When indicated, you must install the *iscan-data* package first, then *iscan* (in this order). It is possible that the *iscan* package will generate a warning about a conflict with *sane*. Users have reported that this warning can be ignored.

5.8.4. Extra installation steps

It is possible that after selecting a port for your scanner in the [Figure 1, "Choose port"](#) screen, you need to take one or more extra steps to correctly configure your scanner.

- In some cases, you're told the scanner needs its firmware to be uploaded each time it is started. This tool allows you to load it into the device, after you installed it on your system. In this screen you can install the firmware from a CD or a Windows installation, or install the one you downloaded from an Internet site of the vendor.

When your device's firmware needs to be loaded, it can take a long time at each first usage, possibly more than one minute. So be patient.

- Also, you may get a screen telling you to adjust the `/etc/sane.d/"name_of_your_SANE_backend".conf` file.
- Read those or other instructions you get carefully and if you don't know what to do, feel free to ask for help in the [forums](http://forums.mageia.org/en/) [http://forums.mageia.org/en/].

5.9. Agordi UPS por energi-monitorado

drakups

This page hasn't been written yet for lack of resources. If you think you can write this help, please contact [the Doc team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team). [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team] Thanking you in advance.

You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakups** as root.

6. Network and Internet

In this screen you can choose between several network tools. Click on a link below to learn more.

1. *Mastrumu viajn retajn dispona#ojn*
 - a. [Sekcio 6.1, "Reta centro"](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 6.2, "Agordu novan retan interfacon \(LAN, ISDN, ADSL, ...\)"](#)
 - c. [Sekcio 6.3, "Forigu konekton"](#)
2. *Personigu kaj sekurigu vian reton*
 - a. [Sekcio 6.4, "Prokurilo"](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 6.5, "Kundividi la Internet-konekton kun aliaj lokaj ma#inoj"](#)
 - c. [Section 6.6, "Mastrumi diversajn ret-profilojn"](#)
 - d. [Sekcio 6.7, "Configure VPN Connection to secure network access"](#)
3. *Aliaj*
 - a. [Sekcio 6.8, "Difinoj de la #efkomputilo"](#)

6.1. Reta centro





draknetcenter

This tool¹⁹ is found under the Network & Internet tab in the Mageia Control Center labelled "Network Center"

6.1.1. Enkonduko

When this tool is launched, a window opens listing all the networks configured on the computer, whatever their type (wired, wireless, satellite, etc.). When clicking on one of them, three or four buttons appear, depending on the network type, to allow you to look after the network, change its settings or connect/disconnect. This tool isn't intended to create a network, for this see Set up a new network interface (LAN, ISDN, ADSL, ...) in the same MCC tab.

¹⁹You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **draknetcenter** as root.

In the screenshot below, given as example, we can see two networks, the first one is wired and connected, recognizable by this icon  (this one is not connected ) and the second section shows wireless networks, not connected recognizable by this icon  and this one  if connected. For the other network types, the colour code is always the same, green if connected and red if not connected.

In the wireless part of the screen, you can also see all the detected networks, with the SSID, the Signal strength, if they are encrypted (in red) or not (in green), and the Operating mode. Click on the chosen one and then either on Monitor, Configure or Connect. It is possible here to go from a network to another one. If a private network is selected, the Network Settings window (see below) will open and ask you for extra settings (an encryption key in particular).

Click on Refresh to update the screen.

6.1.2. The Monitor button

This button allows you to watch the network activity, downloads (toward the PC, in red) and uploads (toward the Internet, in green). The same screen is available by right clicking on the Internet icon in the system tray -> Monitor Network.

There is a tab for each network (here eth0 is the wired network, lo the local loopback and wlan0 the wireless network) and a tab connection which gives details about connection status.



At the bottom of the window is a title Traffic accounting, we will look at that in the next section.

6.1.3. The Configure button

A - For a wired network

It is possible to change all the settings given during network creation. Most of the time, checking Automatic IP (BOOTP/DHCP) will do, but in case of problems, manual configuration may give better results.

For a residential network, the IP address always looks like 192.168.0.x, Netmask is 255.255.255.0, and the Gateway and DNS servers are available from your providers website.

Enable traffic accounting if checked this will count the traffic on a hourly, daily or monthly basis. The results are visible in the Network monitor detailed in the previous section. Once enabled, you may have to reconnect to the network.

Allow interface to be controlled by Network Manager:

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The button Advanced:

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B - For a wireless network

Only the items not already seen above are explained.

Operating mode:

Select Managed if the connection is via an access point, there is an **ESSID** detected. Select Ad-hoc if it is a peer to peer network. Select **Master** if your network card is used as the access point, your network card needs to support this mode.

Encryption mode and Encryption key:

If it is a private network, you need to know these settings.

WEP uses a password and is weaker than WPA which uses a passphrase. WPA Pre-Shared Key is also called WPA personal or WPA home. WPA Enterprise is not often used in private networks.

Allow access point roaming:

Roaming is a technology which enables allows computer to change its access point while remaining connected to the network.

The button Advanced:

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6.1.4. The Advanced Settings button

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6.2. Agordu novan retan interfacon (LAN, ISDN, ADSL, ...)

drakconnect

6.2.1. Enkonduko

#i tiu ilo²⁰ permesas agordi grandan parton de loka reto a# interreta aliro. Vi devas scii iujn informojn de via alirprovizanto a# via retadministranto.

Elektu la tipon de konekto, kiun vi volas agordi, la# kiu aparataro kaj provizanto vi havas.

6.2.2. A new Wired connection (Ethernet)

1. La unua fenestro listigas la disponeblajn interfacojn. Elektu tiun por agordi.
2. Je #i tiu punkto, la elekto estas donita inter a#tomata a# mana IP-adreso.
3. A#tomata IP
 - a. *Ethernet/IP settings*: you have to select if DNS servers are declared by the DHCP server or are manually specified, as explained below. In the last case, the IP address of DNS servers has to be set. The HOSTNAME of the computer can be specified here. If no HOSTNAME is specified, the name `localhost.localdomain` is attributed by default. The Hostname can also be provided by the DHCP server with the option *Assign host name from DHCP server*. Not all DHCP servers have such a function and if you're setting up your PC to get an IP address from a domestic ADSL router, it is unlikely.

²⁰Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **drakconnect** kiel radikon.

-
- b. La altnivela butono donas la #ancon specifi:
 - Ser#a domajno (ne alirebla, kiel provizita de la DHCP-servilo)
 - la DHCP-kliento
 - DHCP-tempo-limo
 - Akiru YP-servilon de DHCP (kontrolita defa#lte): specifu la NIS-servilon
 - Akiru NTPD-servilon de DHCP (sinkronigo de horlo#oj)
 - la HOSTNAME postulita de DHCP. Uzu #i tiun opcion nur se la DHCP-servilo postulas, ke la kliento specifu gastigan nomon anta# ol ricevi IP-adreson. #i tiu opcio ne estas traktata de iuj DHCP-serviloj.
 - c. Post akcepto, la lastaj pa#oj, kiuj estas komunaj al #iuj konektokonfiguracioj, estas klarigitaj:[Sekcio 6.2.11, "Finante la agordon"](#)
4. Mana agordo
 - a. *Ethernet/IP-agordoj*: vi devas deklari kiajn DNS-servilojn uzi. La GASTNOMO de la komputilo povas esti specifita #i tie. Se neni GASTNOMO estas specifita, la nomo localhost.localdomain estas atribuita defa#lte.

Por lo#reto, la IP-adreso kutime aspektas kiel 192.168.x.x, Retomasko estas 255.255.255.0, kaj la Enirejo kaj DNS-serviloj estas haveblaj de la retejo de via servoprovizanto.

In advanced settings, you can specified a *Search domain*. It would usually be your home domain, i.e. if your computer is called "splash", and it's full domain name is "splash.boatanchor.net", the Search Domain would be "boatanchor.net". Unless you specifically need it, it's ok not to define this setting. Again, domestic ADSL would not need this setting.
 - b. La sekvaj pa#oj estas elmontritaj #e[Sekcio 6.2.11, "Finante la agordon"](#)

6.2.3. Nova Satelita konekto (DVB)

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6.2.4. Nova kabla modema konekto

1. La unua fenestro listigas la disponeblajn interfacojn. Elektu tiun por agordi.
2. Je #i tiu punkto, la elekto estas donita inter a#tomata a# mana IP-adreso.
3. Vi devas specifi a#tentikan metodon:
 - Neniom
 - BPALogin (necesa por Telstra). En #i tiu kazo, vi devas provizi uzantnomon kaj pasvorton.
4. A#tomata IP
 - a. *Cable/IP settings*: you have to select if DNS servers are declared by the DHCP server or are manually specified, as explained below. In the last case, the IP address of DNS servers has to be set. The HOSTNAME of the computer can be specified here. If no HOSTNAME is specified, the name localhost.localdomain is attributed by default. The Hostname can also be provided by the DHCP server with the option *Assign host name from DHCP server*. Not all DHCP servers have such a function and if you're setting up your PC to get an IP address from a domestic ADSL router, it is unlikely.
 - b. La altnivela butono donas la #ancon specifi:
 - Ser#a domajno (ne alirebla, kiel provizita de la DHCP-servilo)

-
- la DHCP-kliento
 - DHCP-tempo-limo
 - Akiru YP-servilon de DHCP (kontrolita defa#lte): specifu la NIS-servilon
 - Akiru NTPD-servilon de DHCP (sinkronigo de horlo#oj)
 - la HOSTNAME postulita de DHCP. Uzu #i tiun opcion nur se la DHCP-servilo postulas, ke la kliento specifu gastigan nomon anta# ol ricevi IP-adreson. #i tiu opcio ne estas traktata de iuj DHCP-serviloj.
- c. Post akcepto, la lastaj pa#oj, kiuj estas komunaj al #iuj konektokonfiguracioj, estas klarigitaj:[Sekcio 6.2.11, “Finante la agordon”](#)
5. Mana agordo
- a. *Cable/IP settings*: you need to declare what DNS servers to use. The HOSTNAME of the computer can be specified here. If no HOSTNAME is specified, the name `localhost.localdomain` is attributed by default.
- Por lo#reto, la IP-adreso kutime aspektas kiel *192.168.x.x*, Retomasko estas *255.255.255.0*, kaj la Enirejo kaj DNS-serviloj estas haveblaj de la retejo de via servoprovizanto.
- In advanced settings, you can specified a *Search domain*. It would usually be your home domain, i.e. if your computer is called "splash", and it's full domain name is "splash.boatanchor.net", the Search Domain would be "boatanchor.net". Unless you specifically need it, it's ok not to define this setting. Again, domestic connection would not need this setting.
- b. La sekvaj pa#oj estas elmontritaj #e[Sekcio 6.2.11, “Finante la agordon”](#)

