

# Mageia-Kontrollzentrum

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## **1. Über die Anleitung für das Mageia Kontrollzentrum**

Das Mageia Kontrollzentrum (MCC) bietet in der linken Spalte acht verschiedene Optionen oder Tabs zur Auswahl an und sogar zehn, wenn das Paket drakwizard installiert ist. Jeder dieser Tabs enthalten verschiedene Zusammenstellungen von Werkzeugen, welche in dem großen rechten Panel ausgewählt werden können.

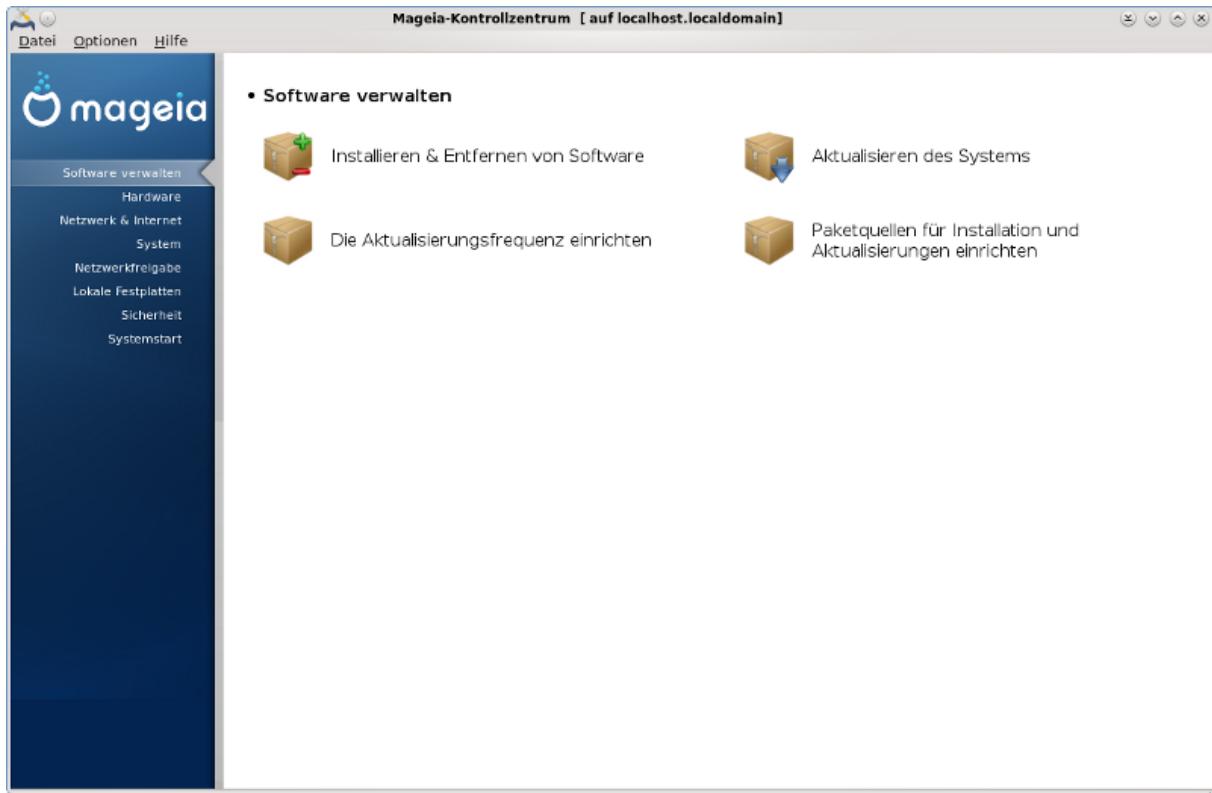
Die folgenden zehn Kapitel beschreiben diese zehn Optionen und die dazugehörigen Werkzeuge.

Das letzte Kapitel handelt von anderen Mageia Werkzeugen, die nicht über die MCC Tabs ausgewählt werden können.

Die Überschriften der Seiten verwenden häufig die gleichen Namen, wie die auf dem Bildschirm angezeigten Namen der Werkzeuge.

Es ist zudem auch eine Suchleiste verfügbar, welche Sie aufrufen können, indem Sie in der linken Spalte auf den "Search" Tab klicken.

## 2. Software-Verwaltung



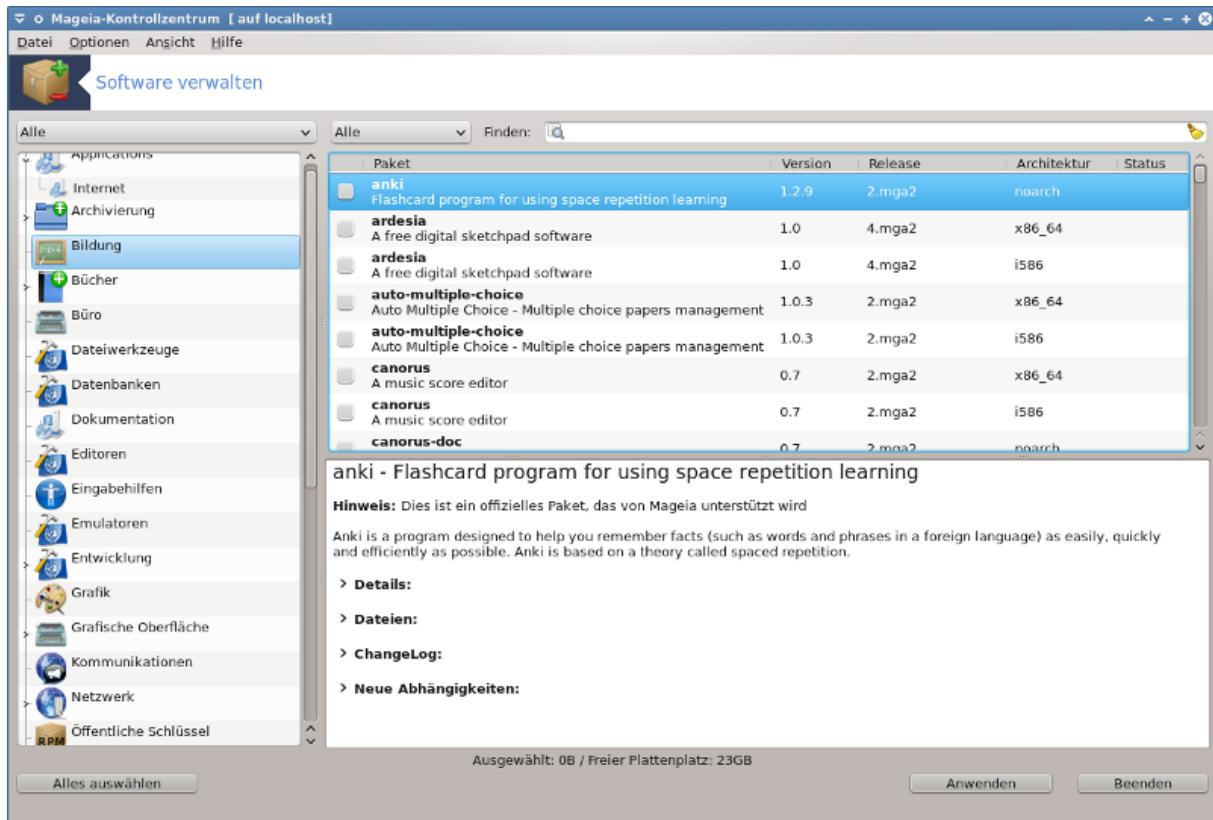
Auf diesem Bildschirm können Sie zwischen verschiedenen Werkzeugen auswählen, welche die Softwareverwaltung betreffen. Klicke auf einen der unteren Links, um mehr zu erfahren.

### Software-Verwaltung

1. [Abschnitt 2.1, „Installieren & Entfernen von Software“](#)
2. [Abschnitt 2.2, „Aktualisierung der Softwarepakete“](#) = *Aktualisieren des Systems*
3. [Abschnitt 2.3, „Die Aktualisierungsfrequenz einrichten“](#)
4. [Abschnitt 2.4, „Medien konfigurieren“](#) = *Paketquellen für Installation und Aktualisierungen einrichten*

### 2.1. Installieren & Entfernen von Software

rpmdrake



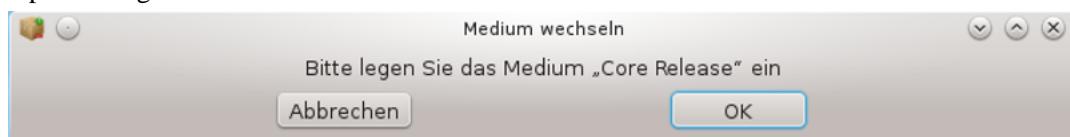
## 2.1.1. Einführung in rpmdrake

Dieses Werkzeug<sup>1</sup>, auch drakrpm genannt, ist ein Programm um Pakete zu installieren, deinstallieren und aktualisieren. Es ist die grafische Benutzeroberfläche von URPMI. Bei jedem Start überprüft es die online Paketliste ('Medien' genannt), welche direkt von den offiziellen Mageia Server geladen wird. Es zeigt Ihnen die neusten Anwendungen und Paket, die für Ihren Computer verfügbar sind. Ein Filtersystem erlaubt es Ihnen nur bestimmte Typen von Pakete anzeigen zu lassen: eventuell möchten Sie nur installierte Pakete angezeigt bekommen (Standard) oder nur verfügbare Aktualisierungen. Du kannst dir auch nur nicht installierte Pakete anzeigen lassen. Auch können Sie nach dem Namen der Pakete, der Zusammenfassung der Beschreibung, in der vollständigen Beschreibung der Pakete oder nach den in den Paketen enthaltenen Dateinamen suchen.

Damit dies funktioniert, müssen die Repositories in rpmdrake eingerichtet sein, siehe [Abschnitt 2.4, „Medien konfigurieren“](#).



Während der Installation, ist das konfigurierte Repository, das Medium, welches für die Installation verwendet wird, generell die DVD oder CD. Falls Sie das Medium eingestellt lassen, wird rpmdrake jedesmal danach fragen, wenn Sie ein Paket installieren möchten mit der Pop-Up Meldung:

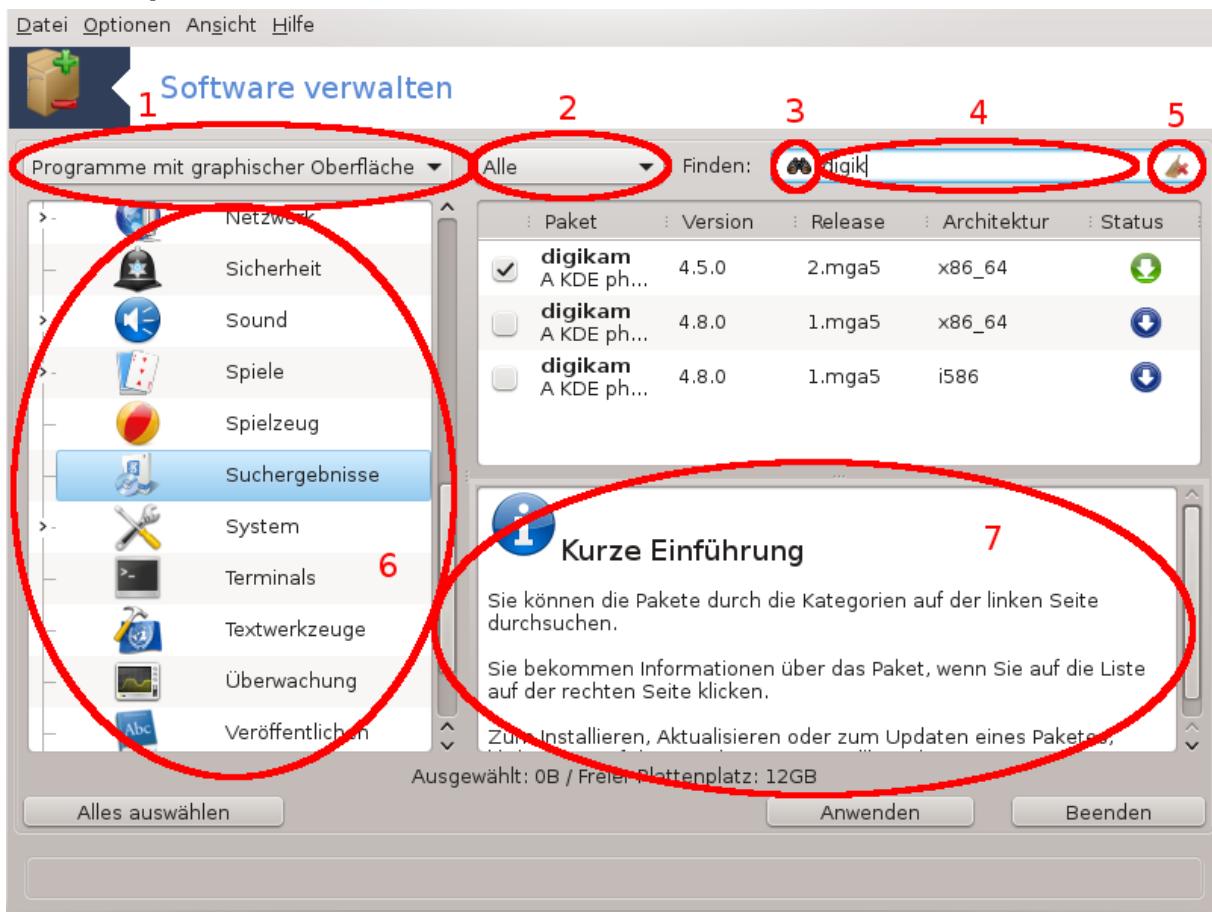


Wenn die oben gezeigte Nachricht Sie stört und Sie eine gute Internetverbindung haben mit einem nicht zu stark eingrenzenden Download Limit, ist es ratsam das Medium zu entfernen und es mit den online repositorys zu ersetzen. Siehe [Abschnitt 2.4, „Medien konfigurieren“](#).

<sup>1</sup>Sie können dieses Werkzeug von der Kommandozeile starten, durch Eingabe von **rpmdrake** als root.

Zudem sind die online Repositories immer aktuell, enthalten viel mehr Pakete und erlauben das aktualisieren Ihrer installierten Pakete.

### 2.1.2. Die Hauptbestandteile des Bildschirms



#### 1. Paket Typ Filter:

Dieser Filter erlaubt Ihnen nur bestimmte Pakete anzeigen zu lassen. Wenn Sie den Paketmanager das erste Mal starten, zeigt es nur Anwendungen mit einer grafischen Benutzeroberfläche an. Sie können entweder alle Pakete und deren Abhängigkeiten und Bibliotheken, nur die Paketgruppen als auch Anwendungen, nur Aktualisierungen oder zurück portierte Pakete/Backports von neueren Mageiaversionen anzeigen lassen.



Die Standard Filtereinstellungen sind für Neueinsteiger in Linux oder Mageia, die möglicherweise keine Befehlszeile oder spezielle Werkzeuge verwenden möchten. Da Sie dieses Dokument lesen sind Sie offensichtlich daran interessiert Ihr Wissen bezüglich Mageia zu erweitern. Aus diesem Grund wäre es das Beste "Alle" im Filter auszuwählen.

#### 2. Paketstatus Filter:

Dieser Filter erlaubt es Ihnen, nur die installierten Pakete, nur die Pakete welche nicht installiert sind oder alle Pakete, die installierten und nicht installierten, anzeigen zu lassen.

#### 3. Suchmodus:

Klicke auf dieses Icon um nach dem Paketnamen, die zusammengefasste Beschreibung, die komplette Beschreibung oder nach Dateien die in den Paketen enthalten sind, zu suchen.

#### 4. "Find" box:

Gebe hier einen oder mehrere Schlüsselwörter ein. Wenn Sie mehr als ein Schlüsselwort für die Suche verwenden möchten, nutze '|' zwischen den Wörtern. Wenn Sie z.B. nach "mplayer" und "xine" zur gleichen Zeit suchen möchten, gebe 'mplayer | xine' ein.

#### 5. Alles löschen:

Dieses Icon kann mit einem Klick alle Schlüsselwörter in der "Finden" Box löschen, die eingegeben wurden.

#### 6. Kategorienliste:

Die Seitenleiste gruppiert alle Anwendungen und Pakete in klare Kategorien und Unterkategorien.

#### 7. Beschreibung Panel:

Dieses Panel zeigt den Namen des Pakets, eine zusammengefasste und komplette Beschreibung. Es zeigt viele nützliche Elemente über das ausgewählte Paket an. Es kann präzise Informationen über das Paket, die Dateien die im Paket enthalten sind, sowie eine Liste der zuletzt durch den Maintainer gemachte Änderungen anzeigen.

### 2.1.3. Die Status Spalte

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.

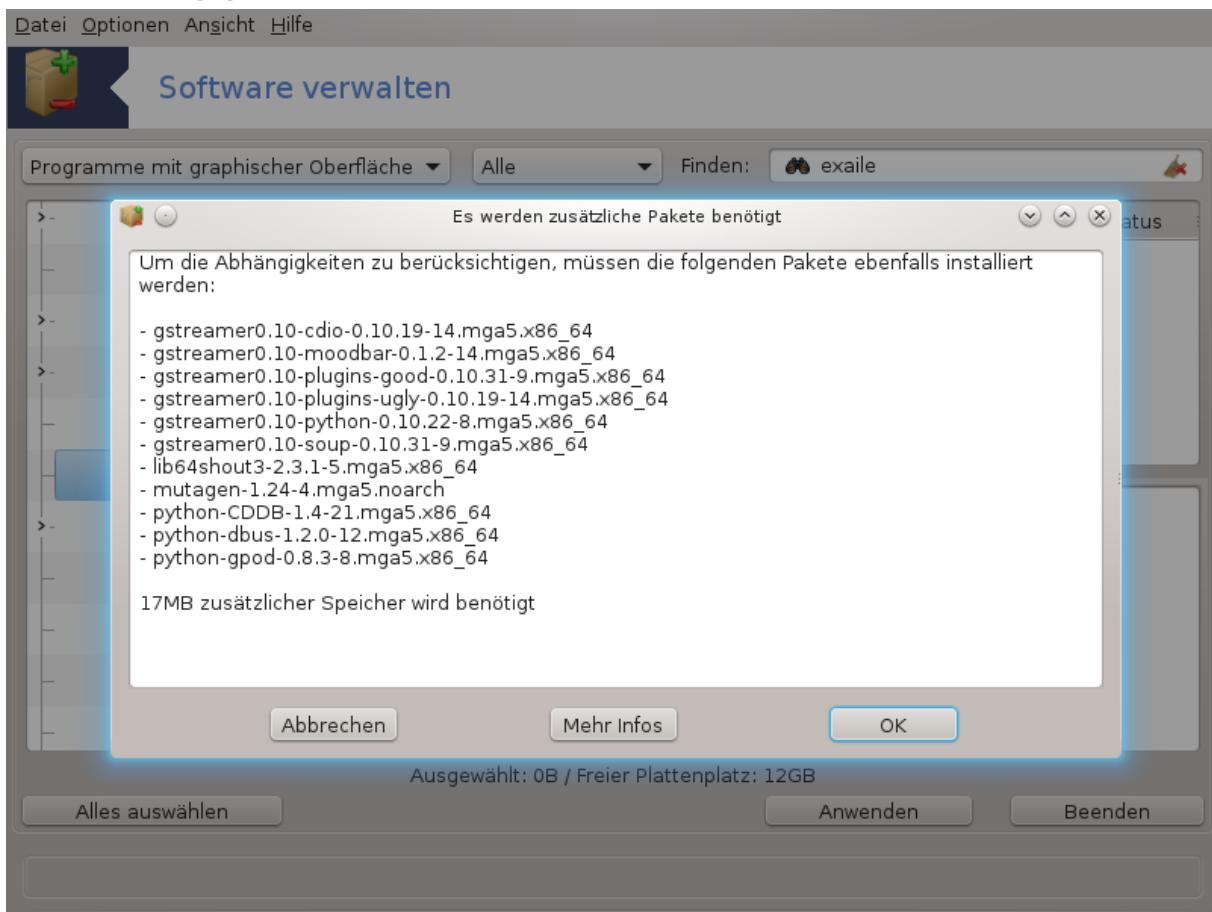
Symbol	Legende
	Dieses Paket ist bereits installiert
	Dieses Paket wird installiert
	Dieses Paket kann nicht modifiziert werden
	Dieses Paket ist eine Aktualisierung
	Dieses Paket wird deinstalliert

Tabelle 1.

Beispiele in dem oben gezeigten Screenshot:

- Wenn ich digikam abwähle (der grüne Pfeil zeigt uns, dass es installiert ist), wird das Statusicon rot mit einem Pfeil der nach oben Zeigt, und es wird deinstalliert sobald man auf Anwenden klickt.
- Sobald ich qdigidoc auswähle (welches nicht installiert ist, siehe Status), erscheint das orange Icon mit dem Pfeil nach unten und es wird installiert sobald man auf Anwenden klickt.

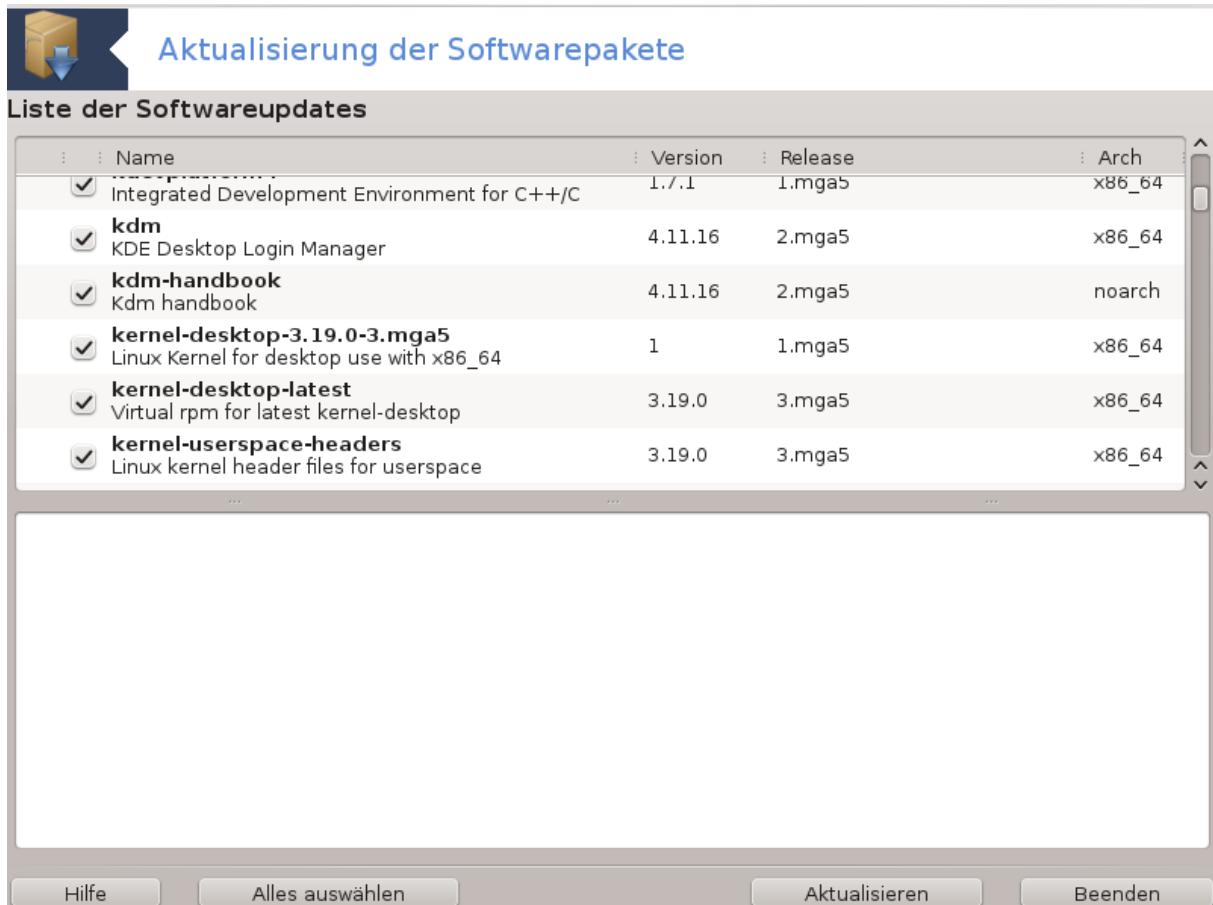
## 2.1.4. Die Abhangigkeiten



Einige Pakete benotigen andere Pakete, auch Abhangigkeiten genannt, um zu funktionieren. Dies sind z.B. Bibliotheken oder Werkzeuge. In diesem Fall zeigt Rpmdrake ein Hinweisfenster an, welches dir erlaubt, die ausgewahlten Abhangigkeiten zu bestigen, die Operation abzubrechen oder mehr Informationen zu erhalten (siehe oben). Es kann auch vorkommen das verschiedene Pakete die benotigte Bibliothek enthalten. In diesem Fall zeigt rpmdrake eine Liste der Alternativen, mit einem Knopf um mehr Informationen anzeigen zu lassen und einen weiteren Knopf um auszuwählen, welches Paket installiert werden soll.

## 2.2. Aktualisierung der Softwarepakete

MageiaUpdate oder drakrpm-update



Dieses Werkzeug<sup>2</sup> ist im Mageia Kontrollzentrum verfügbar unter dem Tab **Software verwalten**.



Damit dies funktioniert benötigt MageiaUpdate mit rpmdrake-edit-media konfigurierte Repositorys, mit einigen Medien, als Aktualisieren markiert. Falls dies nicht der Fall ist werden Sie aufgefordert dies zu tun.

Sobald das Werkzeug gestartet ist, scannt es die installierten Pakete und listet die auf, für die eine Aktualisierung in den Repositorys verfügbar sind. Standardmäßig werden alle ausgewählt um automatisch heruntergeladen und installiert zu werden. Klicke auf den Aktualisieren Knopf um den Prozess zu starten.

Durch das anklicken eines Pakets wird mehr Informationen in der unteren Hälfte des Fensters angezeigt. Das Zeichen > vor einer Überschrift bedeutet, dass Sie darauf klicken können, um einen Klapptext anzeigen zu lassen.



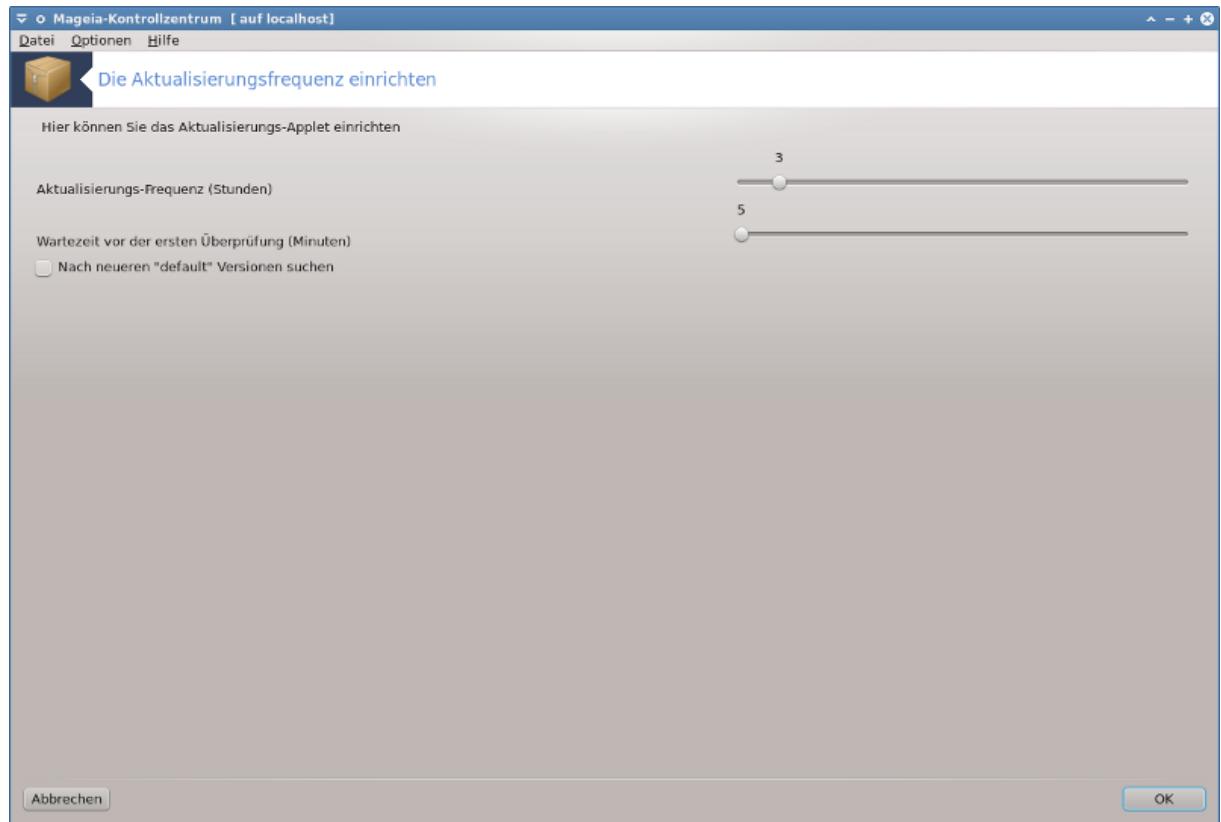
Sobald Aktualisierungen verfügbar sind, informiert Sie eine Anwendung in der Systemleiste durch ein rotes Icon . Klicken Sie einfach darauf und geben Sie ihr Benutzerpasswort ein, um das System zu aktualisieren.

## 2.3. Die Aktualisierungsfrequenz einrichten

mgaapplet-config

---

<sup>2</sup>Sie können dieses Werkzeug von der Kommandozeile starten, durch Eingabe von **MageiaUpdate** oder **dakrpm-update** als root.



This tool<sup>3</sup> 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.

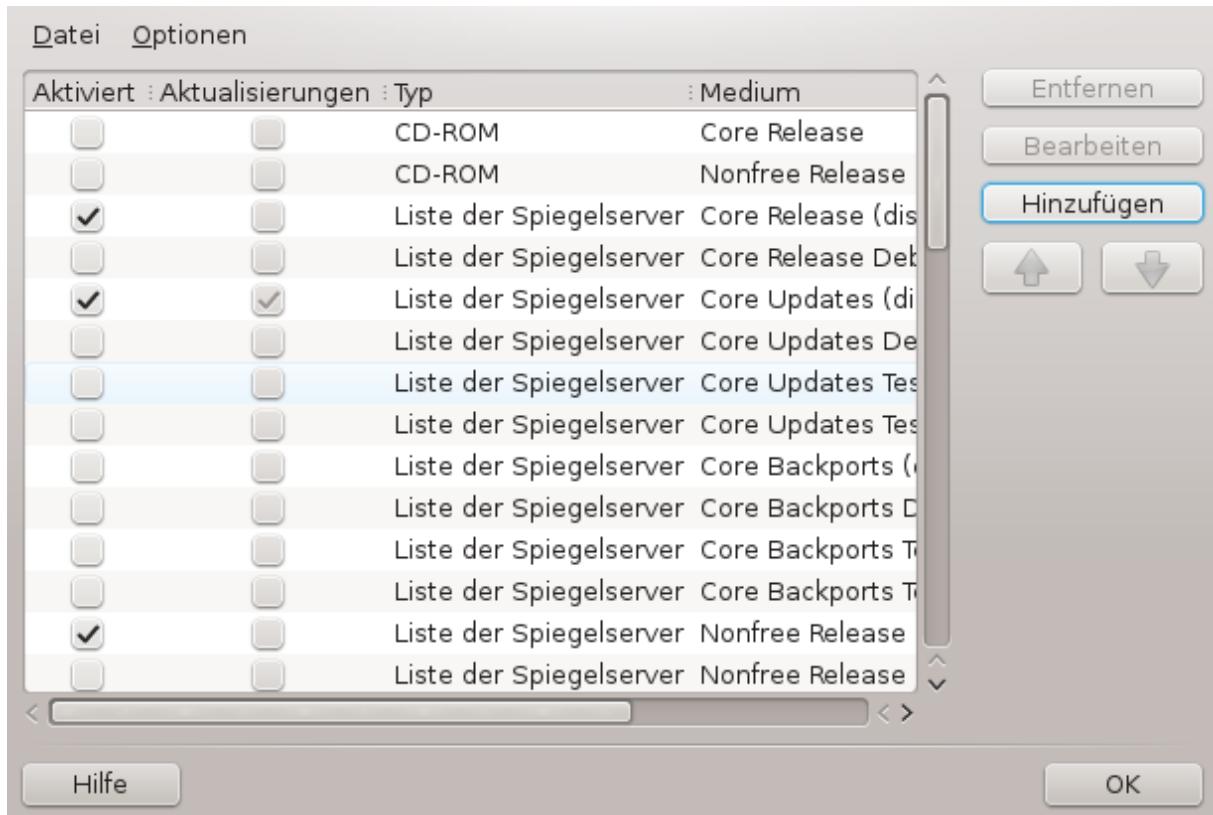
Der erste Schieberegler erlaubt Ihnen die Frequenz einzustellen, in welchen Zeitabständen Mageia nach Updates suchen soll und der zweite ist für die Verzögerung nach dem Booten, für die erste Überprüfung. Die Checkbox gibt Ihnen die Möglichkeit, einen Hinweis anzeigen zu lassen, sobald eine neue Mageia Veröffentlichung verfügbar ist.

### 2.4. Medien konfigurieren

drakrpm-edit-media

---

<sup>3</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **mgaapplet-config** als root eingeben.



Das erste was nach der Installation gemacht werden sollte ist, die Softwarequellen (auch Repositorys, Medien, Spiegelserver genannt) einzurichten. Das bedeutet, dass Sie die Medienquellen auswählen müssen, welche für die Installation und Aktualisierung der Pakete und Anwendungen verwendet werden soll (siehe den hinzufügen Button).



Falls Sie Mageia von einem optischen Medium (CD oder DVD) oder einem USB-Stick installieren, wird das jeweilige Medium als Softwarequelle eingerichtet. Um zu verhindern dass Sie dazu aufgefordert werden das Medium einzulegen wenn Sie neue Pakete installieren, sollten Sie diese Medien deaktivieren (oder löschen). (Es wird als Medientyp CD-Rom gelistet).



Ihr System läuft womöglich auf einer 32-Bit (i586 genannt) oder 64-Bit (x86\_64 genannt) Architektur. Einige Pakete sind unabhängig davon ob ihr System nun 32-Bit oder 64-Bit verwendet; diese werden noarch Pakete genannt. Diese haben zwar kein eigenes noarch Verzeichnis auf den Spiegelservern, befinden sich aber sowohl auf den i586 sowie auf den x86\_64 Medien.

Dieses Werkzeug ist im Mageia Kontrollzentrum verfügbar, unter dem Tab **Software verwalten**.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.4.1. Die Spalten

#### Spalte Aktiviert:

Die ausgewählten Medien werden verwendet um neue Pakete zu installieren. Sei vorsichtig mit bestimmten Medien wie Testing oder Debug, diese könnten dein System unbrauchbar machen.

<sup>4</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakrpm-edit-media** als root eingeben

#### **Spalte Aktualisierungen:**

Die ausgewählten Medien werden verwendet um Pakete zu aktualisieren, diese müssen aktiviert werden. Nur Medien mit "Update" im Namen sollten ausgewählt werden. Aus Sicherheitsgründen kann man diese Zeile nicht in diesem Werkzeug verändern. Sie müssen hierfür die Konsole als root öffnen und **drakrpm-edit-media --expert**. eingeben.

#### **Spalte Medium:**

Zeigt den Namen der Medien an. Die offiziellen Mageia Repositorys für die finalen Veröffentlichungen enthalten:

- **Core** welches die meisten Programme enthalten die von Mageia unterstützt werden.
- **Nonfree** enthält einige Programme die nicht unter einer freien Lizenz stehen.
- **Tainted** enthält freie Software welche allerdings in einigen Ländern Patente verletzen könnten.

Jedes Medium hat 4 Untersektionen:

- **Release** enthält die Pakete vom Tag der Veröffentlichung der Mageia Version.
- **Updates** enthält Pakete die seit der Veröffentlichung aktualisiert wurden aufgrund von Sicherheits- oder Fehlerbehebungen. Jeder sollte dieses Medium aktiviert haben, selbst wenn man eine langsame Internetverbindung verwendet.
- **Backports** enthält einige Pakete von neueren Mageia Versionen welche von Cauldron (die nächste Version die in Arbeit ist) zurückportiert wurden.
- **Testing** wird dazu verwendet um neue Aktualisierungen zu testen, damit die Melder eines Fehlers und das QA Team die Beseitigung dessen prüfen können.

### **2.4.2. Die Knöpfe auf der rechten Seite**

Entfernen:

Um ein Medium zu entfernen, klicke auf das Medium und anschließend diesen Knopf. Es wird empfohlen das Medium, welches für die Installation verwendet wurde (z.B. CD oder DVD) zu entfernen, da alle Pakete in den offiziellen Core Medien enthalten sind.

Bearbeiten:

Erlaubt Ihnen das ändern der Einstellungen des ausgewählten Mediums (URL, downloader und Proxy).

Hinzufügen:

Fügt die offiziellen Repositorys die im Internet verfügbar sind hinzu. Diese Repositorys enthalten nur sichere und gut getestete Software. Durch klicken des "Hinzufügen" Knopfs, wird die Spiegelliste in den Einstellung hinzugefügt. Es ist so eingerichtet, dass es nur installationen und Aktualisierungen von einem Spiegelserver in ihrer Nähe verwendet. Falls Sie einen spezifischen Spiegelserver auswählen möchten, dann sollte er über "Einen bestimmten Spiegelserver hinzufügen" über das Drop-Down Menü "Datei" ausgewählt werden.

Nach oben und unten zeigende Pfeile:

Ändert die Listenordnung. Wenn Drakrpm nach Paketen sucht, liest es die Listen in der angezeigten Reihenfolge und installiert das erste Paket, das mit der passenden Veröffentlichungsnummer gefunden wurde - sollte es einen Versionsunterschied geben, wird die neueste Veröffentlichung installiert. Aus diesem Grund sollten die schnellsten Repositories am Anfang stehen.

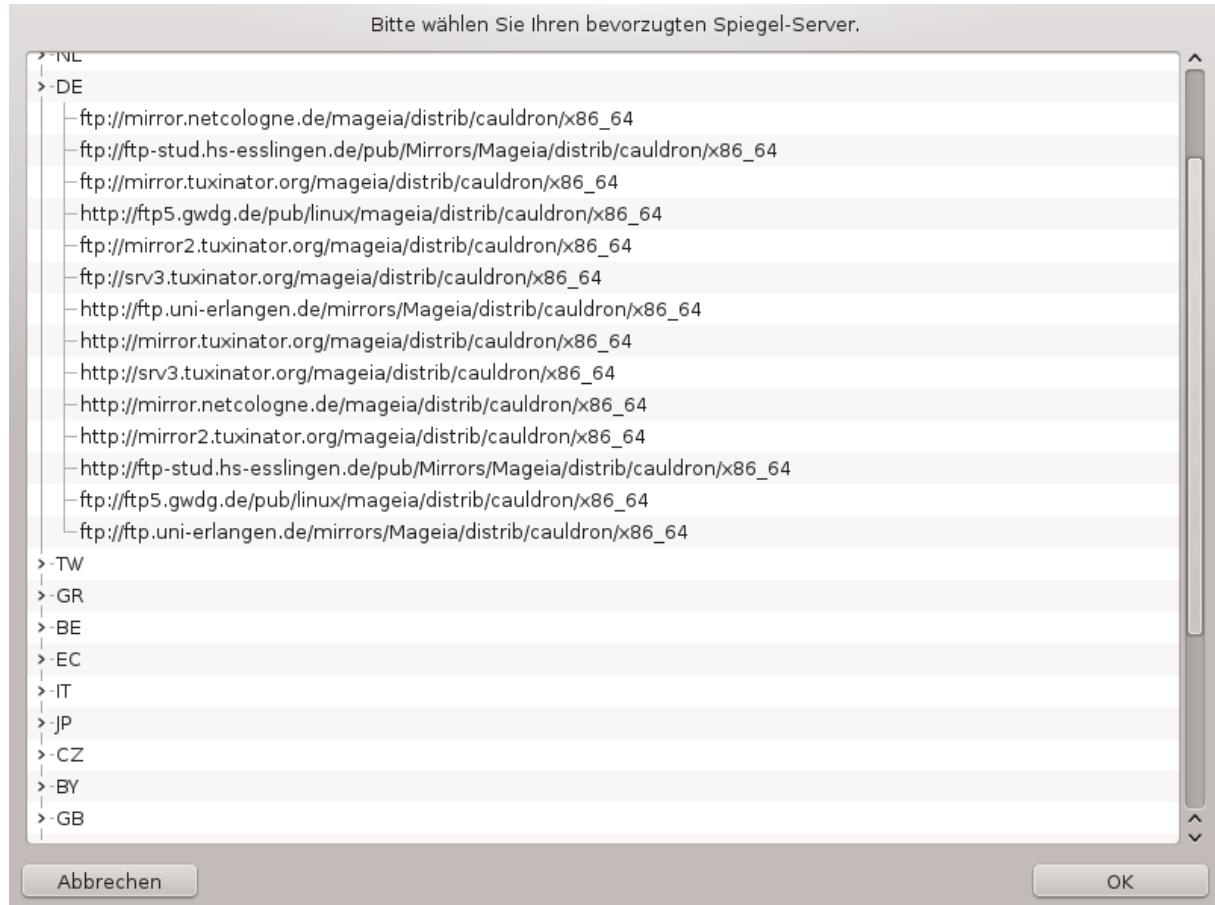
### **2.4.3. Das Menü**

Datei -> Aktualisieren:

Ein Fenster mit der Medienliste erscheint. Wähle die aus, welche Sie aktualisieren möchten und klicke anschließend auf den Aktualisieren Knopf.

Datei -> Einen bestimmten Spiegelserver hinzufügen:

Falls Sie mit den Spiegelserver nicht zufrieden sind, weil dieser z. B. zu langsam oder häufig nicht erreichbar ist, können Sie einen anderen Server auswählen. Wählen Sie alle gegenwärtigen Medien und klicke auf Entfernen um diese aus der Liste zu nehmen. Klicke anschließend auf Datei -> Einen bestimmten Spiegelserver hinzufügen und wähle zwischen nur aktualisieren oder kompletter Set (wenn Sie nicht wissen, was Sie auswählen sollen, klicken Sie auf kompletter Set) und bestätigen Sie die Verbindungsaufbau mit Ja. Folgendes Fenster wird daraufhin geöffnet:



Sie können auf der linken Seite eine Liste von Ländern sehen, von denen Sie ihr Land oder eines in ihrer Nähe auswählen können. Durch das Klicken auf das > Symbol, werden die verfügbaren Server in diesem Land gelistet. Wähle einen aus und klicke auf OK.

Datei -> Hinzufügen eines Benutzer Mediums:

Es ist möglich ein neues Medium (z.B. von einem Drittanbieter) hinzuzufügen, welches von Mageia nicht unterstützt wird. Ein neues Fenster erscheint:



Wähle den Medientyp, gebe ihm einen guten Namen welchen das Medium beschreibt und gib die URL (oder den Pfad zum Medientyp) ein.