6.2.5. Nova DSL-konekto

1. Se la ilo detektas retajn interfacojn, #i proponas elekti unu kaj agordi #in.
2. A list of providers is proposed, classified by countries. Select your provider. If it is not listed, select the option Unlisted and then enter the options your provider gave.
3. Elektu unu el la disponeblaj protokoloj:
 - Protokolo pri Dinamika Agordo-Gastiganto (DHCP)
 - Mana agordo TCP/IP
 - PPP super ADSL (PPPoA)
 - PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)
 - Point to Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)
4. Access settings
 - Konta Salutnomo (uzula nomo)
 - Pasvorto de konto
 - (Altnivela) Virtuala Vojo-identigilo (VPI)
 - (Advanced) Virtual Circuit ID (VCI)
5. La sekvaj pa#oj estas elmontritaj #e[Sekcio 6.2.11, “Finante la agordon”](#)

6.2.6. A new ISDN connection

1. La sor#isto petas, kiun aparaton agordi:
 - Manlibra elekto (interna ISDN-karto)

-
- Eksterna ISDN-modemo
 2. Listo de aparataro estas proponita, klasifikita la# kategorio kaj fabrikanto. Elektu vian karton.
 3. Elektu unu el la disponeblaj protokoloj:
 - Protokolo por la resto de la mondo, krom E#ropo (DHCP)
 - Protokolo por E#ropo (EDSS1)
 4. A list of providers is then offered, classified by countries. Select your provider. If it is not listed, select the option Unlisted and then enter the options your provider gave you. Then it is asked for parameters:
 - Nomo de konekto
 - Telefonnumero
 - Salutnomo
 - Pasvorto de konto
 - A#tentikiga metodo
 5. Post tio, vi devas elekti se vi ricevas la IP-adreson per a#tomata a# mana metodo. En la lasta kazo, specifu IP-adreson kaj subretan maskon.
 6. La sekva pa#o estas elekti kiel DNS -serviloj estas akiritaj, per a#tomata a# mana metodo. En la kazo de mana agordo, vi devas meti:
 - Domajna nomo
 - Unua kaj dua DNS-servilo
 - Elektu #u la gastiganta nomo estas agordita de IP. #i tiu opcio estas elekti nur se vi certas, ke via provizanto estas agordita por akcepti #in.
 7. La sekva pa#o estas elekti kiel la enireja adreso estas akirita per a#tomata a# mana metodo. Kaze de mana agordo, vi devas enigi la IP-adreson.
 8. La sekvaj pa#oj estas elmontritaj #e[Sekcio 6.2.11, "Finante la agordon"](#)

6.2.7. Nova Sendrata konekto (WiFi)

1. Unua fenestro listigas la interfacojn disponeblajn kaj eniron por Vindoza #oforo (ndiswrapper). Elektu tiun por agordi. Uzu ndiswrapper nur se la aliaj agordaj metodoj ne funkcias.
2. Je #i tiu pa#o, la elekto estas donita inter la malsamaj alirpunktoj, kiujn la karto detektis.
3. Specifa parametro por la sendrata karto estas provizi:
 - Funkcia re#imo:
 - Administris Aliri al ekzistanta alirpunkto (la plej ofta).
 - Ad-Hoc Por agordi rektan rilaton inter komputiloj.
 - Retnomo (ESSID)
 - #ifrada re#imo: Dependas de kiel la alira punkto estas agordita.
 - WPA/ #i tiu #ifrita re#imo preferigas, #u via aparataro permesas #in.
 - WPA2
 - WEP Iu malnova aparataro traktas nur #i tiun #ifran metodon.
 - #ifro#losilo:
 - #i estas #enerale provizita per la aparataro, kiu donas la alirpunkton.
4. Je #i tiu pa#o, la elekto estas donita inter a#tomata IP-adreso a# mana IP-adreso.
5. A#tomata IP

-
- a. *IP settings*: you have to select if DNS servers are declared by the DHCP server or are manually specified, as explained below. In the last case, IP address of DNS servers has to be set. The HOSTNAME of the computer can be specified here. If no HOSTNAME is specified, the name localhost.localdomain is attributed by default. The Hostname can also be provided by the DHCP server with the option *Assign host name from DHCP server*
 - b. La altnivela butono donas la #ancon specifi:
 - Ser#a domajno (ne alirebla, kiel provizita de la DHCP-servilo)
 - la DHCP-kliento
 - DHCP-tempo-limo
 - Get YP server from DHCP (checked by default): specify the NIS servers
 - Akiru NTPD-servilon de DHCP (sinkronigo de horlo#oj)
 - la HOSTNAME postulita de DHCP. Uzu #i tiun opcion nur se la DHCP-servilo postulas, ke la kliento specifu gastigan nomon anta# ol ricevi IP-adreson. #i tiu opcio ne estas traktata de iuj DHCP-serviloj.
 - c. Post akcepto de la agordo la pa#o, kiu estas komuna al #iuj konektokonfiguracioj, estas klarigita:[Sekcio 6.2.11, “Finante la agordon”](#)
6. Mana agordo
- a. *IP settings*: you have to declare DNS servers. The HOSTNAME of the computer can be specified here. If no HOSTNAME is specified, the name localhost.localdomain is attributed by default.

For a residential network, the IP address always looks like 192.168.x.x, Netmask is 255.255.255.0, and the Gateway and DNS servers are available from your providers website.

In advanced settings, you can specified a *Search domain*. It must seem to your hostname without the first name, before the period.
 - b. La sekvaj pa#oj estas elmontritaj #e[Sekcio 6.2.11, “Finante la agordon”](#)

6.2.8. A new GPRS/Edge/3G connection

1. Se la ilo detektas sendratajn interfacojn, #i proponas elekti unu kaj agordi #in.
2. La PIN estas demandita. Lasu malplena se la PIN ne estas postulata.
3. La sor#isto petas reton. Se #i ne estas detektita, elektu la opcion Nelistigita.
4. A list of providers is proposed, classified by countries. Select your provider. If it is not listed, select the option Unlisted and then enter the options your provider gave.
5. Provizi alirajn agordojn
 - Nomo de Alirpunkto
 - Konta Salutnomo (uzula nomo)
 - Pasvorto de konto
6. La sekvaj pa#oj estas elmontritaj #e[Sekcio 6.2.11, “Finante la agordon”](#)

6.2.9. Nova Bludenta Dial-Up Networking-konekto

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6.2.10. A new Analog telephone modem connection (POTS)

1. La sor#isto petas, kiun aparaton agordi:

-
- Mana elekto
 - Detektita aparataro, se ekzistas.
2. Listo de havenoj estas proponita. Elektu vian havenon.
 3. Se ankora# ne instalite, estos sugestite ke vi instalu la paka#on *kppp-provider*.
 4. A list of providers is proposed, classified by countries. Select your provider. If it is not listed, select the option Unlisted and then enter the options your provider gave. Then it is asked for Dialup options:
 - *Konektonomo*
 - *Telefonnumero*
 - *Ensaluto ID*
 - *Pasvorto*
 - *A#tentikigo*, elektu inter:
 - PAP/CHAP
 - Programeto-bazata
 - PAP (Pasvorta A#tentikigada Protokolo)
 - Finaparato-bazata
 - per CHAP
 5. La sekvaj pa#oj estas elmontritaj #e [Sekcio 6.2.11, “Finante la agordon”](#)

6.2.11. Finante la agordon

En la sekva pa#o, vi povas specifi:

- *Permesi al uzantoj administri la konekton*
- *Start the connection at boot*
- *Enable traffic accounting*
- *Allow interface to be controlled by Network Manager*
- In the case of a wireless connection, a supplemental box is *Allow access point roaming* which give the possibility to switch automatically between access point according to the signal strength.

With the advanced button, you can specify:

- Metriko (10 defa#lte)
- MTU
- Network Hotplugging
- Enable IPv6 to IPv4 tunnel

The last step allows you to specify if the connection is to start immediately or not.

6.3. Forigu konekton

`drakconnect --del`

#i tie, vi povas forigi retan interfacon²¹.

Alklaku la falmenuon, elektu tiun, kiun vi volas forigi kaj poste alklaku *sekvan*.

²¹Vi anka# povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante `drakconnect --del` kiel radikon.

Vi vidos mesa#on, ke la reto-interfaco estis sukcese forigita.

6.4. Prokurilo

drakproxy

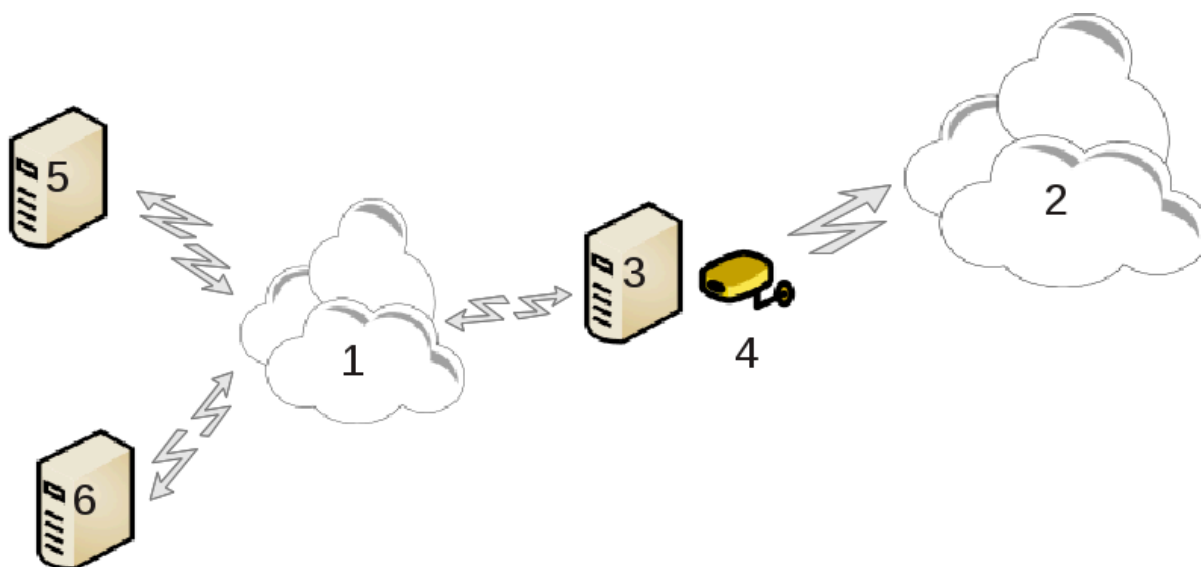
If you have to use a proxy server to access to the internet, you can use this tool²² to configure it. Your net administrator will give you the information you need. You can also specify some services which can be accessed without the proxy by exception.

From Wikipedia, on 2012-09-24, article Proxy server: In computer networks, a proxy server is a server (a computer system or an application) that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers. A client connects to the proxy server, requesting some service, such as a file, connection, web page, or other resource available from a different server. The proxy server evaluates the request as a way to simplify and control their complexity.

6.5. Kundividi la Internet-konekton kun aliaj lokaj ma#inoj

drakgw

6.5.1. Principles



This is useful when you have a computer (3) which has Internet (2) access and is connected also to a local network (1). You can use computer (3) as a gateway to give that access to other workstations (5) and (6) in the local network (1). For this, the gateway must have two interfaces; the first one such as an ethernet card must be connected to the local network, and the second one (4) connected to the Internet (2).

The first step is to verify that the network and the access to Internet are set up, as documented in [Sekcio 6.1. "Reta centro"](#).

6.5.2. Gateway wizard

The wizard²³ offers successive steps which are shown below:

²²You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakproxy** as root.

²³You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakgw** as root.

- If the wizard does not detect at least two interfaces, it warns about this and asks to stop the network and configure the hardware.
- specify the interface used for the Internet connection. The wizard automatically suggests one of the interfaces, but you should verify that what is proposed is correct.
- Specifu kiu interfaco estas uzata por la LAN-aliro. La sor#isto anka# proponas unu, kontroli, ke #i tio estas #usta.
- La sor#isto proponas parametrojn por la LAN -reto, kiel IP -adreso, masko kaj domajna nomo. Kontroli, ke #i tiuj parametroj kongruas kun la efektiva agordo. Rekomendas ke vi akceptu #i tiujn valorojn.
- specify if the computer has to be used as a DNS server. If yes, the wizard will check that `bind` is installed. Otherwise, you have to specify the address of a DNS server.
- specify if the computer is to be used as a DHCP server. If yes, the wizard will check that `dhcp-server` is installed and offer to configure it, with start and end addresses in the DHCP range.
- specify if the computer is to be used as a proxy server. If yes, the wizard will check that `squid` is installed and offer to configure it, with the address of the administrator (`admin@mydomain.com`), name of the proxy (`myfirewall@mydomaincom`), the port (3128) and the cache size (100 Mb).
- The last step allows you to check if the gateway machine is connected to printers and to share them.

You will be warned about the need to check the firewall if it is active.

6.5.3. Configure the client

If you have configured the gateway machine with DHCP, you only need to specify in the network configuration tool that you get an address automatically (using DHCP). The parameters will be obtained when connecting to the network. This method is valid whatever operating system the client is using.

If you must manually specify the network parameters, you must in particular specify the gateway by entering the IP-address of the machine acting as the gateway.

6.5.4. Stop connection sharing

If you want to stop sharing the connection on the Mageia computer, launch the tool. It will offer to reconfigure the connection or to stop the sharing.

6.6. Mastrumi diversajn ret-profilojn

Draknetprofile

6.6.1. Enkonduko

Each network interface of a Mageia system is initially configured with a fix set of parameters. This corresponds to what is expected by a user of a desktop computer, but may not be adequate when the system is moved between various network environments: having the system run in different network environments will require that multiple configurations co-exist for a given network device - otherwise the interface might need to be re-configured each time the network environment changes.

6.6.1.1. Profiloj

Linux provides support for multiple configurations of network devices as a standard feature. The notion of a "**network profile**" refers to a set of configurations of network devices, defined for a specific network environment. Each network profile has a **name** - the initial configuration that comes out of system generation has the name "*default*"; when a new profile is created, a name must be specified which is different from all already existing profile names.

6.6.1.2. Draknetprofile

Draknetprofile is a - very simple - component of the Mageia Control Center (MCC), it provides a Graphical User Interface (GUI) for managing profiles. This GUI allows to

- switch between profiles - i.e. activate a target profile to become the "current profile",
- create a new, additional profile,
- delete a profile from the list of defined profiles.

6.6.2. Running Draknetprofile

6.6.2.1. Defining profiles, profile switching

Defining/modifying profiles concerns the entire Linux system and all its users. Running draknetprofile therefore requires root privileges. Normally, launching is achieved from within MCC (which already runs as root):

Figure 1: Mageia Control Center: Network & Internet tab

1. launch the MCC by hitting the MCC icon in one of the panels of your desktop,
2. select the "Network & Internet" tab,
3. hit "Manage different network profiles" in the "Personalize and Secure your network" Section (solid red contour in Figure 1).

Draknetprofile can also be launched by a command-line instruction from a terminal emulator with root privileges (this may be helpful when standard-output or error-output from draknetprofile needs to be consulted - for instance for debugging). Simply type:

```
draknetprofile
```

After the launch, the main page of Draknetprofile will be displayed:

Figure 2: Management actions of Draknetprofile

The upper zone of the window contains the list of the names of all presently defined profiles. The bottom zone presents a series of buttons:

- "Activate" ... establish the selected profile (top zone of the window) as the current profile (and save the properties of the old profile);
- "New" ... create a new profile;
- "Delete" ... delete the selected profile from the list of defined profiles;
- "Quit" ... exit from Draknetprofile.

Before hitting the "Activate" or the "Delete" button, you have to select a profile from the list: select it by a left-button click on the name of the target profile.

Hitting the "New" button will launch an auxiliary window where you can type the name of the profile you want to create; this name must be different from any already existing profile. This profile will be created as a precise copy of the currently active profile and immediately activated as the current profile. You will probably then need to specify its properties (modify the automatically created configuration) in a second, independent action:

- exit from Draknetprofile (hit the "Quit" button),

-
- back in the "Network & Internet" tab, you select the tab "Set up a new network interface (...)" (marked with dashed red contour in Figure 1),
 - you then go through the steps for configuring the interface; they are similar to those you did for configuring the original interface during system generation - as documented in the [Drakconnect manual](#).

The middle zone of the window is normally hidden, hit the "Advanced" button to make it visible. It should display the list of names of Draknetprofile "**modules**" (such as "network", "firewall", "urpmi"), each with a check-button next to the name; these check-buttons determine whether the properties controlled by that module are included into the profile or not.

6.6.2.2. Using a system that has more than one profile

In a system where several profiles are defined, an additional user interaction is required when the system boots: at the very end of the bootstrapping activities - just before the Desktop Environment starts - you will get a message like

```
Select network profile: (1) default (2) roaming*
```

Type 1 or 2 to select the "default", respectively the "roaming" profile, or carriage-return to select the profile that is marked with an asterisk (the profile that was active when the system had been shut down).

Presently (Mageia-5) there appears to be an intermittent problem: it happens that the system becomes unresponsive after soliciting the user to select a profile. The only way out of this situation is to launch another boot. This problem is under investigation.

6.6.3. Appendix: Files relevant to Draknetprofile

The configuration data of network interfaces are stored in the directory `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/`, in files with names like `ifcfg-xxx`.

The name of the currently active profile is maintained in the file `/etc/netprofile/current`.

6.7. Configure VPN Connection to secure network access

drakvpn

6.7.1. Enkonduko

This tool²⁴ allows to configure secure access to a remote network establishing a tunnel between the local workstation and the remote network. We discuss here only of the configuration on the workstation side. We assume that the remote network is already in operation, and that you have the connection information from the network administrator, like a `.pcf` configuration file.

6.7.2. Konfigurado

First, select either Cisco VPN Concentrator or OpenVPN, depending on which protocol is used for your virtual private network.

Then give your connection a name.

At the next screen, provide the details for your VPN connection.

- For Cisco VPN

²⁴You can start this tool from the command line, by typing `drakvpn` as root.

-
- For `openvpn`. The `openvpn` package and its dependencies will be installed the first time the tool is used.

Select the files that you received from the network administrator.

Advanced parameters:

The next screen asks for IP-address of the gateway.

When the parameters are set, you have the option of starting the VPN connection.

This VPN connection can be set to start automatically with a network connection. To do this, reconfigure the network connection to always connect to this VPN.

6.8. Difinoj de la #efkomputilo

`drakhosts`

If some systems on your network grant you services, and have fixed IP-addresses, this tool²⁵ allows to specify a name to access them more easily. Then you can use that name instead of the IP-address.

Add

With this button, you add the name for a new system. You will get a window to specify the IP-address, the host name for the system, and optionally an alias which can be used in the same way that the name is.

Modify

You can access the parameters of an entry previously defined. You get the same window.

7. Sistemo

In this screen you can choose between several system and administration tools. Click on a link below to learn more.

1. *Mastrumu la sistemservojn*
 - a. [Sekcio 7.1, “A#tentikigado”](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 7.2, “Mastrumi la sistemservojn per ilia aktivigo a# malaktivigo”](#)
 - c. [Sekcio 7.3, “Mastrumi, aldoni kaj forigi litertiparojn. Importi vindaĵojn @ litertiparojn”](#)
2. *Lokaligo*
 - a. [Sekcio 7.4, “Difinu daton kaj horon”](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 7.5, “Mastrumi lok-asimiladon por via sistemo”](#)
3. *Administriloj*
 - a. [Sekcio 7.6, “Rigardi kaj ser#i sistem-raportojn”](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 7.7, “Malfermu konzolon kiel mastrumanto”](#)
 - c. [Sekcio 7.8, “Uzuloj kaj grupoj”](#) = *Manage users on system*

²⁵You can start this tool from the command line, by typing `drakhosts` as root.

-
- d. [Sekcio 7.9, “Importu Windows® documents and settings”](#)

7.1. A#tentikigado

drakauth

#i tiu ilo²⁶ ebligas al vi modifi la manieron kiel vi povas esti rekonita kiel uzanto de la ma#ino a# en la reto.

Defa#lte, informoj por via a#tentikigo estas stokitaj en dosiero en via komputilo. Modifu #in nur se via reto -administranto invitas vin fari tion kaj doni informojn pri tio.

7.2. Mastrumi la sistemservojn per ilia aktivigo a# malaktivigo

drakxservices

This page hasn't been written yet for lack of resources. If you think you can write this help, please contact [the Doc team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team). [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team] Thanking you in advance.