Optionen -> Globale Optionen:

Dieser Eintrag erlaubt es Ihnen auszuwählen, ob zu installierende RPMs verifiziert werden sollen (immer oder niemals), welches Downloadprogramm verwendet werden soll (curl, wget oder aria2) und ob Paketinformationen im XML Format heruntergeladen werden sollen (Auf Nachfrage -Standard-, Nur Aktualisieren, Immer oder Niemals).

Optionen -> Schlüssel verwalten:

Um einen hohen Sicherheitsstandard zu garantieren, werden zur Authentifikation der Medien digitale Schlüssel verwendet. Es ist für jedes Medium möglich einen Schlüssel zu erlauben oder abzulehnen. Im Fenster das erscheint, wähle ein Medium aus und klicke auf Hinzufügen um einen neuen Schlüssel zu erlauben oder wähle einen Schlüssel und klicke auf Entfernen um einen Schlüssel abzulehnen.



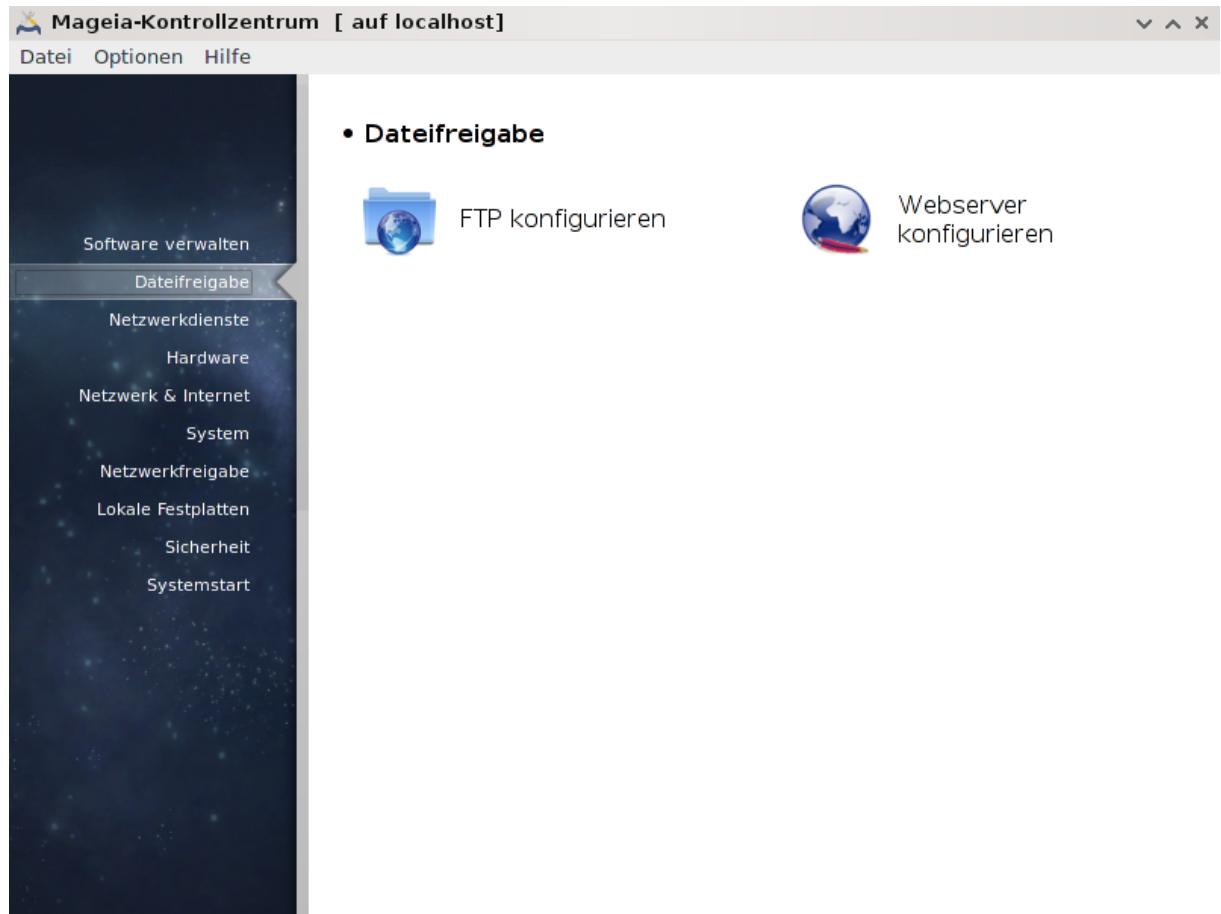
Tu dies mit Vorsicht, wie alle sicherheitsrelevanten Dinge

Optionen -> Proxy:

Falls Sie für den Internetzugriff einen Proxyserver verwenden müssen, können Sie diesen hier einstellen. Sie müssen nur den Proxy Hostnamen und falls nötig den Nutzernamen und das Passwort eingeben.

Für weiterführende Informationen über das konfigurieren der Medien, schaue auf der [Mageia Wiki Seite](#) [[https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Software\\_management](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Software_management)] nach.

### 3. Dateifreigabe



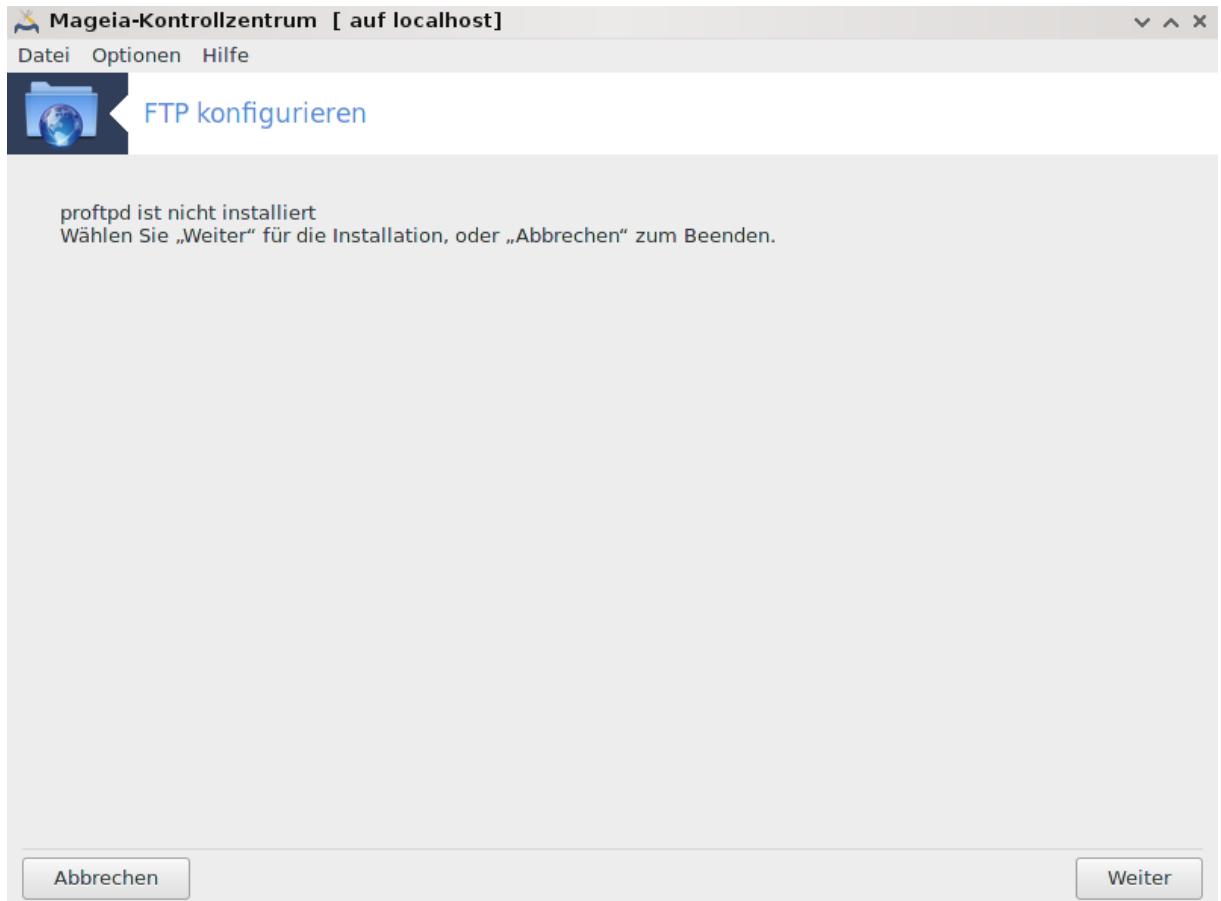
This screen and the one for *Network Services* are only visible if the *drakwizard* package is installed. You can choose between several tools to set up different servers. Click on a link below or on [Abschnitt 4, „Netzwerkdienste“](#) to learn more.

#### Dateifreigabe

1. [Abschnitt 3.1, „FTP konfigurieren“](#)
2. [Abschnitt 3.2, „Webserver einrichten“](#)

#### 3.1. FTP konfigurieren

drakwizard proftpd



This tool<sup>5</sup> can help you to set up an FTP server.

### 3.1.1. Was ist 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)

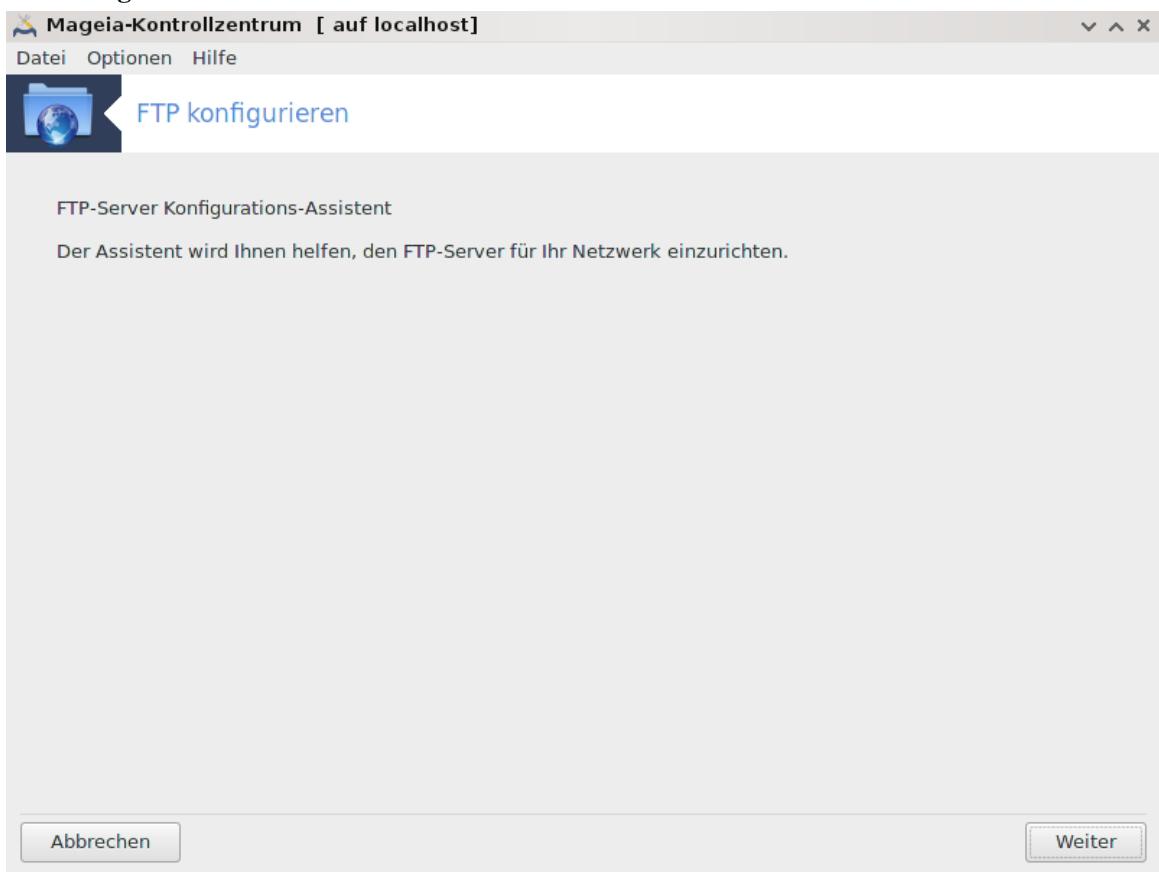
### 3.1.2. Setting up an FTP server with drakwizard proftpd

Welcome to the FTP wizard. Buckle up.

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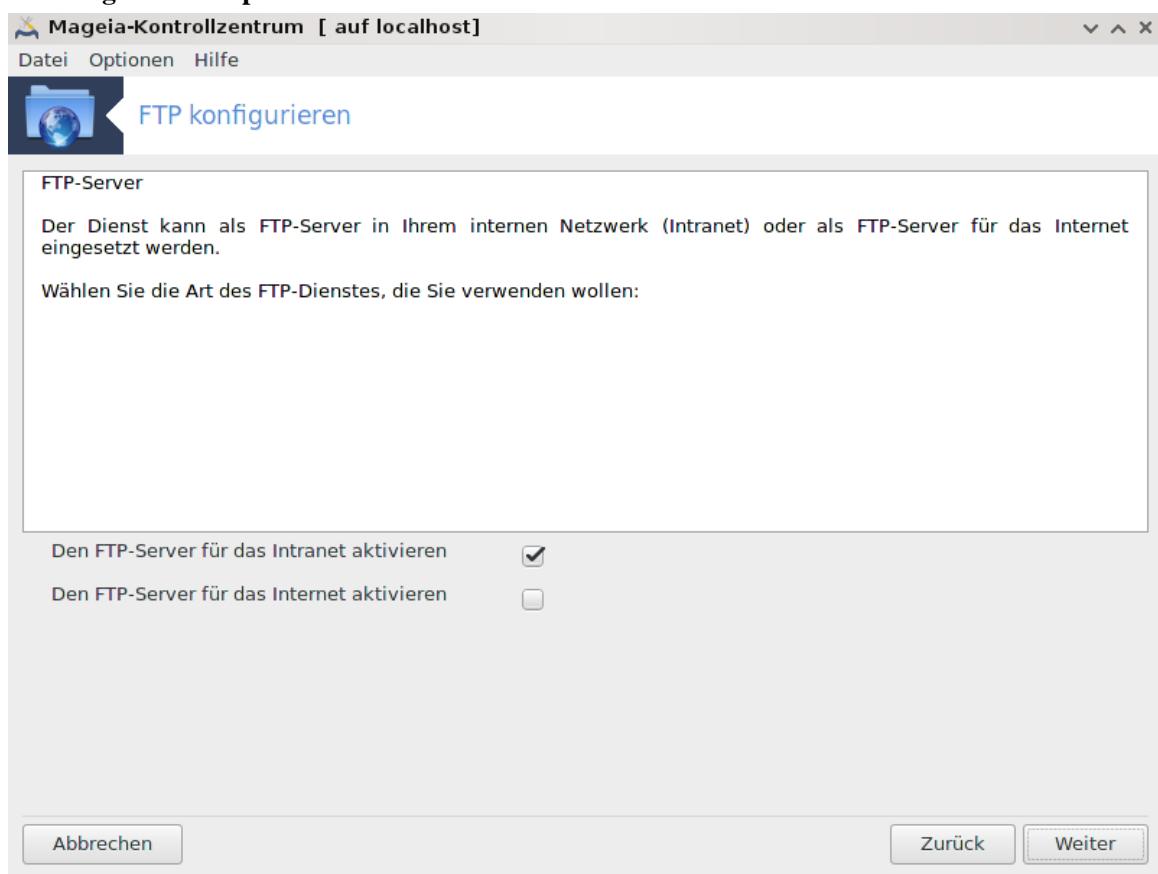
<sup>5</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakwizard proftpd** als root eingeben

1. Einleitung



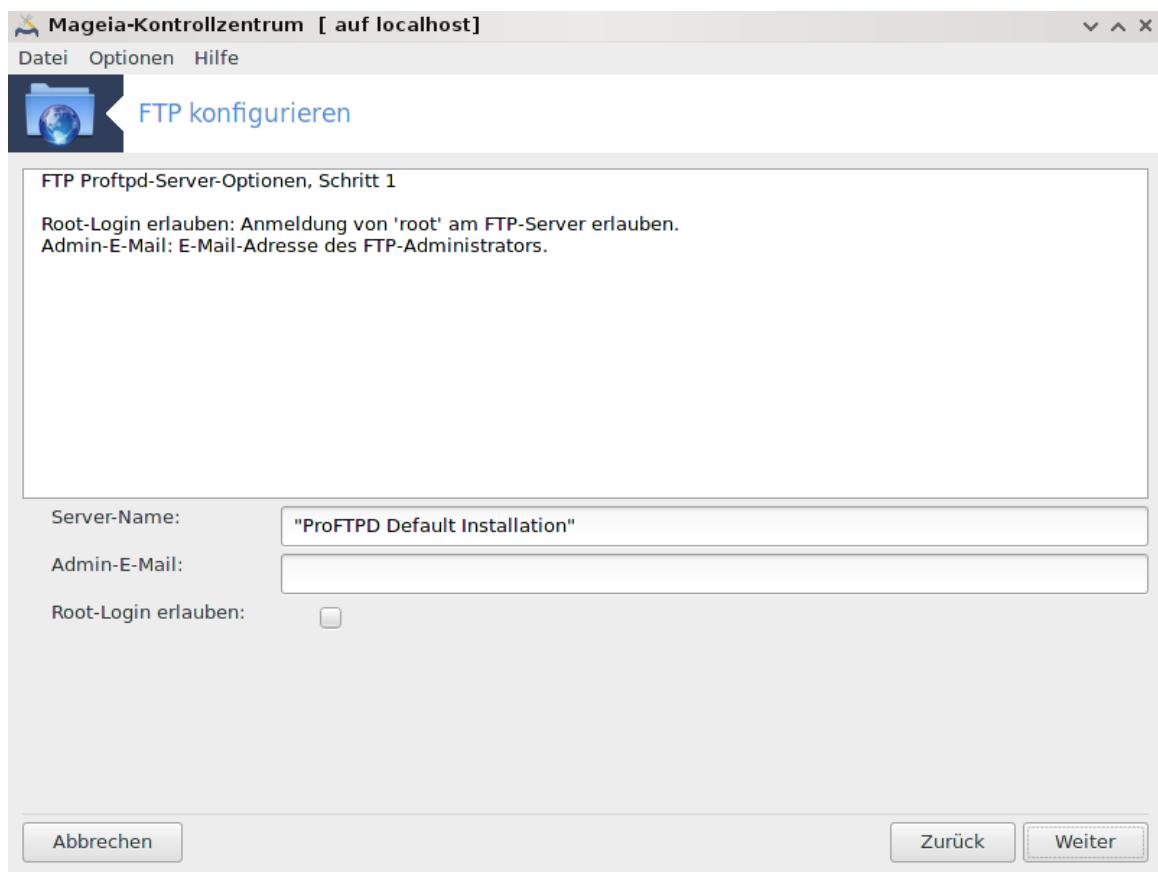
The first page is just an introduction, click Next.

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



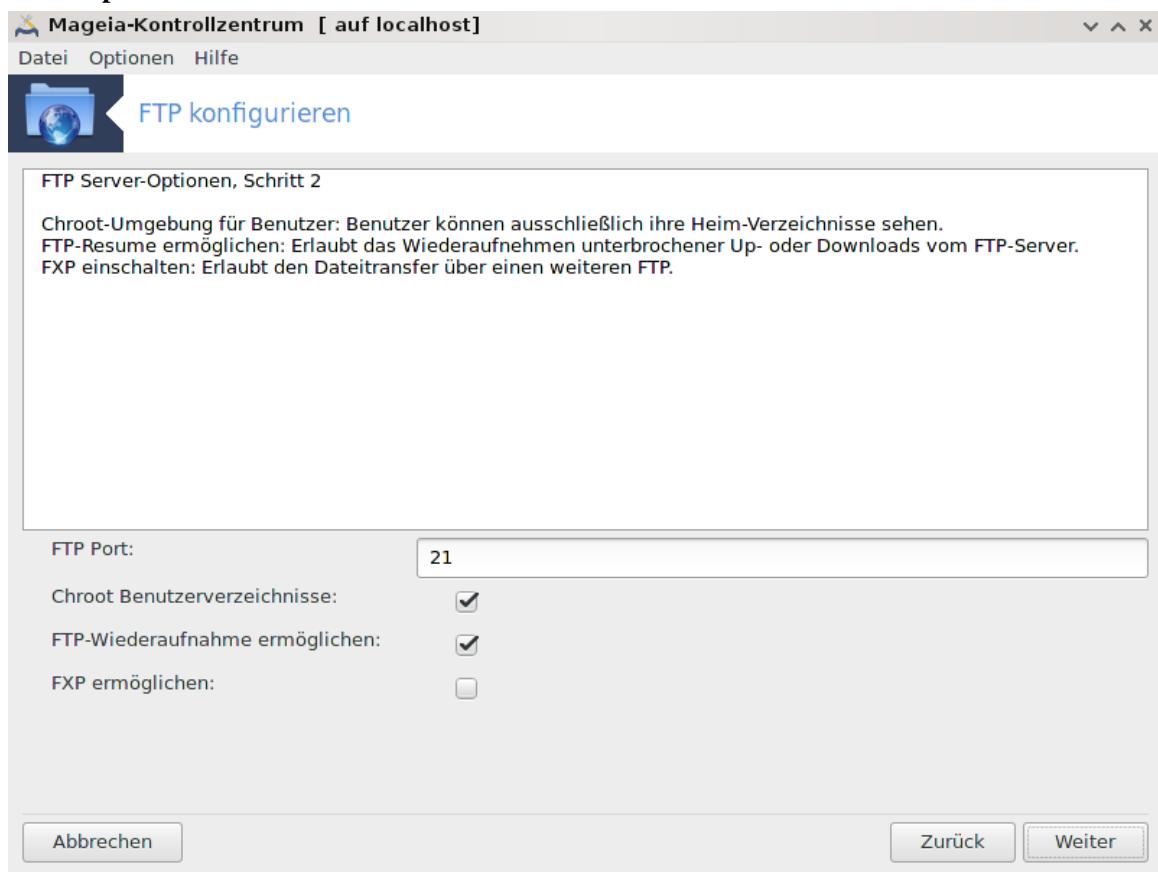
Exposing the FTP server to the Internet has its risks. Be ready for bad things.

3. Serverinformation



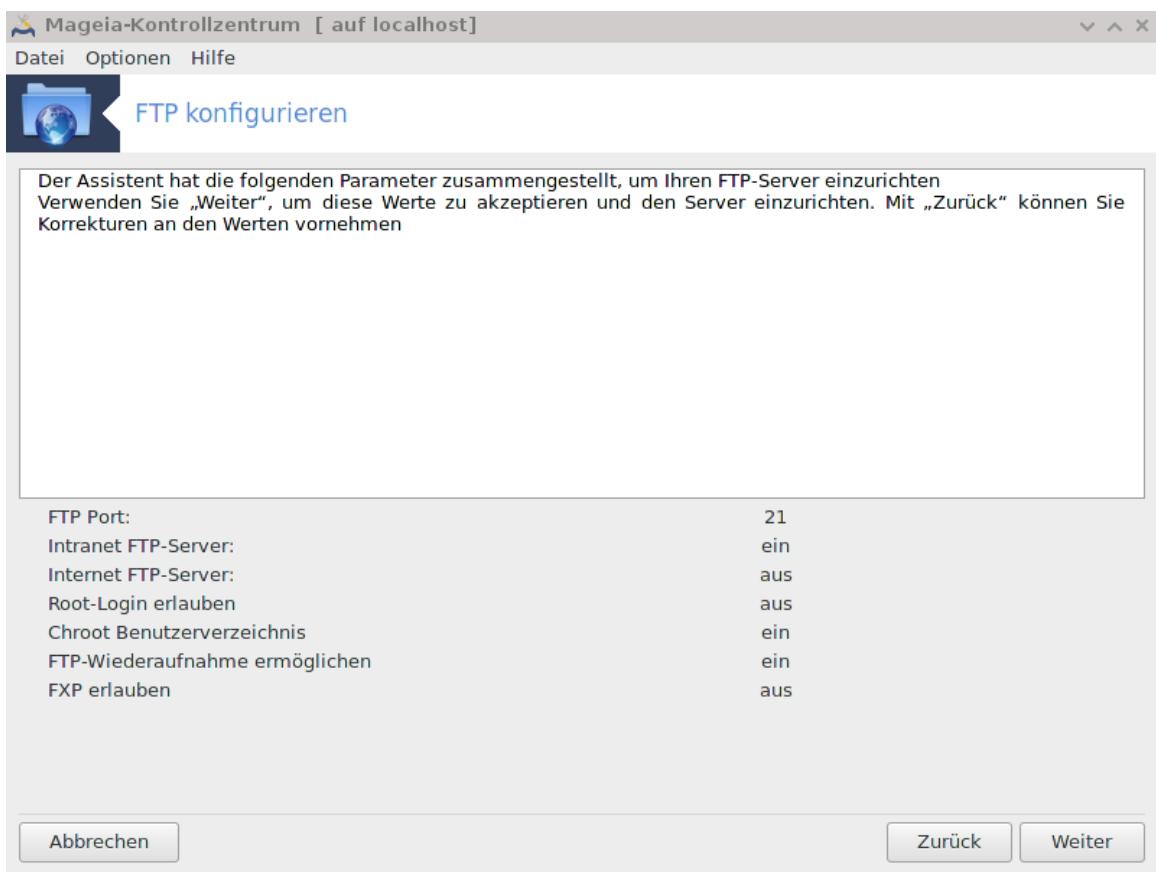
Enter name the sever will use to introduce itself, someone to email complaints too and whether to allow root login access.

### 4. Serveroptionen



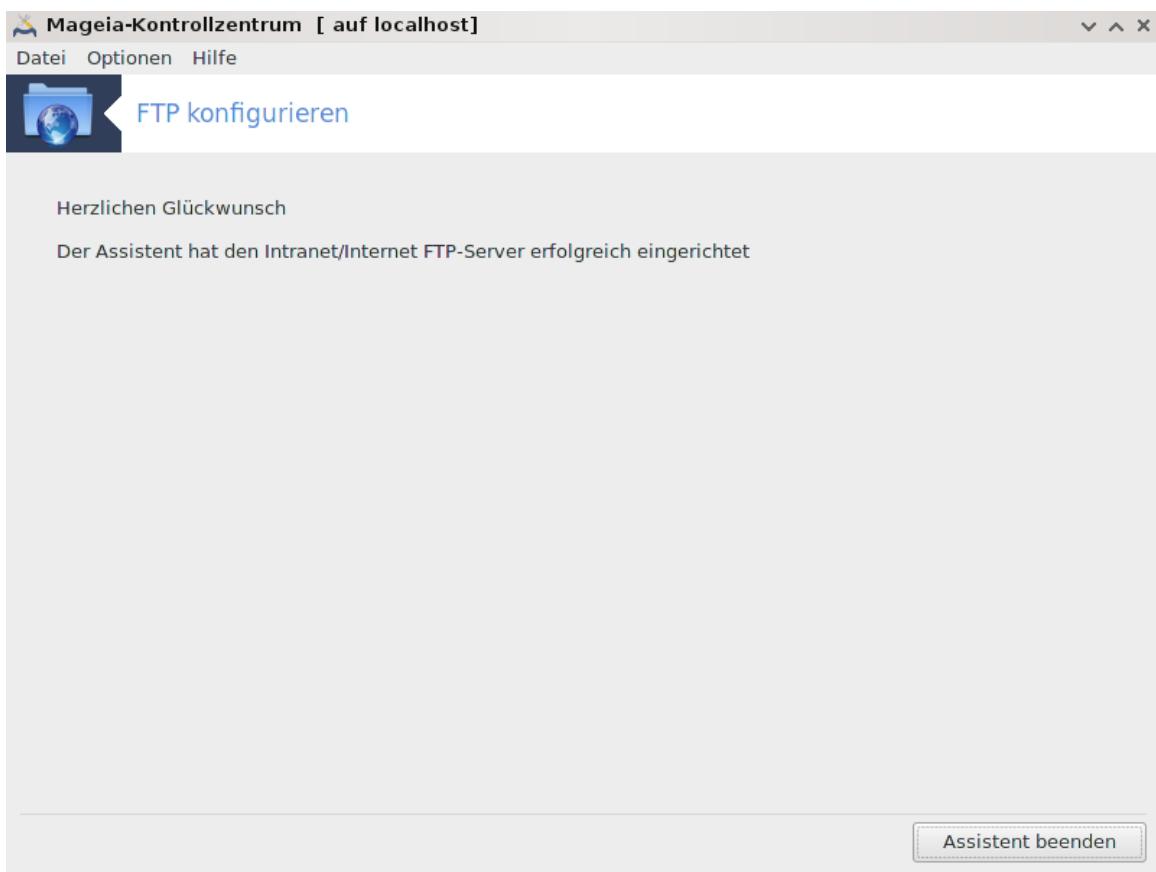
Set listening port, jailed user, allow resumes and/or FXP (File eXchange Protocol)

5. Übersicht



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

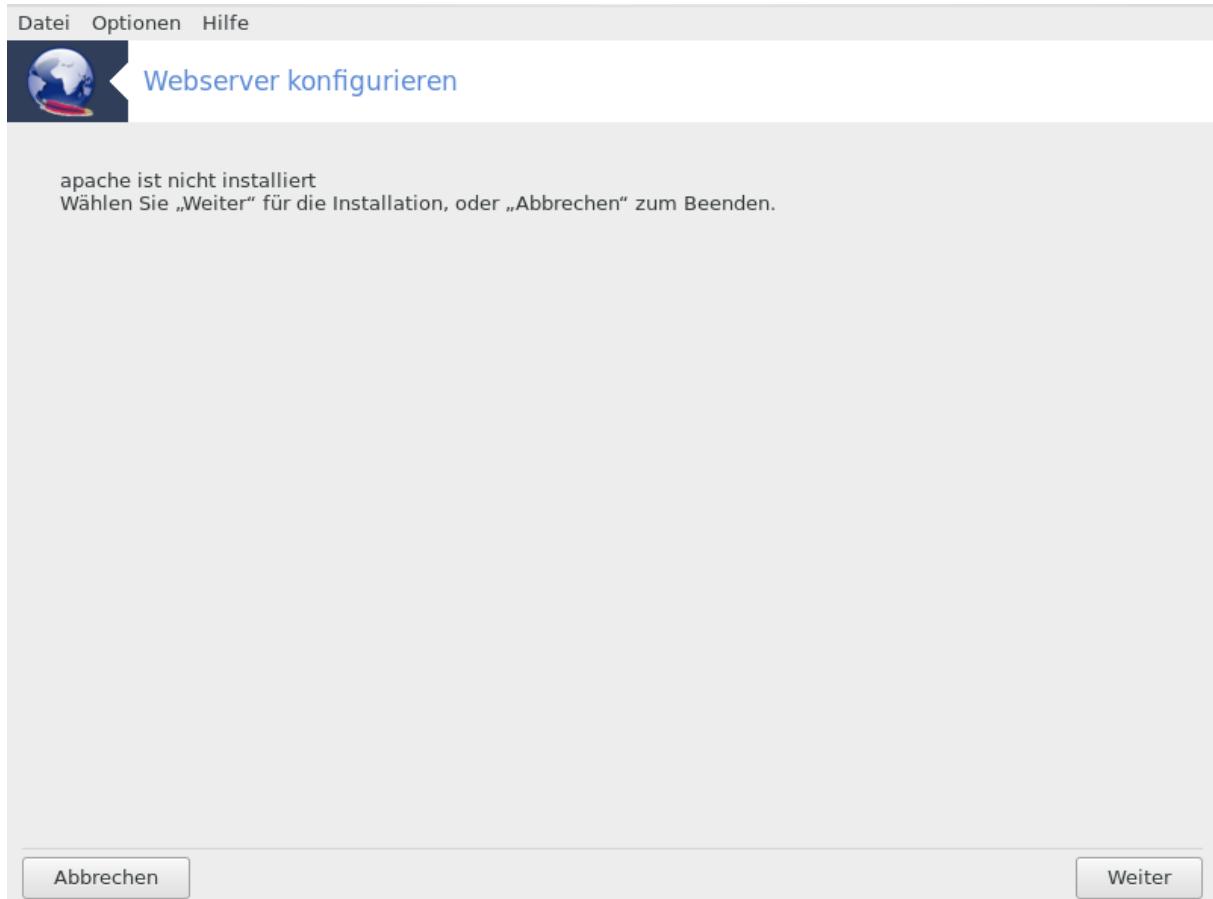
6. Assistent beenden



You're done! Click Finish.

### 3.2. Webserver einrichten

drakwizard apache2



This tool<sup>6</sup> can help you to set up a web server.

### 3.2.1. Was ist ein Webserver?

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

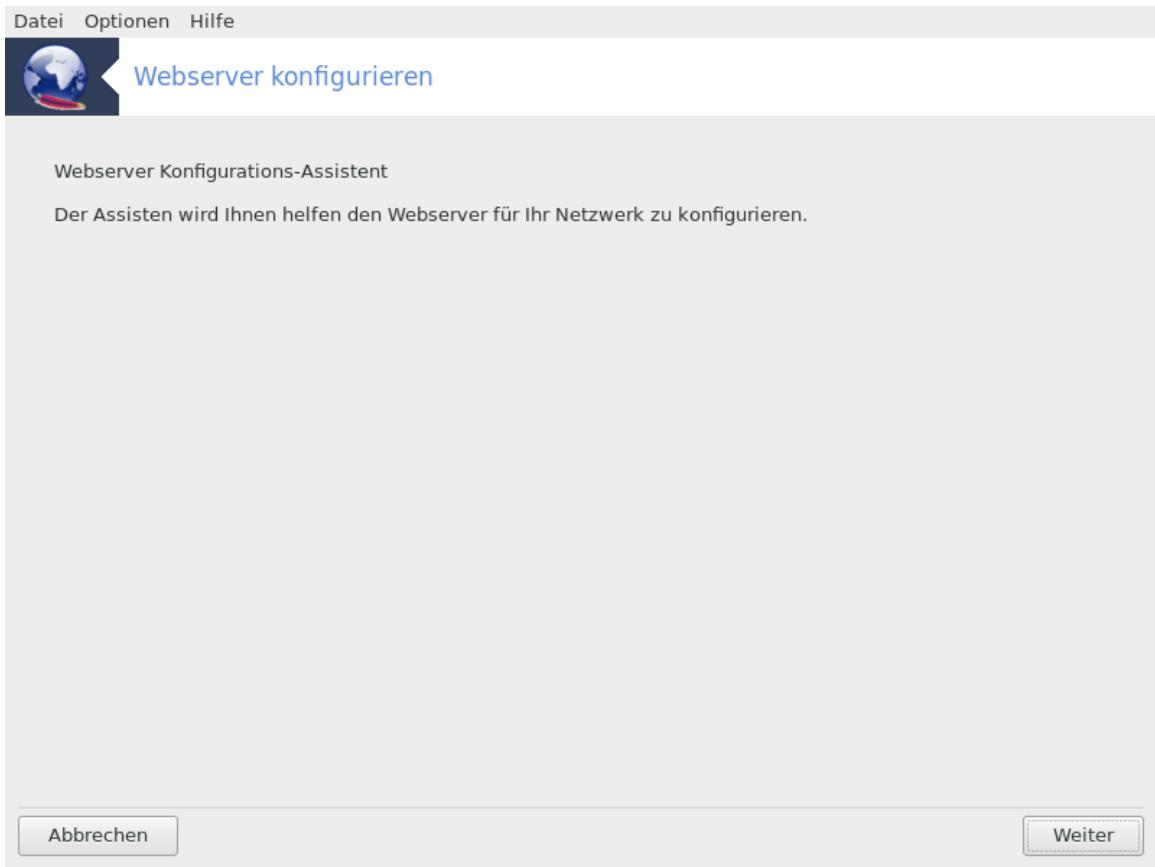
### 3.2.2. Setting up a web server with drakwizard apache2

Welcome to the web server wizard.

---

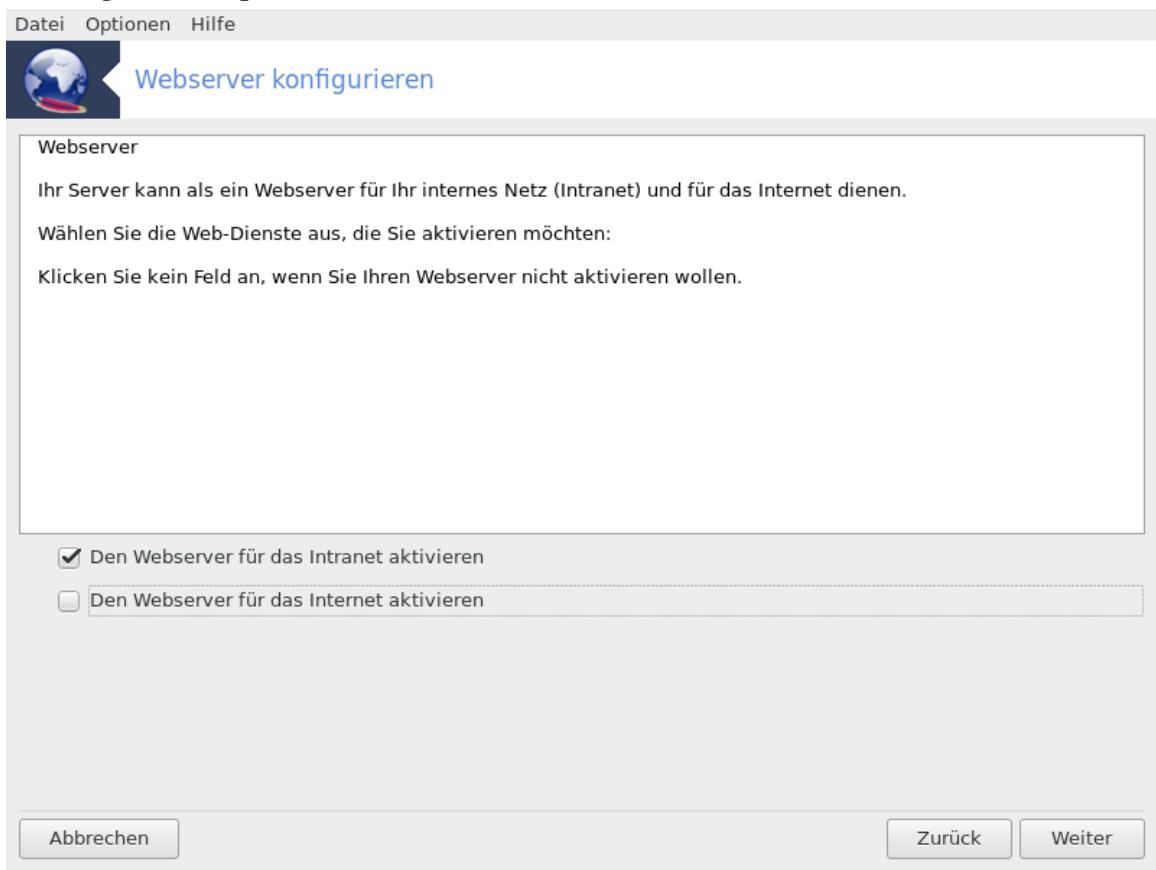
<sup>6</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakwizard apache2** als root eingeben

1. Einleitung



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 its risks. Be ready for bad things.

### 3. Server User Module

Datei Optionen Hilfe

 Webserver konfigurieren

Module:

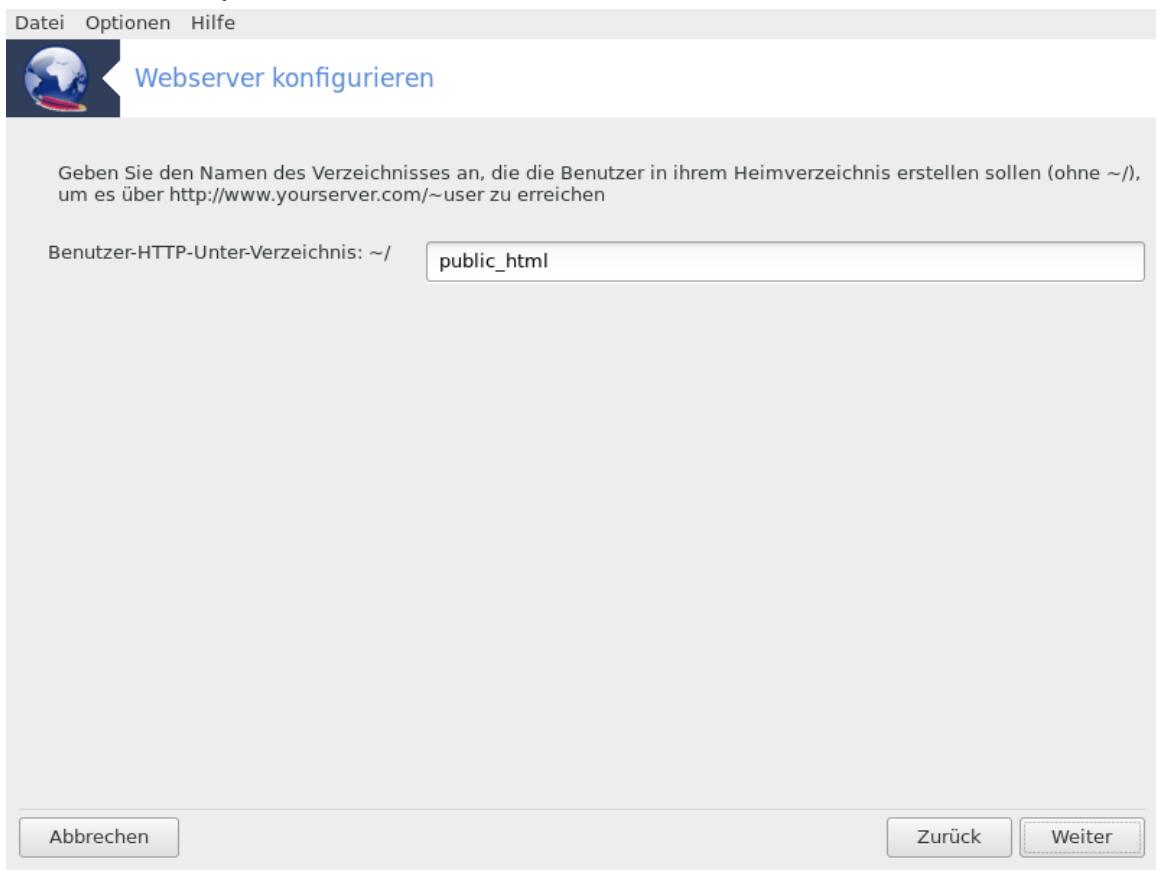
\* User-Modul: erlaubt den Benutzern ein Verzeichnis in ihrem Persönlichen Verzeichnis zu haben, der auf dem HTTP-Server über 'http://www.yourserver.com/~user' erreichbar ist. Sie werden später nach einem Namen für dieses Verzeichnis gefragt.

Erlaubt den Benutzern ein Verzeichnis, verfügbar auf Ihrem HTTP-Server  
 über http://www.yourserver.com/~user, in ihrem persönlichen Verzeichnis zu haben.