You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakxservices** as root.

7.3. Mastrumi, aldoni kaj forigi litertiparojn. Importi vindaĵajn ® liter- tiparojn

drakfont

This tool²⁷ is present in the Mageia Control Center under the **System** tab. It allows you to manage the fonts available on the computer. The main screen above shows:

- the installed font names, styles and sizes.
- a preview of the selected font.
- some buttons explained here later.

Akiru Vindaĵajn Tiparojn:

#i tiu butono a#tomate aldonas la tiparojn trovitajn en la Vindaĵa subdisko. Vi devas havi Microsoft Windows instalita.

Ebloj:

#i permesas specifi la aplikojn a# aparatojn (presiloj plejparte) kapablaj uzi la tiparojn.

Malinstali:

#i tiu butono devas forigi instalitajn tiparojn kaj eble konservi iun lokon. Atentu dum forigo de tiparoj #ar #i povas havi gravajn konsekvencojn sur la dokumentoj, kiuj uzas ilin.

Importado:

Allows you to add fonts from a third party (CD, internet, ...). The supported formats are ttf, pfa, pfb, pcf, pfm and gsf. Click on the **Import** button and then on **Add**, a file manager pops up where you can select the fonts to install, click on **Install** when done. They are installed in the folder /usr/share/fonts.

If the newly installed (or removed) fonts doesn't appear in the Drakfont main screen, close and re open it to see the modifications.

²⁶Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon el la komandlinio, tajpante **drakauth** kiel radiko.

²⁷You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakfont** as root.

7.4. Difinu daton kaj horon

dracklock

#i tiu ilo²⁸ trovi#as sub la langeto Sistemo en la Mageia Kontrolcentro etikedita "Administri daton kaj horon". En iuj labortablaj medioj #i anka# haveblas per dekstra klako / Al#ustigu daton kaj Tempon ... sur la horlo#o en la sistempleto.

#i estas tre simpla ilo.

Sur la supra maldekstra parto, estas la **kalendaro**. Sur la supra ekrankopio, la dato estas septembro (en la supra maldekstro), 2012 (en la supra dekstre), la 2-a (en blua) kaj #i estas diman#o. Elektu la monaton (a# jaron) alklakante la sagetojn #iuflanke de septembro (a# 2012). Elektu la tagon alklakante #ian numeron.

Malsupre maldekstre estas la **Reta Tempo-Protokolo** sinkronigante, eblas havi horlo#on #iam #ustatempe sinkronigante #in kun servilo. Kontrolu Ebligi Retan Tempoprotokolon kaj elektu la plej proksiman servilon.

Sur la dekstra parto estas la **horlo#o**. Estas senutile agordi la horlo#on se NTP estas ebligita. Tri skatoloj montras horojn, minutojn kaj sekundojn (15, 28 kaj 22 sur la ekrankopio). Uzu la sagetojn por agordi la horlo#on al la #usta horo. La formato ne povas esti #an#ita #i tie, vidu vian labortablan medion por tio.

Almena#, malsupre dekstre, elektu vian horzonon alklakante la butonon #an#i Horzonon kaj elektante en la listo la plej proksiman urbon.



E# se ne eblas elekti daton a# horformaton en #i tiu ilo, ili aperos sur via labortablo la# la lokalizaj agordoj.

7.5. Mastrumi lok-asimiladon por via sistemo

localedrake

This tool²⁹ can be found in the System section of the Mageia Control Center (MCC) labelled "Manage localization for your system". It opens with a window in which you can choose your language. The choice is adapted to languages selected during installation.

The Advanced button give access to activate compatibility with old encoding (non UTF8).

The second window shows a list of countries according to the selected language. The button Other Countries gives access to countries not listed.

You have to restart your session after any modifications.

7.5.1. Enir-metodo

In the Other Countries screen you can also select an input method (from the drop-down menu at the bottom of the list). Input methods allow users to input multilingual characters (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc).

For Asian and African locales, IBus will be set as default input method so users should not need to configure it manually.

Other input methods (SCIM, GCIN, HIME, etc.) also provide similar functions and can, if not available from the drop-down menu, be installed in another part of the Mageia Control Center. See [Sekcio 2.1, "Software Management \(Install and Remove Software\)"](#).

²⁸Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **dracklock** kiel radikon.

²⁹You can also start this tool from the command line, by typing **localedrake** as root.

7.6. Rigardi kaj serĉi sistem-raportojn

logdrake

This tool³⁰ is found in the Mageia Control Center System tab, labelled "View and search system logs".

7.6.1. To do a search in the logs

First, enter the key string you want to look for in the **Matching** field and/or the key string you want to *do not* wish to see amongst the answers in the field **but not matching**. Then select the file(s) to search in the Choose file field. Optionally, it is possible to limit the search to only one day. Select it in the **Calendar**, using the little arrows on each side of the month and year, and check "Show only for the selected day". At last, click on the search button to see the results in the window called Content of the file. It is possible to save the results in the .txt format by clicking on the **Save** button.



The Mageia Tools Logs houses the logs from the Mageia configuration tools such as the Mageia Control Center tools. These logs are updated each time a configuration is modified.

7.6.2. To configure a mail alert

Mail alert automatically checks the system load and the services every hour and if necessary sends an e-mail to the configured address.

To configure this tool, click on the **Mail Alert** button and then, in the next screen, on the Configure the mail alert system drop down button. Here, all the running services are displayed and you can choose which ones you want to look watch. (See screenshot above).

The following services can be watched :

- Webmin Service
- Postfix Mail Server
- FTP Servilo
- Apache World Wide Web Server
- SSH servilo
- Samba Server
- Xinetd Service
- BIND Domain Name Resolve

In the next screen, select the Load value you consider unacceptable. The load represents the demand to a process, a high load slows the system down and a very high load may indicate that a process has gone out of control. The default value is 3. We recommend setting the load value to 3 times the number of processors.

In the last screen, enter the Email address of the person to be warned and the Email server to use (local or on the Internet).

7.7. Malfermu konzolon kiel mastrumanto

drakconsole

³⁰You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **logdrake** as root.

This tool³¹ gives you access to a console which is directly opened as root. We do not think that you need more information about that.

7.8. Uzuloj kaj grupoj

userdrake

This tool³² is found under the **System** tab in the Mageia Control Center labelled "Manage users on system"

The tool allows an administrator to manage the users and the groups, this means to add or delete a user or group and to modify user and group settings (ID, shell, ...)

When userdrake is opened, all the users existing on the system are listed in the Users tab, and all the groups in the Groups tab. Both tabs operate the same way.

1 Add User

This button opens a new window with all fields shown empty:

The field **Full Name** is intended for the entry of a family name and first name, but it is possible to write anything or nothing as well!

Login is the only required field.

Setting a **Password** is highly recommended. There is a little shield on the right, if it is red, the password is weak, too short or is too similar to the login name. You should use figures, lower and upper case characters, punctuation marks, etc. The shield will turn orange and then green as the password strength improves.

Confirm Password field is there to ensure you entered what you intended to.

Login Shell is a drop down list that allows you to change the shell used by the user you are adding, the options are Bash, Dash and Sh.

Create a private group for the user, if checked will automatically create a group with the same name and the new user as the only member (this may be edited).

The other options should be obvious. The new user is created immediately after you click on OK.

2 Add Group

You only need to enter the new group name, and if required, the specific group ID.

3 Edit (a selected user)

User Data: Allows you to modify all the data given for the user at creation (the ID can't be changed).

Account Info:

La unua eblo estas agordi finon de la konto. Rilato estas nebla post #i tiu dato. #i tio estas utila por provizoraj kontoj.

The second option is to lock the account, connection is impossible as long as the account is locked.

It is also possible to change the icon.

³¹You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakconsole** as root.

³²You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **userdrake** as root.

Password Info: Allows you to set an expiration date for the password, this forces the user to change his password periodically.

Group: Here you can select the groups that the user is a member of.



If you are modifying a connected user account, modifications will not be effective until his/her next login.

4 Edit (with a group selected)

Group Data: Allows you to modify the group name.

Group Users: Here you can select the users who are members of the group

5 Forigi

Select a user or a group and click on **Delete** to remove it. For a user, a window appears to ask if home directory and mailbox must also be deleted. If a private group has been created for the user, it will be deleted as well.



Eblas forigi grupon, kiu ne estas malplena.

6 Mal#ar#i

La Uzanta datumbazo povas esti #an#ita ekster Userdrake. Alklaku #i tiun ikon por refre#igi la ekranon.

7 Gastiga Konto

gasto estas speciala konto. #i estas intencita doni iun provizora aliro al la sistemo kun totala sekureco. Salutnomo estas plej malgranda, ne ekzistas pasvorto, kaj estas neeble fari modifojn al la sistemo de #i tiu konto. La personaj dosierujoj estas forigitaj #e la fino de la kunsido. #i tiu konto estas ebligita defa#lte, por mal#alti #in, alklaku la menuon en Agoj -> Seninstali gastan konton.

7.9. Importu Windows® documents and settings

transfugdrake

This tool³³ is found under the **System** tab in the Mageia Control Center labeled Import Windows(TM) documents and settings

The tool allows an administrator to import the user documents and settings from a Windows® 2000, Windows® XP or Windows® Vista™ installation on the same computer as the Mageia installation.



Please note that all the changes will be applied by transfugdrake immediately after pressing Next.

After starting transfugdrake you will see the first wizard page with some explanation about the tool and import options.

³³You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **transfugdrake** as root.

As soon as you read and understand the instructions, press the Next button. This should run a detection of Windows® installation.

When the detection step is complete you will see a page which allows you to choose accounts in Windows® and Mageia for the import procedure. It is possible to choose other user account than yours own.



Please take into account that due to migrate-assistant (the backend of transfugdrake) limitations Windows® user account names with special symbols can be displayed incorrectly.



Migration may take some time depending on the size of the document folders.



Some Windows® applications (especially drivers) may create user accounts for different purposes. For example, NVidia drivers in Windows® are updated using *UpdatusUser*. Please do not use such accounts for the import purposes.

When you finished with the accounts selection press Next button. The next page is used to select a method to import documents:

Transfugdrake is designed to import Windows® data from *My Documents*, *My Music* and *My Pictures* folders. It is possible to skip import by selecting the appropriate item in this window.

When you finished with the document import method choosing press Next button. The next page is used to select a method to import bookmarks:

Transfugdrake can import *Internet Explorer* and *Mozilla Firefox* bookmarks into the bookmarks of Mageia *Mozilla Firefox* instance.