Abbrechen Zurück Weiter

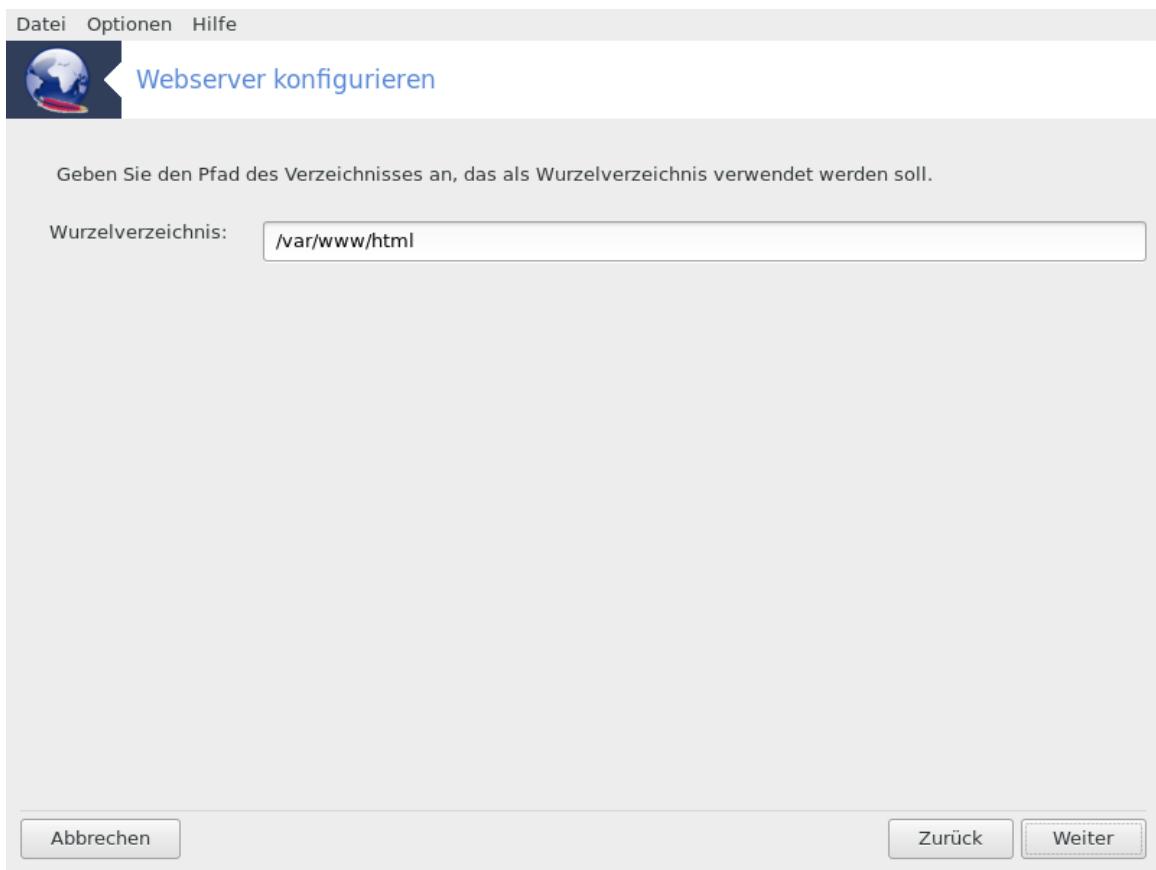
Allows users to create their own sites.

4. User web directory name



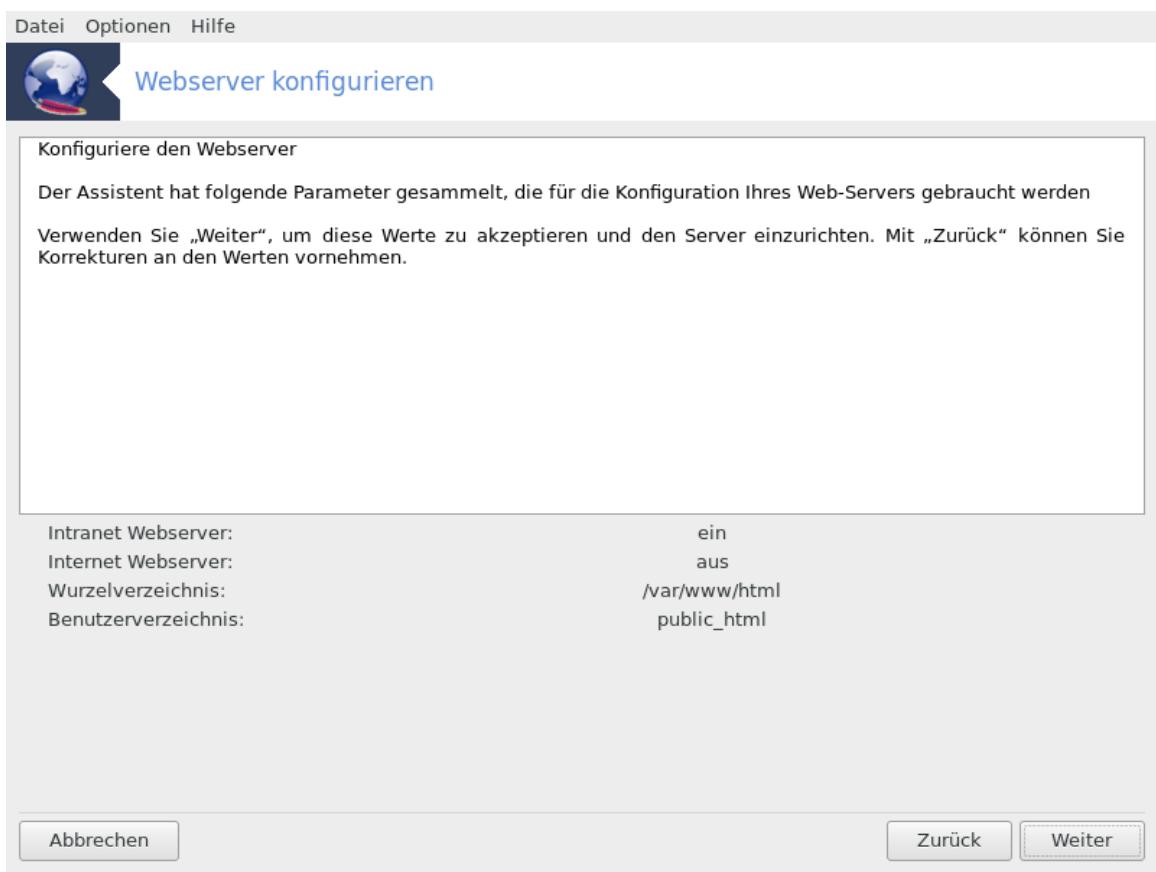
The user needs to create and populate this directory, then the server will display it.

5. Server Document Root



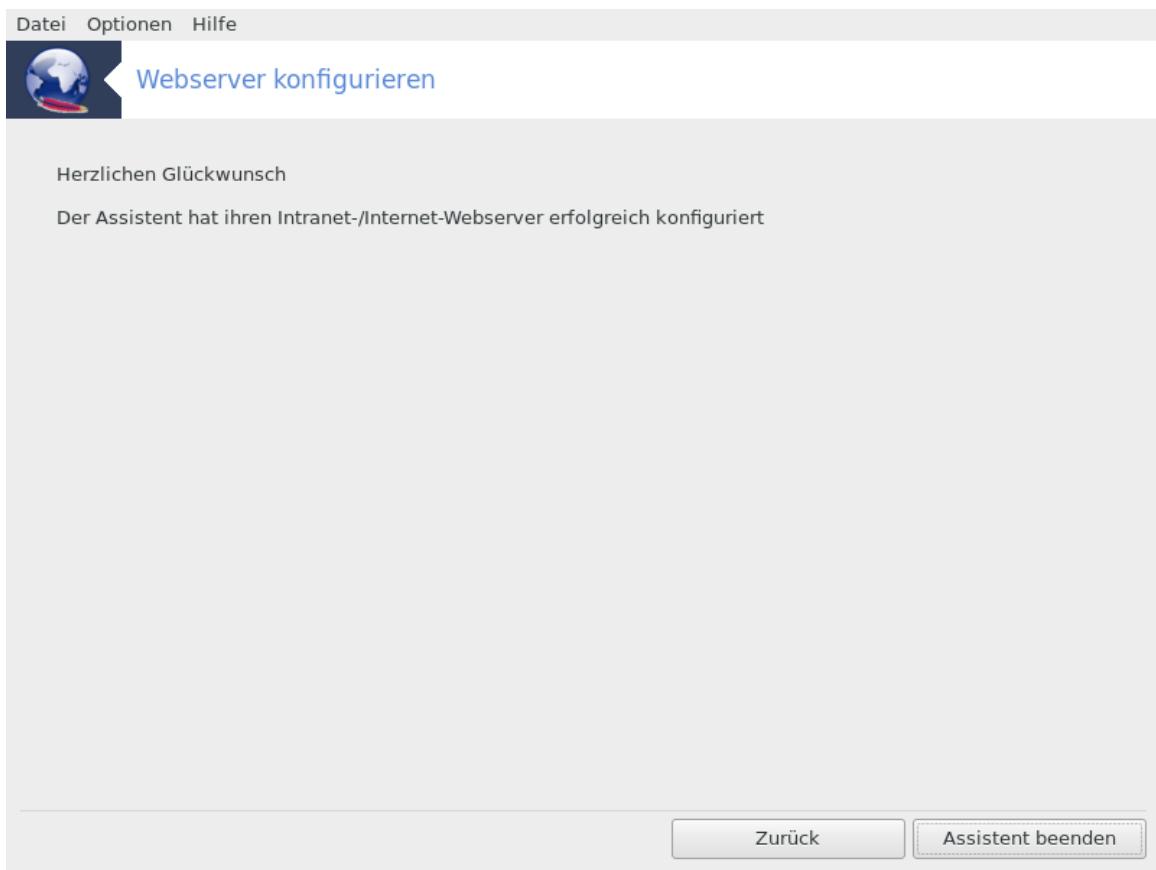
Allows you to configure the path to the web servers default documents.

## 6. Übersicht



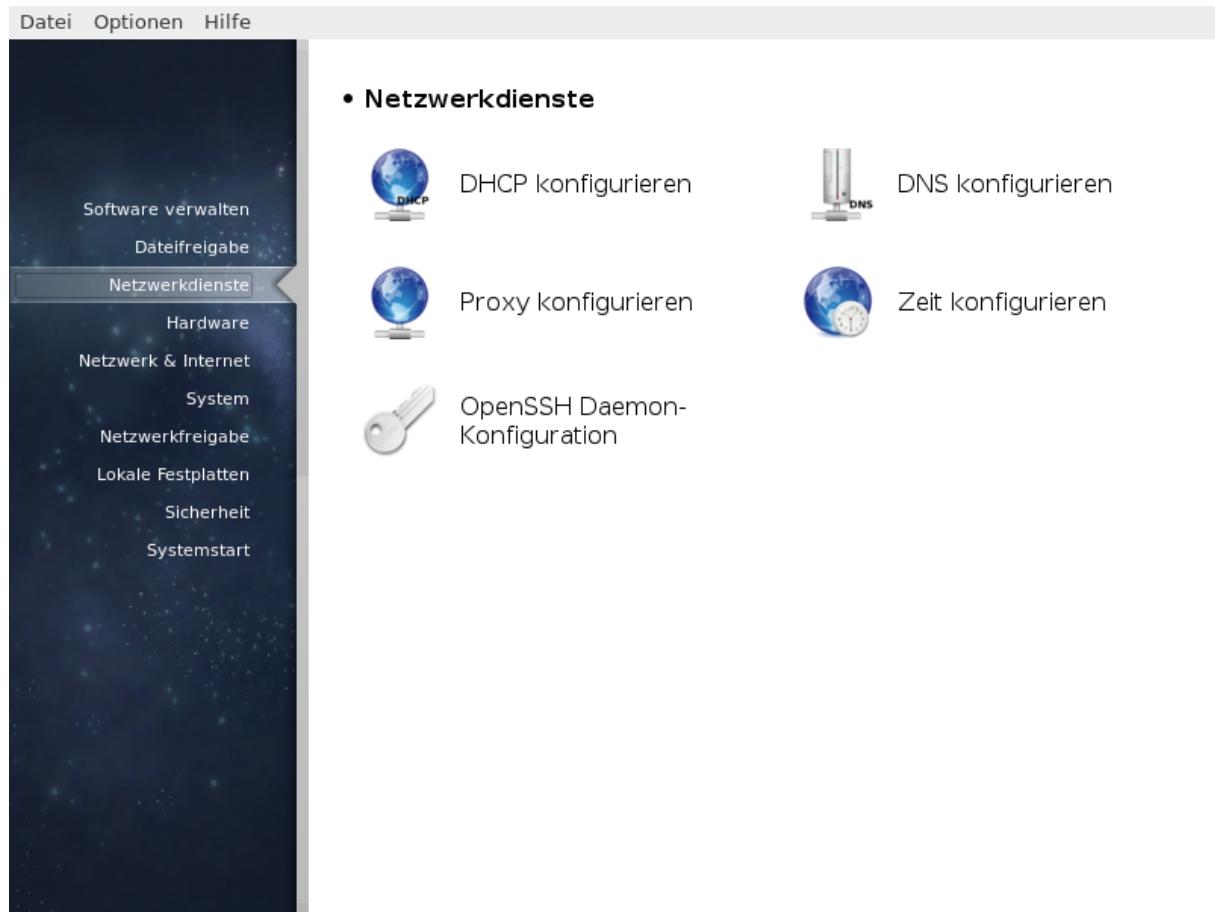
Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

7. Assistent beenden



You're done! Click Finish.

## 4. Netzwerkdienste



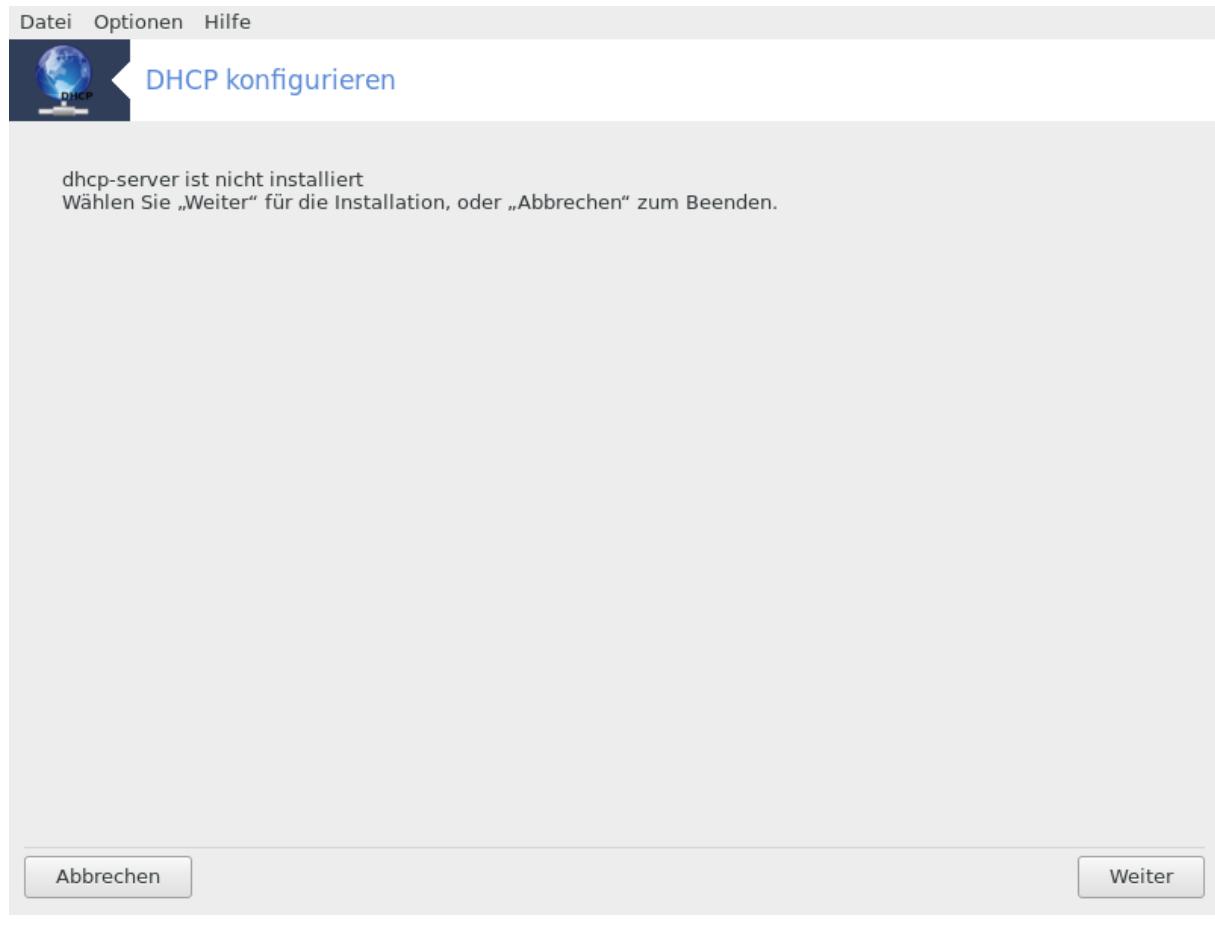
This screen and the one for *Sharing* are only visible if the *drakwizard* package is installed. You can choose between several tools to set up different servers. Click on a link below or on [Abschnitt 3, „Dateifreigabe“](#) to learn more.

### Netzwerkdienste

1. [Abschnitt 4.1, „DHCP konfigurieren“](#)
2. [Abschnitt 4.2, „DNS konfigurieren“](#)
3. [Abschnitt 4.3, „Proxy konfigurieren“](#)
4. [Abschnitt 4.4, „Zeit konfigurieren“](#)
5. [Abschnitt 4.5, „OpenSSH Daemon-Konfiguration“](#)

#### 4.1. DHCP konfigurieren

drakwizard dhcp



This tool<sup>7</sup> 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. Was ist 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)

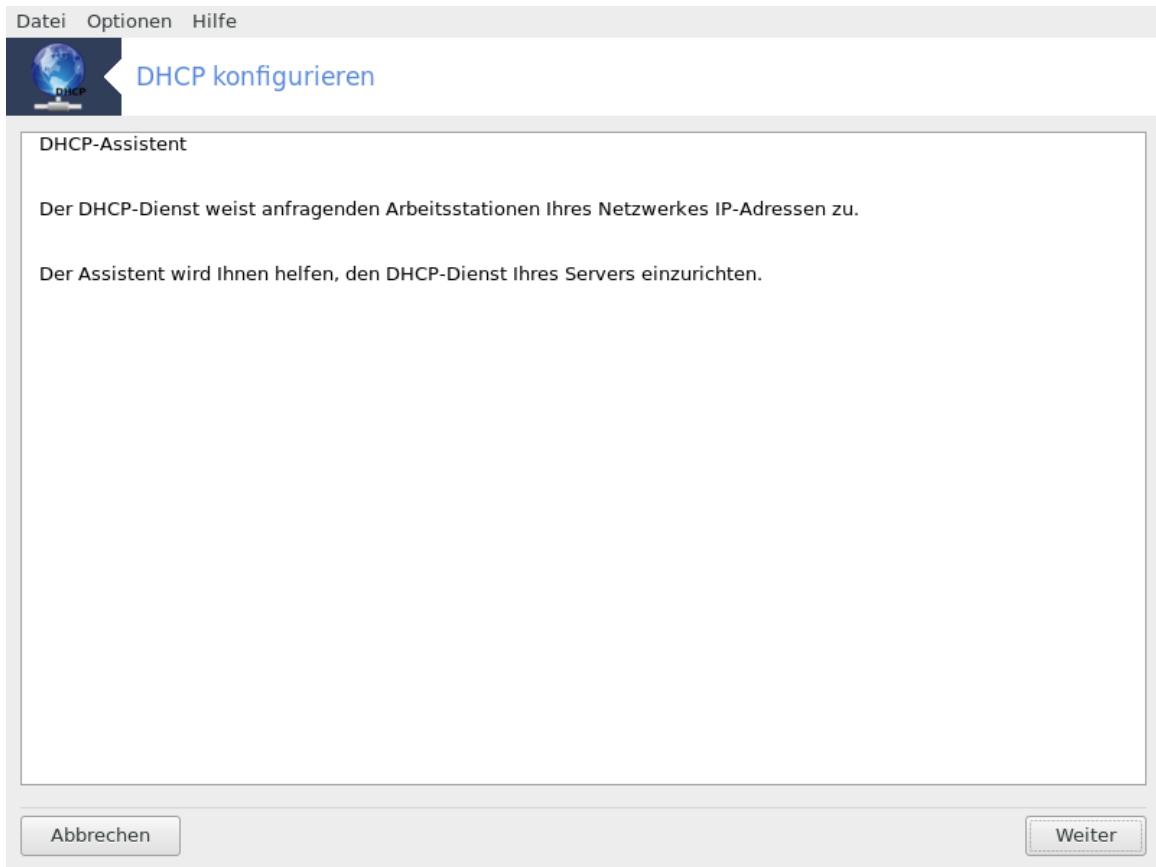
#### 4.1.2. Setting up a DHCP server with drakwizard dhcp

Welcome to the DHCP server wizard.

---

<sup>7</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakwizard dhcp** als root eingeben

1. Einleitung

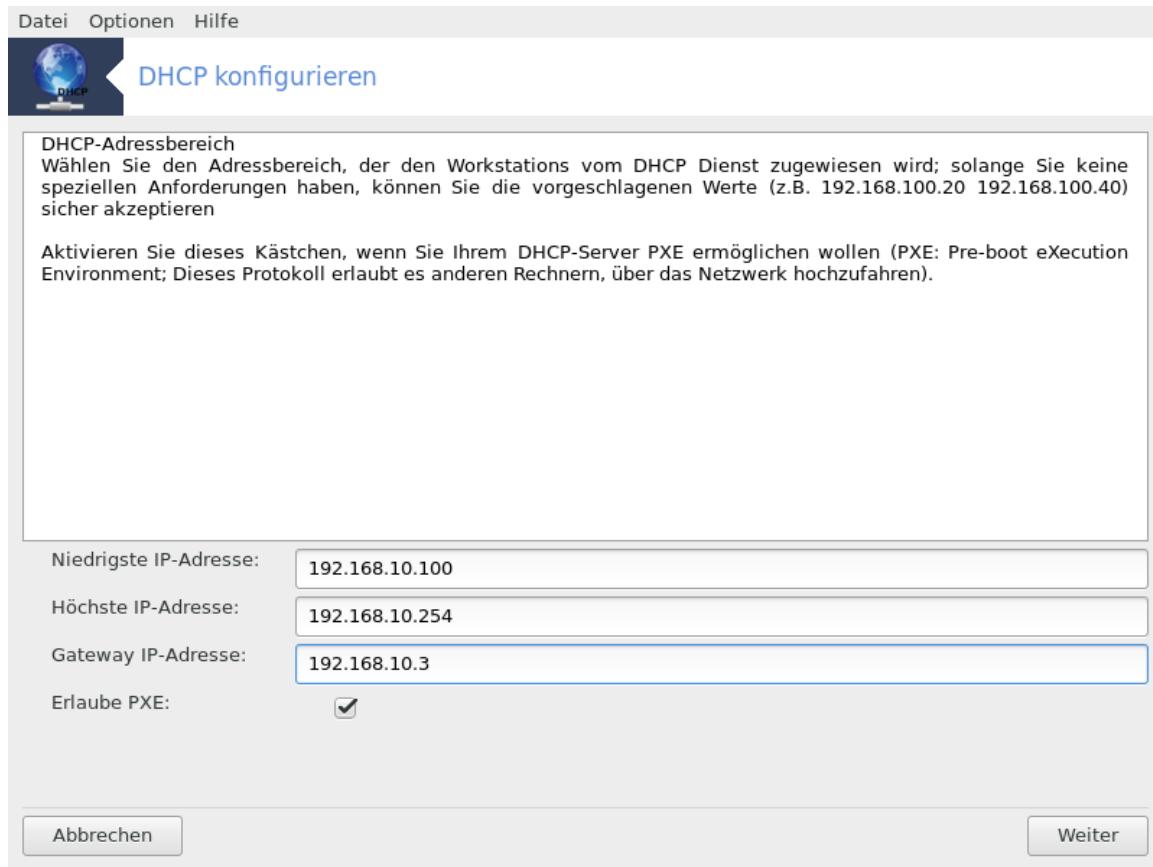


The first page is just an introduction, click Next.

2. Selecting Adaptor

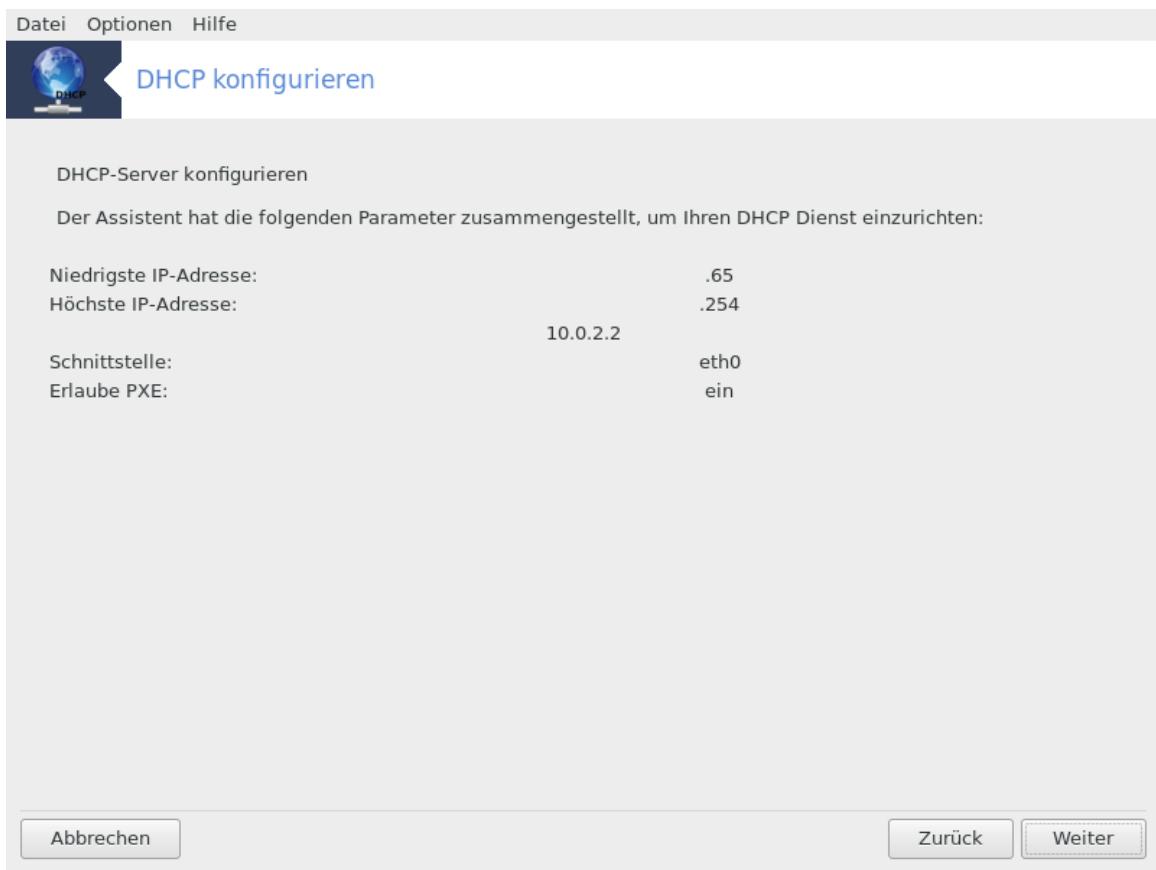
Choose the network interface, which is connected to the subnet, and for which DHCP will assign IP addresses, and then click Next.

3. IP-Bereich auswählen



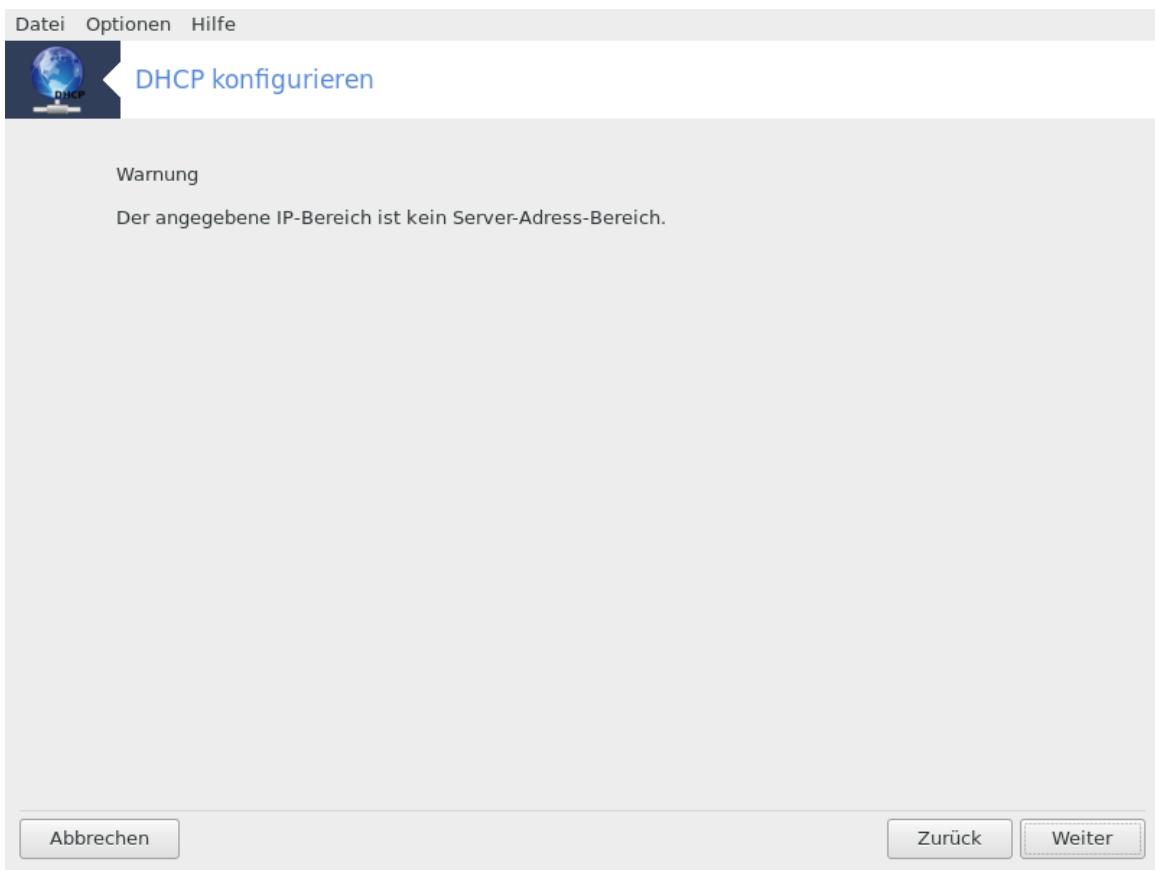
Select the beginning and ending IP addresses of the range of IPs you want the server to offer, along with the IP of the gateway machine connecting to some place outside the local network, hopefully close to the Internet, then click Next.

4. Übersicht



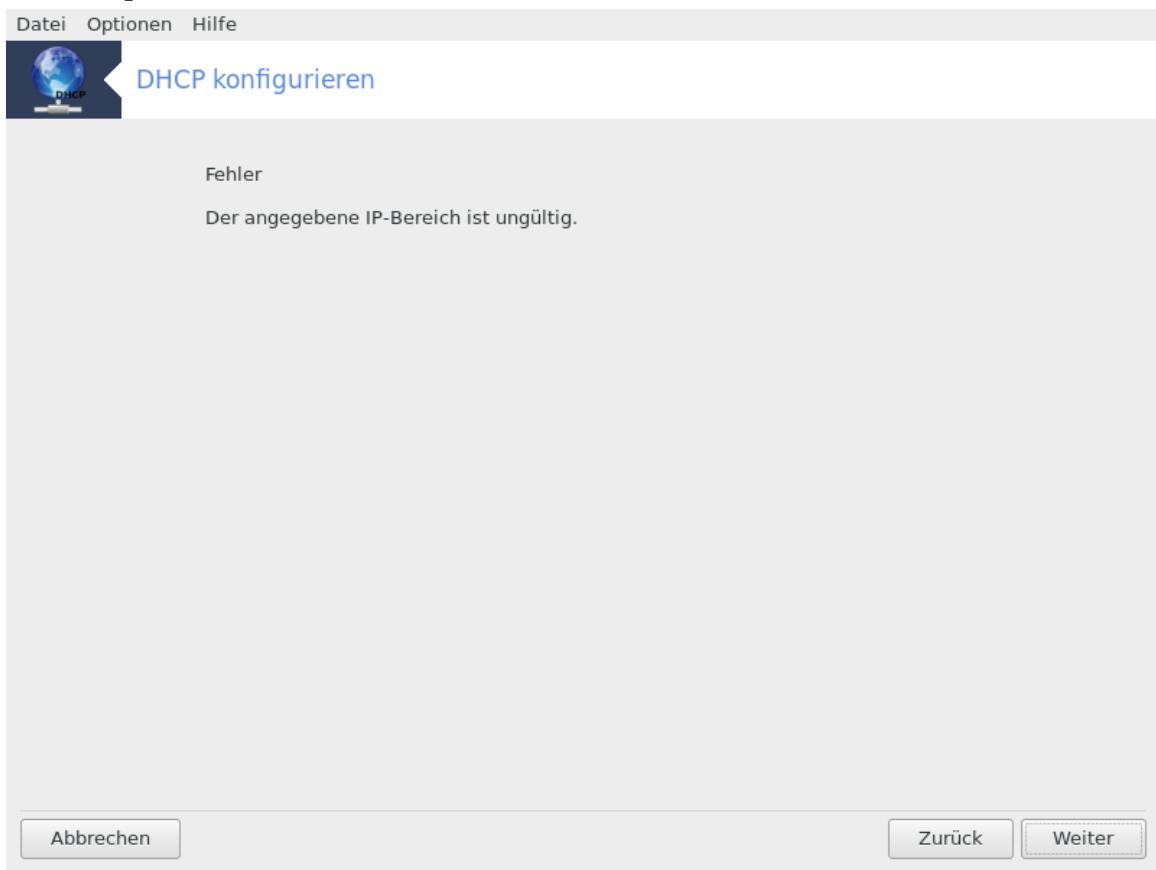
Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

5. Hold on...



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

6. Stunden später...

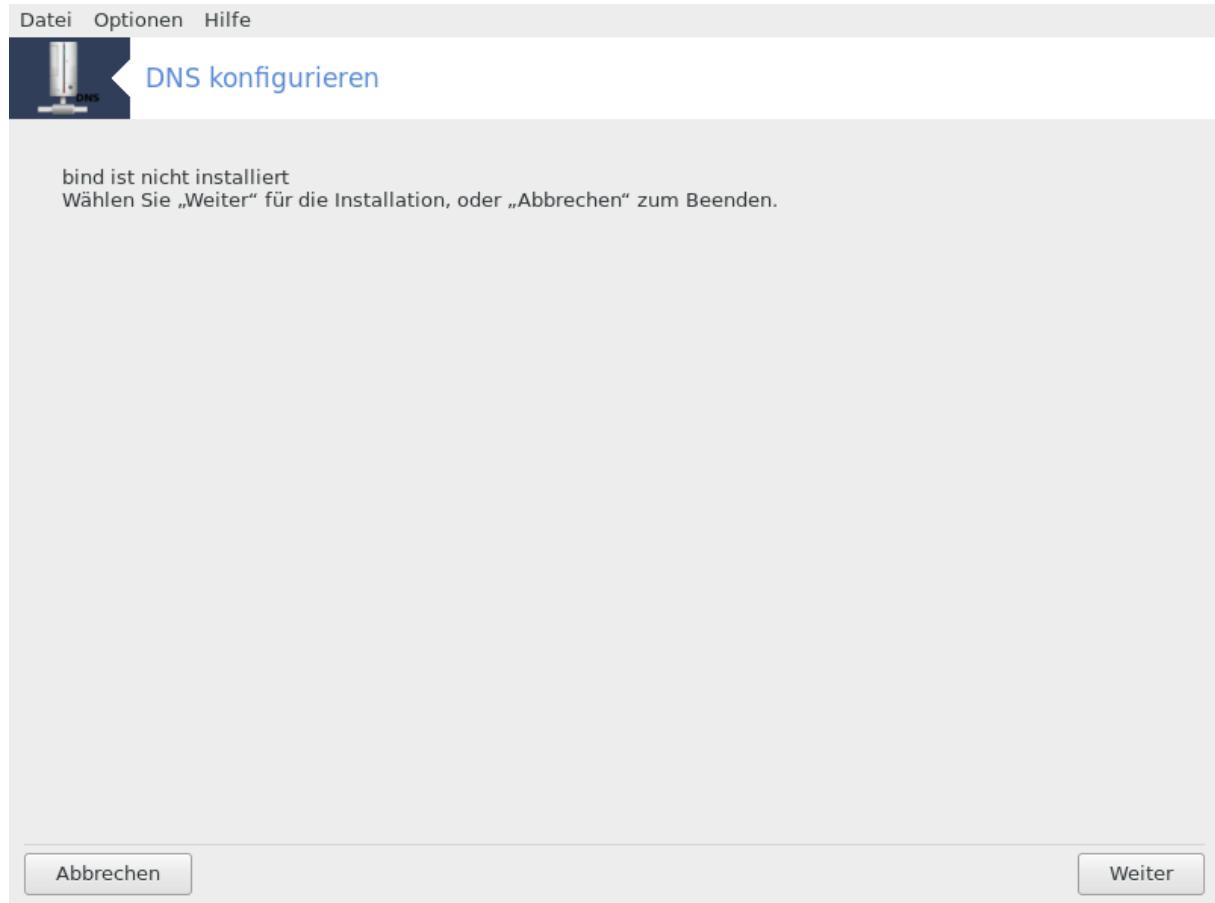


#### 4.1.3. What is done

- Installing the package `dhcp-server` if needed;
- `/etc/dhcpd.conf` wird gespeichert in `/etc/dhcpd.conf.orig`;
- Creating a new `dhcpd.conf` starting from `/usr/share/wizards/dhcp_wizard/scripts/dhcpd.conf.default` and adding the new parameters:
  - `hostname`
  - `dns`
  - `net`
  - `ip`
  - `mask`
  - `rng1`
  - `rng2`
  - `dname`
  - `gateway`
  - `tftpserverip`
  - `dhcpd_interface`
- Also modifying Webmin configuration file `/etc/webmin/dhcpd/config`
- `dhcpd` wird neu gestartet.

## 4.2. DNS konfigurieren

drakwizard bind

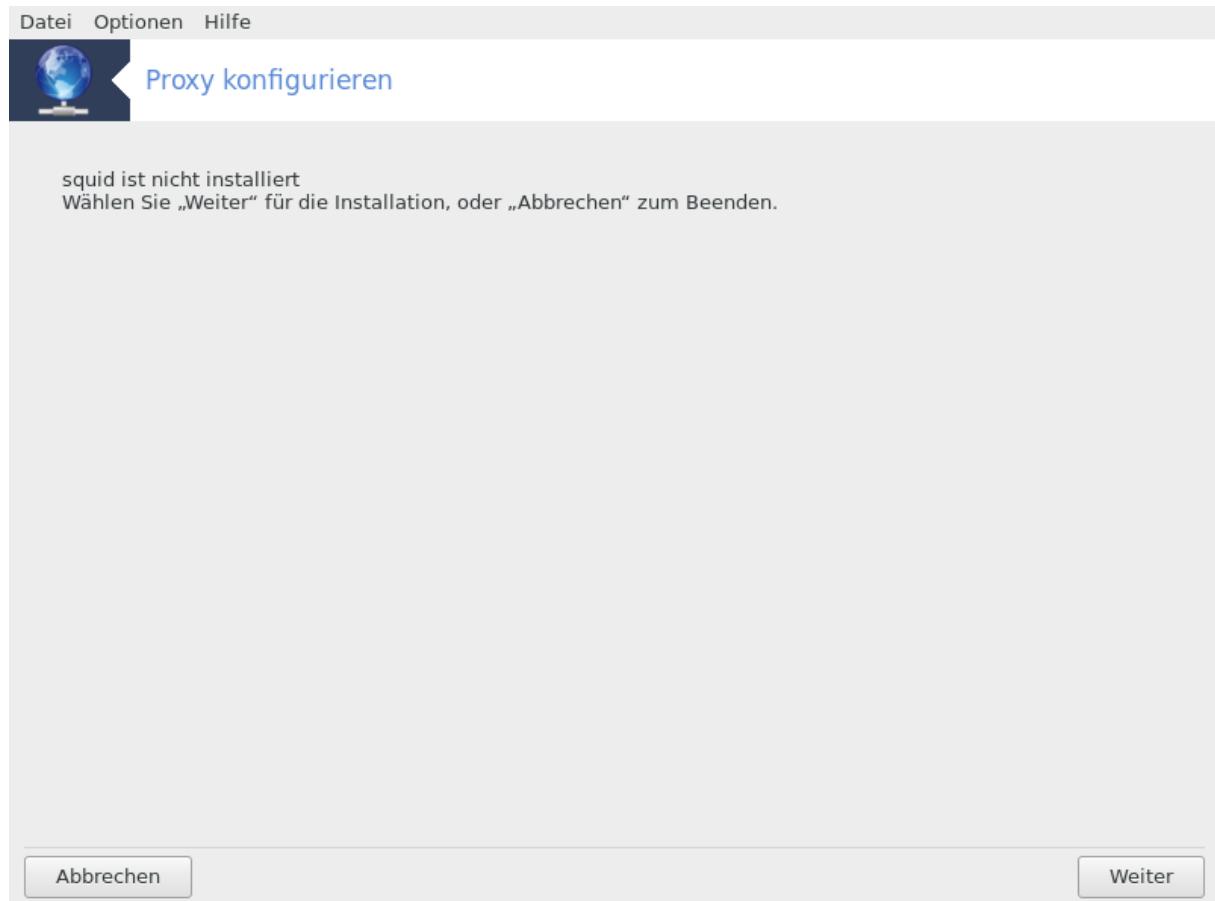


This page hasn't been written yet for lack of resources. If you think you can write this help, please contact [the Doc team](#). [[https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation\\_team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team)] Thanking you in advance.

Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakwizard bind** als root eingeben

## 4.3. Proxy konfigurieren

drakwizard squid



This tool<sup>8</sup> 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. Was ist ein Proxy-Server?

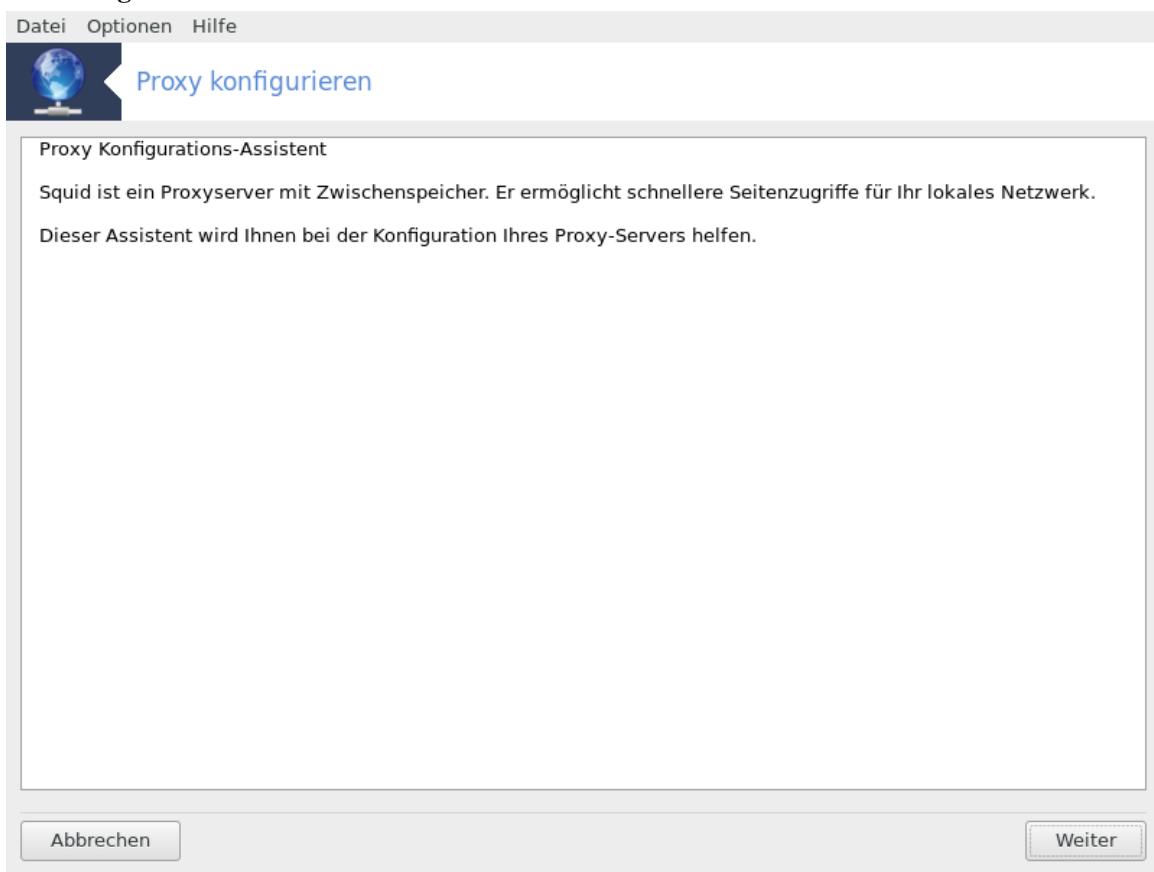
A proxy server is a server (a computer system or an application) that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers. A client connects to the proxy server, requesting some service, such as a file, connection, web page, or other resource available from a different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

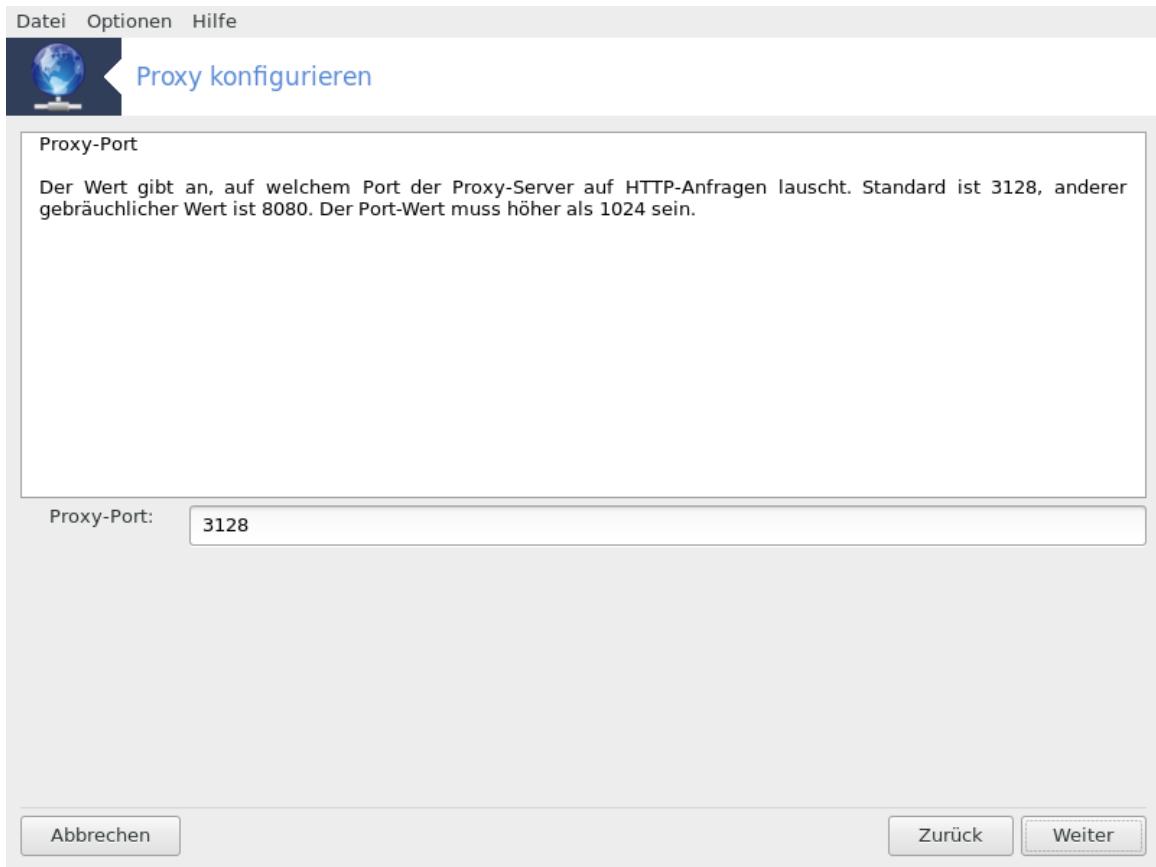
<sup>8</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakwizard squid** als root eingeben

1. Einleitung



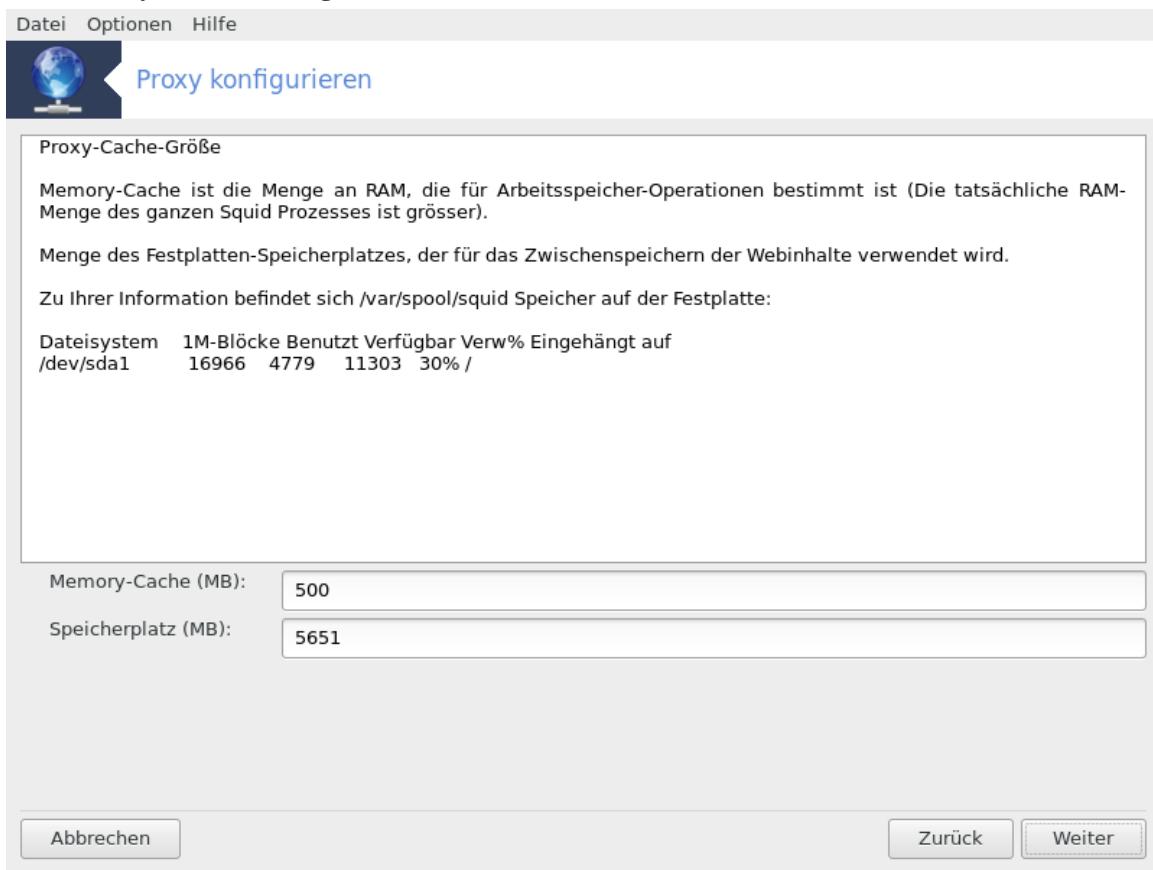
The first page is just an introduction, click Next.

2. Selecting the proxy port



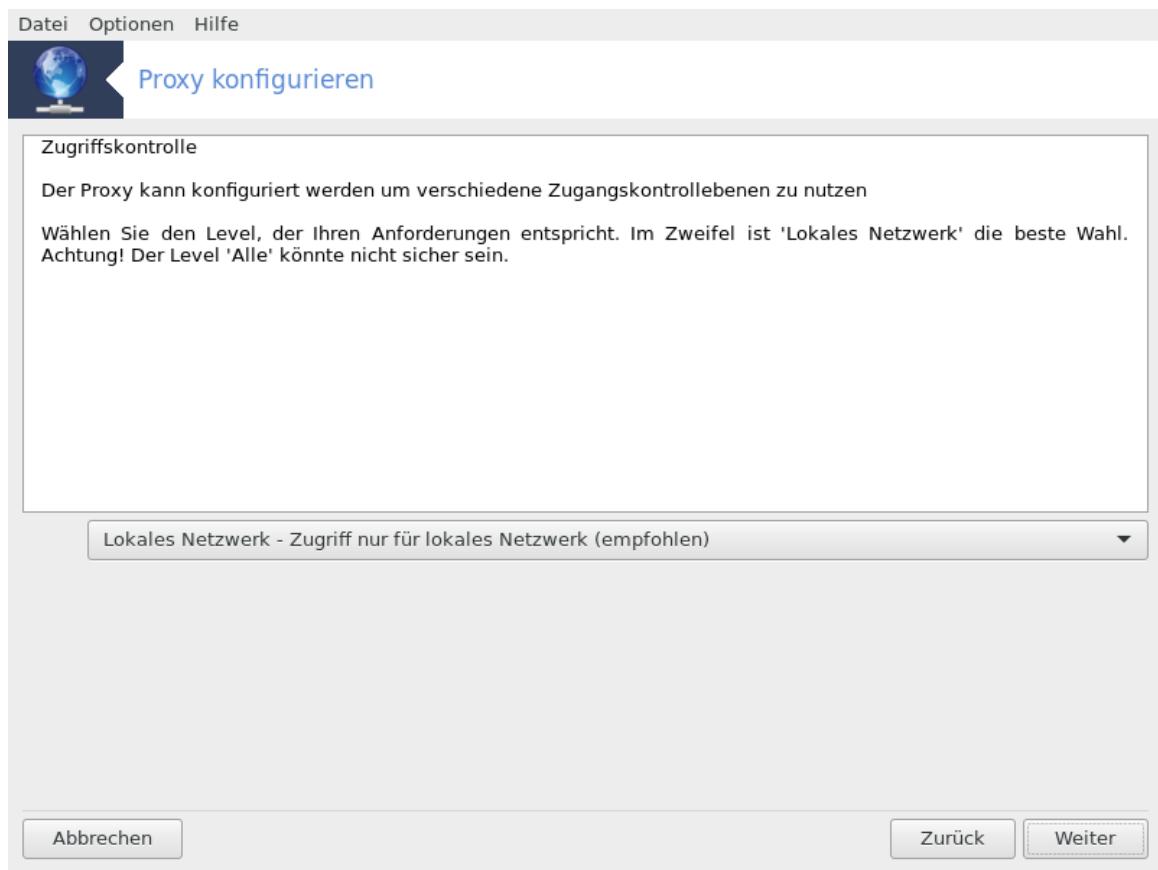
Select the proxy port browsers will connect through, then click Next.

3. Set Memory and Disk Usage



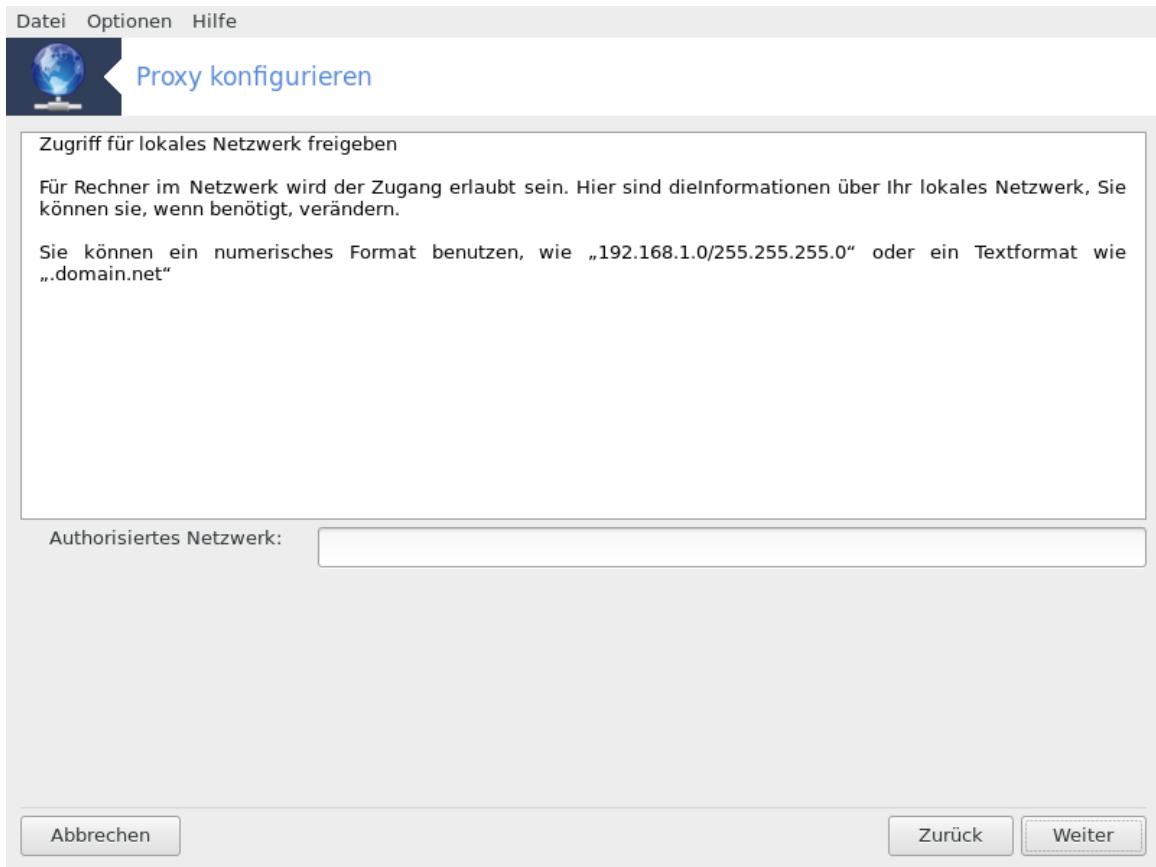
Set memory and disk cache limits, then click Next.

4. Select Network Access Control



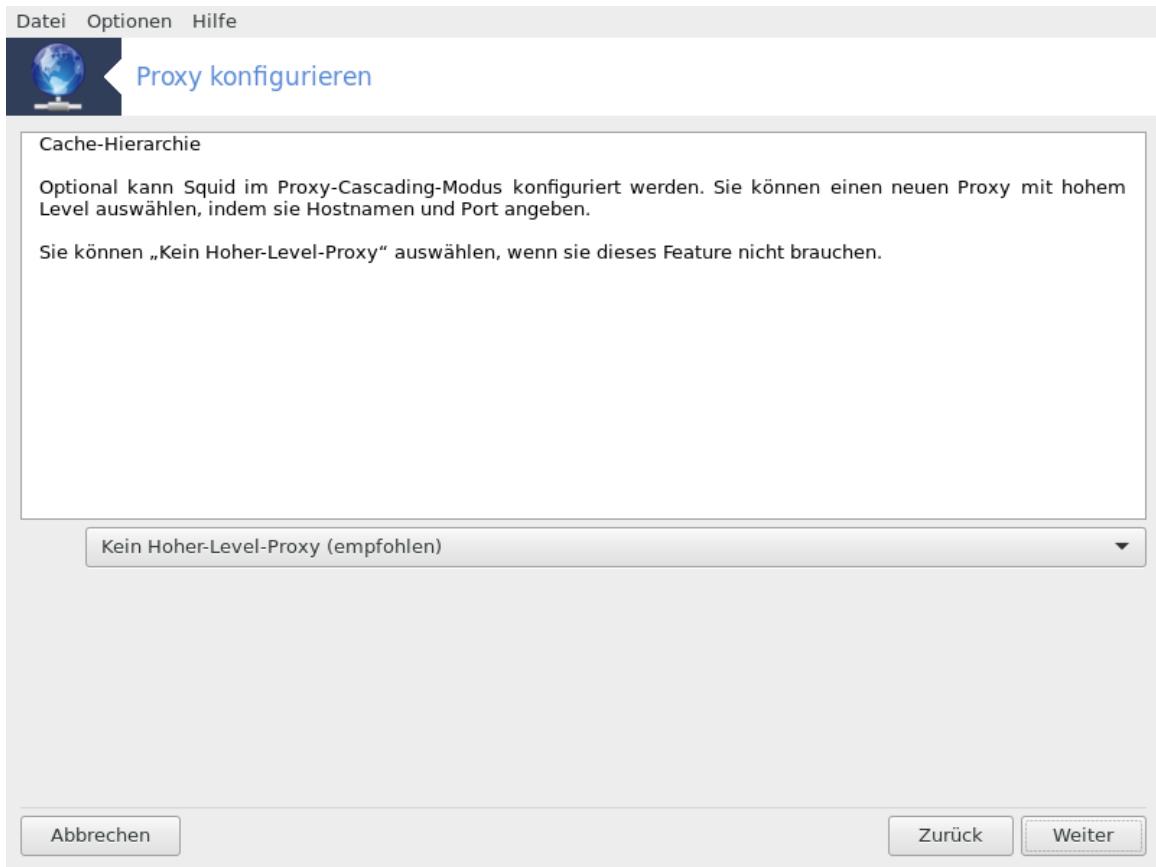
Set visibility to local network or world, then click Next.

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

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Proxy konfigurieren". At the top, there is a menu bar with "Datei", "Optionen", and "Hilfe". Below the menu is a small icon of a globe. The main area contains the following text and input fields:

Cache-Hierarchie  
Geben Sie den passenden Hostnamen ein ( z.B. „cache.domain.net“) und den Port, den der Proxy nutzen soll.

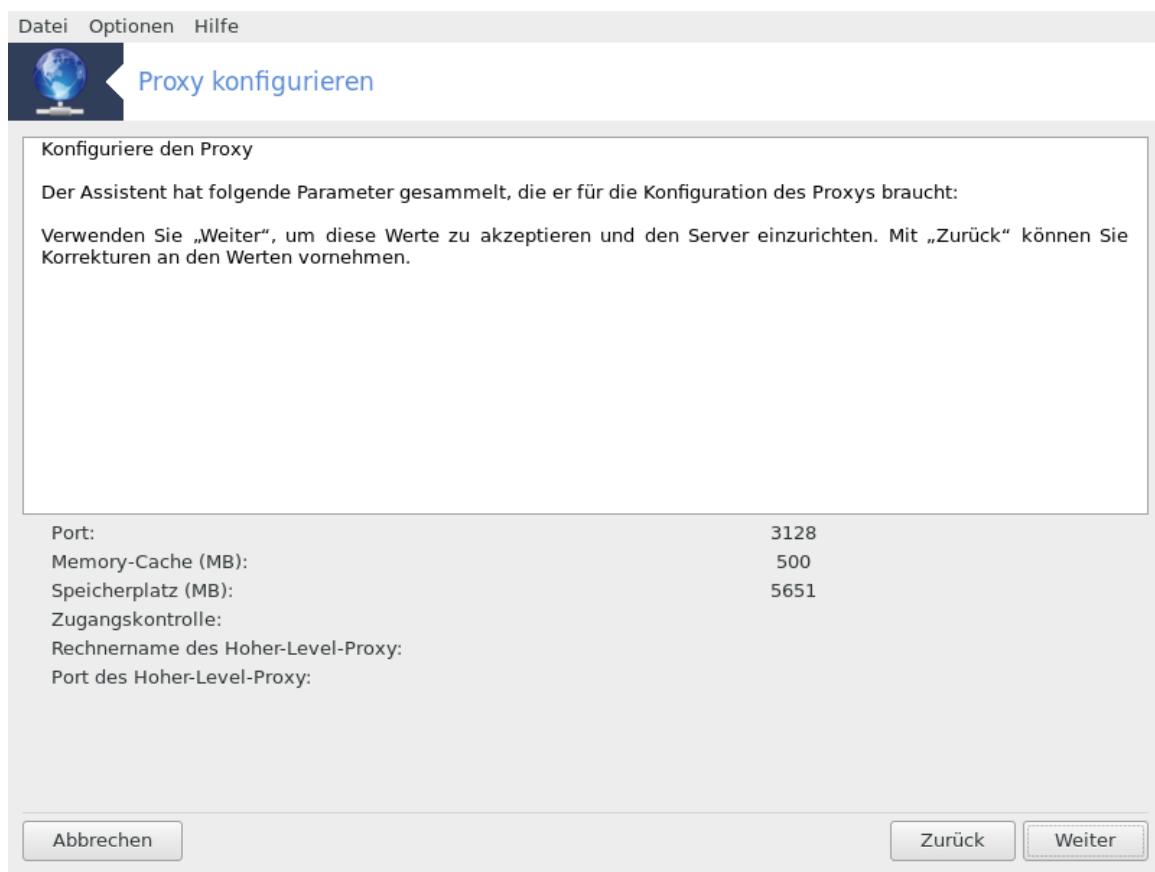
Rechnername des Hoher-Level-Proxy:

Port des Hoher-Level-Proxy:

At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Abbrechen" (Cancel), "Zurück" (Back), and "Weiter" (Next).

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

8. Übersicht

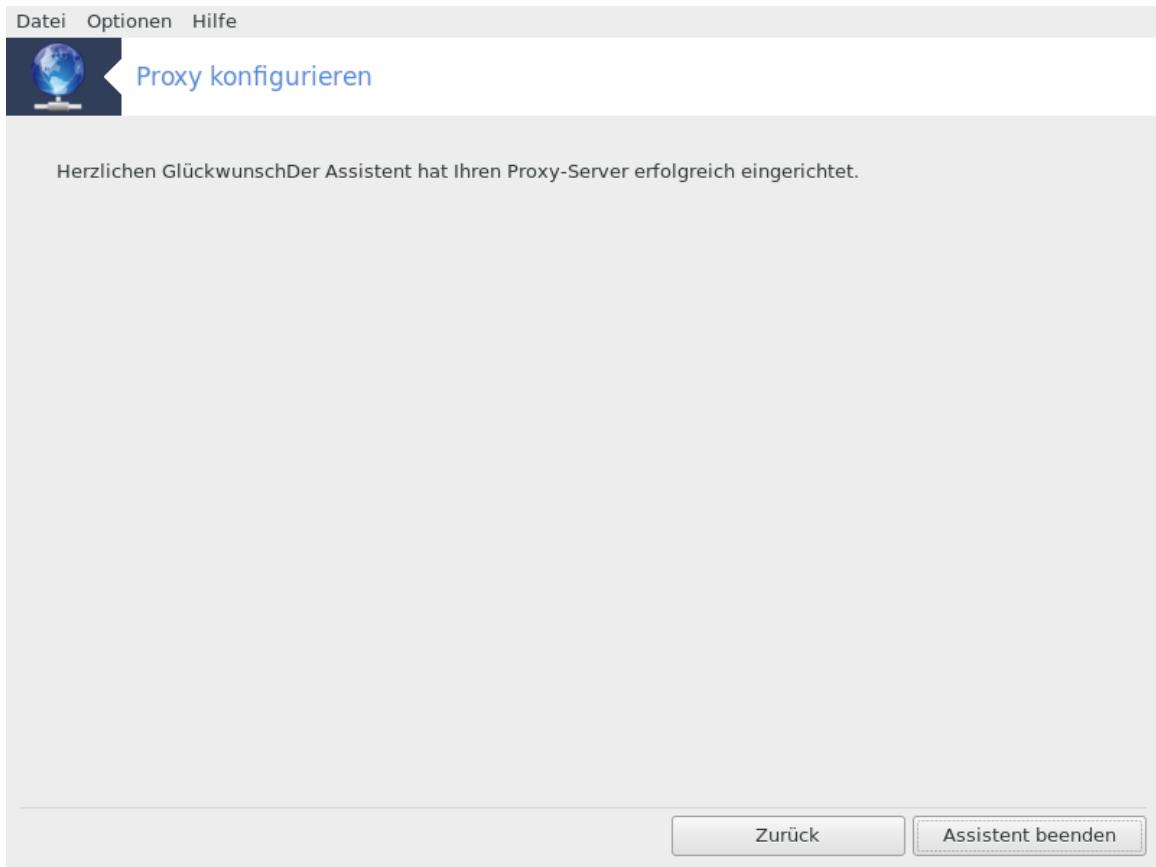


Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

9. Start during boot?

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

## 10. Assistent beenden



You're done! Click Finish.

### 4.3.3. What is done

- Installing the package squid if needed;
- /etc/squid/squid.conf wird gespeichert 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. Zeit konfigurieren

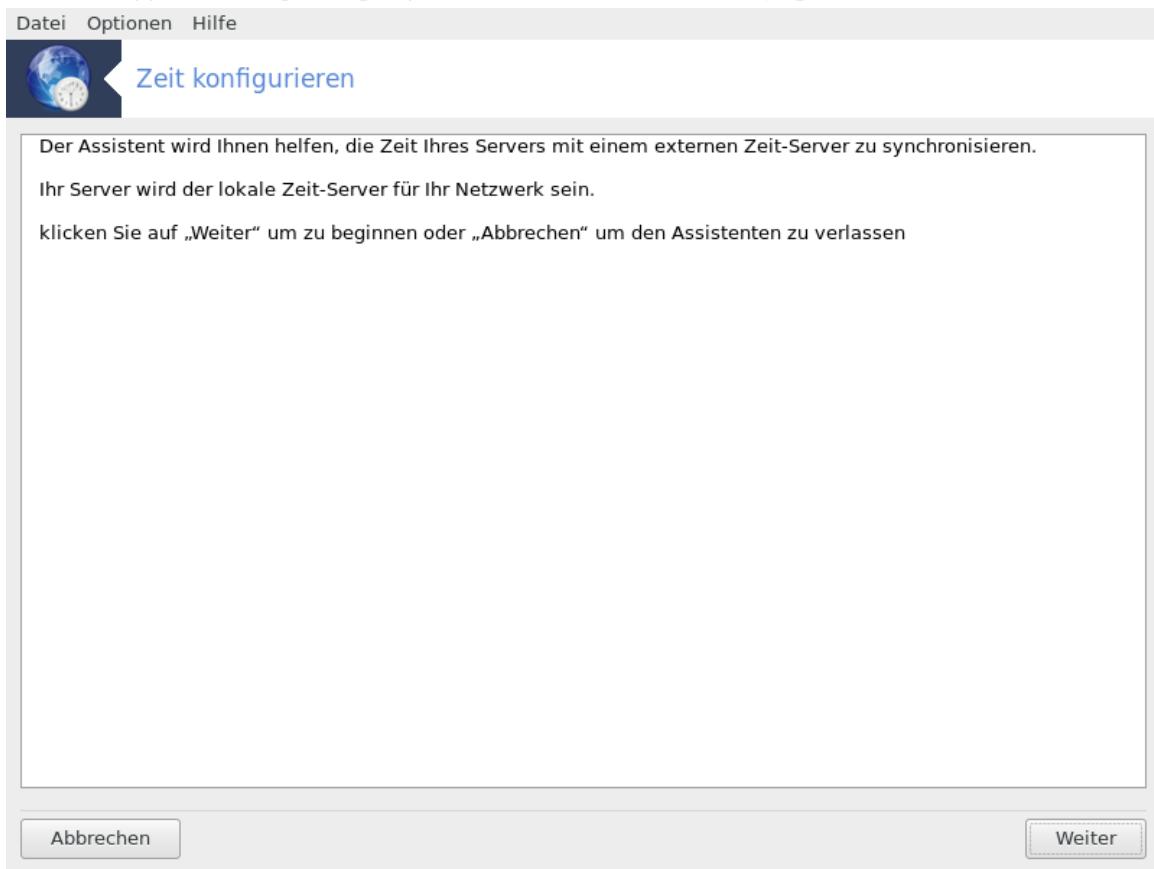
drakwizard ntp



Dieses Werkzeug<sup>9</sup> ist dafür da, um die Zeit deines Servers mit einem externen Server zu synchronisieren. Es ist nicht standardmäßig installiert und Sie müssen zusätzlich die drakwizard und drakwizard-base Pakete installieren.

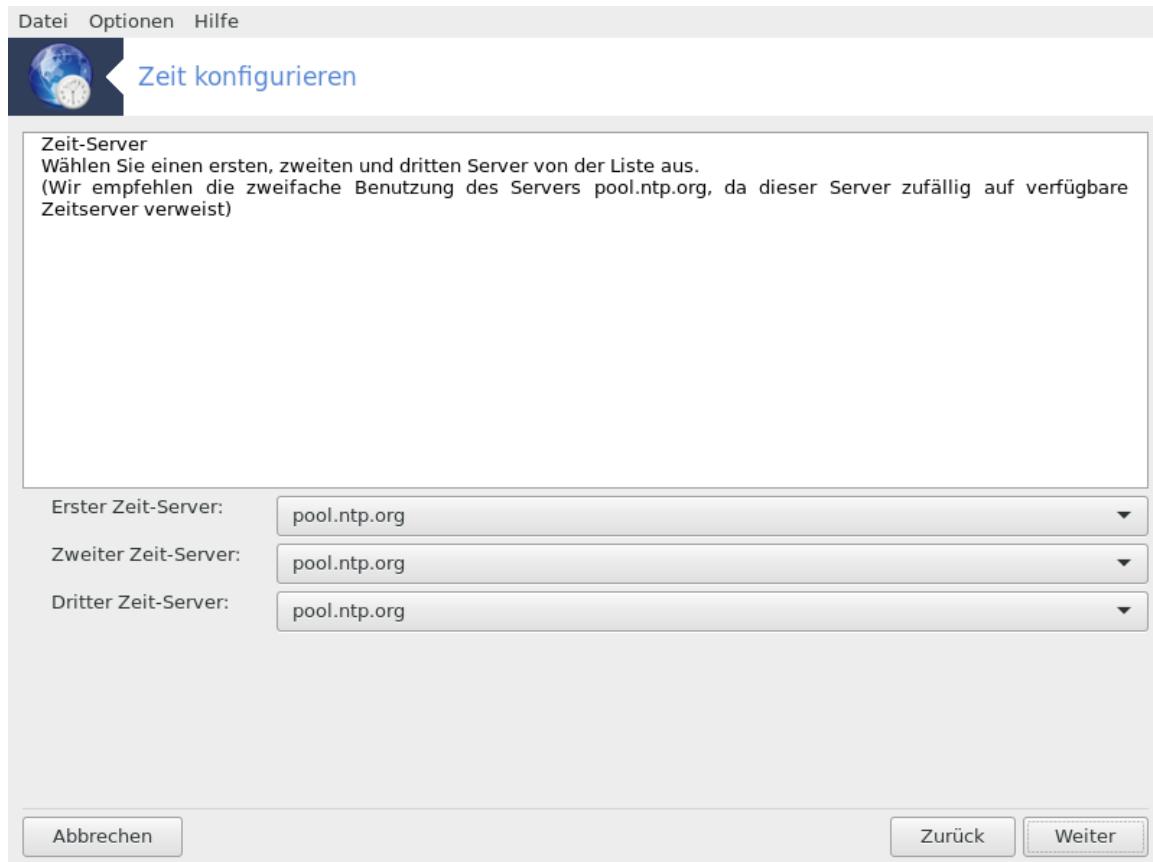
#### 4.4.1. Einen NTP Server mit drakwizard ntp einrichten

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.

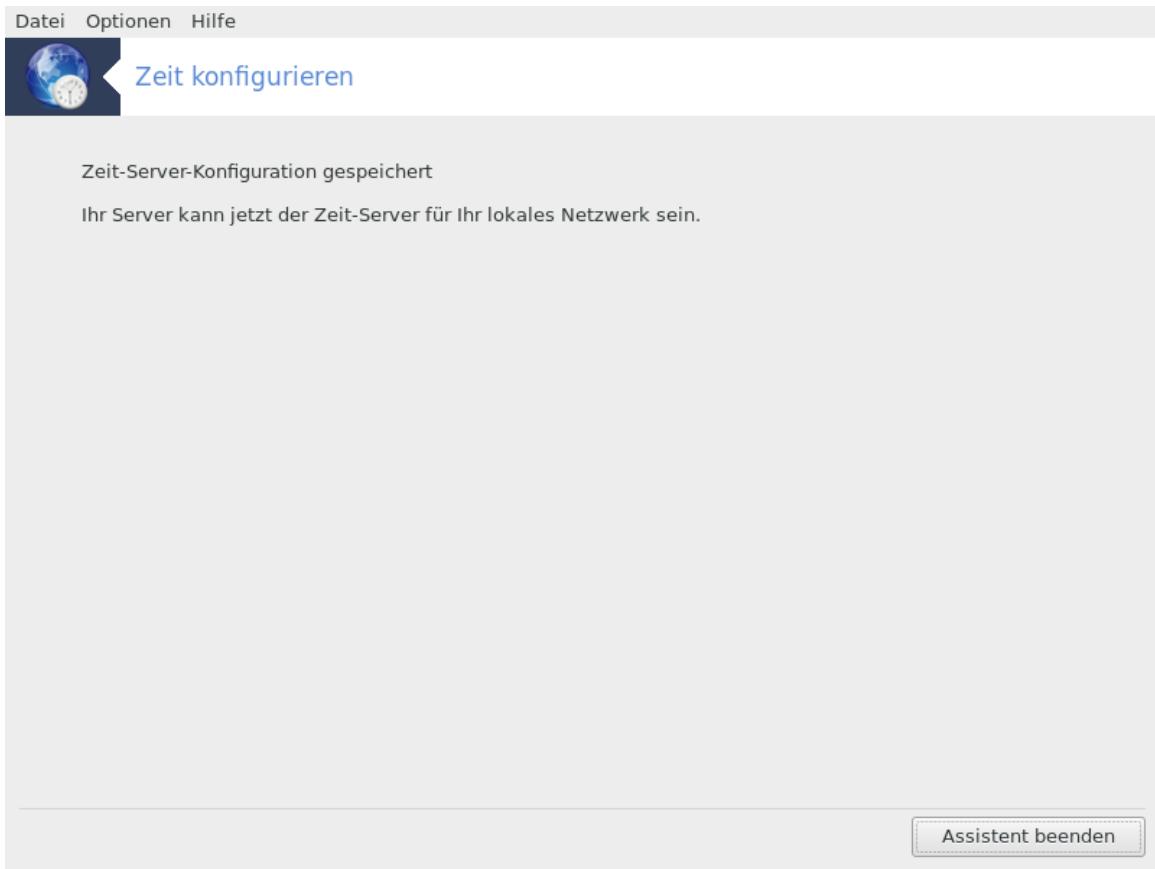


---

<sup>9</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakwizard ntp** als root eingeben



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 Previousbutton. 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. Klicken sie auf Beenden um das Programm zu schließen

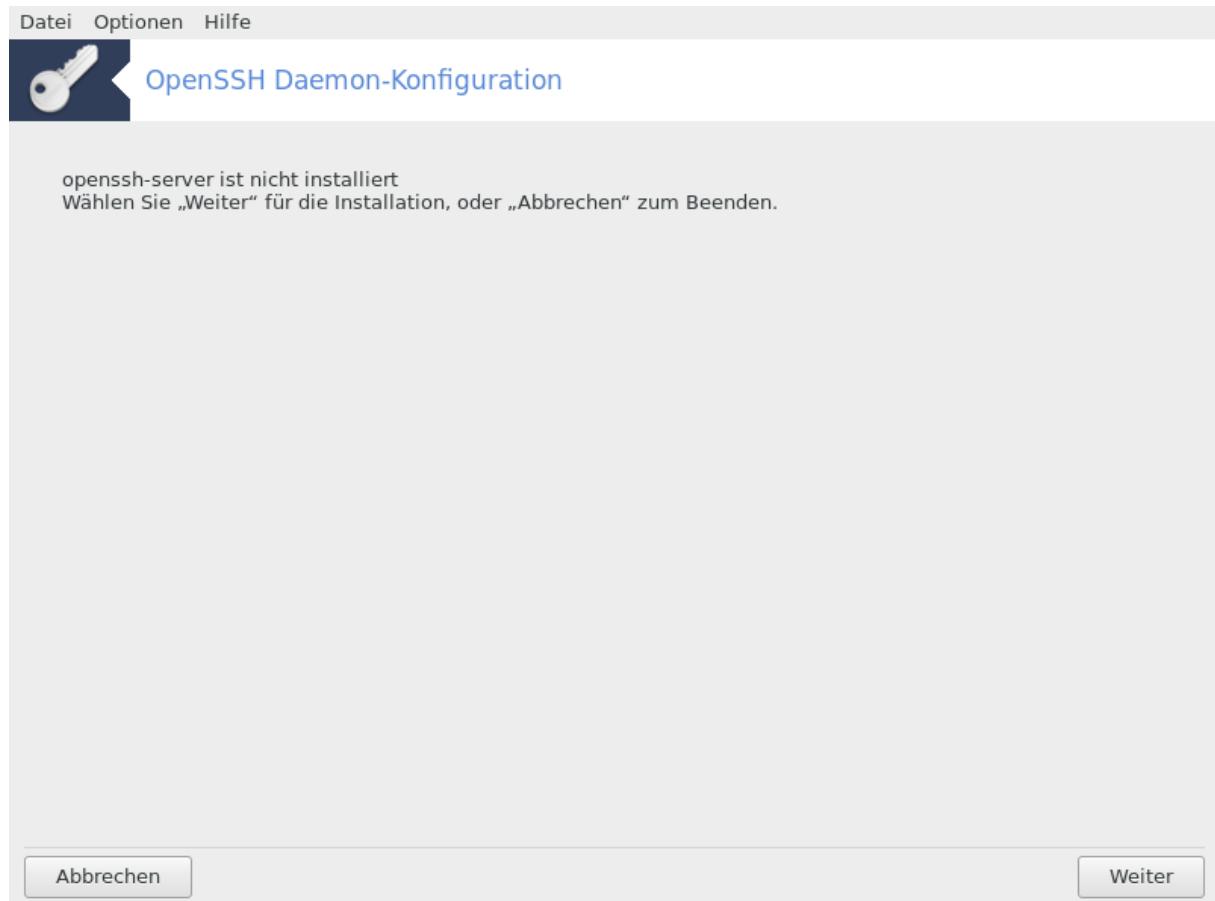
#### 4.4.2. What is done

This tool executes the following steps:

- Installing the package `ntp` if needed
- 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. OpenSSH Daemon-Konfiguration

drakwizard sshd



This tool<sup>10</sup> can help you to set up an SSH daemon.

#### 4.5.1. Was ist 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)

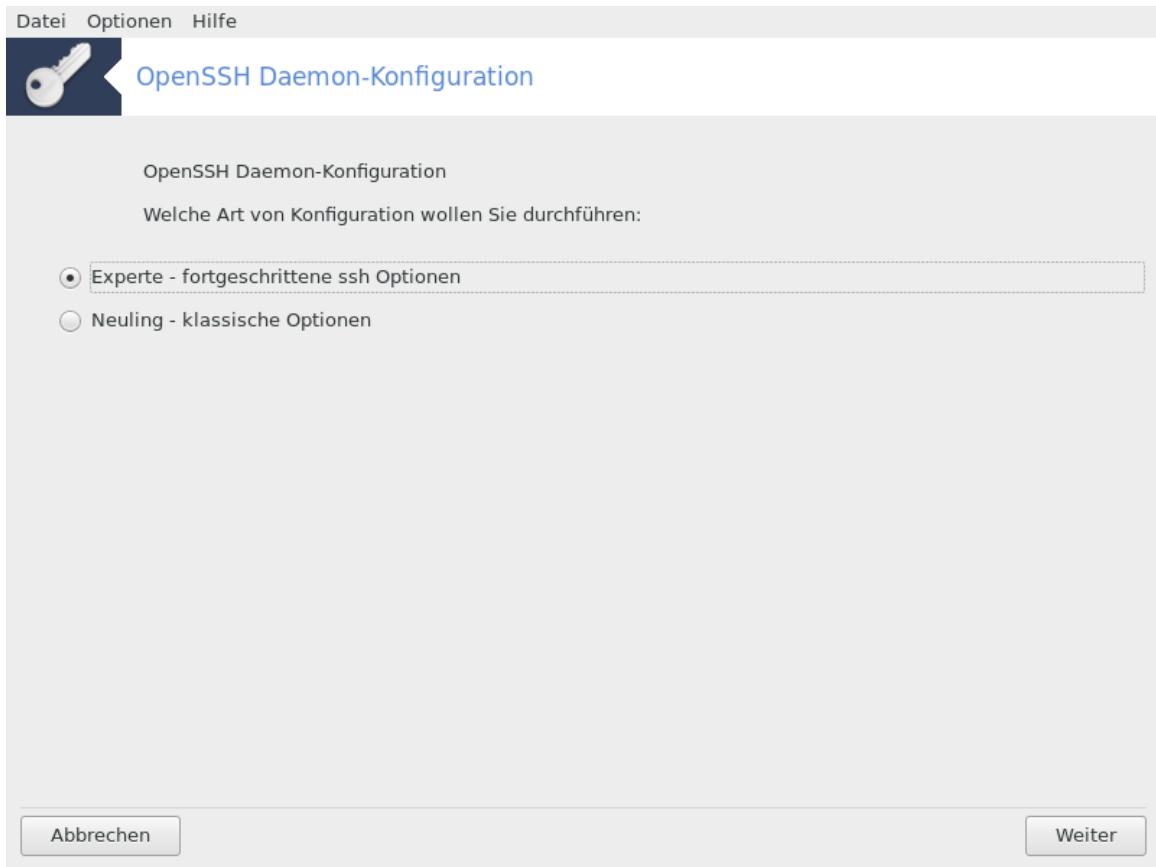
#### 4.5.2. Setting up an SSH daemon with drakwizard sshd

Willkommen beim OpenSSH-Assistenten.