Choose the preferred import option and press the Next button.

La sekva pa#o permesas al vi importi labortablajn fonon:

Choose the preferred option and press the Next button.

The last page of wizard shows some congratulation message. Just press the Finish button.

7.10. Ekrana kapto

draksnapshot-config

This tool³⁴ is available in MCC's System tab, in the Administration tools section.

When you start this tool in MCC for the first time, you will see a message about installing draksnapshot. Click on Install to proceed. Draksnapshot and some other packages it needs will be installed.

³⁴You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **draksnapshot-config** as root.

Click again on Snapshots, you will see the Settings screen. Tick Enable Backups and, if you want to backup the whole system, Backup the whole system.

If you only want to backup part of your directories, then choose Advanced. You will see a little pop-up screen. Use the Add and Remove buttons next to the Backup list to include or exclude directories and files from the backup. Use the same buttons next to the Exclude list to remove subdirectories and/or files from the chosen directories, that should **not** be included in the backup. Click on Close when you are done.

Now give the path to Where to backup, or choose the Browse button to select the correct path. Any mounted USB-key or external HD can be found in `/run/media/your_user_name/`.

Click on Apply to make the snapshot.

8. Reta kundivido

In this screen you can choose between several tools for sharing drives and directories. Click on a link below to learn more.

1. *Konfiguru kundividon de Windows(R)*
 - a. [Sekcio 8.1, “Aliri Windows \(SMB\) kunhaviga diskoj kaj dosierujoj”](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 8.2, “Share directories and drives with Samba”](#) = *Share drives and directories with Windows (SMB) systems*
2. *Konfiguri NFS-kundividojn*
 - a. [Sekcio 8.3, “Aliri diskojn kaj dosierujojn partoprenta de NFS”](#)
 - b. [Sekcio 8.4, “Kunhavigi dosierojn kaj dosierujojn uzante NFS”](#)
3. *Konfiguri kundividon WebDAV*
 - a. [Sekcio 8.5, “Aliro WebDAV kunprofitis diskoj kaj dosierujoj”](#)

8.1. Aliri Windows (SMB) kunhaviga diskoj kaj dosierujoj

diskdrake --smb

8.1.1. Enkonduko

#i tiu ilo³⁵ permesas vin deklari, kiuj komunaj dosierujoj estos alireblaj por #iuj uzantoj sur la ma#ino. La protokolo uzata por #i tio estas SMB kiu estis popularigita sur Vindozaj (R) sistemoj. La komuna dosierujo estos disponebla rekte #e lan#o. Komunaj dosierujoj anka# povas esti aliritaj rekte en ununura sesio fare de uzanto kun iloj kiel ekzemple dosier-retumiloj.

Anta# ol komenci la ilon, estas bona ideo deklari la nomojn de disponeblaj serviloj, ekzemple kun[Sekcio 6.8, “Difinoj de la #efkomputilo”](#)

8.1.2. Proceduro

Elektu ser#servilojnpor akiri liston de serviloj, kiuj kunhavas dosierujojn.

Alklaku la servilon kaj sur > anta# la servila nomo por montri la liston de la dosierujoj dividitaj kaj elekti la dosierujon, kiun vi volas aliri.

La butono Monto-punkto fari#os disponebla, vi devas specifi kie munti la dosierujon.

³⁵Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **diskdrake --smb** kiel radikon.

Post elekto de la munta punkto, #i povas esti muntita per la Monto-butono. Vi anka# povas kontroli kaj #an# iujn opciojn per la butono Opciojq.

En opcioj, vi povas specifi la uzantnomon kaj la pasvorton de tiuj kapablaj konekti#i al la SMB-servilo. Post muntado de la dosierujo, vi povas malmunti #in per la sama butono.

Post akcepti la agordon per la Butono Done, mesa#o demandas "#u vi volas savi la /etc/fstab modifojn". #pari, permesos dosierujon esti disponebla #e #iu ekkuro, se la reto estas alirebla. La nova dosierujo estas tiam havebla en via dosierujo, ekzemple en "dolphin".

8.2. Share directories and drives with Samba

draksambashare

8.2.1. Enkonduko

Samba is a protocol used in different Operating Systems to share some resources like directories or printers. This tool allows you to configure the machine as a Samba server using the protocol SMB/CIFS. This protocol is also used by Windows(R) and workstations with this OS can access the resources of the Samba server.

8.2.2. Preparado

To be accessed from other workstations, the server has to have a fixed IP address. This can be specified directly on the server, for example with [Sekcio 6.1, "Reta centro"](#), or at the DHCP server which identifies the station with its MAC-address and give it always the same address. The firewall has also to allow the incoming requests to the Samba server.

8.2.3. Wizard - Standalone server

At the first run, the tools ³⁶ checks if needed packages are installed and proposes to install them if they are not yet present. Then the wizard to configure the Samba server is launched.

In the next window the Standalone server configuration option is already selected.

Then specify the name of the workgroup. This name should be the same for the access to the shared resources.

The netbios name is the name which will be used to designate the server on the network.

Choose the security mode:

- user: the client must be authorized to access the resource
- share: the client authenticates itself separately for each share

You can specify which hosts are allowed to access the resources, with IP address or host name.

³⁶You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **draksambashare** as root.

Specify the server banner. The banner is the way this server will be described in the Windows workstations.

The place where Samba can log information can be specified at the next step.

La sor#isto montras liston de la elektitaj parametroj anta# ol vi akceptas la agordon. Kiam oni akceptas, la agordo estos skribita en `/etc/samba/smb.conf`.

8.2.4. Wizard - Primary domain controller

If the "Primary domain controller" option is selected, the wizard asks for indication if Wins is to support or not and to provide admin users names. The following steps are then the same as for standalone server, except you can choose also the security mode:

- **domain:** provides a mechanism for storing all user and group accounts in a central, shared, account repository. The centralized account repository is shared between (security) controllers.

8.2.5. Declare a directory to share

With the Add button, we get:

A new entry is thus added. It can be modified with the Modify button. Options can be edited, such as whether the directory is visible to the public, writable or browseable. The share name can not be modified.

8.2.6. Menu entries

When the list has at least one entry, menu entries can be used.

File|Write conf. Konservu la nunan agordon en `/etc/samba/smb.conf`.

Samba server|Configure. The wizard can be run again with this command.

Samba server|Restart. The server is stopped and restarted with the current configuration files.

Samba Server|Reload. The configuration displayed is reloaded from the current configuration files.

8.2.7. Printers share

Samba also allows you to share printers.

8.2.8. Samba users

In this tab, you can add users who are allowed to access the shared resources when authentication is required. You can add users from [Sekcio 7.8, "Uzuloj kaj grupoj"](#)

8.3. Aliri diskojn kaj dosierujojn partoprenta de NFS

diskdrake --nfs

8.3.1. Enkonduko

#i tiu ilo³⁷ permesas al vi deklari iujn dosierujojn dividitajn alireblaj por #iuj uzantoj en la ma#ino. La protokolo uzata por tio estas NFS, kiu estas disponebla la# plej multaj sistemoj de Linukso a# Unikso. La dividita dosierujo estos tiel havebla rekte #e la komenco. Dosieraj adresaroj anka# povas aliri rekte en ununura kunsido por uzanto kun iloj kiel dosierantaj dosierujoj.

8.3.2. Proceduro

Elektu ser#ajn servilojn por akiri liston de serviloj, kiuj dividas dosierujojn.

Alklaku la > simbolon anta# la nomo de la servilo por montri la liston de dosierujoj dividitaj kaj elektu la dosierujon, kiun vi volas aliri.

La butono Monto-punkto estos havebla kaj vi devas specifi kie montri la dosierujon.

Post elektado de la monto, Vi povas munti #in. Vi anka# povas kontroli kaj #an#i iujn eblojn per la butono Elektujo. Post muntado de la dosierujo, vi povas mal#alti #in per la sama butono.

Al la akcepti la agordon per la Butono Done, mesa#o montri#os, demandante "#u vi volas konservi la modifojn /etc /fstab". #i tio faros la dosierujon havebla #e #iu ekkuro, se la reto estas alirebla. La nova dosierujo tiam estas havebla en via dosierujo, ekzemple en Dolphin.

8.4. Kunhavigi dosierojn kaj dosierujojn uzante NFS

draknfs

8.4.1. Prerequisites

When the wizard³⁸ is launched for the first time, it may display the following message:

The package nfs-utils needs to be installed. Do you want to install it?

After completing the installation, a window with an empty list is displayed.

8.4.2. Main window

A list of directories which are shared is displayed. At this step, the list is empty. The Add button gives access to a configuration tool.

8.4.3. Modify entry

The configuration tool is labeled "Modify entry". It may be also launched with the Modify button. The following parameters are available.

³⁷Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **diskdrake --nfs** kiel root.

³⁸You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **draknfs** as root.

8.4.3.1. NFS Directory

Here you can specify which directory is to be shared. The Directory button gives access to a browser to choose it.

8.4.3.2. Host access

Here you can specify the hosts that are authorized to access the shared directory.

NFS clients may be specified in a number of ways:

single host: a host either by an abbreviated name recognized by the resolver, fully qualified domain name, or an IP address

netgroups: NIS netgroups may be given as @group.

wildcards: machine names may contain the wildcard characters * and ?. For instance: *.cs.foo.edu matches all hosts in the domain cs.foo.edu.

IP networks: you can also export directories to all hosts on an IP (sub-)network simultaneously. For example, either '/255.255.252.0' or '/22' appended to the network base address.

8.4.3.3. User ID Mapping

map root user as anonymous: maps requests from uid/gid 0 to the anonymous uid/gid (root_squash). The root user from the client cannot read or write to the files on the server which are created by root on the server itself.

allow real remote root access: turn off root squashing. This option is mainly useful for diskless clients (no_root_squash).

map all users to anonymous user: maps all uids and gids to the anonymous user (all_squash). Useful for NFS-exported public FTP directories, news spool directories, etc. The opposite option is no user UID mapping (no_all_squash), which is the default setting.

anonuid and anongid: explicitly set the uid and gid of the anonymous account.

8.4.3.4. Advanced options

Secured Connection: this option requires that requests originate on an internet port less than IPPORT_RESERVED (1024). This option is on by default.

Read-Only share: allow either only read or both read and write requests on this NFS volume. The default is to disallow any request which changes the filesystem. This can also be made explicit by using this option.

Synchronous access: prevents the NFS server from violating the NFS protocol and to reply to requests before any changes made by these requests have been committed to stable storage (e.g. disc drive).

Subtree checking: enable subtree checking which can help improve security in some cases, but can decrease reliability. See exports(5) man page for more details.

8.4.4. Menu entries

So far the list has at least one entry.

8.4.4.1. File|Write conf

Save the current configuration.

8.4.4.2. NFS Server/Restart

The server is stopped and restarted with the current configuration files.

8.4.4.3. NFS Server/Reload

The configuration displayed is reloaded from the current configuration files.

8.5. Aliro WebDAV kunprofitis diskoj kaj dosierujoj

diskdrake --dav

#i tiu ilo³⁹ trovi#as en la Mageia Kontrolo-Centro, sub la langeto Reta Dividante, etikedita Agordi Web-DAV-dividojn.

8.5.1. Enkonduko

[WebDAV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WebDAV) [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WebDAV] estas protokolo, kiu ebligas munti lokan dosierujon de retejo, tiel ke #i aperas kiel loka dosierujo. Estas necesa, ke la malproksima ma#ino kuras WebDAV-servilon. #i tiu ilo ne estas la celo de agordi la servilon de WebDAV.

8.5.2. Kreante novan eniron

La unua ekrano de la ilo montras la jam agorditajn enirojn, se iu ajn, kaj Nova butono. Uzu #in por krei novan eniron. Enmetu la servilon URL en la kampo de la nova ekrano.

Tiam vi ricevas ekranon per radio-butoj por elekti iujn agojn. Da#rigu la agon de Monto-punkto klakante OK post elektado de la butono de radio, #ar la servilo jam estas agordita. Vi povas tamen korekti #in, se necese.

La enhavo de la remota dosierujo estos alirebla per #i tiu monto-punkto.

En la sekva pa#o, donu vian uzantnomon kaj pasvorton. Se vi bezonas aliajn eblojn, vi povas doni ilin en la progresinta ekrano.

La eblo Monto permesas vin munti tuj la aliron.

Post kiam vi akceptis la agordon per la butono de radioaparato Donita, la unua ekrano estas montrita denove kaj listo de via nova monto. Post kiam vi elektas Forigi, vi demandas #u a# ne konservi la modifojn en */etc /fstab*. Elektu #i tiun opcion, se vi volas, ke la remota dosierujo estas disponebla #e #iu ekkuro. Se via agordo estas por unu-tempo uzado, ne konservu #in.

9. Lokaj diskoj

In this screen you can choose between several tools to manage or share your local disks. Click on a link below to learn more.

Lokaj diskoj

1. [Sekcio 9.1, “Mastrumi subdiskojn”](#)
2. [Sekcio 9.2, “KD/DVD-skribiloj”](#)
3. [Sekcio 9.3, “Kundividu viajn fiksdiskajn subdiskojn”](#)

³⁹Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **diskdrake --dav** kiel root.

9.1. Mastrumi subdiskojn

drakdisk or diskdrake



This tool⁴⁰ is very powerful, a tiny error or a cat jumping on your keyboard can lead to losing all data on a partition or even to erasing the entire hard disk. For that reason, you'll see the screen above on top of the tool screen. Click on *Exit* if you're not sure you want to continue.

If you have more than one hard disk, you can switch to the hard disk you want to work on by selecting the correct tab (sda, sdb, sdc etc).

You can choose from many actions to adjust your hard disk to your preferences. Wiping an entire hard disk, splitting or merging partitions, resizing them or changing the filesystem, formatting or viewing what is in a partition: it is all possible. The *Clear all* button at the bottom is to erase the complete disk, the other buttons become visible on the right after you click on a partition.



If you have an UEFI system, you can see a small partition called "EFI System Partition" and mounted on /boot/EFI. Never delete it, because it contains all your different operating systems bootloaders.

If the selected partition is mounted, like in the example below, you cannot choose to resize, format or delete it. To be able to do that the partition must be unmounted first.

It is only possible to resize a partition on its right side

To change a partition type (change ext3 to ext4 for example) you have to delete the partition and then re-create it with the new type. The button Create appears when a disk empty part is selected

You can choose a mount point that doesn't exist, it will be created.

Selecting *Toggle to expert mode* gives some extra available actions, like labeling the partition, as can be seen in the screenshot below.

9.2. KD/DVD-skribiloj

diskdrake --removable

#i tiu ilo⁴¹ trovi#as sub la langeto Lokaj diskoj en la Mageia Kontrolo-Centro etikeditaj la# viaj forpreneblaj aparatoj (KD/DVD-ludantoj kaj brulvundoj kaj disketoj).

Lia celo estas difini la maniero, kiun via forprenebla disko estas muntita.

#e la supro de la fenestro estas mallonga priskribo de via aparataro kaj la elektitaj opcioj por munti #in. Uzu la menuon malsupre por #an#i ilin. Kontrolu la #an#endatan objekton kaj poste sur la OK butono.

9.2.1. Surmetingo

Kontrolu #i tiun skatolon por #an#i la montan punkton. La defa#lta estas /media/cdrom.

⁴⁰You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakdisk** or **diskdrake** as root.

⁴¹Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **diskdrake --removable** kiel root.

9.2.2. Opcioj

Multaj muntaj opcioj povas esti elektitaj #i tie a# rekte en la listo a# per la Altnivela submenuo. La #efaj estas:

9.2.2.1. uzanto/senuzanto

uzanto permesas ordinaran uzanton (ne radikon) por munti la forpreneblajn diskojn, #i tiu opcio inkluzivas noexec, nosuid and nodev. La uzanto, kiu muntis la diskon, estas la sola, kiu povas pagi #in.

9.3. Kundividu viajn fiksdiskajn subdiskojn

diskdrake --fileshare

#i tiu simpla ilo⁴² permesas al vi, la administranto, permesi al la uzantoj dividi partojn de siaj propraj / hejmaj subdosierujoj kun aliaj uzantoj de sama loka reto, kiu eble havas komputilojn funkciante de Linux a# Windows-operaciumo.

#i trovi#as en la Mageia Kontrolo-Centro, sub la langeto de la loka disko, etikedita "Konigi viajn malmolajn diskajn partiojn".

Unue respondu la demandon: "#u vi volas permesi al la uzantoj dividi iujn iliajn dosierujojn?", Alklaku Ne dividi se la respondo ne estas por #iuj uzantoj, alklakuPermesi #iujn uzantojn por #iuj uzantoj kaj alklaku La#menda se la respondo Ne estas por iuj uzantoj kaj jes por la aliaj. En #i tiu lasta kazo, la uzantoj rajtigitaj por dividi siajn dosierujojn devas aparteni al la dosierujo, kiu a#tomate kreas la sistemon. Vi estos demandita pri tio poste.

Alklaku OK, aperas dua ekrano, kiu petas, ke vi elektu inter NFS a# SMB. Kontrolu NFS, se Linukso estas la sola mastruma sistemo en la reto, kontrolu SMB se la reto inkluzivas amba# Linuksajn kaj Windows-ma#inojn kaj tiam alklaku OK. Ajna peto necesa estos instalita.

La agordo nun estas kompleta krom se la Propra opcio estis elektita. En #i tiu kazo, ekstra ekrano petas vin malfermi Userdrake. #i tiu ilo ebligas al vi aldoni uzantojn rajtigitajn kunhavigi siajn dosierujojn al la dosierkunhaviga grupo. En la langeto Uzanto, alklaku la uzanton por aldoni al la dosierkunhaviga grupo, tiam sur Redakti, En la langeto Grupoj. Kontrolu la dosierdividan grupon kaj alklaku OK. Por pliaj informoj pri Userdrake, vidu:[Sekcio 7.8, "Uzuloj kaj grupoj"](#)



Al la aldoni novan uzanton al la grupo de dosieroj, vi devas malkonkonekti kaj rekonekti la reton por la modifoj por esti konsiderata.

De nun #iu uzanto apartenanta al la dosierujo povas elekti en sia dosierujo la dosierujojn por esti dividitaj, kvankam ne #iuj dosierujoj havas #i tiun facilecon.

10. Sekureco

In this screen you can choose between several security tools. Click on a link below to learn more.

Sekureco

1. [Sekcio 10.1, "MSEC: Sistema Sekureco kaj Revizio"](#) = *Configure system security, permissions and audit*

⁴²Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **diskdrake --fileshare** kiel root.

-
2. [Sekcio 10.2, “Agordu vian personan fajro#irmilon”](#)
 3. [Sekcio 10.3, “Gepatraj Kontroloj”](#)
 4. [Sekcio 10.4, “Progresinta agordo por retaj interfacoj kaj fajro#irmilo”](#)
 5. [Sekcio 10.5, “Gepatra kontrolo”](#)

10.1. MSEC: Sistema Sekureco kaj Revizio

msecgui

10.1.1. Presentation

msecgui⁴³ is a graphic user interface for msec that allows to configure your system security according to two approaches:

- It sets the system behaviour, msec imposes modifications to the system to make it more secure.
- It carries on periodic checks automatically on the system in order to warn you if something seems dangerous.

msec uses the concept of "security levels" which are intended to configure a set of system permissions, which can be audited for changes or enforcement. Several of them are proposed by Mageia, but you can define your own customised security levels.

10.1.2. Overview tab

See the screenshot above

The first tab takes up the list of the different security tools with a button on the right side to configure them:

- Firewall, also found in the MCC / Security / Set up your personal firewall
- Updates, also found in MCC / Software Management / Update your system
- msec itself with some information:
 - enabled or not
 - the configured Base security level
 - the date of the last Periodic checks and a button to see a detailed report and another button to execute the checks just now.

10.1.3. Security settings tab

A click on the second tab or on the Security Configure button leads to the same screen shown below.

10.1.3.1. Basic security tab

Security levels:

After having checked the box Enable MSEC tool, this tab allows you by a double click to choose the security level that appears then in bold. If the box is not checked, the level « none » is applied. The following levels are available:

1. Level **none**. This level is intended if you do not want to use msec to control system security, and prefer tuning it on your own. It disables all security checks and puts no restrictions or constraints on system

⁴³You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **msecgui** as root.

configuration and settings. Please use this level only if you are knowing what you are doing, as it would leave your system vulnerable to attack.

2. Level **standard**. This is the default configuration when installed and is intended for casual users. It constrains several system settings and executes daily security checks which detect changes in system files, system accounts, and vulnerable directory permissions. (This level is similar to levels 2 and 3 from past msec versions).
3. Level **secure**. This level is intended when you want to ensure your system is secure, yet usable. It further restricts system permissions and executes more periodic checks. Moreover, access to the system is more restricted. (This level is similar to levels 4 (High) and 5 (Paranoid) from old msec versions).
4. Besides those levels, different task-oriented security are also provided, such as the **fileserver**, **webserver** and **netbook** levels. Such levels attempt to pre-configure system security according to the most common use cases.
5. The last two levels called **audit_daily** and **audit_weekly** are not really security levels but rather tools for periodic checks only.