---

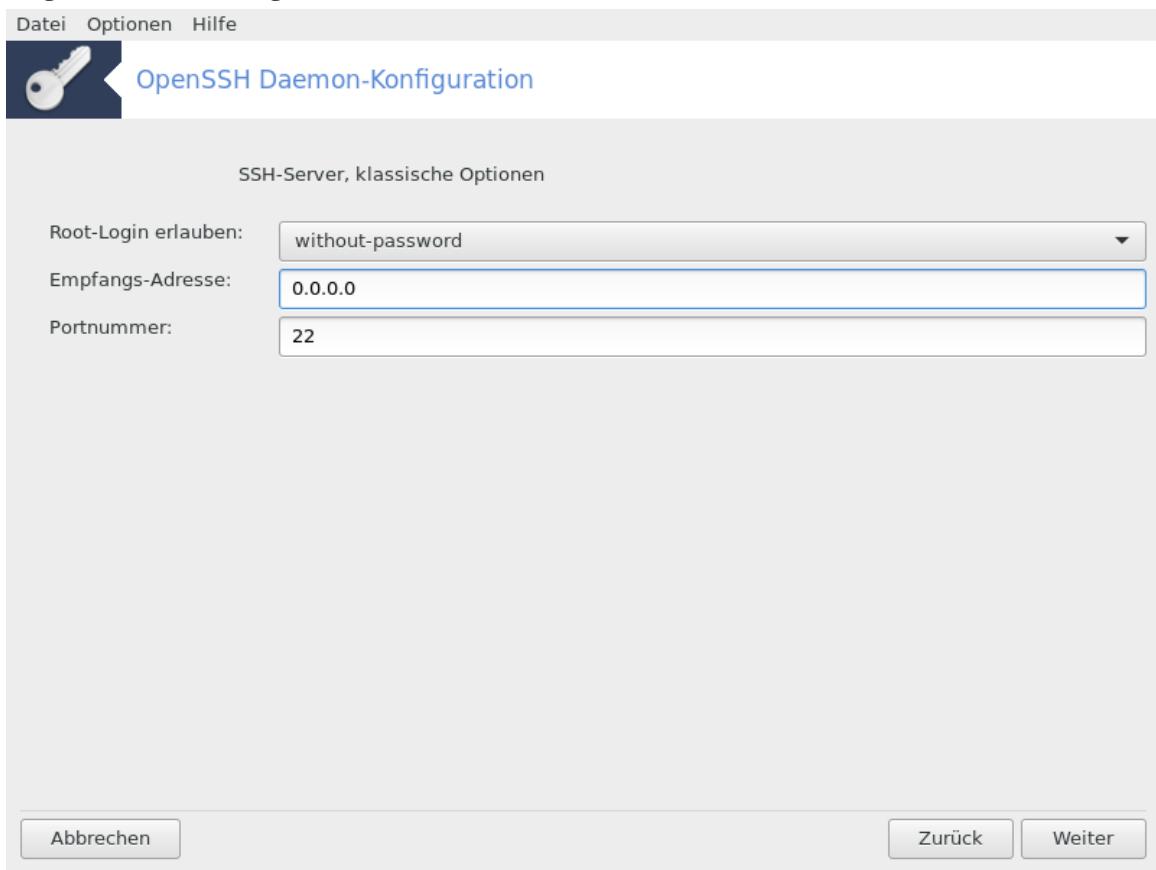
<sup>10</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakwizard sshd** als root eingeben

1. Select Type of Configure Options



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

2. Allgemeine Einstellungen



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

### 3. Authentifizierungsverfahren

Datei Optionen Hilfe

 OpenSSH Daemon-Konfiguration

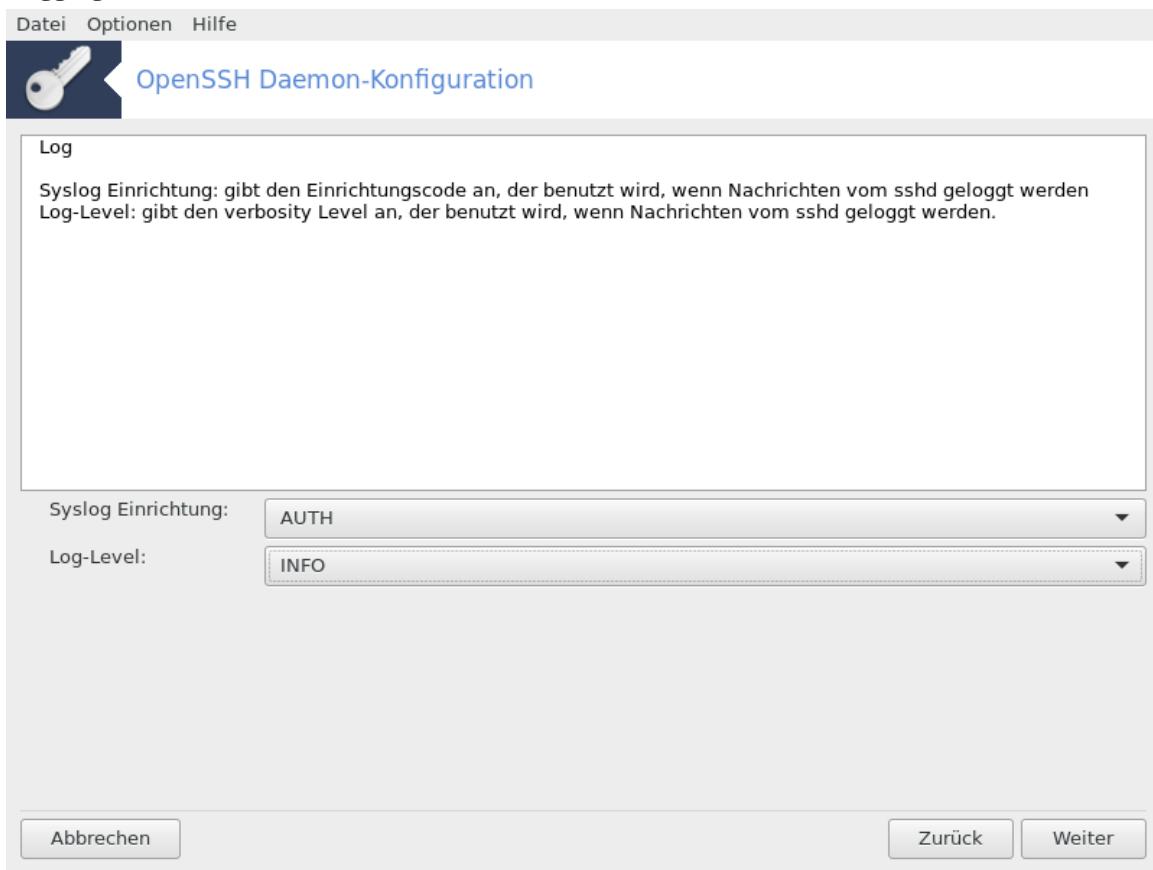
Authentifizierungsmethode

DSA auth:	yes
RSA Auth:	yes
PubKey Auth:	no
Auth Schlüssel-Datei:	.ssh/authorized_keys
Passwort Authentifizierung:	no
Ignorieren der rhosts Dateien:	yes
Leeres Passwort erlauben:	no

Abbrechen Zurück Weiter

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. Anmeldeoptionen

Datei Optionen Hilfe



OpenSSH Daemon-Konfiguration

Anmeldeoptionen

Drucken des letzten Logs: Soll sshd das Datum und die Uhrzeit ausgeben, wann der Benutzer sich zuletzt angemeldet hat

Anmeldungs-Aufschubzeit:

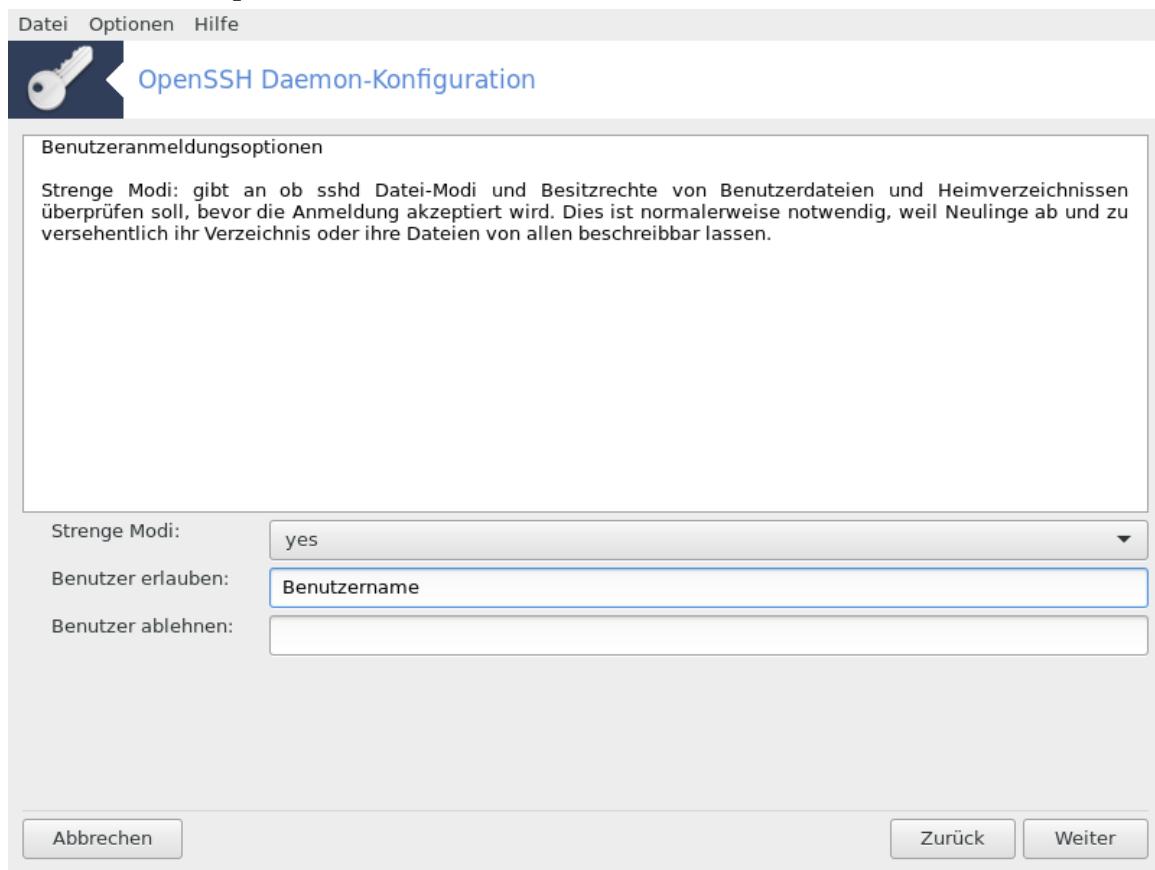
Aufrecht erhalten:

Motd drucken:

Letzten Log drucken:

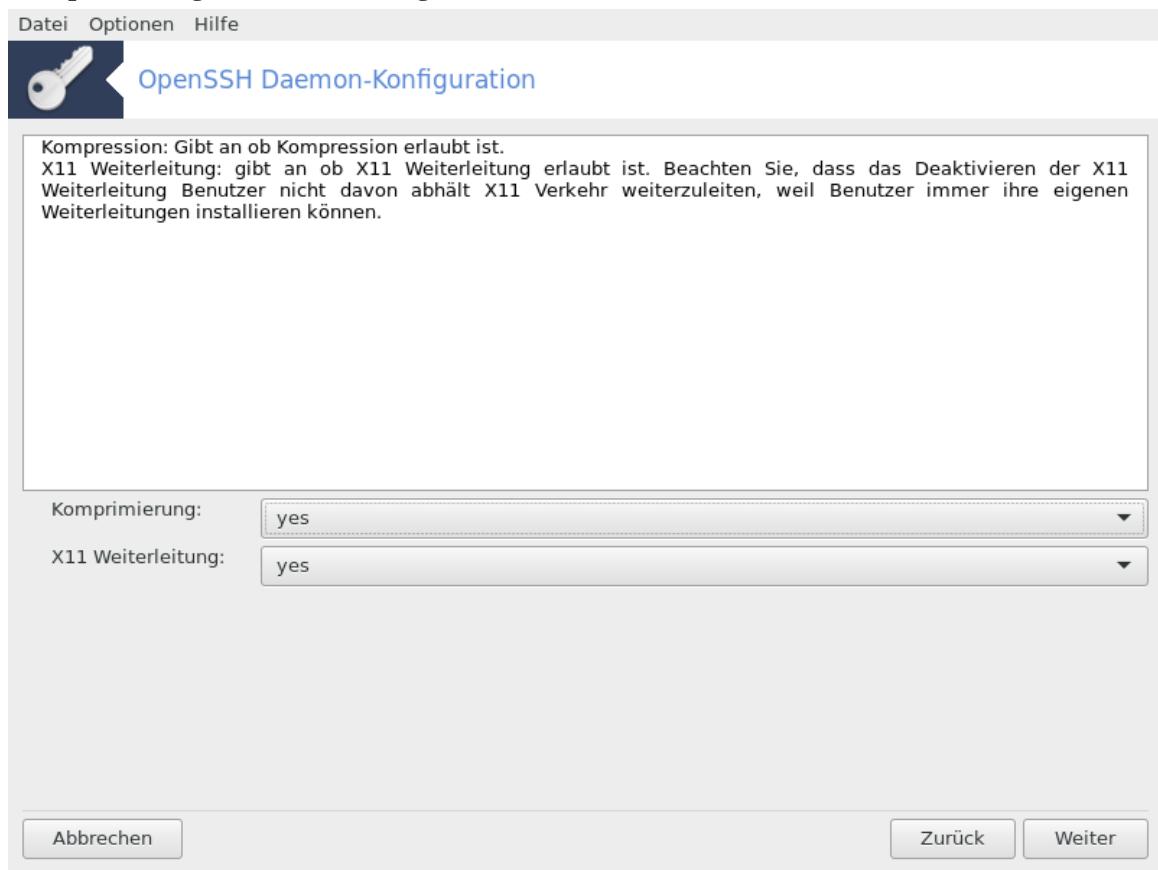
Configure per-login settings, then click Next.

6. Benutzeranmeldeoptionen



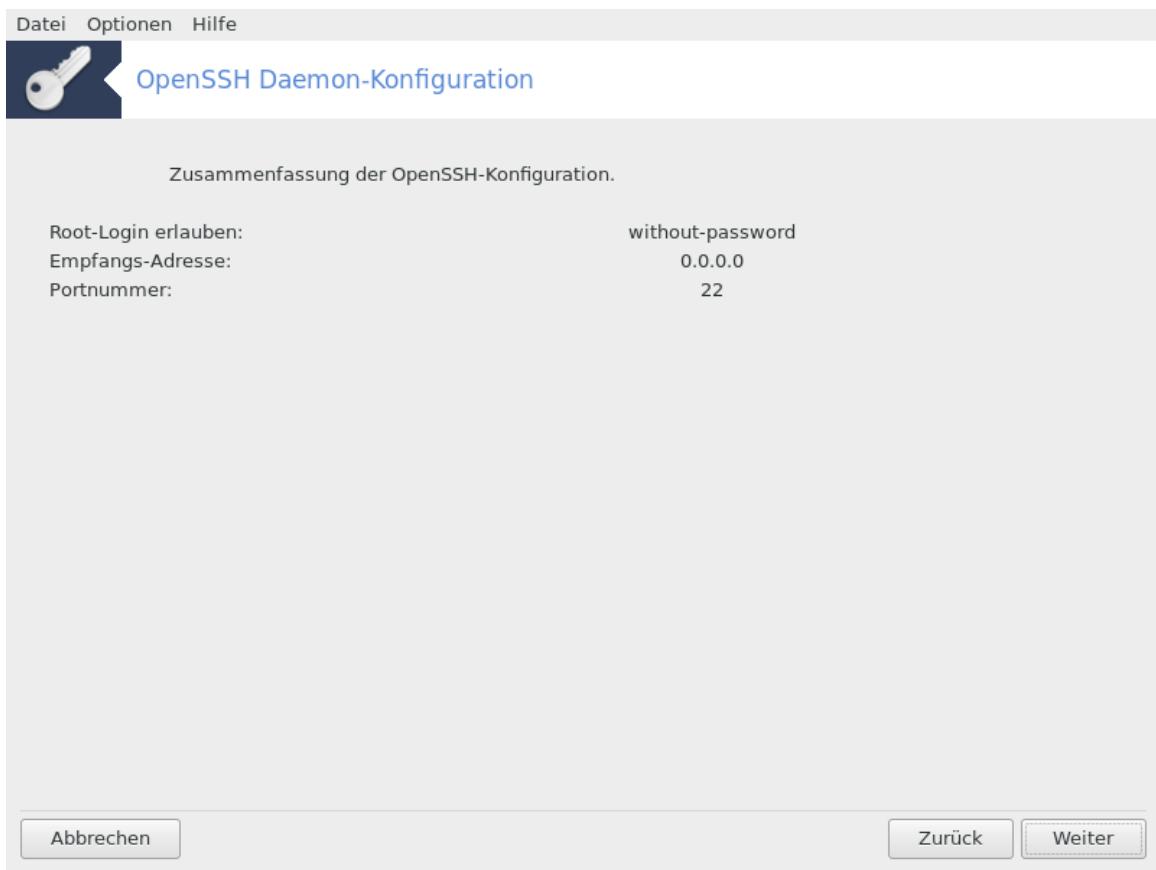
Configure the user access settings, then click Next.

## 7. Komprimierung und Weiterleitung



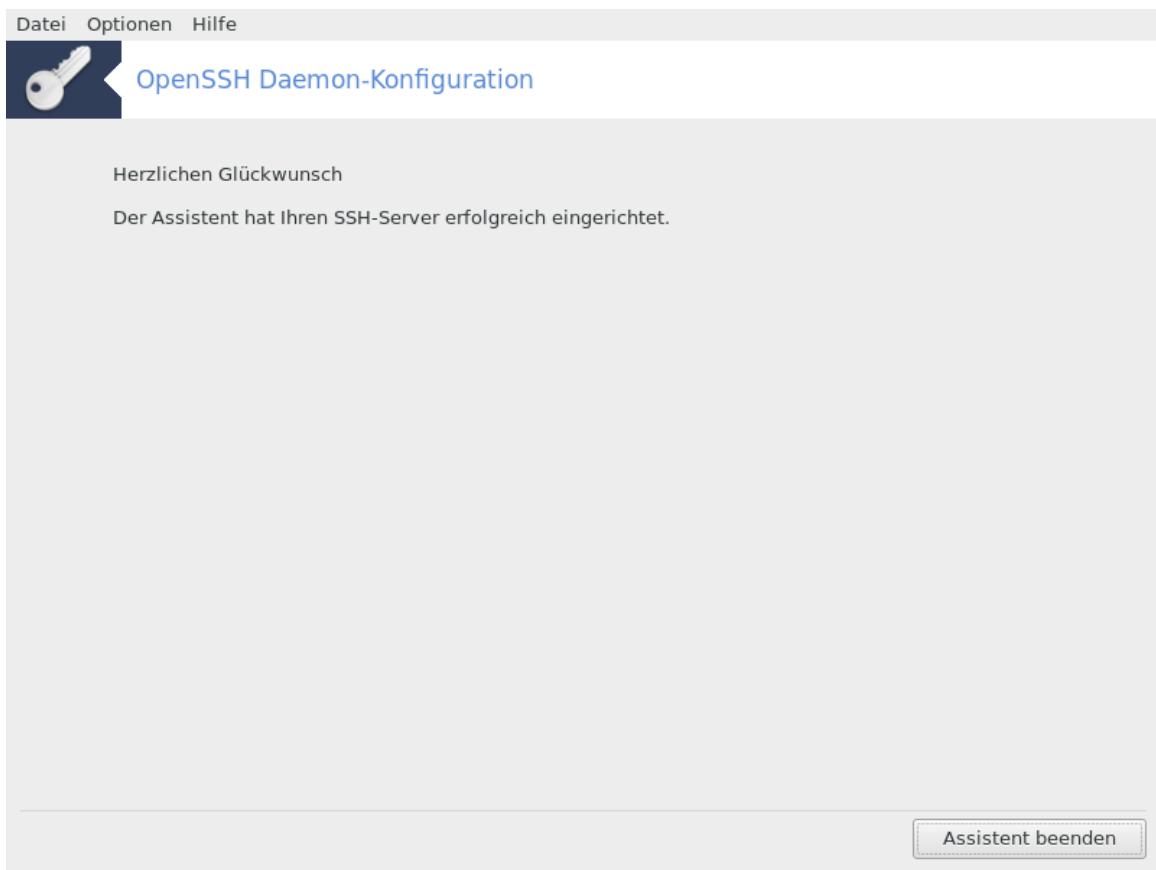
Configure X11 forwarding and compression during transfer, then click Next.

8. Übersicht



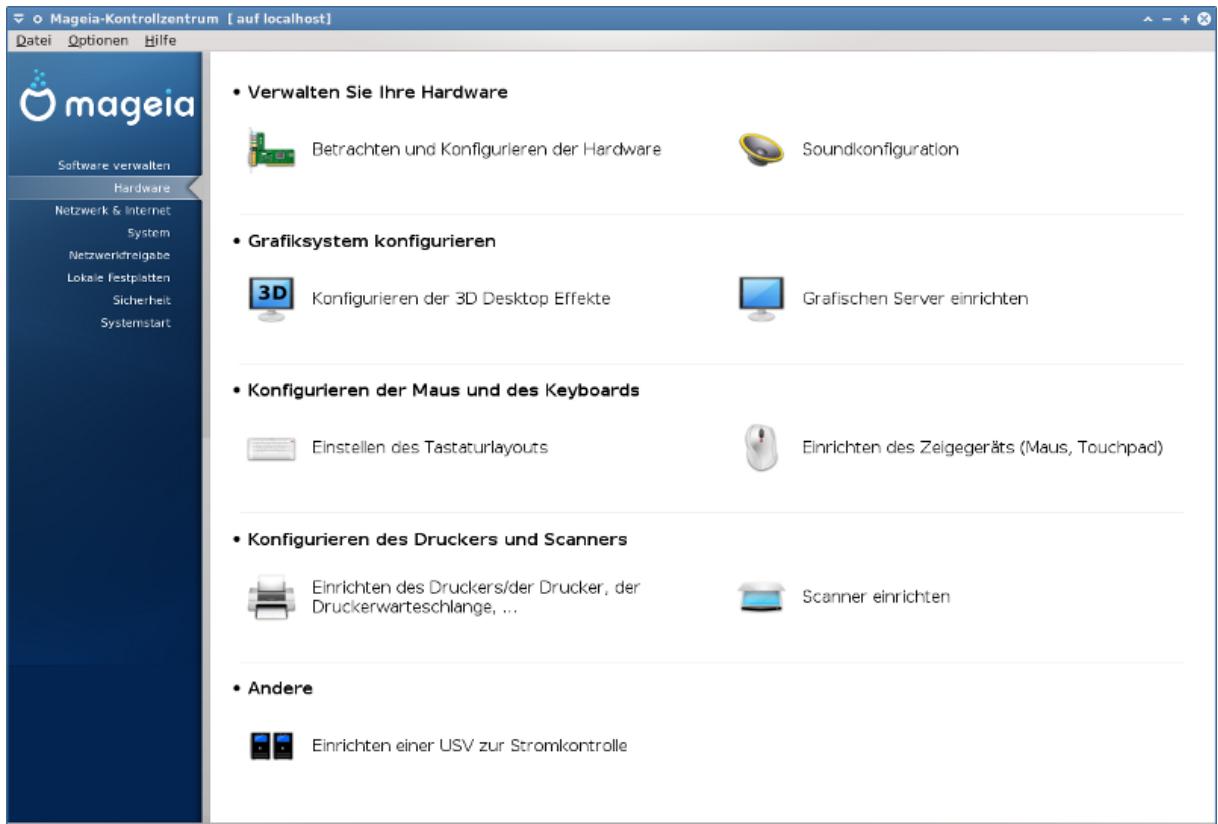
Take a second to check these options, then click Next.

9. Assistent beenden



You're done! Click Finish.

## 5. Hardware

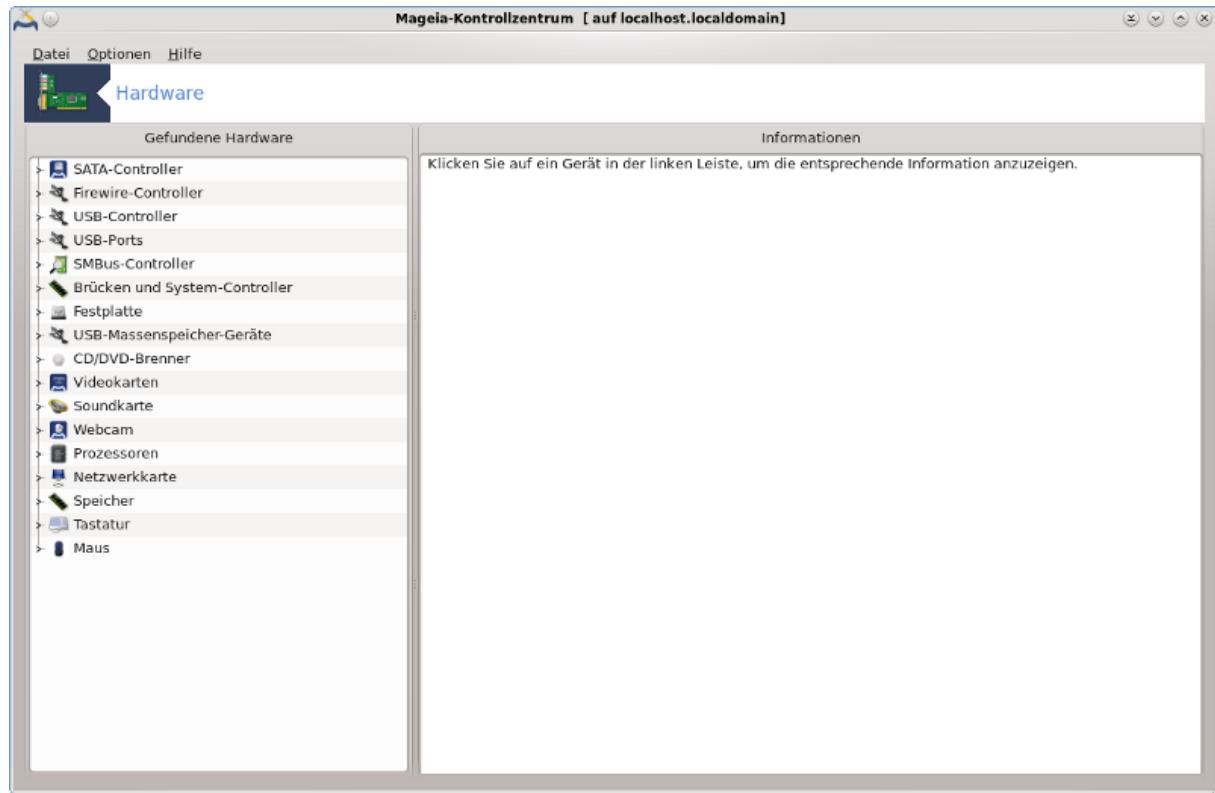


Auf diesem Bildschirm können Sie zwischen verschiedenen Werkzeugen auswählen, um ihre Hardware zu konfigurieren. Klicke auf einen der unteren Links, um mehr zu erfahren.

1. *Verwalten Sie Ihre Hardware*
  - a. [Abschnitt 5.1, „Hardware-Konfiguration“](#) = *Betrachten und Konfigurieren der Hardware*
  - b. [Abschnitt 5.2, „Soundkonfiguration“](#)
2. *Grafiksystem konfigurieren*
  - a. [Abschnitt 5.3, „3D-Desktop-Effekte“](#) = *Konfigurieren der 3D Desktop Effekte*
  - b. [Abschnitt 5.4, „Grafischen Server einrichten“](#)
3. *Konfigurieren der Maus und der Tastatur*
  - a. [Abschnitt 5.5, „Einstellen des Tastaturlayouts“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 5.6, „Einrichten des Zeigegeräts \(Maus, Touchpad\)“](#)
4. *Konfigurieren des Druckers und Scanners*
  - a. [Abschnitt 5.7, „Installation und Einrichten eines Druckers“](#) = *Einrichten des Druckers/der Drucker, der Druckerwarteschlange, ...*
  - b. [Abschnitt 5.8, „Scanner einrichten“](#)
5. *Andere*
  - a. [Abschnitt 5.9, „Einrichten einer USV zur Stromkontrolle“](#)

### 5.1. Hardware-Konfiguration

harddrake2



This tool<sup>11</sup> 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 `lfdetect` which refers to a list of hardware in `lfdetect-lst` package.

### 5.1.1. Das Fenster

Das Fenster ist in zwei Spalten unterteilt

Die linke Spalte enthält eine Liste der erkannten Hardware. Die Geräte sind in Kategorien gruppiert. Klicke auf das > um den Inhalt der Kategorien anzeigen zu lassen. Jedes Gerät kann in dieser Spalte ausgewählt werden.

Die rechte Spalte zeigt Informationen über das ausgewählte Gerät. Die Hilfe -> Felderbeschreibung zeigt einige Informationen über den Inhalt der Felder.

Je nachdem welche Art von Gerät ausgewählt wurde, sind ein oder zwei Knöpfe am Ende der rechten Spalte verfügbar:

- 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. Das Menü

#### Optionen

Das Optionen Menü bietet Kästchen zum anklicken an, um die automatische Erkennung zu aktivieren:

---

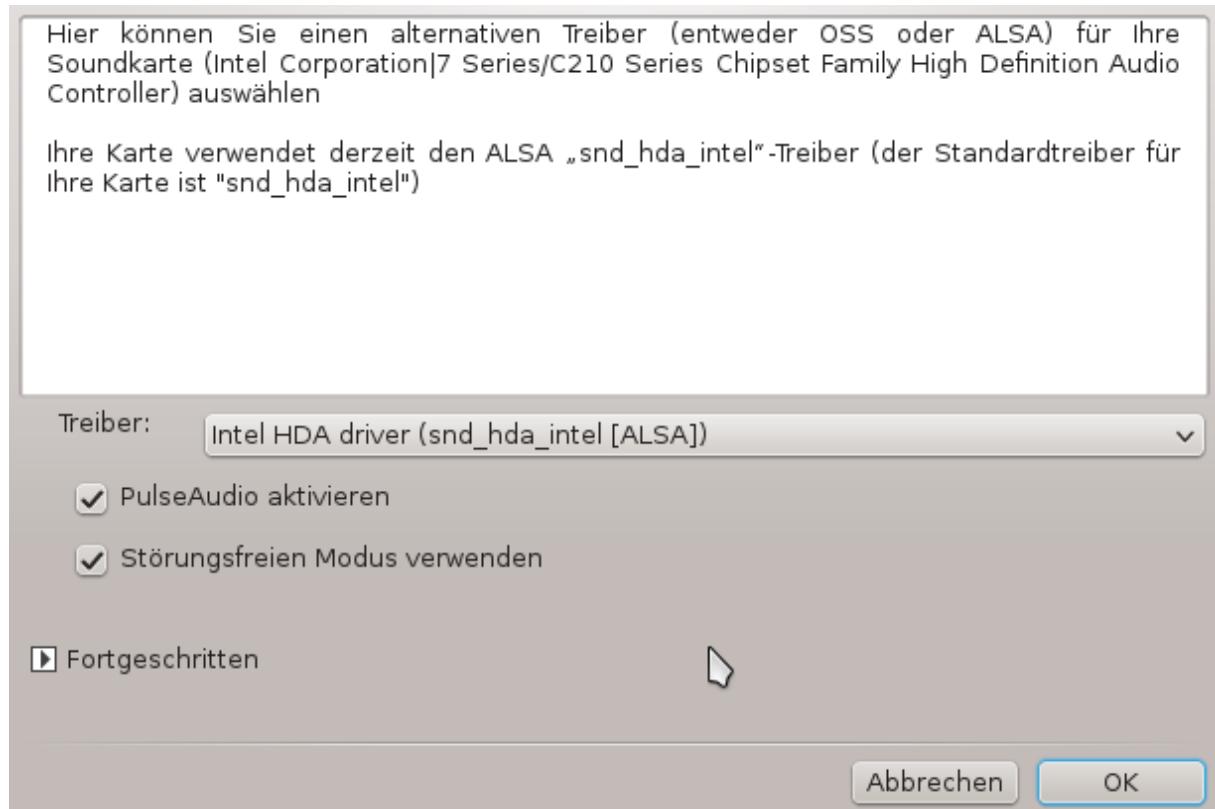
<sup>11</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie `harddrake2` als root eingeben

- Modem
- JAZ Gerät
- Parallele Zip-Laufwerke

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. Soundkonfiguration

draksound



Dieses Werkzeug<sup>12</sup> ist im Mageia Kontrollzentrum unter dem Tab **Hardware** verfügbar.¶

Draksound verwaltet die Sundeinstellungen, darunter die Treiberauswahl, PulseAudio Optionen und die Fehlersuche. Es wird Ihnen helfen, falls Sie Tonprobleme feststellen oder wenn Sie die Soundkarte wechseln.

Die Dropdown Liste Treiber, erlaubt ihnen einen Treiber auszuwählen, von denen die auf dem Computer verfügbar sind und zur Soundkarte passen.



Die meiste Zeit ist es möglich einen Treiber auszuwählen welcher die OSS oder ALSA API verwenden. OSS ist die älteste und enthält eher Grundfunktionen. Wir empfehlen ALSA, wenn möglich, zu verwenden, aufgrund erweiterten Funktionen.

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 ist der Standard Soundserver und es wird empfohlen diesen aktiviert zu lassen.

---

<sup>12</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **draksound** als root eingeben

Der Störungsfreie Modus verbessert PulseAudio mit einigen Programmen. Hier wird auch empfohlen dies aktiviert zu lassen.

The button Advanced display a new window with two or three buttons:

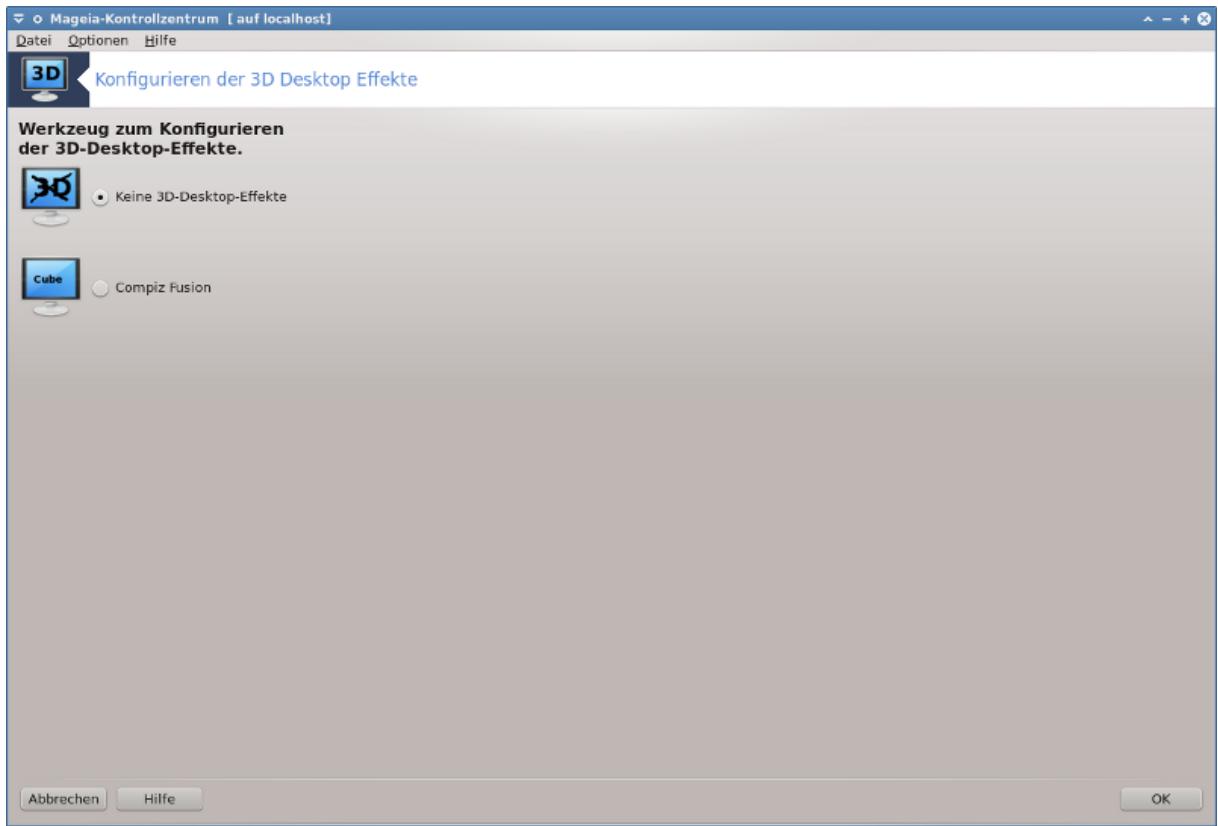


The first button gives total freedom of choice. You have to know what you are doing. This button is not available when the system has found a driver for your device.

The second one is obvious and the last one gives assistance with fixing any problems you may have. You will find it helpful to try this before asking the community for help.

### 5.3. 3D-Desktop-Effekte

drak3d



### 5.3.1. Einleitung

This tool<sup>13</sup> lets you manage the 3D desktop effects on your operating system. 3D effects are turned off by default.

### 5.3.2. Erste Schritte

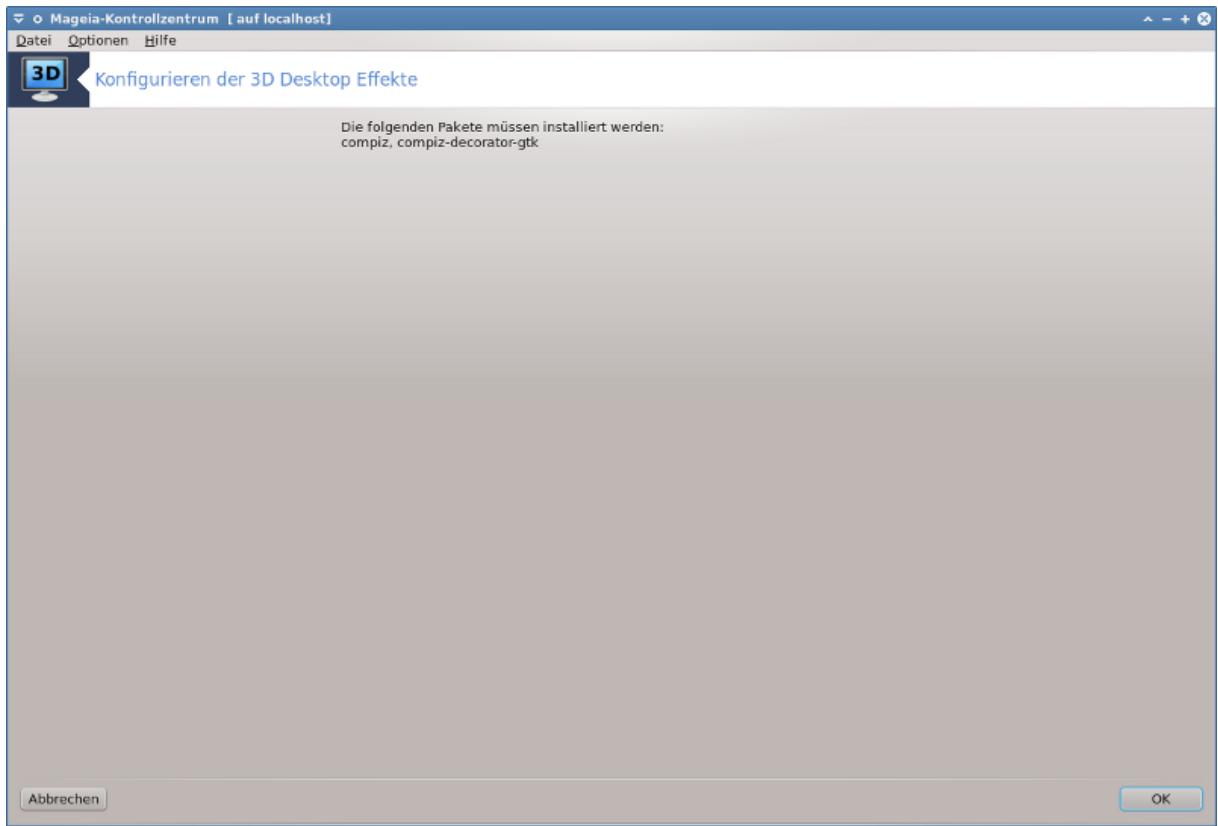
Um dieses Werkzeug zu verwenden, muss das `glxinfo` Paket installiert sein. Falls das Paket nicht installiert ist, werden Sie aufgefordert dies zu tun, bevor `drak3d` gestartet werden kann.

After starting `drak3d`, you will be presented with a menu window. Here you can choose either No 3D Desktop Effects or Compiz Fusion. Compiz Fusion is part of a composite/window manager, which includes hardware-accelerated special effects for your desktop. Choose Compiz Fusion to turn it on.

Wenn Sie dieses Programm zum ersten Mal nach einer Neuinstallation starten, werden Sie eine Warnmeldung bekommen, die sagt, welche Pakete nachinstalliert werden müssen, um Compiz Fusion zu benutzen. Klicken Sie auf Ok, um fortzufahren.

---

<sup>13</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie `drak3d` als root eingeben



Once the appropriate packages are installed, you will notice that Compiz Fusion is selected in the drak3d menu, but you must log out and log back in for the changes to take effect.

After logging back in, Compiz Fusion will be activated. To configure Compiz Fusion, see the page for the ccsm (CompizConfig Settings Manager) tool.