These levels are saved in `/etc/security/msec/level.<levelname>`. You can define your own customised security levels, saving them into specific files called `level.<levelname>`, placed into the folder `/etc/security/msec/`. This function is intended for power users which require a customised or more secure system configuration.



Keep in mind that user-modified parameters take precedence over default level settings.

Security alerts:

If you check the box Send security alerts by email to:, the security alerts generated by msec are going to be sent by local e-mail to the security administrator named in the nearby field. You can fill either a local user or a complete e-mail address (the local e-mail and the e-mail manager must be set accordingly). At last, you can receive the security alerts directly on your desktop. Check the relevant box to enable it.



It is strongly advisable to enable the security alerts option in order to immediately inform the security administrator of possible security problems. If not, the administrator will have to regularly check the logs files available in `/var/log/security`.

Security options:

Creating a customised level is not the only way to customise the computer security, it is also possible to use the tabs presented here after to change any option you want. Current configuration for msec is stored in `/etc/security/msec/security.conf`. This file contains the current security level name and the list of all the modifications done to the options.

10.1.3.2. System security tab

This tab displays all the security options on the left side column, a description in the centre column, and their current values on the right side column.

To modify an option, double click on it and a new window appears (see screenshot below). It displays the option name, a short description, the actual and default values, and a drop down list where the new value can be selected. Click on the OK button to validate the choice.



Do not forget when leaving msecgui to save definitively your configuration using the menu File -> Save the configuration. If you have changed the settings, msecgui allows you to preview the changes before saving them.

10.1.3.3. *Reta sekureco*

This tab displays all the network options and works like the previous tab

10.1.3.4. *Periodic checks tab*

Periodic checks aim to inform the security administrator by means of security alerts of all situations msec thinks potentially dangerous.

This tab displays all the periodic checks done by msec and their frequency if the box Enable periodic security checks is checked. Changes are done like in the previous tabs.

10.1.3.5. *Exceptions tab*

Sometimes alert messages are due to well known and wanted situations. In these cases they are useless and wasted time for the administrator. This tab allows you to create as many exceptions as you want to avoid unwanted alert messages. It is obviously empty at the first msec start. The screenshot below shows four exceptions.

To create an exception, click on the Add a rule button

Select the wanted periodic check in the drop down list called Check and then, enter the Exception in the text area. Adding an exception is obviously not definitive, you can either delete it using the Delete button of the Exceptions tab or modify it with a double click.

10.1.3.6. *Permesoj*

This tab is intended for file and directory permissions checking and enforcement.

Like for the security, msec owns different permissions levels (standard, secure, ..), they are enabled accordingly with the chosen security level. You can create your own customised permissions levels, saving them into specific files called `perm.<levelname>` placed into the folder `/etc/security/msec/`. This function is intended for power users which require a customised configuration. It is also possible to use the tab presented here after to change any permission you want. Current configuration is stored in `/etc/security/msec/perms.conf`. This file contains the list of all the modifications done to the permissions.

Default permissions are visible as a list of rules (a rule per line). You can see on the left side, the file or folder concerned by the rule, then the owner, then the group and then the permissions given by the rule. If, for a given rule:

- the box Enforce is not checked, msec only checks if the defined permissions for this rule are respected and sends an alert message if not, but does not change anything.
- the box Enforce is checked, then msec will rule the permissions respect at the first periodic check and overwrite the permissions.



For this to work, the option CHECK_PERMS in the **Periodic check tab** must be configured accordingly.

To create a new rule, click on the Add a rule button and fill the fields as shown in the example below. The joker * is allowed in the File field. "current" means no modification.

Click on the OK button to validate the choice and do not forget when leaving to save definitively your configuration using the menu File -> Save the configuration. If you have changed the settings, msecgui allows you to preview the changes before saving them.



Anka# eblas krei a# modifi la regulojn per redaktado de la agorda dosiero /etc/security/msec/perms.conf.



Changes in the **Permission tab** (or directly in the configuration file) are taken into account at the first periodic check (see the option CHECK_PERMS in the **Periodic checks tab**). If you want them to be taken immediately into account, use the msecperms command in a console with root rights. You can use before, the msecperms -p command to know the permissions that will be changed by msecperms.



Do not forget that if you modify the permissions in a console or in a file manager, for a file where the box Enforce is checked in the **Permissions tab**, msecgui will write the old permissions back after a while, accordingly to the configuration of the options CHECK_PERMS and CHECK_PERMS_ENFORCE in the **Periodic Checks tab**.

10.2. Agordu vian personan fajro#irmilon

drakfirewall

This tool⁴⁴ is found under the Security tab in the Mageia Control Center labelled "Set up your personal firewall". It is the same tool in the first tab of "Configure system security, permissions and audit".

A basic firewall is installed by default with Mageia. All the incoming connections from the outside are blocked if they aren't authorised. In the first screen above, you can select the services for which outside connection attempts are accepted. For your security, uncheck the first box - Everything (no firewall) - unless you want to disable the firewall, and only check the needed services.

It is possible to manually enter the port numbers to open. Click on Advanced and a new window is opened. In the field Other ports, enter the needed ports following these examples :

80/tcp : open the port 80 tcp protocol

24000:24010/udp : open all the ports from 24000 to 24010 udp protocol

The listed ports should be separated by a space.

If the box Log firewall messages in system logs is checked, the firewall messages will be saved in system logs

⁴⁴You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakfirewall** as root.



If you don't host specific services (web or mail server, file sharing, ...) it is completely possible to have nothing checked at all, it is even recommended, it won't prevent you from connecting to the internet.

The next screen deals with the Interactive Firewall options. These feature allow you to be warned of connection attempts if at least the first box Use Interactive Firewall is checked. Check the second box to be warned if the ports are scanned (in order to find a failure somewhere and enter your machine). Each box from the third one onwards corresponds to a port you opened in the two first screens; in the screenshot below, there are two such boxes: SSH server and 80:150/tcp. Check them to be warned each time a connection is attempted on those ports.

These warning are given by alert popups through the network applet.

In the last screen, choose which network interfaces are connected to the Internet and must be protected. Once the OK button is clicked, the necessary packages are downloaded.



If you don't know what to choose, have a look in MCC tab Network & Internet, icon Set up a new network interface.

10.3. *Gepatraj Kontroloj*

draksec

This tool⁴⁵ is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Security**

It allows to give the regular users the needed rights to accomplish tasks usually done by the administrator.

Click on the little arrow before the item you want to drop down:

Most of the tools available in the Mageia Control Center are displayed in the left side of the window (see the screenshot above) and for each tool, a drop down list on the right side gives the choice between:

- Default: The launch mode depends on the chosen security level. See in the same MCC tab, the tool "Configure system security, permissions and audit".
- User password: The user password is asked before the tool launching.
- Administrator password: The root password is asked before the tool launching
- No password: The tool is launched without asking any password.

10.4. *Progresinta agordo por retaj interfacoj kaj fajroj#irmilo*

drakinvictus

This page hasn't been written yet for lack of resources. If you think you can write this help, please contact [the Doc team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team). [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team] Thanking you in advance.

You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakinvictus** as root.

⁴⁵You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **draksec** as root.

10.5. Gepatra kontrolo

drakguard

This tool⁴⁶ is found in the Mageia Control Center, under the Security tab, labelled Parental Control. If you don't see this label, you have to install the drakguard package (not installed by default).

10.5.1. Presentation

Drakguard is an easy way to set up parental controls on your computer to restrict who can do what, and at which times of day. Drakguard has three useful capabilities:

- It restricts web access to named users to set times of day. It does this by controlling the shorewall firewall built into Mageia.
- It blocks execution of particular commands by named users so these users can only execute what you accept them to execute.
- It restricts access to websites, both manually defined through blacklists/whitelists, but also dynamically based on the content of the website. To achieve this Drakguard uses the leading opensource parental control blocker DansGuardian.

10.5.2. Configuring Parental controls



If your computer contains hard drive partitions that are formatted in Ext2, Ext3, or ReiserFS format you will see a pop up offering to configure ACL on your partitions. ACL stands for Access Control Lists, and is a Linux kernel feature that allows access to individual files to be restricted to named users. ACL is built into Ext4 and Btrfs file systems, but must be enabled by an option in Ext2, Ext3, or Reiserfs partitions. If you select 'Yes' to this prompt drakguard will configure all your partitions to support ACL, and will then suggest you reboot.

Enable parental control: If checked, the parental control is enabled and the access to Block programs tab is opened.

Block all network traffic: If checked, all the websites are blocked, except the ones in the whitelist tab. Otherwise, all the websites are allowed, except the ones in the blacklist tab.

User access: Users on the left hand side will have their access restricted according to the rules you define. Users on the right hand side have unrestricted access so adult users of the computer are not inconvenienced. Select a user in the left hand side and click on Add to add him/her as an allowed user. Select an user in the right hand side and click on Remove to remove him/her from the allowed users.

Time control: If checked, internet access is allowed with restrictions between the Start time and End time. It is totally blocked outside these time window.

10.5.2.1. Blacklist/Whitelist tab

Enter the website URL in the first field at the top and click on the Add button.

10.5.2.2. Block Programs Tab

Block Defined Applications: Enables the use of ACL to restrict access to specific applications. Insert the path to the applications you wish to block.

Unblock Users list: Users listed on the right hand side will not be subject to acl blocking.

⁴⁶You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakguard** as root.

11. Startado

In this screen you can choose between several tools to configure your boot steps. Click on a link below to learn more.

Konfigurigu startigajn etapojn

1. [Sekcio 11.1, "Agordu a#tomatan salutadon por a#tomate ensaluti"](#)
2. [Sekcio 11.2, "Agordu la startsistemon"](#)
3. [Sekcio 11.3, "Agordu eKran-agordilno"](#)

11.1. Agordu a#tomatan salutadon por a#tomate ensaluti

drakautologin

#i tiu ilo⁴⁷ permesas a#tomate ensaluti la saman uzanton, en #ia/lia labortabla medio, sen peti ajnan pasvorton. #i nomi#as Autologin. #i tio #enerale estas bona ideo, kiam nur unu uzanto #atas uzi la ma#inon.