### 5.3.3. Problembehebung

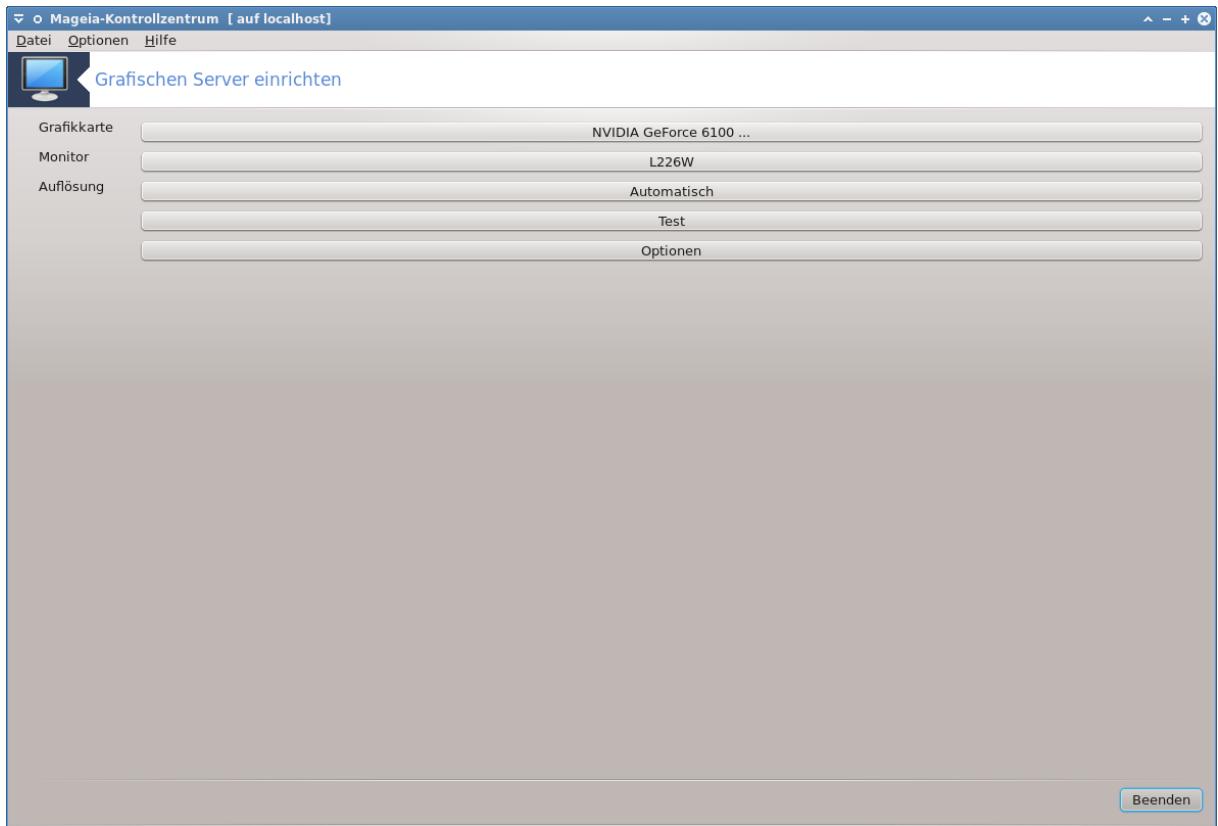
#### 5.3.3.1. Der Desktop wird nach dem anmelden nicht angezeigt

If after turning on Compiz Fusion you attempt to log back into your desktop but can't see anything, restart your computer to get back to the log in screen. Once there, click on the Desktop icon and select drak3d.

When you log in, if your account is listed as an administrator, you will be prompted for your password again. Otherwise, use the administrator login with his/her account. Then you can undo any changes that may have caused the log in problem.

## 5.4. Grafischen Server einrichten

XFdrake



This tool is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Hardware**. Select *Set up the graphical server*.<sup>14</sup>

The buttons allow you to change the graphical configuration.

### Grafikkarte:

The graphic card currently detected is displayed and the matching server configured. Click on this button to change to another server, for example one with a proprietary driver.

The available servers are sorted under Vendor by manufacturer in alphabetical order and then by model also in alphabetical order. The free drivers are sorted by alphabetical order under Xorg.



In case of problems, *Xorg - Vesa* will work with most graphic cards and give you time to find and install the right driver while in your Desktop Environment.

If even Vesa doesn't work, choose *Xorg - fbdev*, which is used while installing Mageia, but doesn't allow you to change resolution or refresh rates.

If you made your choice for a free driver, you may be asked if you want to use a proprietary driver instead with more features (3D effects for example).

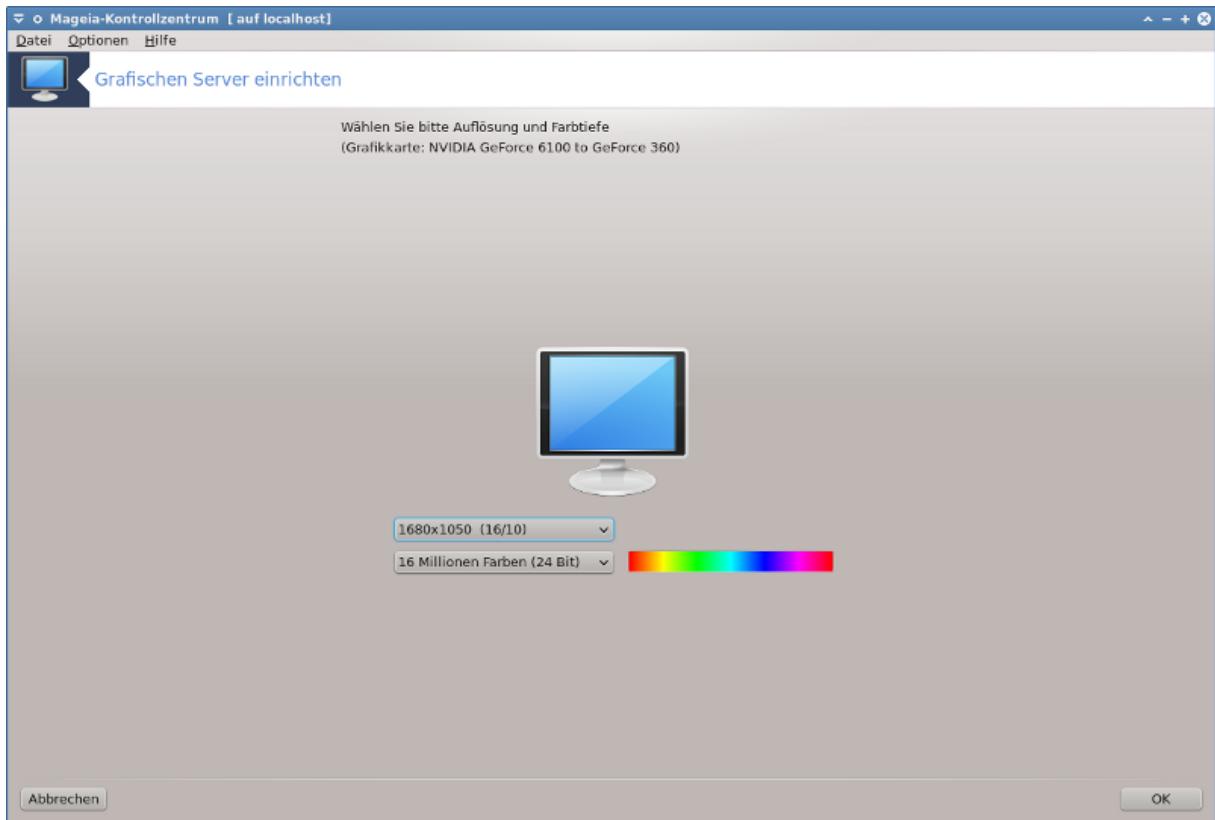
### Monitor:

In the same way as above, the monitor currently detected is displayed and you can click on the button to change to another one. If the desired monitor isn't in the Vendor list, choose in the Generic list a monitor with the same features.

<sup>14</sup>You can start this tool from the command line, by typing *XFdrake* as normal user or *drakx11* as root. Mind the capital letters.

### Auflösung:

Dieser Knopf erlaubt die Auswahl der Auflösung (Anzahl an Pixel) und die Farbtiefe (Anzahl an Farben). Es wird dieser Bildschirm angezeigt:



The image of the monitor in the middle gives a preview with the chosen configuration.

Der erste Knopf zeigt die aktuelle Auflösung, klicke darauf um eine andere auszuwählen. Die Liste zeigt alle verfügbaren auswählen abhängig von der Grafikkarte und des Monitors. Es ist möglich auf Andere zu klicken um eine andere Auflösung einzustellen, aber behalte in Erinnerung, das Sie den Monitor beschädigen oder eine unbrauchbare Einstellung durchführen können.

Der zweite Knopf zeigt die aktuelle Farbtiefe, klicke darauf um diese auf eine andere umzustellen.



---

Abhängig von der gewählten Auflösung, ist es eventuell notwendig das Sie sich abmelden und die grafische Benutzeroberfläche neu starten, damit die Einstellungen übernommen werden.

---

### Test:

Once the configuration done, it is recommended to do a test before clicking on OK because it is easier to modify the settings now than later if the graphical environment doesn't work.



---

In case of a non working graphical environment, type Alt+Ctrl+F2 to open a text environment, connect as root and type XFdrake (with the caps) to use XFdrake's text version.

---

If the test fails, just wait until the end, if it works but you don't want to change after all, click on No, if everything is right, click on OK.

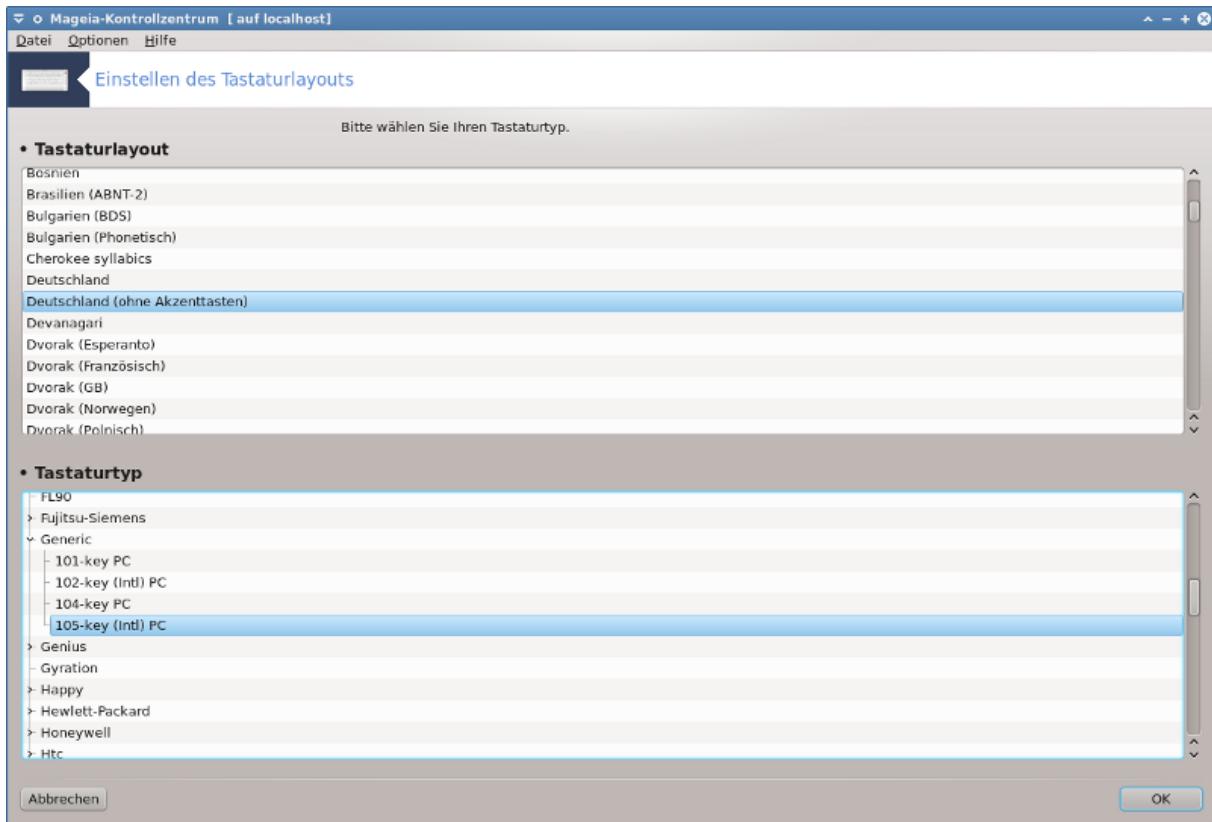
### Optionen:

1. Global options: If *Disable Ctrl-Alt-Backspace* is checked, it will no longer be possible to restart X server using Ctrl+Alt+Backspace keys.
2. Graphic card options: Allows you to enable or disable three specific features depending on the graphic card.
3. Graphical interface at startup: Most of the time, *Automatically start the graphical interface (Xorg) upon booting* is checked to make the boot switch to graphical mode, it may be unchecked for a server.

After a click on the Quit button, the system will ask you to confirm. There is still time to cancel everything and keep the previous configuration, or to accept. In this case, you have to disconnect and reconnect to activate the new configuration.

## 5.5. Einstellen des Tastaturlayouts

### keyboarddrake



### 5.5.1. Einleitung

The keyboarddrake tool<sup>15</sup> 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. Tastaturlayout

Hier können Sie auswählen welches Tastaturlayout Sie verwenden möchten. Die Namen (in alphabetischer Reihenfolge sortiert) beschreiben die Sprache, Land und/oder Ethnie des Layouts, wofür diese verwendet wird.

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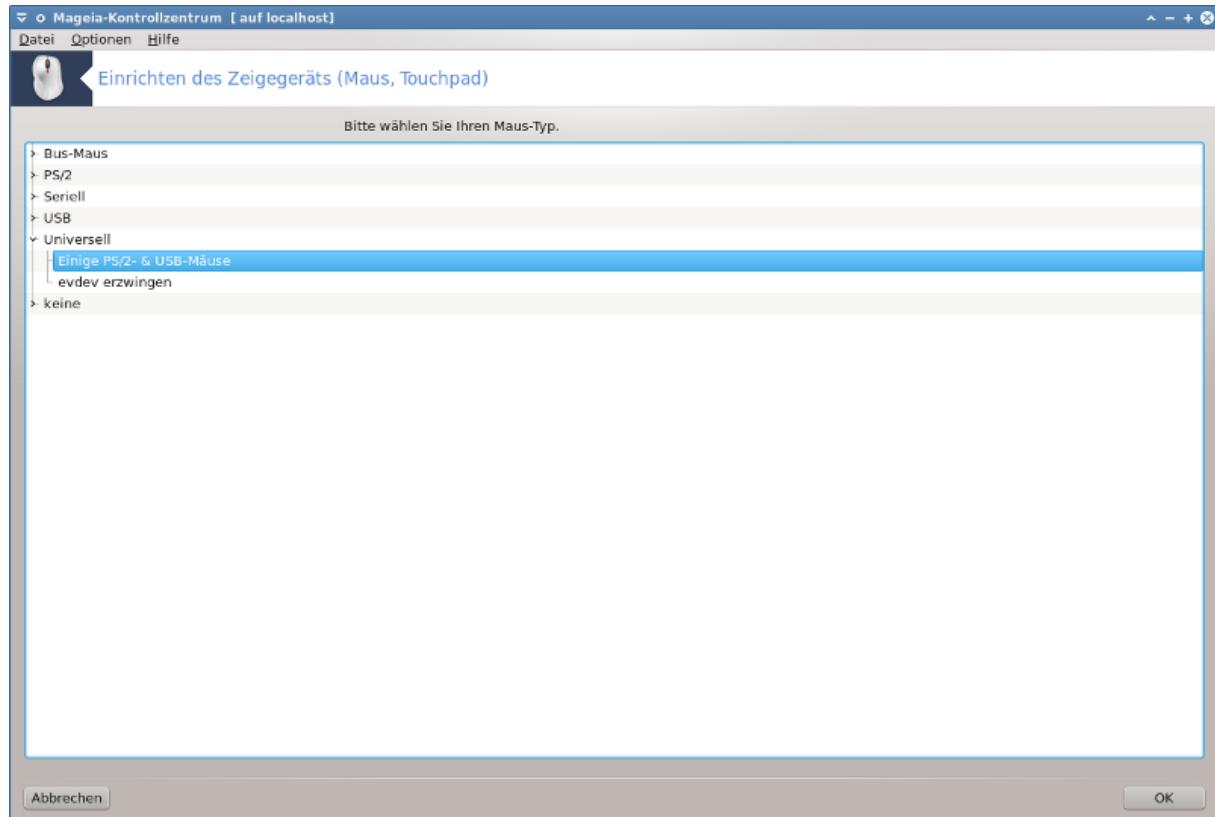
<sup>15</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **keyboarddrake** als root eingeben

### 5.5.3. Tastaturtyp

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. Einrichten des Zeigegeräts (Maus, Touchpad)

mousedrake



Dieses Werkzeug<sup>16</sup> ist im Mageia Kontrollzentrum unter dem Tab **Hardware** verfügbar.

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

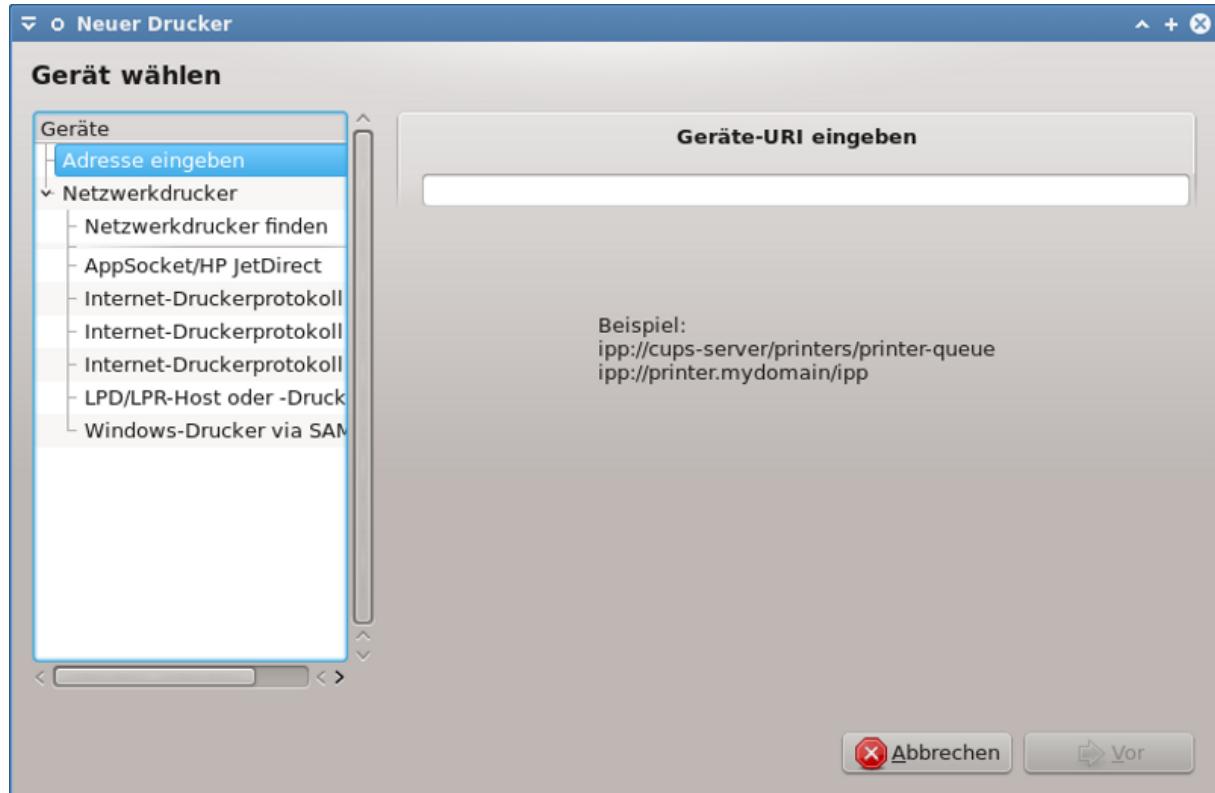
The mice are sorted by connection type and then by model. Select your mouse and click on OK. Most of the time "Universal / Any PS/2 & USB mice" is suitable for a recent mouse. The new mouse is immediately taken into account.

## 5.7. Installation und Einrichten eines Druckers

system-config-printer

---

<sup>16</sup>Sie können dieses Werkzeug von der Kommandozeile starten, durch Eingabe von **mousedrake** als root.



### 5.7.1. Einleitung

Drucken unter Mageia wird von einem Server namens CUPS verwaltet. Es besitzt eine eigene [Konfigurationsoberfläche](#) [<http://localhost:631>] welche über den Internetbrowser verfügbar ist, allerdings bietet Mageia ein eigenes Werkzeug um Drucker zu installieren, welches `system-config-printer` genannt wird und auch in anderen Distributionen wie Fedora, Madriva, Ubuntu und openSUSE verwendet wird.

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 tool<sup>17</sup>.

MCC will ask for the installation two packages:

`task-printing-server`

`task-printing-hp`

It is necessary to accept this installation to continue. Up to 230MB of dependencies are needed.

To add a printer, choose the "Add" printer button. The system will try to detect any printers and the ports available. The screenshot displays a printer connected to a parallel port. If a printer is detected, such as a printer on a USB port, it will be displayed on the first line. The window will also attempt to configure a network printer.

### 5.7.2. Automatisch erkannte Drucker

This usually refers to USB printers. The utility automatically finds the name of the printer and displays it. Select the printer and then click "Next". If there is a known driver associated for the printer, it will be automa-

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

tically installed. If there is more than one driver or no known drivers, a window will ask you to select or furnish one, as explained in the next paragraph. Continue with [Abschnitt 5.7.4, „Installationsvorgang abschließen“](#)

### 5.7.3. Nicht automatisch erkannte Drucker



When you select a port, the system loads a driver list and displays a window to select a driver. The choice can be made through one of the following options.

- Einen Drucker aus der Datenbank auswählen
- eine PPD Datei bereitstellen
- nach einem herunterladbaren Treiber suchen

By selecting from the database, the window suggests a printer manufacturer first, and then a device and a driver associated with it. If more than one driver is suggested, select one which is recommended, unless you have encountered some problems with that one before, in this case select the one which know to work.

### 5.7.4. Installationsvorgang abschließen

After the driver selection, a window requests some information which will allow the system to designate and discover the printer. The first line is the name under which the device will appear in applications in the list of available printers. The installer then suggests printing a test page. After this step, the printer is added and appears in the list of available printers.

### 5.7.5. Netzwerkdrucker

Network printers are printers that are attached directly to a wired or wireless network, that are attached to a printserver or that are attached to another workstation that serves as printserver.



Often, it is better to configure the DHCP server to always associate a fixed IP address with the printer's MAC-address. Of course that should be the same as the IP address the printer or printserver is set to, if it has a fixed one.

---

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".

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".

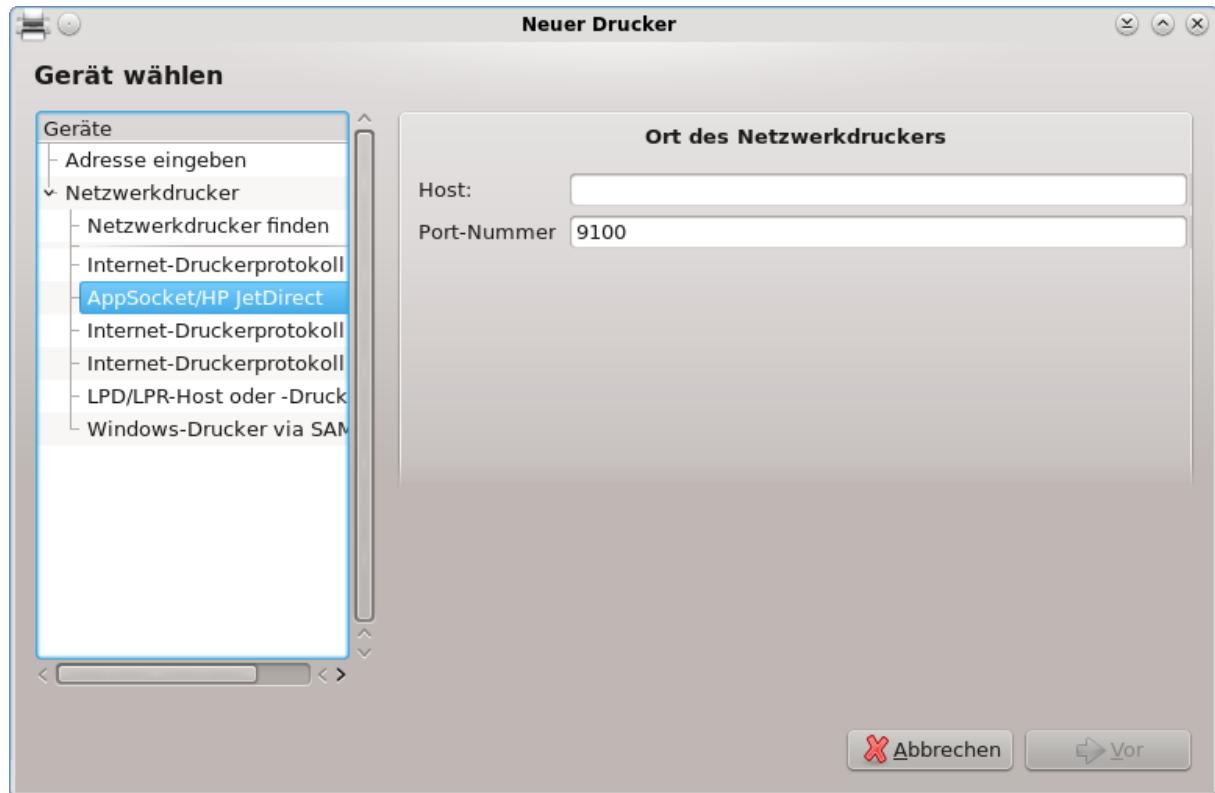
If the tool recognises your printer or printserver, it will propose a protocol and a queue, but you can choose a more appropriate one from the list below it or give the correct queue name if it isn't in the list.

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-adress, setting an URI like `hp:/net/<name-of-the-printer>`. In this case, fixed IP-adress 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. Geräteeigenschaften

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. Problembehebung

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 Drucker

[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](http://hplipopensource.com/hplip-web/index.html) [http://hplipopensource.com/hplip-web/index.html]. The tool "HP Device Manager" is available in the System menu. Also view [configuration](http://hplipopensource.com/hplip-web/install/manual/hp_setup.html) [http://hplipopensource.com/hplip-web/install/manual/hp\_setup.html] 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 Farbdrucker

For specific Samsung and Xerox colour printers, [this site provides drivers](http://foo2qpdl.rkkda.com/) [http://foo2qpdl.rkkda.com/] for the QPDL protocol.

#### Epson Drucker und Scanner

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.

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.

#### Canon Drucker

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

## 5.8. Scanner einrichten

scannerdrake

### 5.8.1. Installation

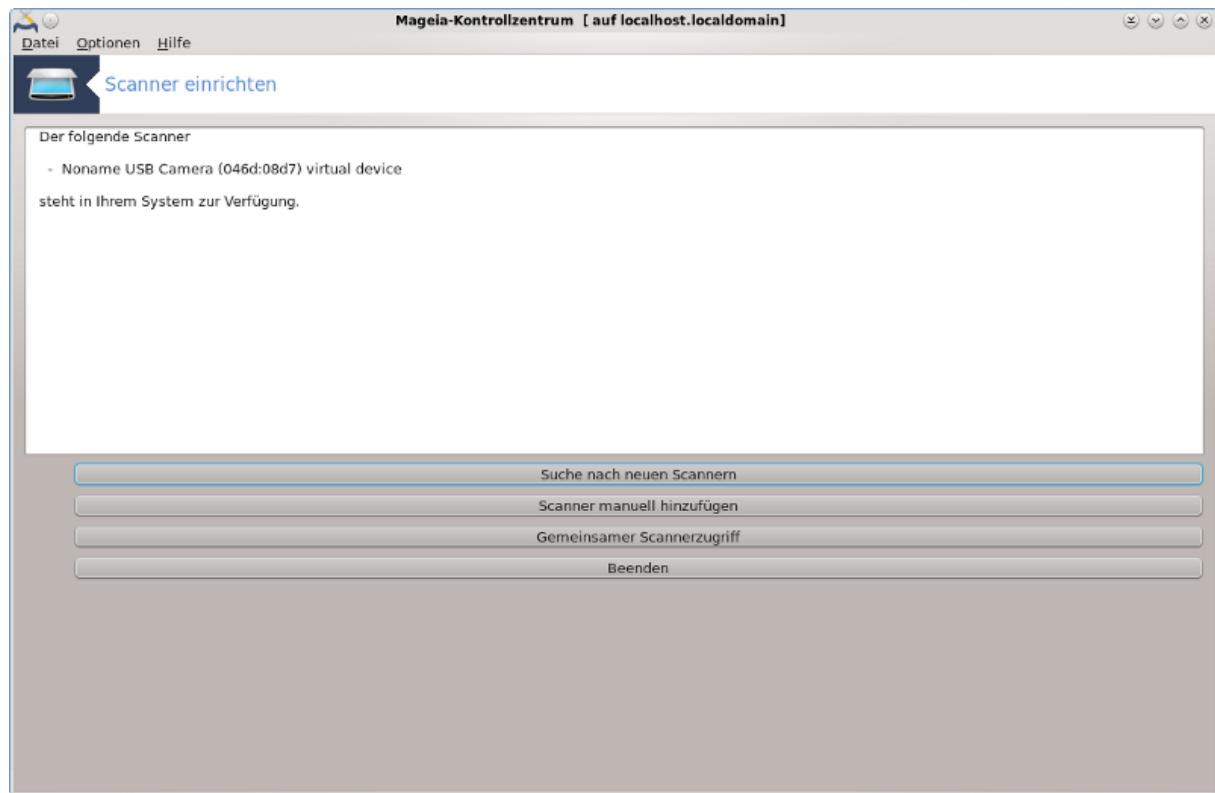
This tool<sup>18</sup> allows you to configure a single scanner device or a multifunction device which includes scanning. It also allows you to share local devices connected to this computer with a remote computer or to access remote scanners.

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.

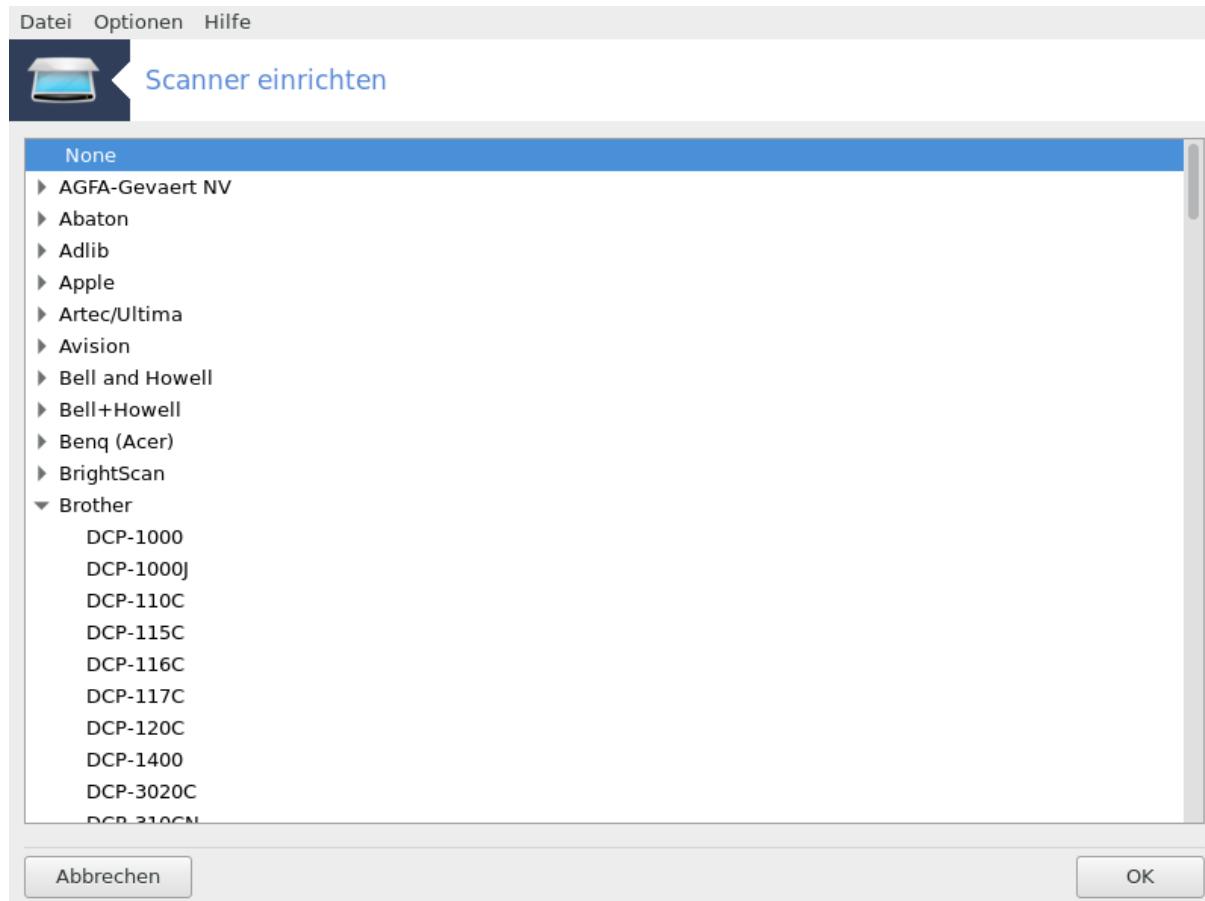
In that case, you might now want to want to configure the *Scanner sharing* option. You can read about it in the [Abschnitt 5.8.2, „Scannersharing“](#).

However, 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*

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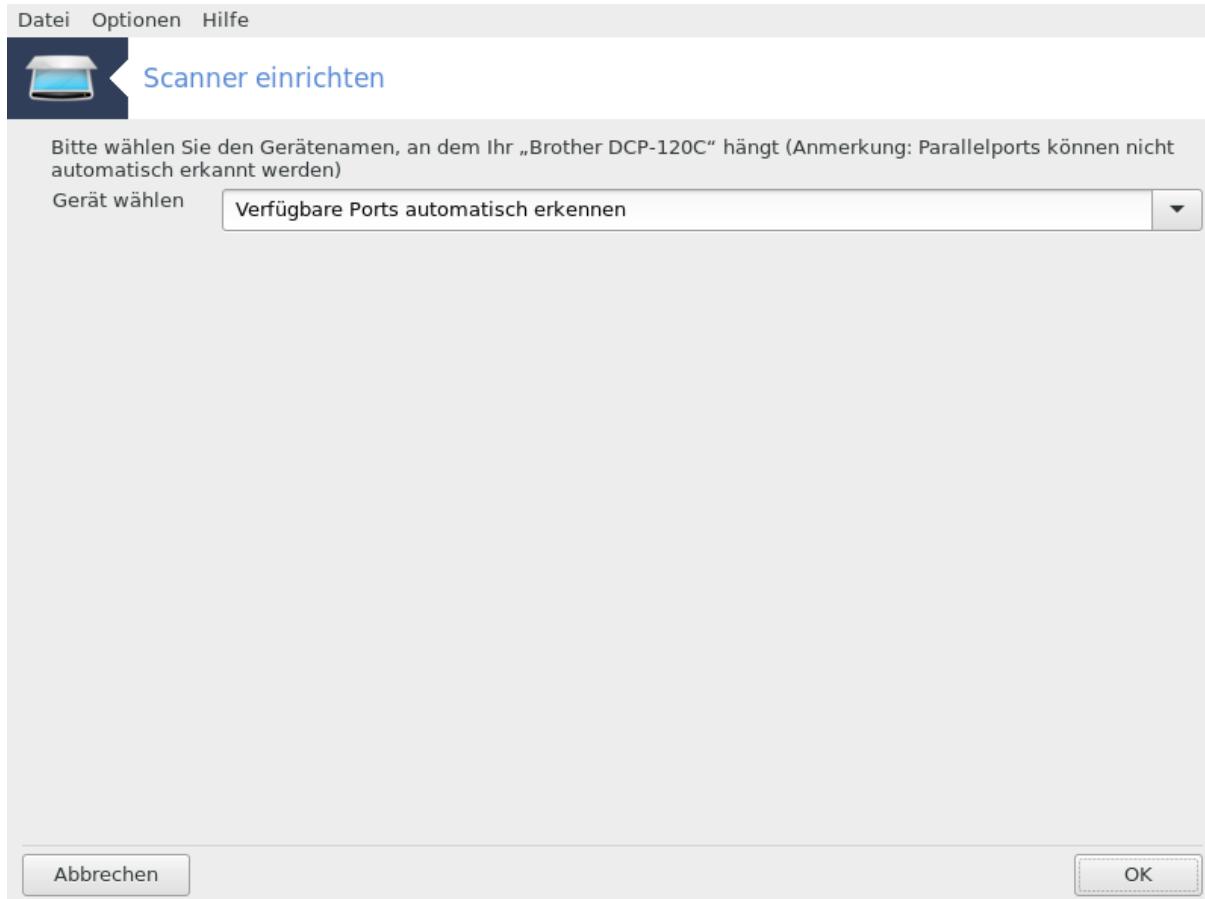
<sup>18</sup>Sie können dieses Werkzeug von der Kommandozeile starten, durch Eingabe von **scannerdrake** als root.



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/>].

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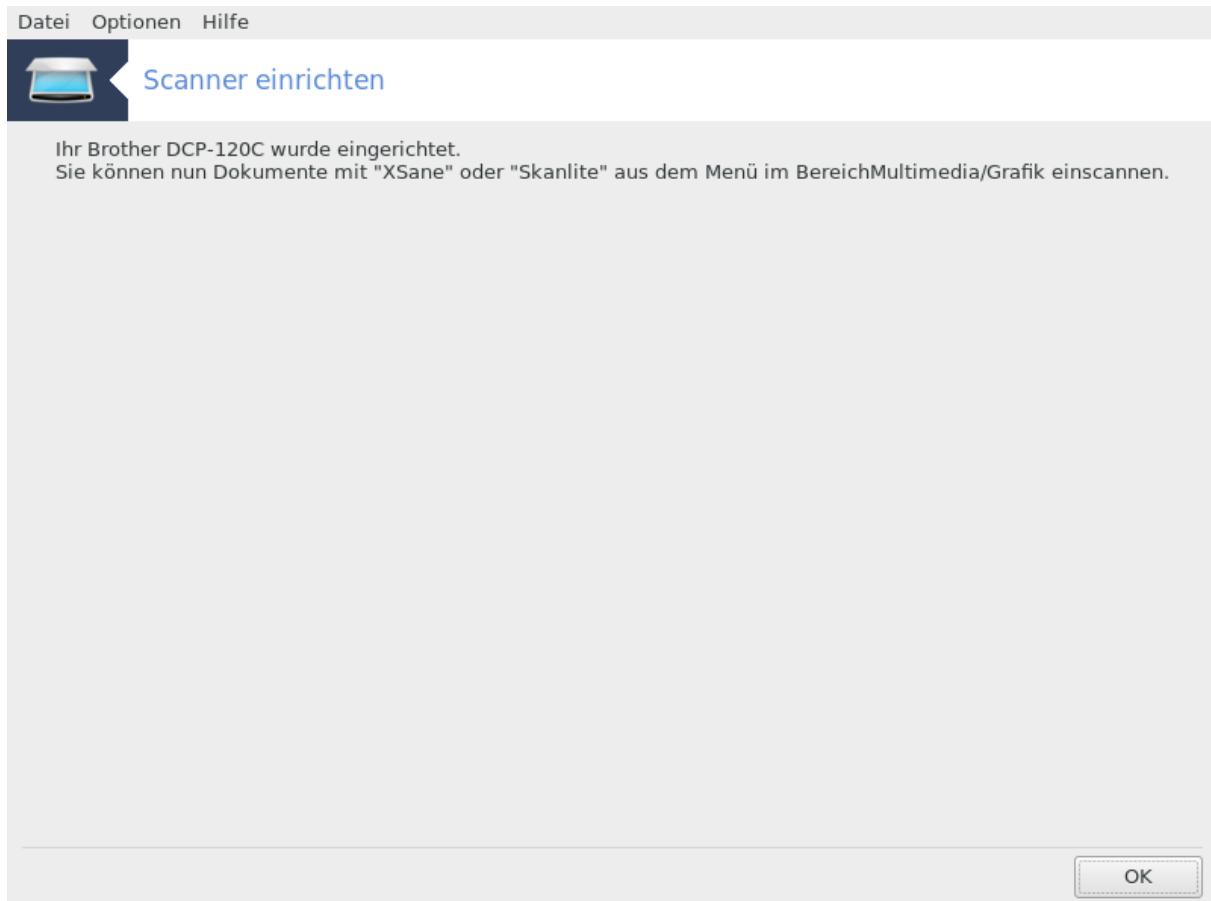


*Abbildung 1. Wählen sie einen Port aus*

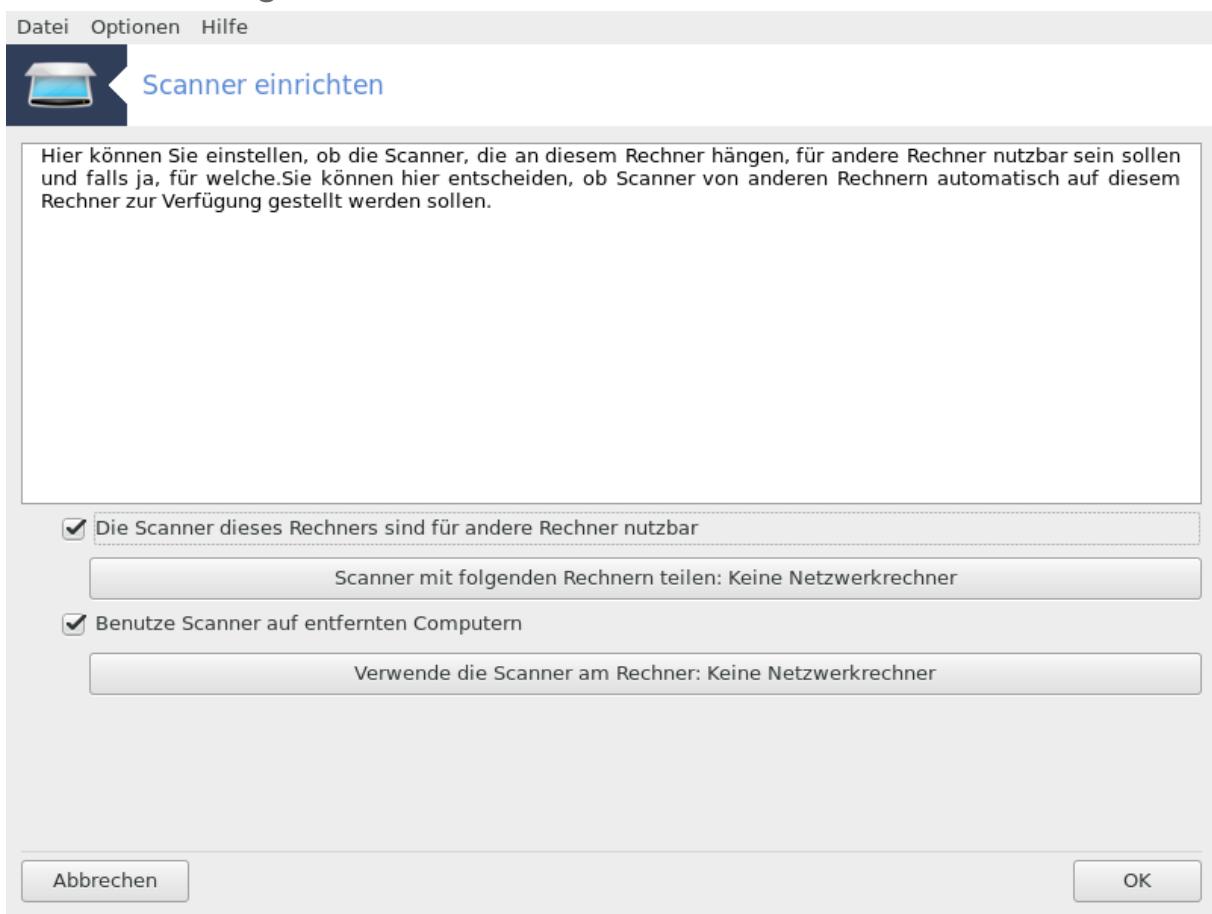
You can leave this setting to *Auto-detect available ports* unless your scanner's interface is a parallel port. In that case, select `/dev/parport0` if you have only one.