#i estas trovita sub la langeto Boot en la Mageia Kontrola Centro etikedita "Agordi A#tologion por a#tomate ensaluti".

La interfaco-butonoj estas sufi#e evidentaj:

Marku Lan#u la grafikan medion kiam via sistemo komenci#as, se vi volas ke X Window System estu ekzekutita post la ekfunkciigo. Se ne, la sistemo komenci#os en teksta re#imo. Tamen, estos eble lan#i la grafikan interfacon permane. #i tio povas esti farita lan#ante la komandon 'startx' a# 'systemctl start dm'.

Se la unua skatolo estas markita, estas disponeblaj du aliaj opcioj, kontrolu #u Ne, mi ne volas a#tomatan ensaluti, se vi volas, ke la sistemo da#re demandu, kiun uzanton konekti (kaj pasvorton) a# kontrolu Jes, mi volas a#tomatan ensaluti per #i tio (uzanto, labortablo), se necese. En #i tiu kazo, vi anka# devas provizi la Defa#ltan uzantnomon kaj la Defa#ltan labortablon.

11.2. Agordu la startsistemon

drakboot

Se vi uzas UEFI-sistemon anstata# BIOS, la uzantinterfaco estas iomete malsama #ar la ek#arga aparato estas evidente la EFI-sistemo Partition (ESP).

#i tiu ilo⁴⁸ ebligas al vi agordi la startopciojn (elekto de la ek#argilo, agordi pasvorton, la defa#ltan lan#on, ktp.)

#i trovi#as sub la langeto Boot en la Mageia Kontrolcentro etikedita "Agordu ekfunkciigi sistemon".



Don't use this tool if you don't know exactly what you are doing. Changing some settings may prevent your machine from booting again !

En la unua parto, nomita Bootloader, eblas, se vi uzas BIOS, elekti kiun Bootloader uzi, Grub, Grub2 a# Lilo, kaj kun grafika a# teksta menuo. Estas nur demando de gusto, ne estas aliaj konsekvencoj. Vi anka# povas

⁴⁷Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon el la komandlinio, tajpante **drakautologin** kiel radikon.

⁴⁸Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **drakboot** kiel radikon.

agordi la Boot-aparaton, ne #an#u ion ajn #i tie krom se vi estas spertulo. La ek#arga aparato estas kie la ek#argilo estas instalita kaj ajna modifo povas malhelpi vian ma#inon ekfunkciigi.

En UEFI-sistemo, la ek#argilo estas Grub2-efi kaj estas instalita en /boot/EFI-disko. #i tiu FAT32 formatita subdisko estas komuna al #iuj instalitaj operaciumoj.

In the second part, called Main options, you can set the Delay before booting default image, in seconds. During this delay, Grub or Lilo will display the list of available operating systems, prompting you to make your choice. If no selection is made, the bootloader will boot the default one once the delay elapses.

In the third and last part, called Security, it is possible to set a password for the bootloader. This means a username and password will be asked at the boot time to select a booting entry or change settings. The username is "root" and the password is the one chosen here.

La Altnivela butono donas kelkajn kromajn eblojn.

Enable ACPI:

ACPI (Altnivela Agordo kaj Potenca Interfaco) estas normo por la administrado de potenco. #i povas #pari energion #esigante neuzatajn aparatojn, tio estis la metodo uzita anta# APM. Marku #i tiun skatolon se via aparataro kongruas kun ACPI.

Ebligu SMP:

SMP signifas Symmetric Multi Processors, #i estas arkitekturo por multkernaj procesoroj.



Se vi havas procesoron kun HyperThreading, Mageia vidos #in kiel duoblan procesoron kaj ebligos SMP.

Enable APIC and Enable Local APIC:

APIC stands for Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller. There are two components in the Intel APIC system, the local APIC (LAPIC) and the I/O APIC. The latter one routes the interrupts it receives from peripheral buses to one or more local APICs that are in the processor. It is really useful for multi-processor systems. Some computers have problems with the APIC system which can cause freezes or incorrect device detection (error message "spurious 8259A interrupt: IRQ7"). In this case, disable APIC and/or Local APIC.

The Next screen differs depending on which boot loader you chose.

- Vi havas Grub Legacy a# Lilo:

In this case, you can see the list of all the available entries at boot time. The default one is asterisked. To change the order of the menu entries, click on the up or down arrows to move the selected item. If you click on the Add or Modify buttons, a new window appears to add a new entry in the bootloader menu or to modify an existing one. You need to be familiar with Lilo or Grub to be able to use these tools.

The Label field is freeform, write here what you want to be displayed in the menu. It matches the Grub command "title". For example: Mageia3.

The Image field contains the kernel name. It matches the Grub command "kernel". For example /boot/vmlinuz.

The Root field contains the device name where the kernel is stored. It matches the Grub command "root". For example (hd0,1).

The Append field contains the options to be given to the kernel at boot time.

If the box Default is checked, Grub will boot this entry by default.

In the extra screen called Advanced, it is possible to choose the Video mode, an initrd file and a network profile, see [Section 6.6, “Mastrumi diversajn ret-profilojn”](#), in the drop-down lists.

- You have Grub2 or Grub2-efi (boot loaders used by default respectively in Legacy mode and UEFI mode):

In this case, the drop-down list labelled Default displays all the available entries; click on the one wanted as the default one.

The Append field contains the options to be given to the kernel at boot time.

If you have other operating systems installed, Mageia attempts to add them to your Mageia boot menu. If you don't want this behaviour, uncheck the box Probe Foreign OS

In the extra screen called Advanced, it is possible to choose the Video mode. If you don't want a bootable Mageia, but to chain load it from another OS, check the box Do not touch ESP or MBR and accept the warning.



Not installing on ESP or MBR means that the installation is not bootable unless chain loaded from another OS.

To set many other parameters, you can use the tool named *Grub Customizer*, available in the Mageia repositories (see below).

11.3. Agordu eEkran-agordilno

drakedm

Here⁴⁹ you can choose which display manager to use to log into your desktop environment. Only the ones available on your system will be shown.

Most users will only notice that the provided login screens look different. However, there are differences in supported features, too. LXDM is a lightweight display manager, SDDM and GDM have more extras.

12. Other Mageia Tools

There are more Mageia tools than those that can be started in the Mageia Control Center. Click on a link below to learn more, or continue reading the next pages.

1. [Sekcio 12.1, “Mageia Bug Report Tool”](#)*drakbug*
2. [Sekcio 12.2, “Kolektu Protokolojn kaj Sisteminformojn por Cimraportoj”](#)*drakbug_report*
3. [Sekcio 12.3, “Display Available NFS And SMB Shares”](#)*TO BE WRITTEN*
4. [Sekcio 12.4, “Display Your PCI, USB and PCMCIA Information”](#)
5. And more tools?

⁴⁹You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **drakedm** as root.

12.1. Mageia Bug Report Tool

drakbug

Kutime, #i tiu ilo⁵⁰ komenci#as a#tomate kiam Mageia ilo kra#as. Tamen, anka# eblas ke, post arkivado de cimraporto, vi estas petita komenci #i tiun ilon por kontroli iujn el la informoj, kiujn #i donas, kaj poste provizi tion en tiu ekzistanta cimraporto.

Se nova cimraporto devas esti arkivita kaj vi ne kutimas fari tion, tiam bonvolu legi [Kiel raporti cimraporton #uste](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/How_to_report_a_bug_properly) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/How_to_report_a_bug_properly] anta# alklaki la butonon "Raporti".

Se la cimo jam estas registrita de iu alia (la erarmesa#o kiun drakbug donis estos la sama, do), estas utile aldoni komenton al tiu ekzistanta raporto, ke anka# vi vidis la cimon.

12.2. Kolektu Protokolojn kaj Sisteminformojn por Cimraportoj

drakbug_report

#i tiu ilo⁵¹ nur povas esti komencita kaj uzata sur la komandlinio.

It is advised to write the output of this command to a file, for instance by doing **drakbug_report > drakbug-report.txt**, but make sure you have enough disk space first: the file can easily be several GBs large.



La eligo estas tro granda por alkro#i al cimraporto sen unue forigi la nebezonatajn partojn.

#i tiu komando kolektas la jenajn informojn pri via sistemo:

- lspci
- pci_devices
- dmidecode
- fdisk
- scsi
- /sys/bus/scsi/devices
- lsmod
- cmdline
- pcmcia: stab
- usb
- partitions
- cpuinfo
- syslog
- Xorg.log
- monitor_full_edid
- stage1.log
- ddebug.log
- install.log

⁵⁰Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **drakbug**.

⁵¹Vi povas komenci #i tiun ilon de la komandlinio, tajpante **drakbug_report**kiel radikon.

-
- fstab
 - modprobe.conf
 - lilo.conf
 - grub: menu.lst
 - grub: install.sh
 - grub: device.map
 - xorg.conf
 - urpmi.cfg
 - modprobe.preload
 - sysconfig/i18n
 - /proc/iomem
 - /proc/ioport
 - mageia versio
 - rpm -qa
 - df



At the time this help page was written, the "syslog" part of this command's output was empty, because this tool had not yet been adjusted to our switch to systemd. If it is still empty, you can retrieve the "syslog" by doing (as root) **journalctl -a > journalctl.txt**. If you don't have a lot of disk space, you can, for instance, take the last 5000 lines of the log instead with: **journalctl -a | tail -n5000 > journalctl5000.txt**.

12.3. Display Available NFS And SMB Shares

lsnetdrake

This tool ⁵² can only be started and used on the command line.

This page hasn't been written yet for lack of resources. If you think you can write this help, please contact [the Documentation team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team). [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team] Thanking you in advance.

12.4. Display Your PCI, USB and PCMCIA Information

lspcidrake

This tool ⁵³ can only be started and used on the command line. It will give some more information if used under root.

lspcidrake gives the list of all the connected devices to the computer (USB, PCI and PCMCIA) and the used drivers. It needs the lsdetect and lsdetect-1st packages to work.

With the -v option, lspcidrake adds the vendor and device identifications.

lspcidrake often generates very long lists, so, to find an information, it is often used in a pipeline with the grep command, like in these examples:

Information about the graphic card;

lspcidrake | grep VGA

⁵²You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **lsnetdrake**.

⁵³You can start this tool from the command line, by typing **lspcidrake**.

Information about the network

lspcidrake | grep -i network

-i to ignore case distinctions.

In this screenshot below, you can see the action of the -v option for lspcidrake and the -i option for grep.

There is another tool that gives information about the hardware, it is called **dmidecode** (under root)