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 [Abschnitt 5.8.4, „Zusätzliche Installationsschritte“](#).



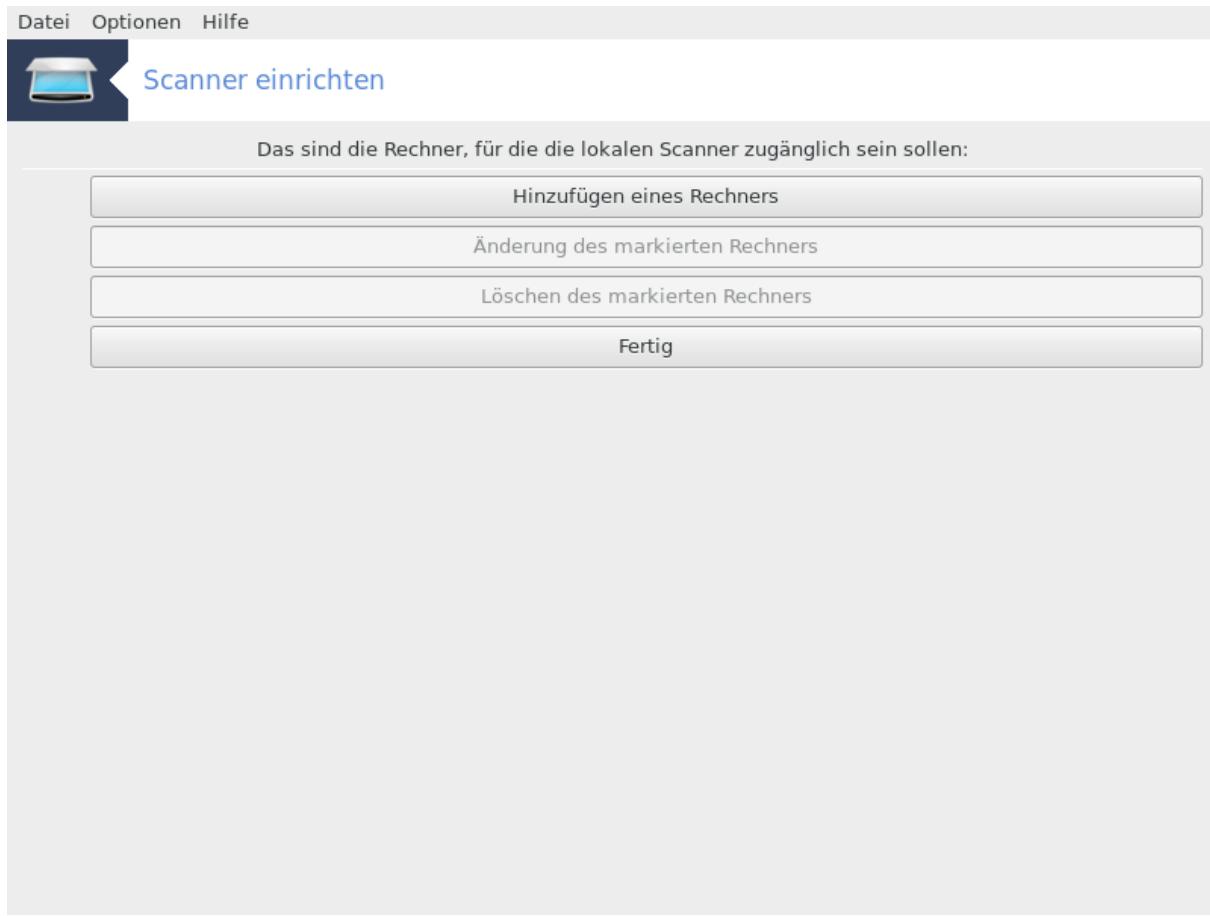
### 5.8.2. Scannersharing



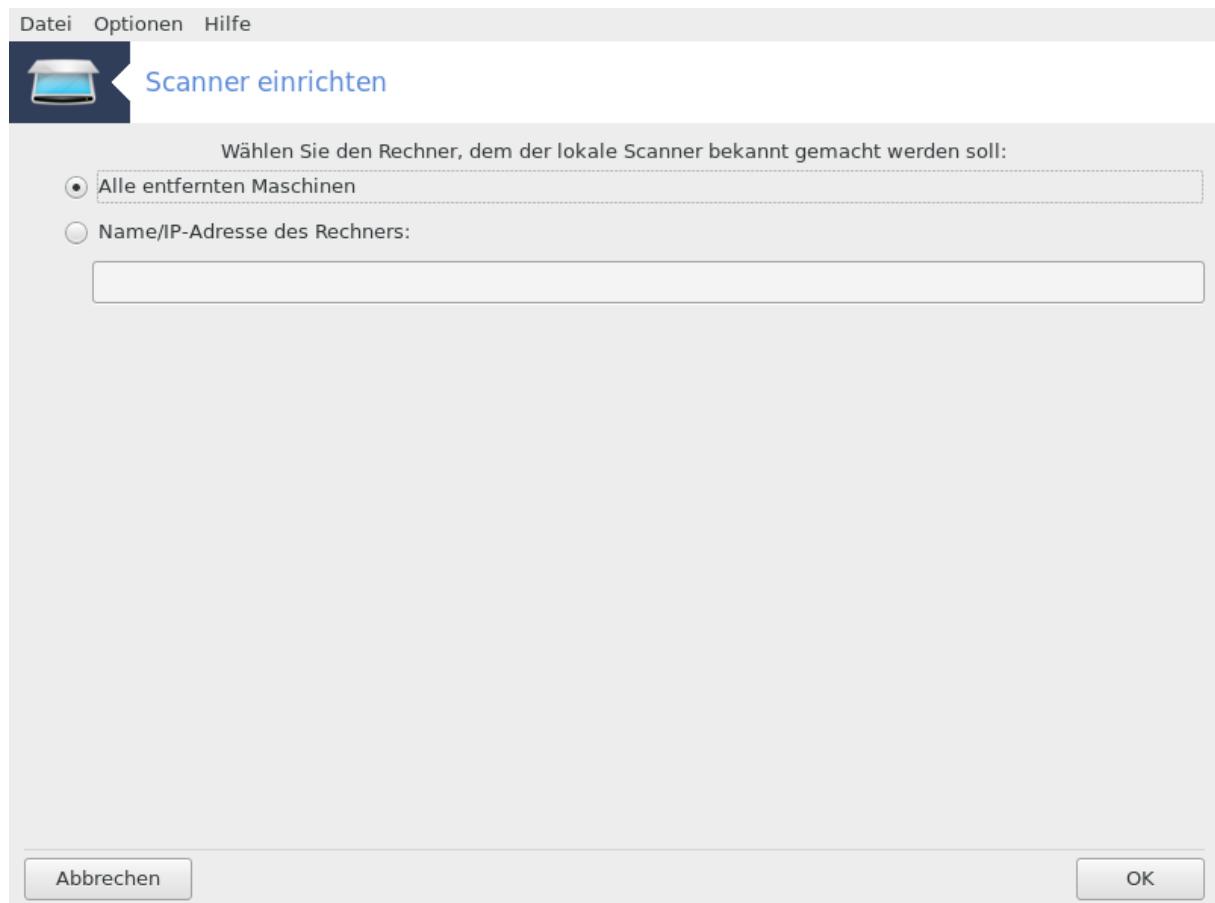
Here you can choose whether the scanners connected to this machine should be accessible by remote machines and by which remote machines. You can also decide here whether scanners on remote machines should be made available on this machine.

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.

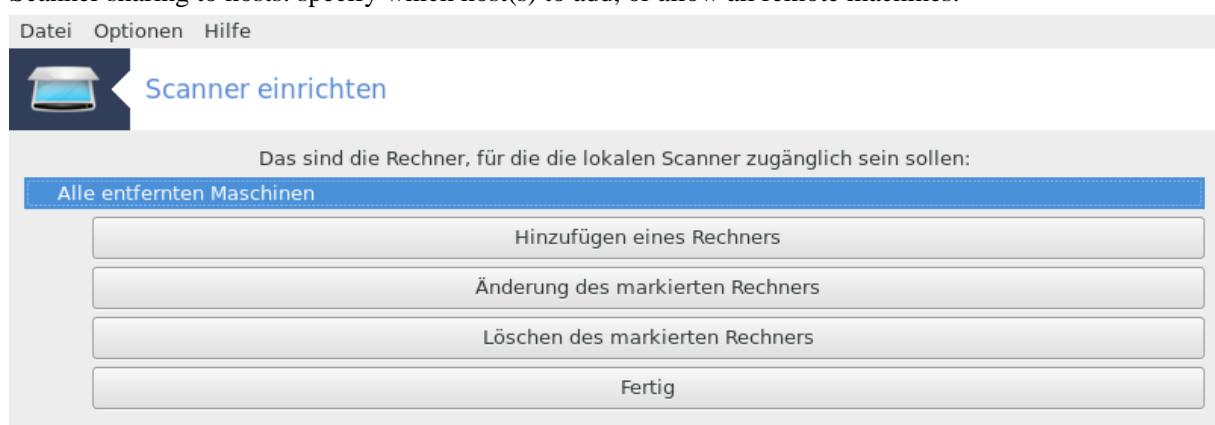
Usage of remote scanners : name or IP address of hosts can be added or deleted from the list of hosts which give access to a remote scanner.



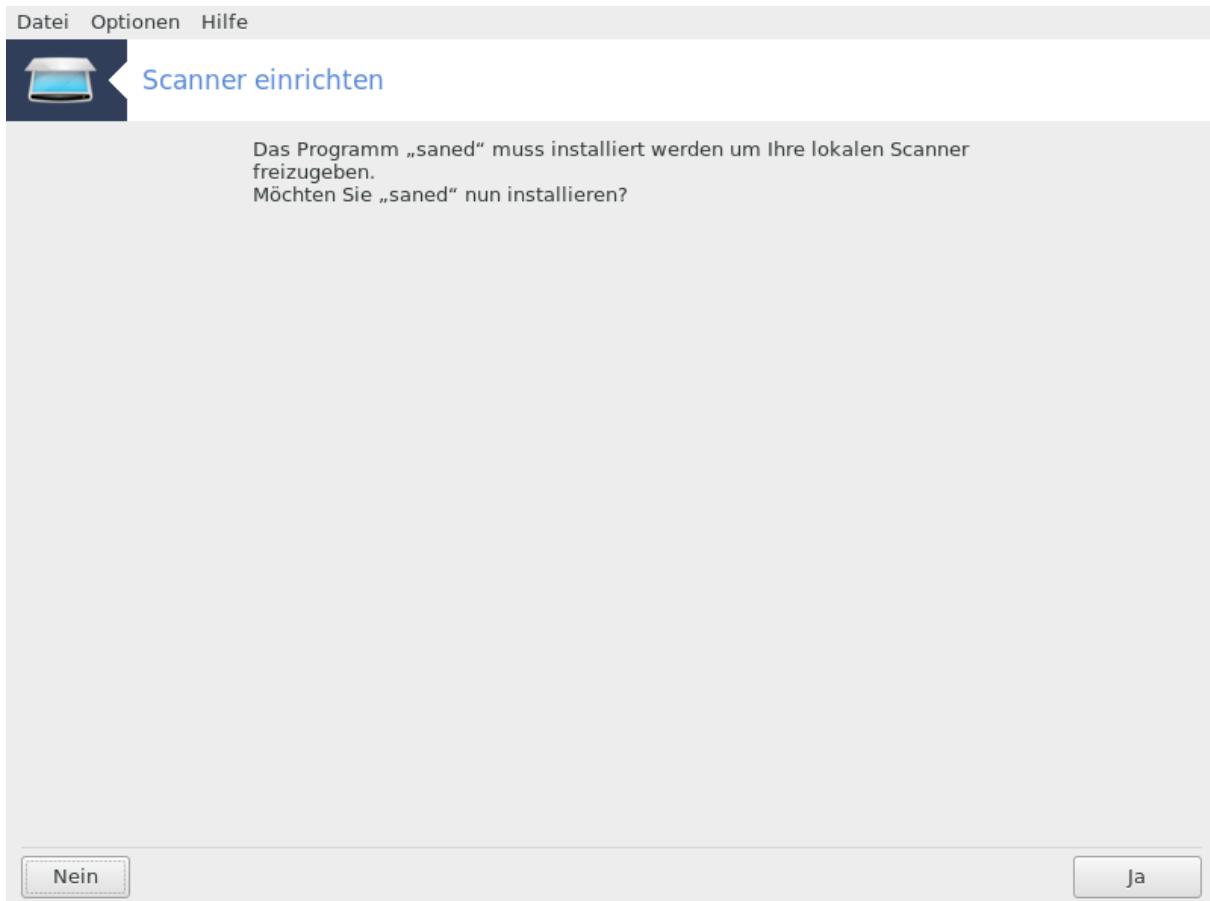
Scanner mit folgenden Rechnern teilen: Sie können einen Rechner hinzufügen.



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. Zusätzliche Installationsschritte

It is possible that after selecting a port for your scanner in the [Abbildung 1, „Wählen sie einen Port aus“](#) screen, you need to take one or more extra steps to correctly configure your scanner.

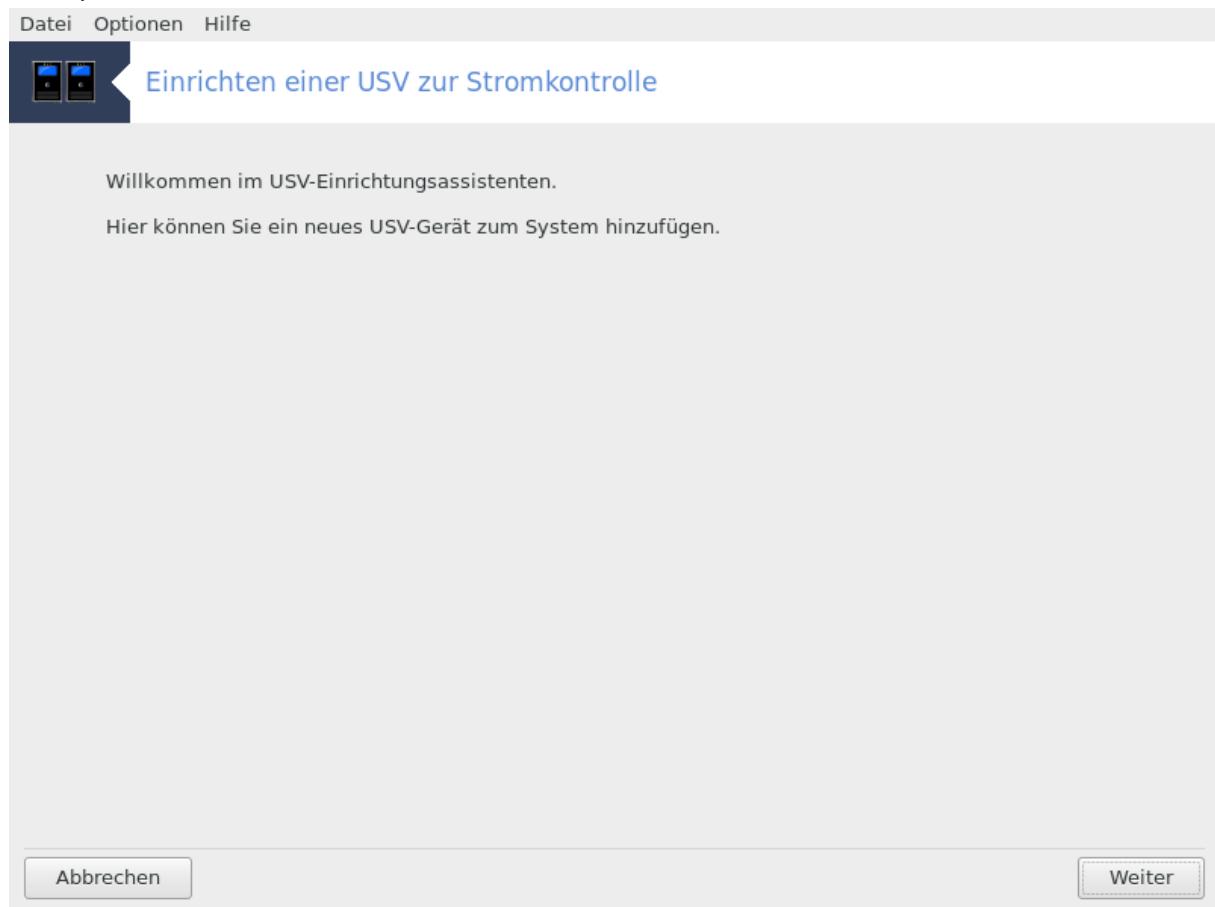
- In some cases, you're told the scanner needs its firmware to be uploaded each time it is started. This tool allows you to load it into the device, after you installed it on your system. In this screen you can install the firmware from a CD or a Windows installation, or install the one you downloaded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

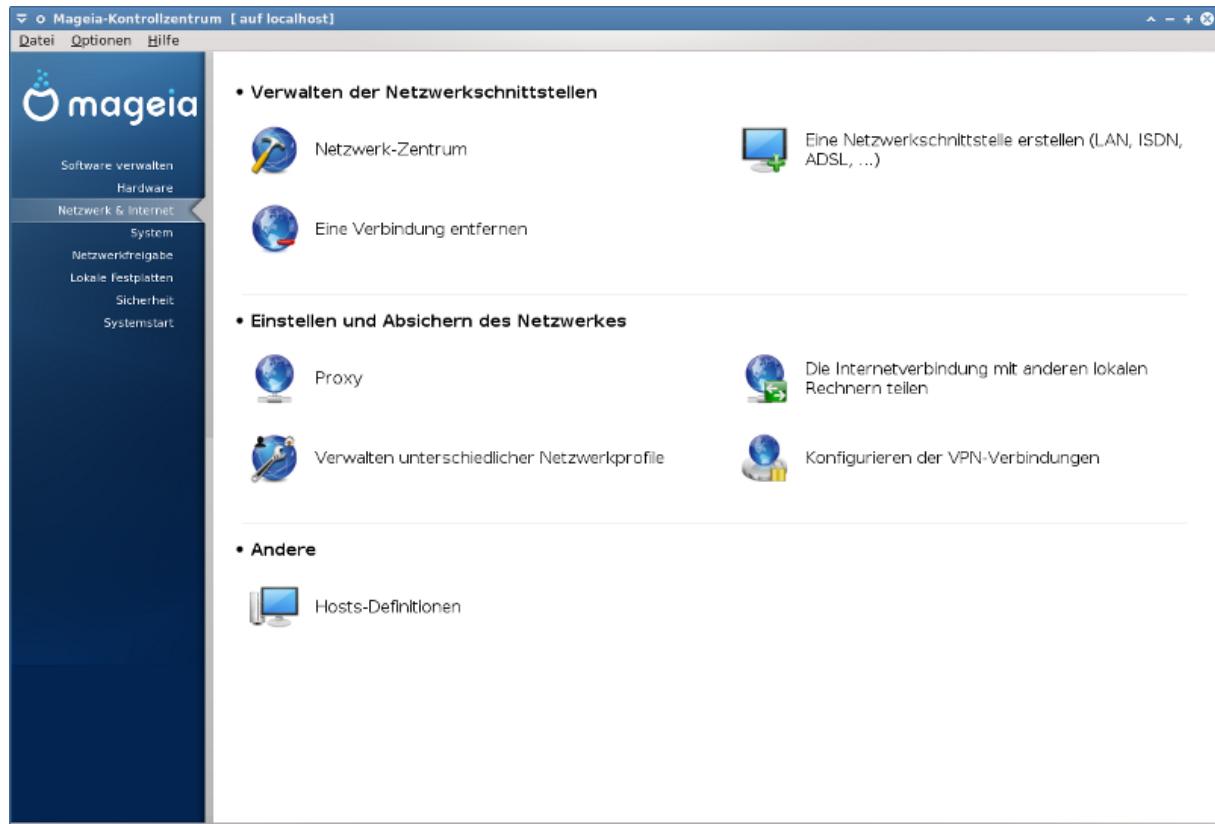
drakups



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Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakups** als root eingeben

## 6. Netzwerk & Internet

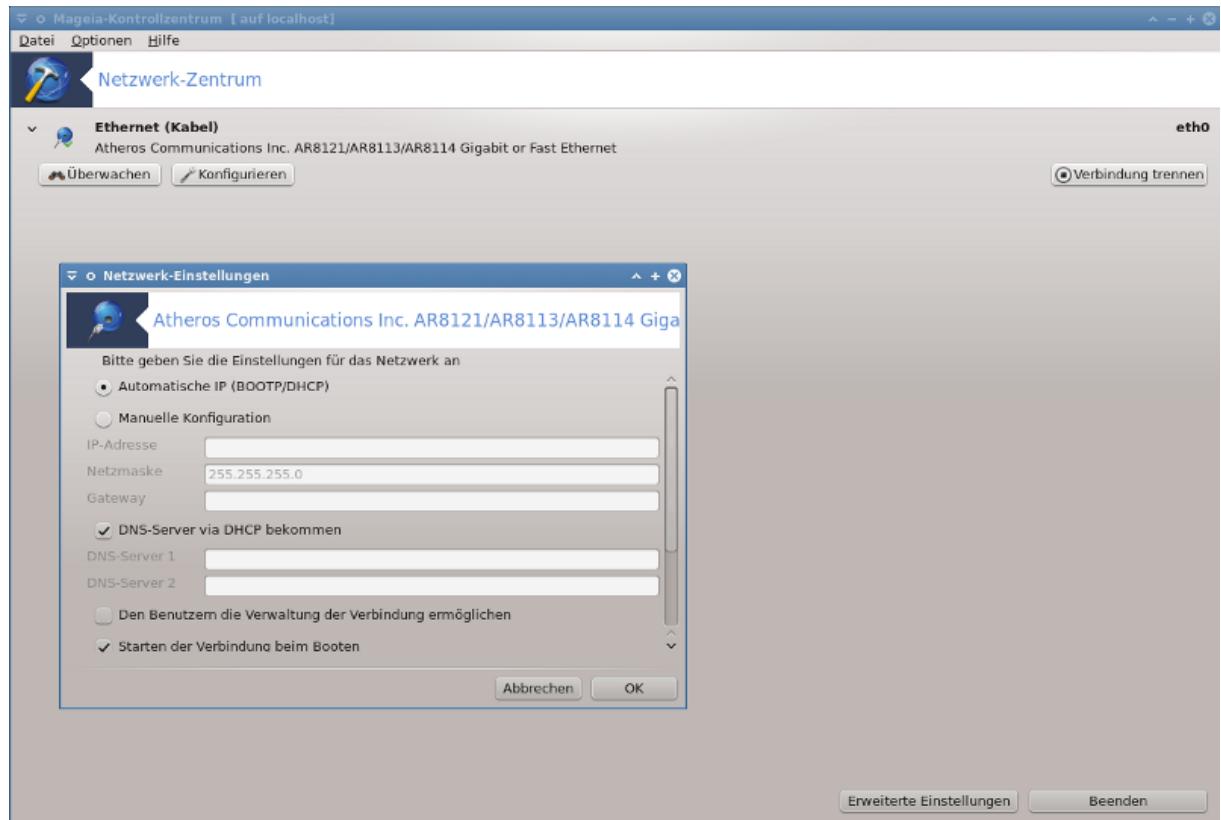


In this screen you can choose between several network tools. Click on a link below to learn more.

1. *Verwalten der Netzwerkschnittstellen*
  - a. [Abschnitt 6.1, „Netzwerkzentrum“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 6.2, „Eine Netzwerkschnittstelle erstellen \(LAN, ISDN, ADSL, ...\)“](#)
  - c. [Abschnitt 6.3, „Eine Verbindung entfernen“](#)
2. *Einstellen und Absichern des Netzwerkes*
  - a. [Abschnitt 6.4, „Proxy“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 6.5, „Die Internetverbindung mit anderen lokalen Rechnern teilen“](#)
  - c. [Abschnitt 6.6, „Verwalten unterschiedlicher Netzwerkprofile“](#)
  - d. [Abschnitt 6.7, „Konfigurieren der VPN-Verbindungen“](#)
3. *Andere*
  - a. [Abschnitt 6.8, „Hosts Definitionen“](#)

### 6.1. Netzwerkzentrum

draknetcenter



This tool<sup>19</sup> is found under the Network & Internet tab in the Mageia Control Center labelled "Network Center"

### 6.1.1. Einleitung

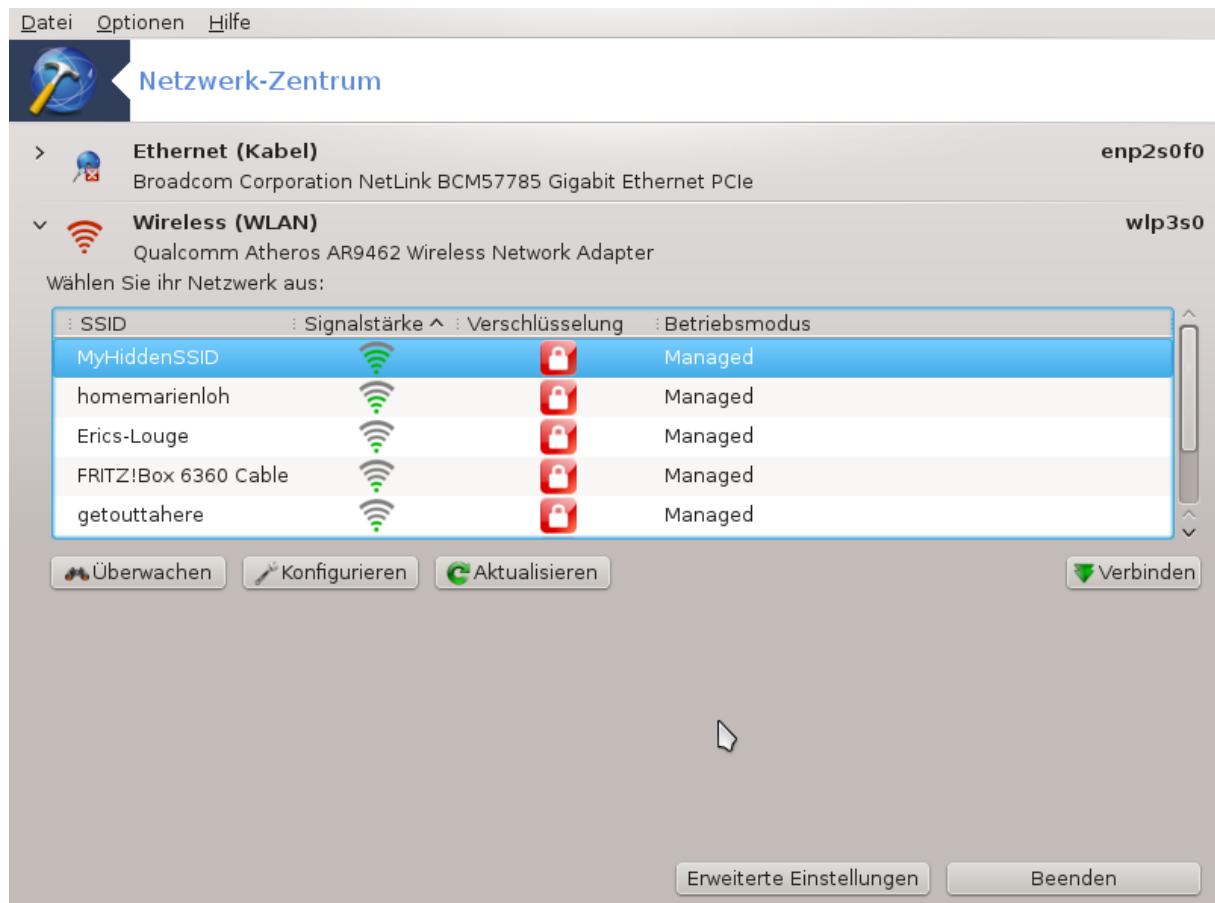
When this tool is launched, a window opens listing all the networks configured on the computer, whatever their type (wired, wireless, satellite, etc.). When clicking on one of them, three or four buttons appear, depending on the network type, to allow you to look after the network, change its settings 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.

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.

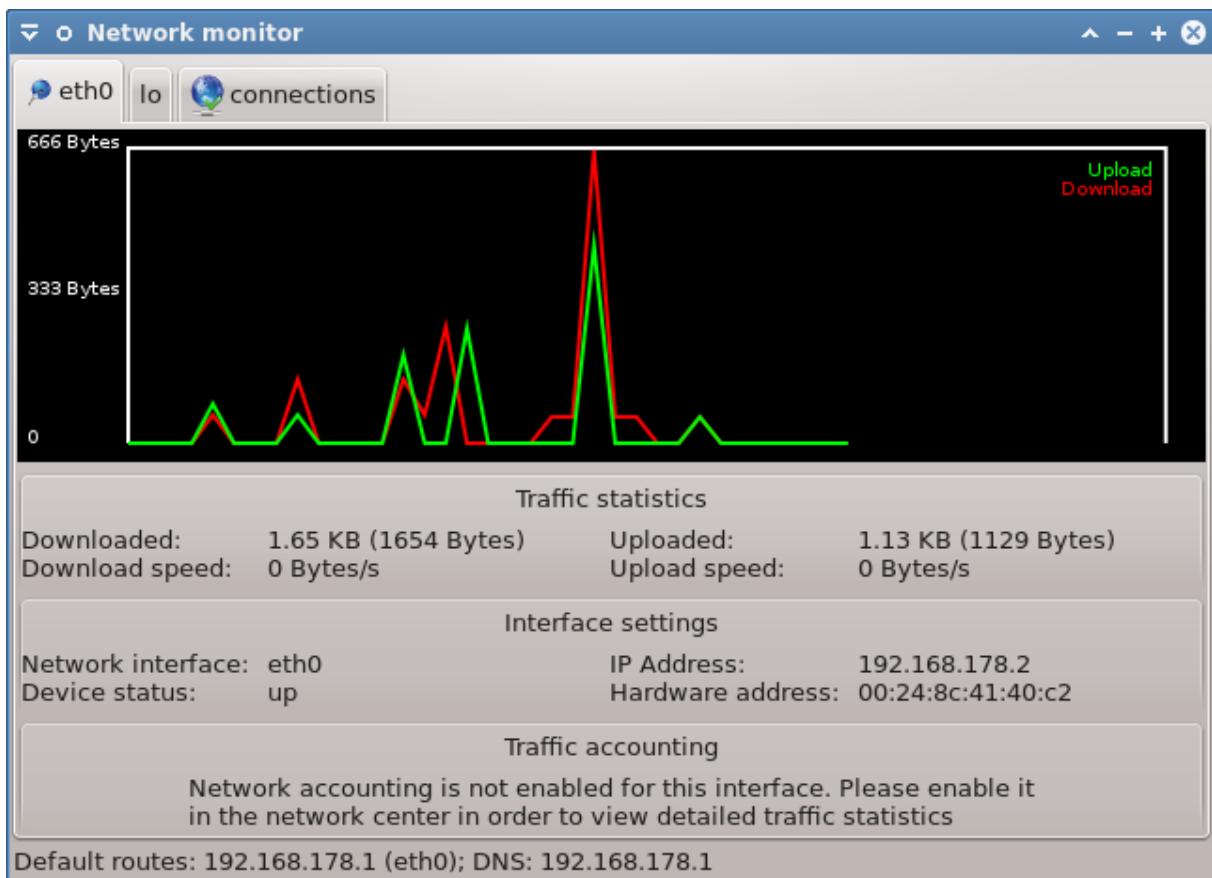
In the wireless part of the screen, you can also see all the detected networks, with the SSID, the Signal strength, if they are encrypted (in red) or not (in green), and the Operating mode. Click on the chosen one and then either on Monitor, Configure or Connect. It is possible here to go from a network 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).

Klicken sie auf Aktualisieren um das Fenster neu zu laden

<sup>19</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **draknetcenter** als root eingeben



### 6.1.2. Der Monitor Knopf



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.

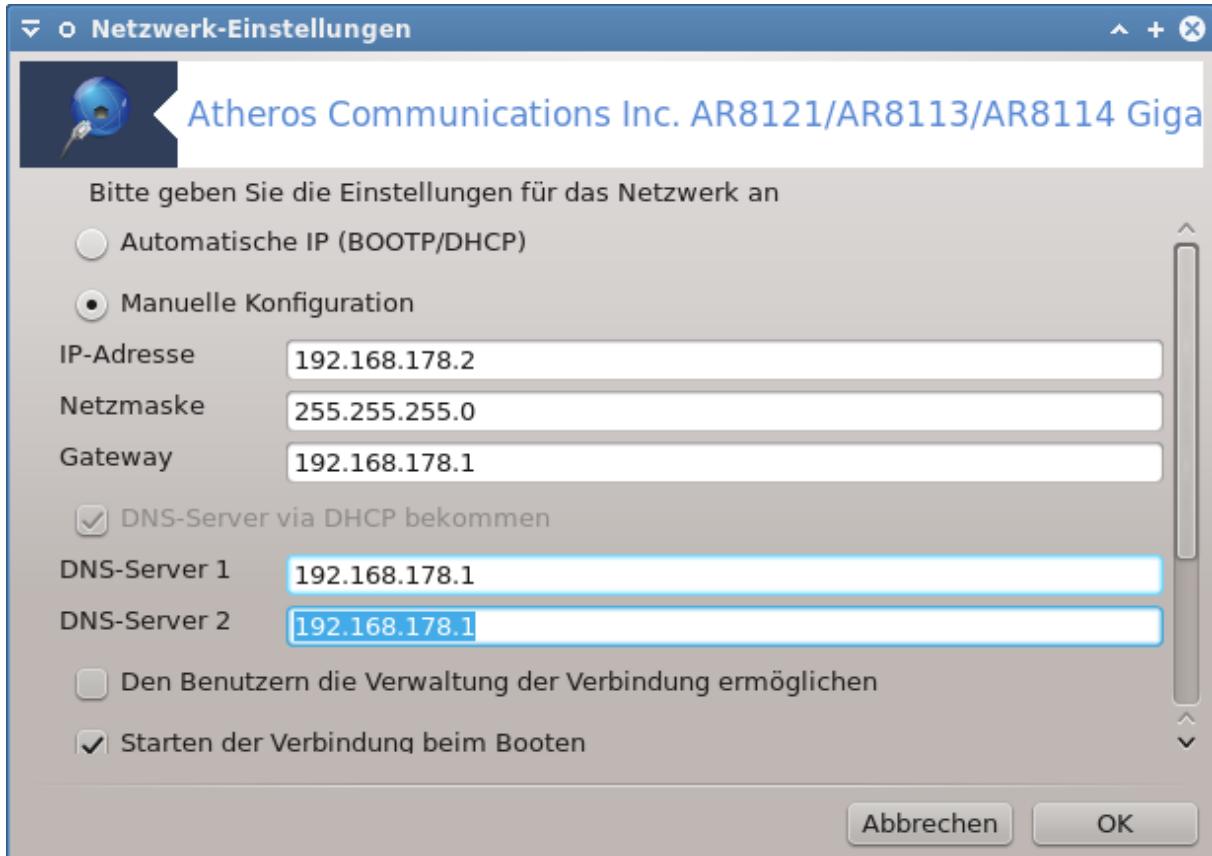


At the bottom of the window is a title Traffic accounting, we will look at that in the next section.

---

### 6.1.3. Die Konfigurationsschaltfläche

#### A - Für ein drahtgebundenes Netzwerk



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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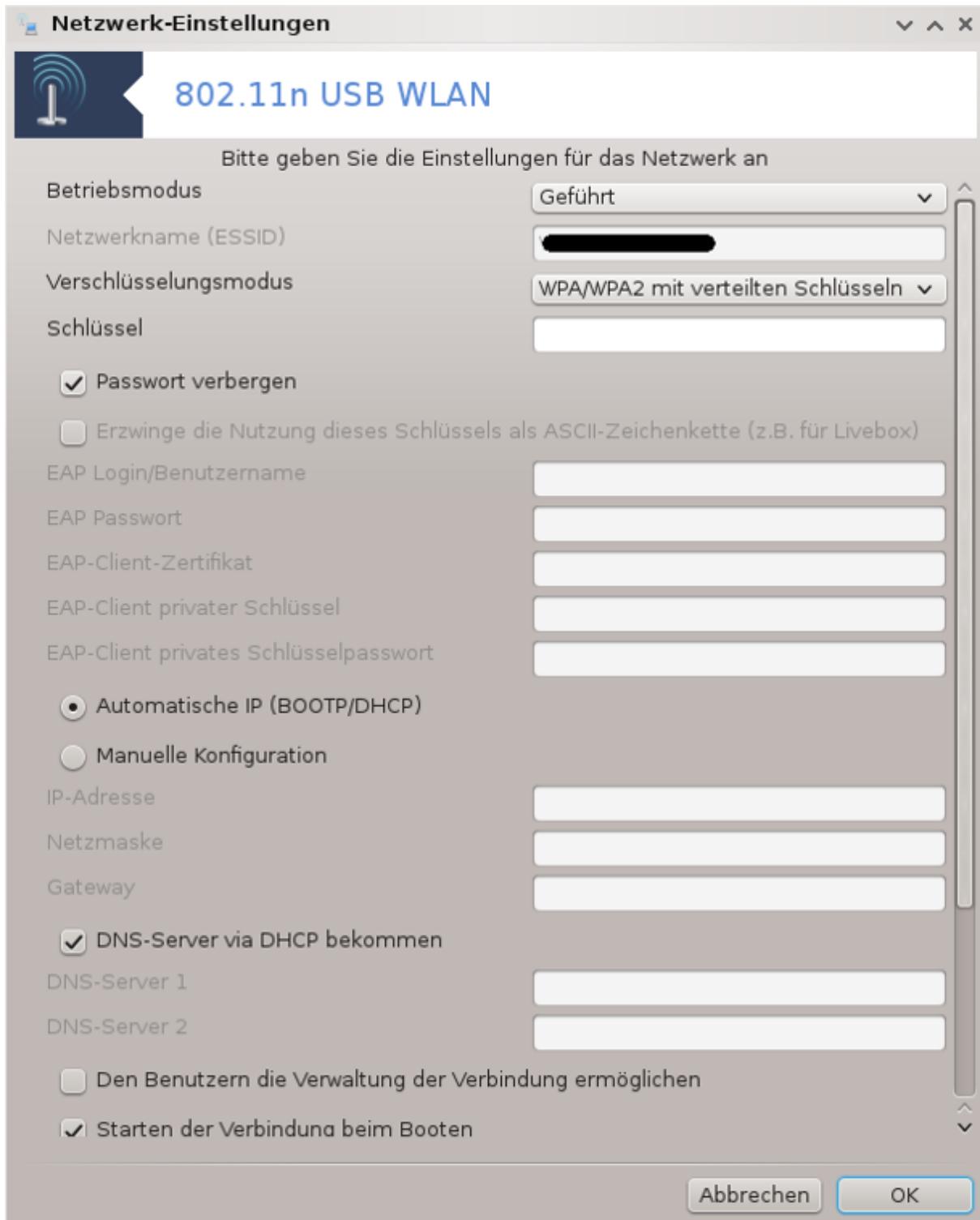
Die Schaltfläche Erweitert:

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#### B - Für ein drahtloses Netzwerk

Only the items not already seen above are explained.



#### Betriebsmodus:

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.

#### Verschlüsselungsmodus und -schlüssel:

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

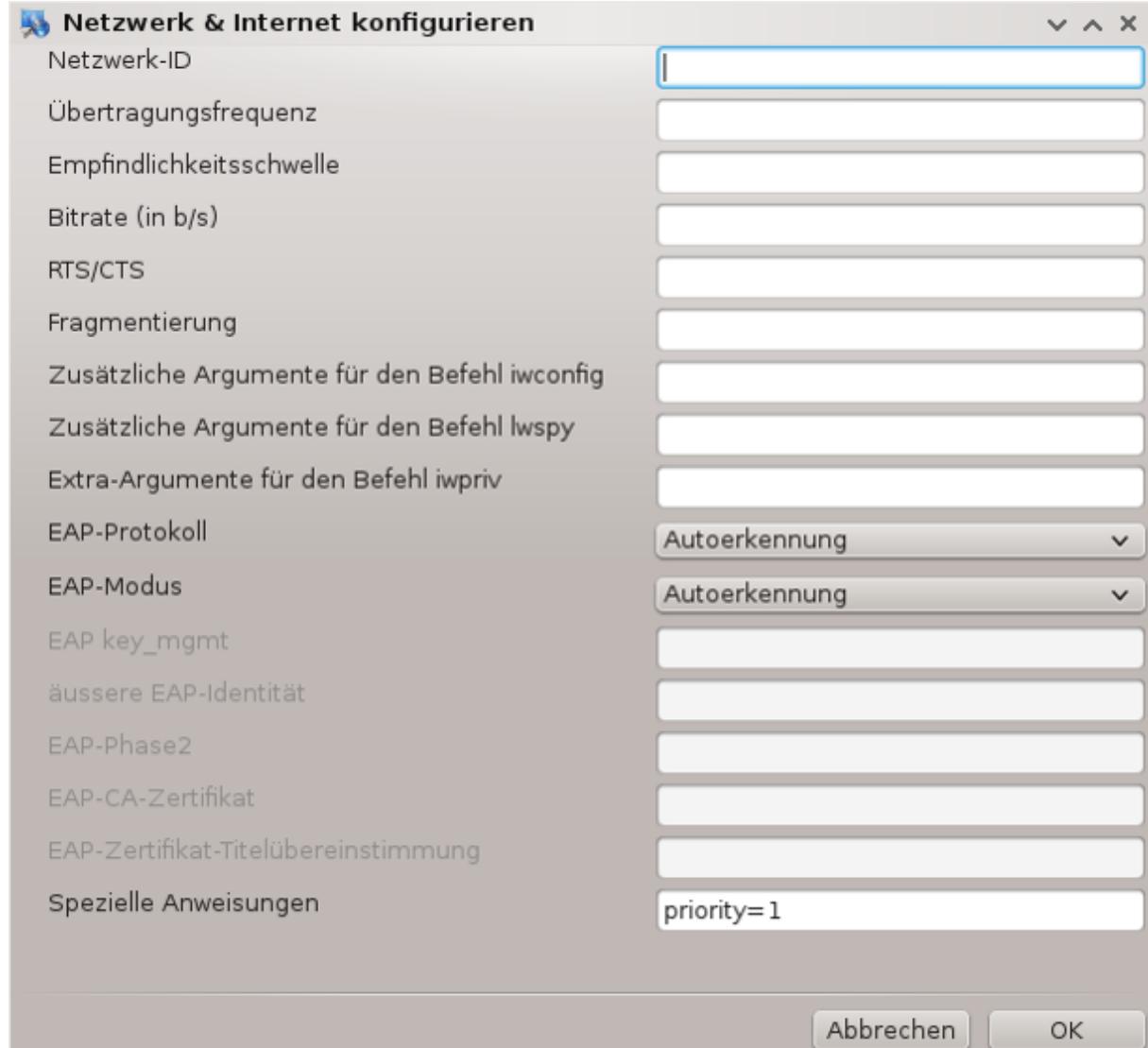
WEP uses a password and is weaker than WPA which uses a passphrase. WPA Pre-Shared Key is also called WPA personal or WPA home. WPA Enterprise is not often used in private networks.

### Allow access point roaming:

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

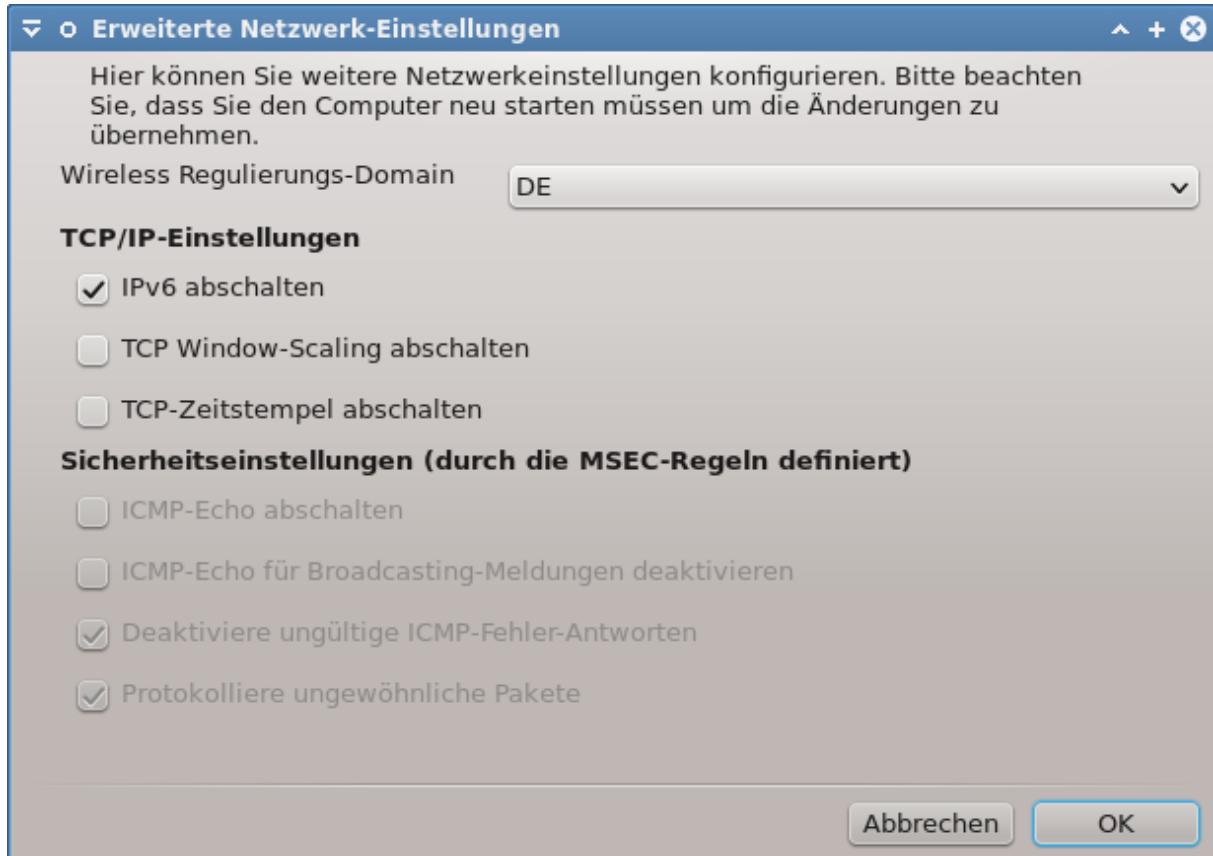
Die Schaltfläche Erweitert:

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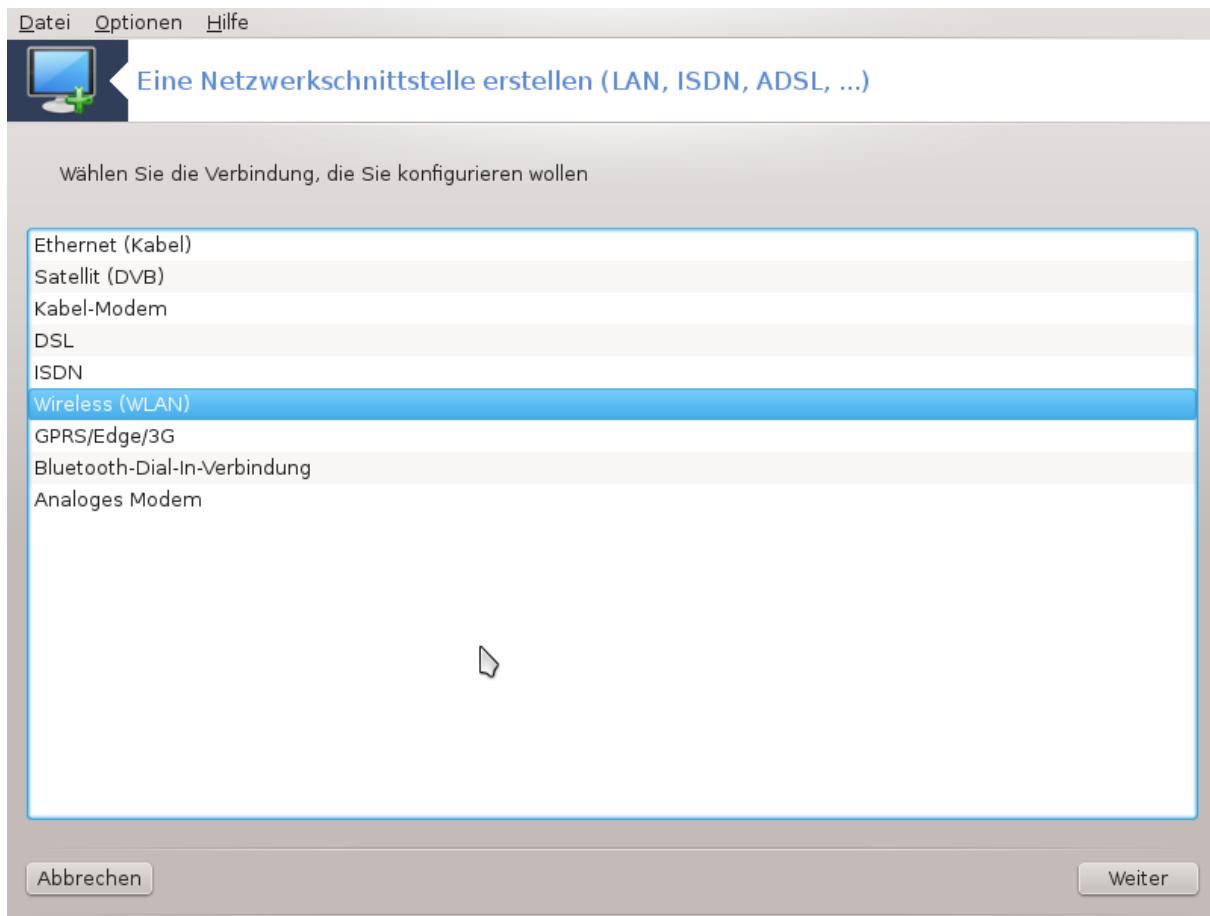
### 6.1.4. Die Erweiterte Einstellungen-Schaltfläche

This section 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.



## 6.2. Eine Netzwerkschnittstelle erstellen (LAN, ISDN, ADSL, ...)

drakconnect



### 6.2.1. Einleitung

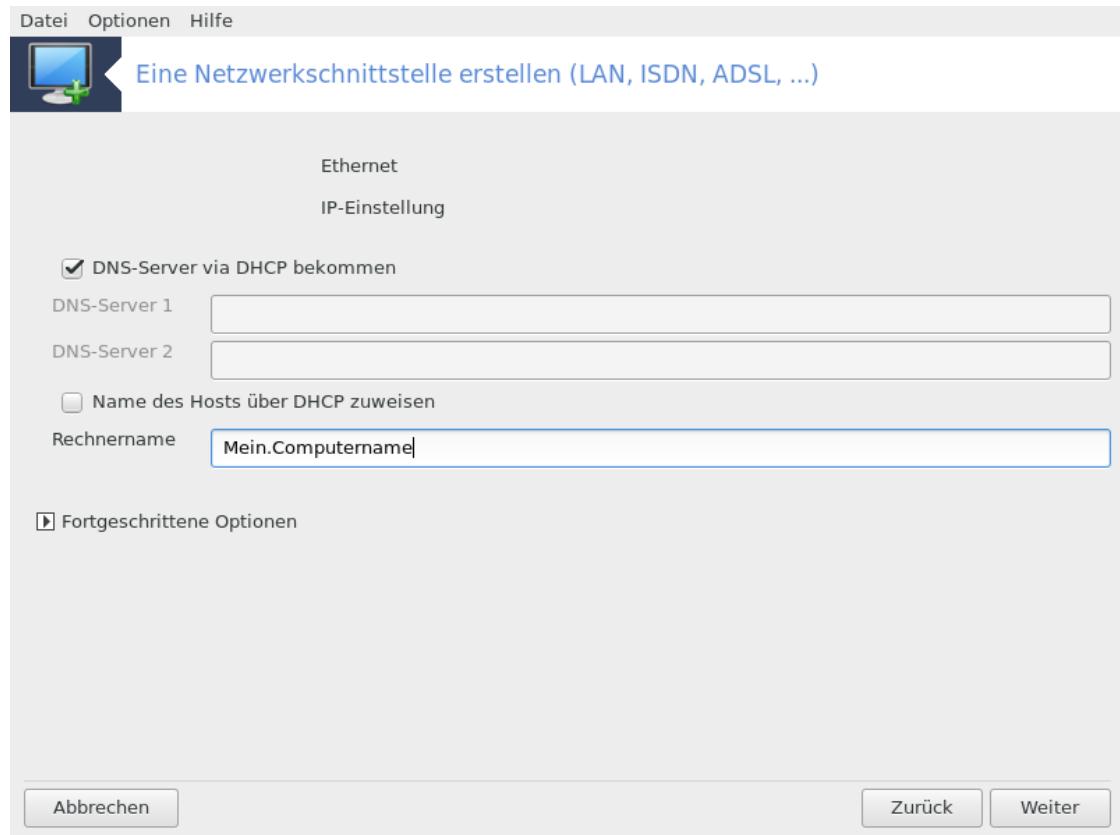
This tool<sup>20</sup> allows to configure much of local network or Internet access. You have to know some information from your access provider or your network administrator.

Select the type of connection you want to set, according to which hardware and provider you have.

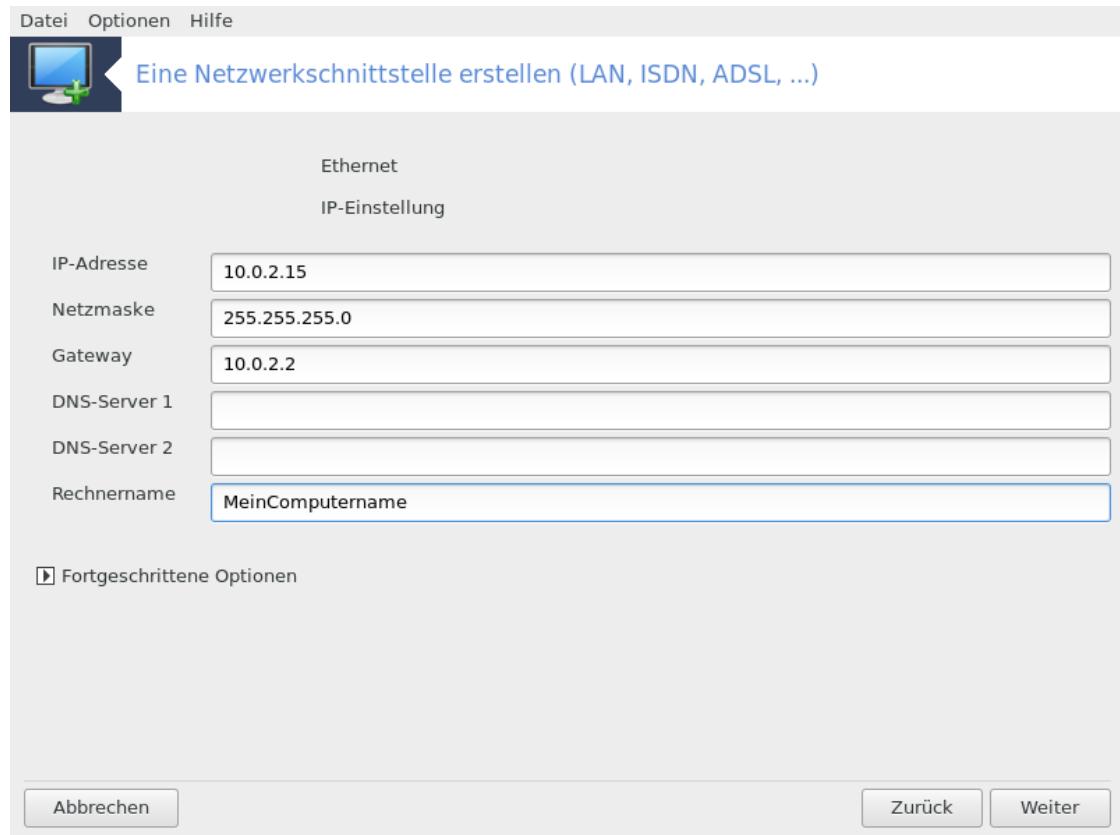
### 6.2.2. Eine neue kabelgebundene Verbindung (Ethernet)

1. Das erste Fenster listet die verfügbaren Geräte auf. Wähle das Gerät aus, das eingerichtet werden soll.
2. An diesem Punkt können Sie zwischen einer automatisch generierten oder manuell eingegebenen IP Adresse wählen.
3. Automatische 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.

<sup>20</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakconnect** als root eingeben



- b. The advanced button give the opportunity to specify:
    - Search domain (not accessible, as provided by the DHCP server)
    - der DHCP-Client
    - DHCP Zeitüberschreitung
    - Get YP server from DHCP (checked by default): specify the NIS server
    - Get NTPD server from DHCP (synchronisation of clocks)
    - the HOSTNAME required by DHCP. Only use this option if the DHCP server requires the client to specify a hostname before receiving an IP address. This option is not dealt by some DHCP servers.
  - c. After accepting, the last steps which are common to all connection configurations are explained: [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)
4. Manuelle Konfiguration
- a. *Ethernet/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.
- For a residential network, the IP address usually looks like `192.168.x.x`, Netmask is `255.255.255.0`, and the Gateway and DNS servers are available from your service provider's website.
- 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. The next steps are exposed at [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

### 6.2.3. Eine neue Satelliten-Verbindung (DVB)

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### 6.2.4. Eine neue Modem-Verbindung

1. Das erste Fenster listet die verfügbaren Geräte auf. Wähle das Gerät aus, das eingerichtet werden soll.
2. An diesem Punkt können Sie zwischen einer automatisch generierten oder manuell eingegebenen IP Adresse wählen.
3. You have to specify a authentication method:
  - Keine
  - BPALogin (necessary for Telstra). In this case you have to provide User name and password.
4. Automatische 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. The advanced button give the opportunity to specify:
    - Search domain (not accessible, as provided by the DHCP server)

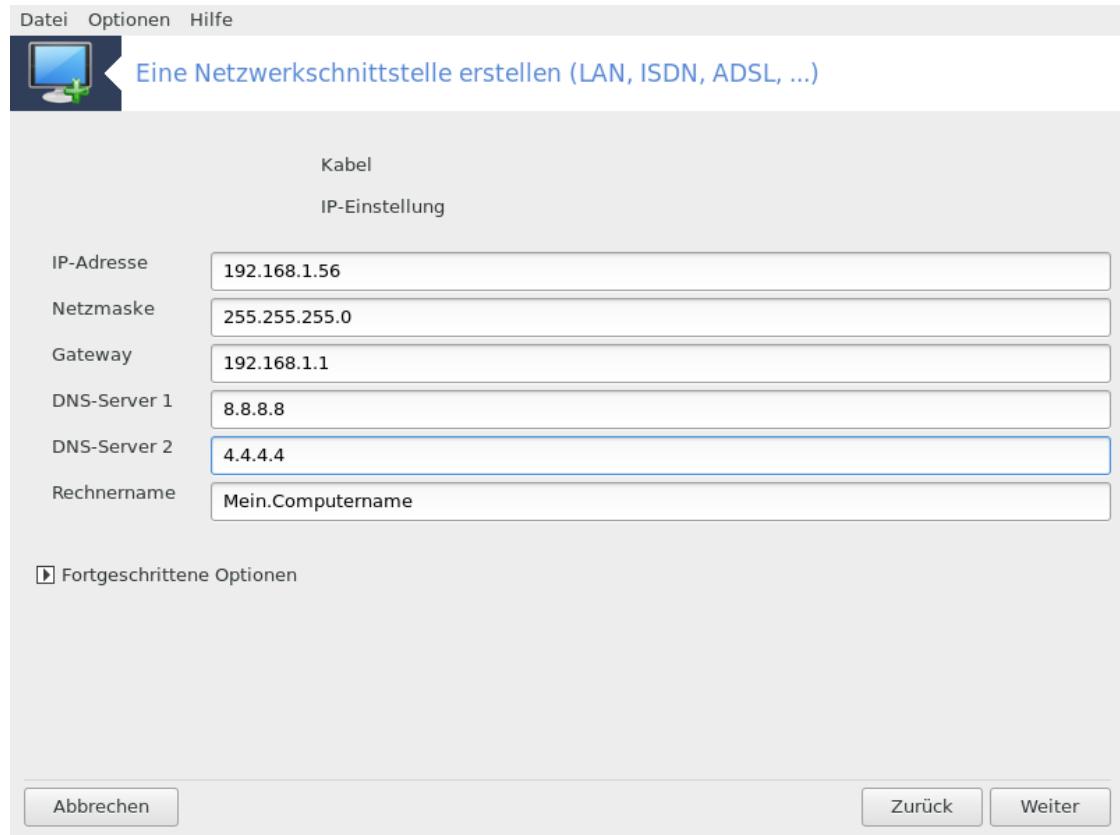
- der DHCP-Client
  - DHCP Zeitüberschreitung
  - Get YP server from DHCP (checked by default): specify the NIS server
  - Get NTPD server from DHCP (synchronisation of clocks)
  - the HOSTNAME required by DHCP. Only use this option if the DHCP server requires the client to specify a hostname before receiving an IP address. This option is not dealt by some DHCP servers.
- c. After accepting, the last steps which are common to all connection configurations are explained: [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

## 5. Manuelle Konfiguration

- 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.

For a residential network, the IP address usually looks like `192.168.x.x`, Netmask is `255.255.255.0`, and the Gateway and DNS servers are available from your service provider's website.

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. The next steps are exposed at [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

### 6.2.5. Eine neue DSL-Verbindung

1. If the tool detects network interfaces, it offers to select one and to configure it.

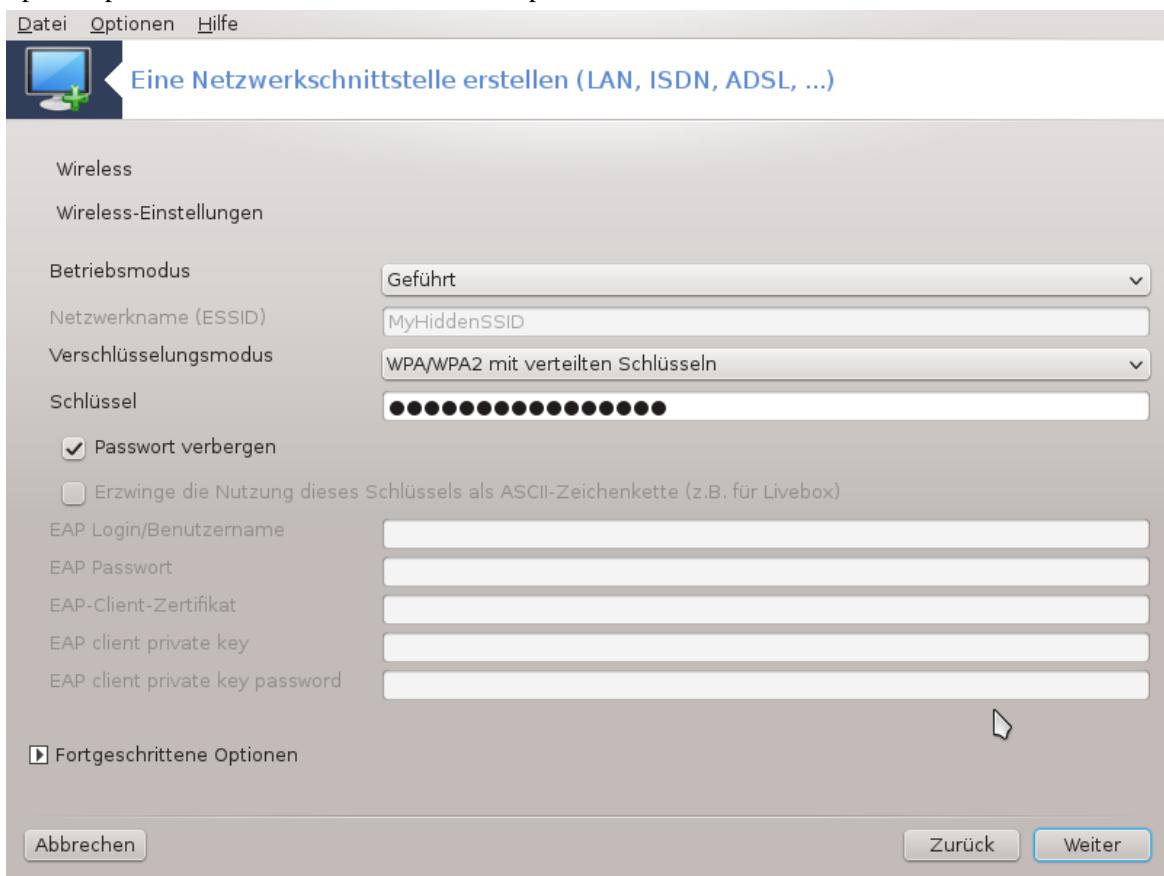
2. A list of providers is proposed, classified by countries. Select your provider. If it is not listed, select the option Unlisted and then enter the options your provider gave.
3. Wählen Sie eins der verfügbaren Protokolle aus:
  - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
  - Manuelle TCP/IP Konfiguration
  - PPP über ADSL (PPPoA)
  - PPP über Ethernet (PPPoE)
  - Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)
4. Zugangseinstellungen
  - Benutzername (Login)
  - Passwort
  - (Fortgeschritten) Virtuelle Pfad-ID (VPI):
  - (Fortgeschritten) Virtuelle Circuit-ID (VCI):
5. The next steps are exposed at [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

### **6.2.6. Eine neue ISDN-Verbindung**

1. The wizard asks which device to configure:
  - Manuelle Auswahl (Interne ISDN-Karte)
  - Externes ISDN-Modem
2. A list of hardware is proposed, classified by category and manufacturer. Select your card.
3. Wählen Sie eins der verfügbaren Protokolle aus:
  - Protocol for the rest of the world, except Europe (DHCP)
  - Protokoll für Europa (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:
  - Name der Verbindung
  - Telefonnummer
  - Login-ID
  - Passwort
  - Authentifizierungsmethode
5. After that, you have to select if you get the IP address by automatic or manual method. In the last case, specify IP address and Subnet mask.
6. The next step is to choose how DNS servers address are obtained, by automatic or manual method. In the case of manual configuration, you have to put:
  - Name der Domäne
  - Erster und zweiter DNS Server
  - Select if the hostname is set from IP. This option is to select only if you are sure that your provider is configured to accept it.
7. The next step is to choose how the gateway address is obtained, by automatic or manual method. In the case of manual configuration, you have to enter the IP address.
8. The next steps are exposed at [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

### 6.2.7. Eine neue Drahtlos-Verbindung

1. A first window lists the interfaces which are available and an entry for Windows driver (ndiswrapper). Select the one to configure. Use ndiswrapper only if the other configuration methods did not work.
2. At this step, the choice is given between the different access points that the card has detected.
3. Specific parameter for the wireless card are to provide:



- Betriebsmodus

Geführt To access to an existing access point (the most frequent).

Direkt To configure direct connection between computers.

- Netzwerkname (ESSID)

- Encryption mode: it depends of how the access point is configured.

WPA/ WPA2 Dieses Verschlüsselungsverfahren wird empfohlen, wenn es Ihre Hardware unterstützt.

WEP Einige alte Hardware unterstützt nur dieses Verschlüsselungsverfahren.

- Schlüssel

It is generally provided with the hardware which give the access point.

4. At this step, the choice is given between an automatic IP address or a manual IP address.

5. Automatische 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. The advanced button give the opportunity to specify:
    - Search domain (not accessible, as provided by the DHCP server)
    - der DHCP-Client
    - DHCP Zeitüberschreitung
    - Get YP server from DHCP (checked by default): specify the NIS servers
    - Get NTPD server from DHCP (synchronisation of clocks)
    - the HOSTNAME required by DHCP. Only use this option if the DHCP server requires the client to specify a hostname before receiving an IP address. This option is not dealt by some DHCP servers.
  - c. After accepting the configuration the step, which is common to all connection configurations, is explained: [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)
6. Manuelle Konfiguration
    - 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. The next steps are exposed at [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

### 6.2.8. Eine neue GPRS/Edge/3G Verbindung

1. If the tool detects wireless interfaces, it offers to select one and to configure it.
2. The PIN is asked. Leave empty if the PIN is not required.
3. The wizard asks for network. If it is not detected, select the option Unlisted.
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. Provide access settings
  - Access-Point-Name
  - Benutzername (Login)
  - Passwort
6. The next steps are exposed at [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

### 6.2.9. A new Bluetooth Dial-Up Networking connection

This section 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.

### 6.2.10. A new Analog telephone modem connection (POTS)

1. The wizard asks which device to configure:
  - Manuelle Auswahl
  - Gefundene Hardware, falls vorhanden

2. A list of ports is proposed. Select your port.
3. If not yet installed, it will be suggested that you install the package *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:
  - *Verbindungs Name*
  - *Telefon Number*
  - *Login ID*
  - *Passwort*
  - *Authentikation, Auswahl:*
    - PAP/CHAP
    - Skript-basiert
    - PAP
    - Terminal-basiert
    - CHAP
5. The next steps are exposed at [Abschnitt 6.2.11, „Ending the configuration“](#)

### **6.2.11. Ending the configuration**

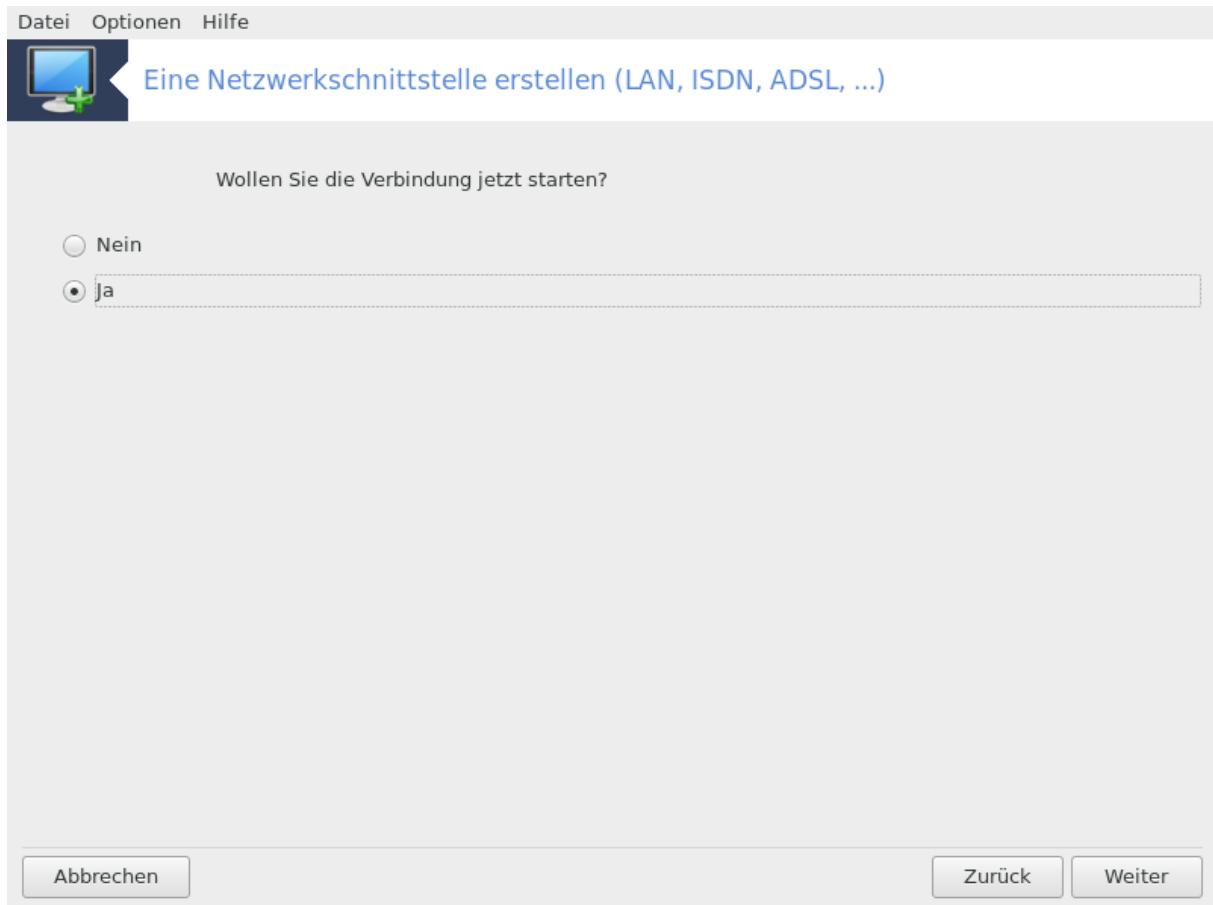
In the next step, you can specify:

- *Allow users to manage the connection*
- *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:

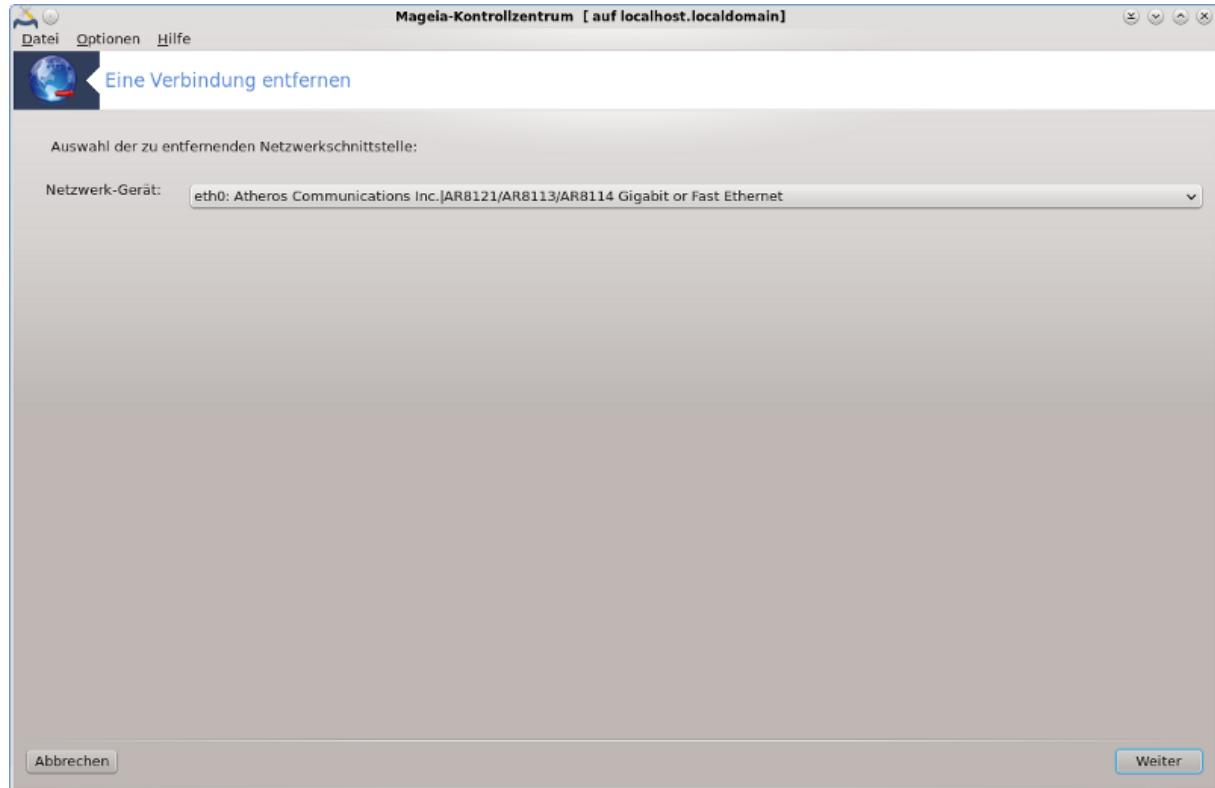
- Metrisch (standardmäßig 10)
- MTU
- Netzwerk Hotplugging
- Aktiviere IPv6-zu-IPv4-Tunnel

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



### 6.3. Eine Verbindung entfernen

drakconnect --del



Here, you can delete a network interface<sup>21</sup>.

Click on the drop down menu, choose the one you want to remove and then click *next*.

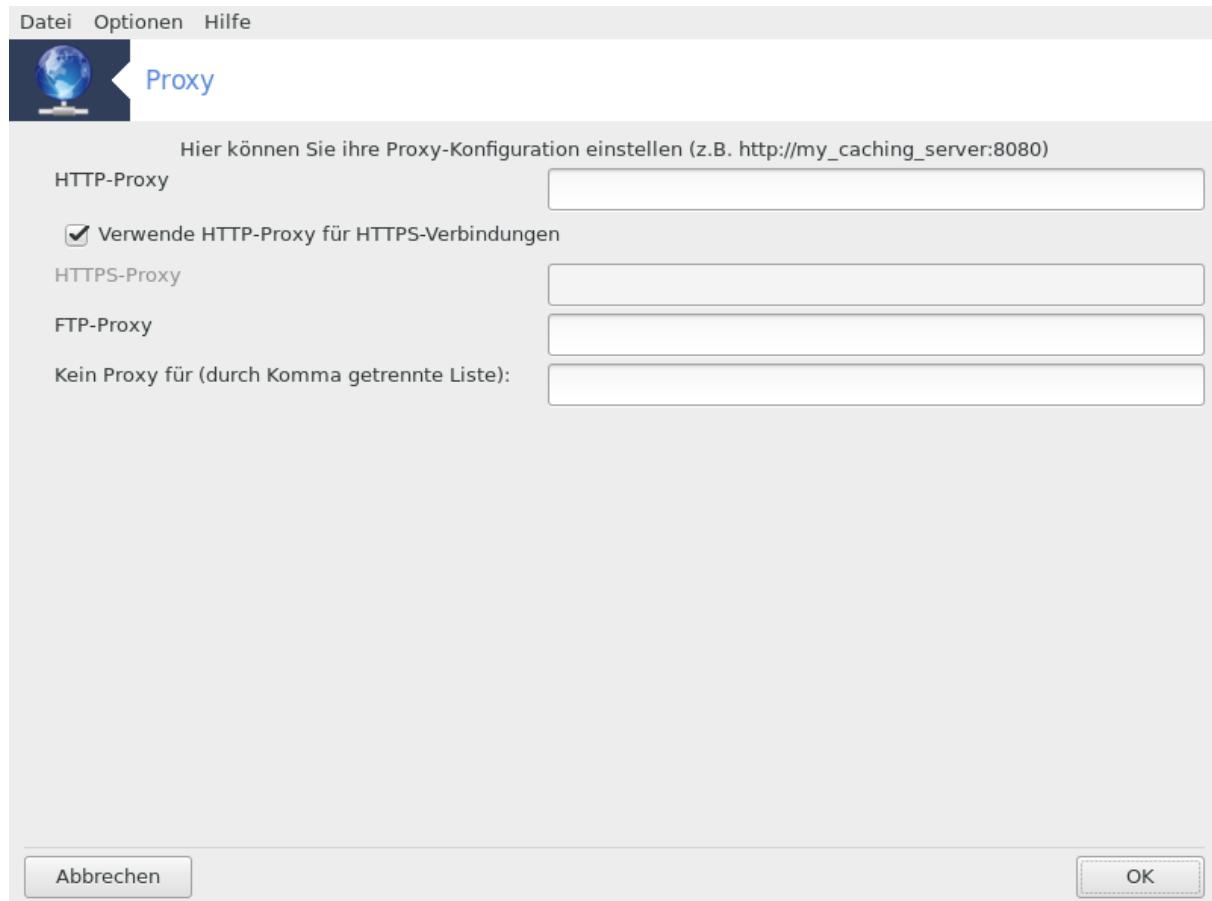
You'll see a message that the network interface has been deleted successfully.

## 6.4. Proxy

drakproxy

---

<sup>21</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakconnect --del** als root eingeben



If you have to use a proxy server to access to the internet, you can use this tool<sup>22</sup> 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.

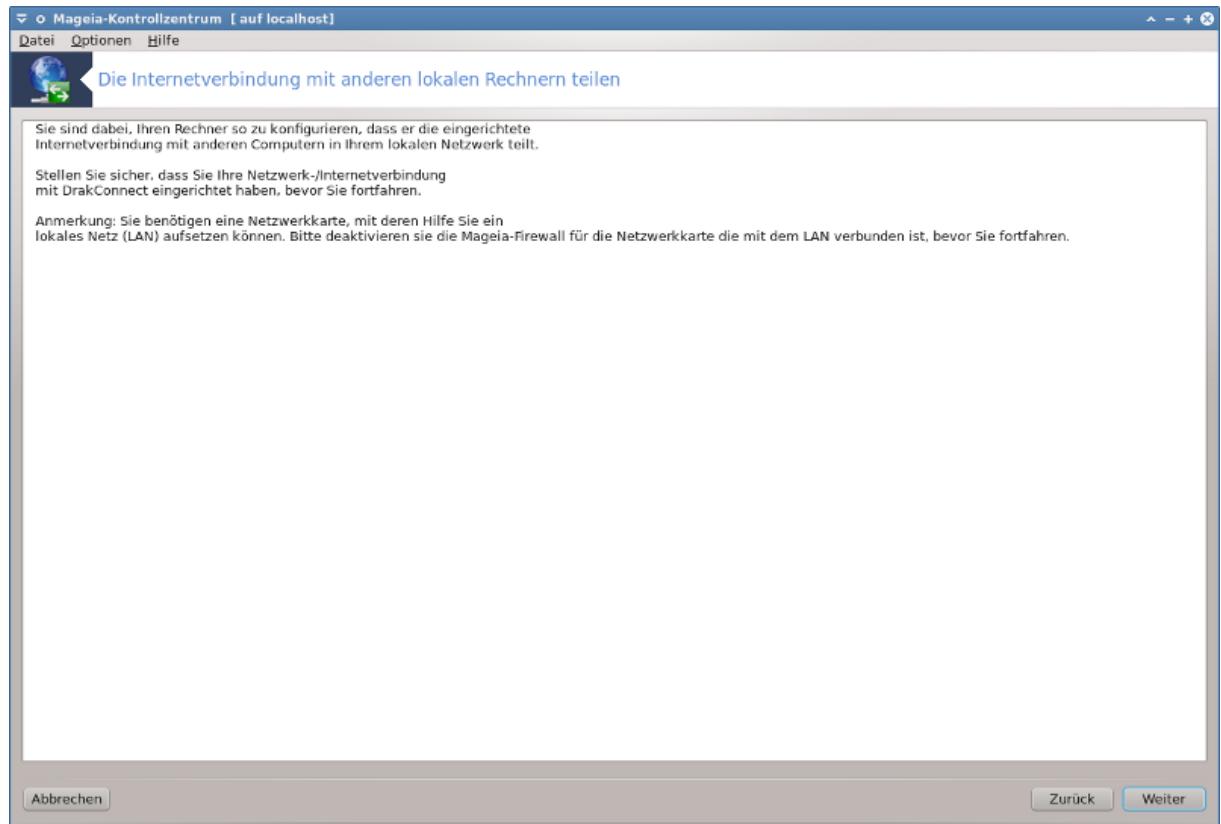
From Wikipedia, on 2012-09-24, article Proxy server: In computer networks, a proxy server is a server (a computer system or an application) that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers. A client connects to the proxy server, requesting some service, such 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. Die Internetverbindung mit anderen lokalen Rechnern teilen

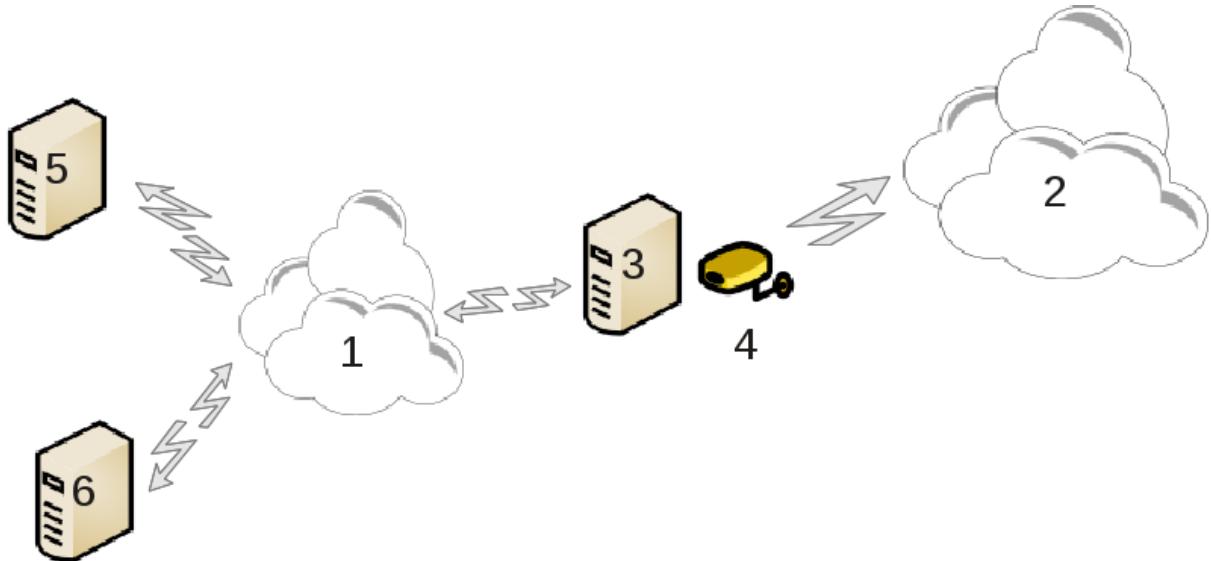
drakgw

---

<sup>22</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakproxy** als root eingeben



### 6.5.1. Prinzipien



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 [Abschnitt 6.1, „Netzwerkzentrum“](#).

### 6.5.2. Gateway-Assistent

The wizard<sup>23</sup> offers successive steps which are shown below:

- 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.
- specify which interface is used for the Lan access. The wizard also proposes one, check that this is correct.
- The wizard proposes parameters for the Lan network, such as IP address, mask and domain name. Check that these parameters are compatible with the actual configuration. It is recommended that you accept these values.
- 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

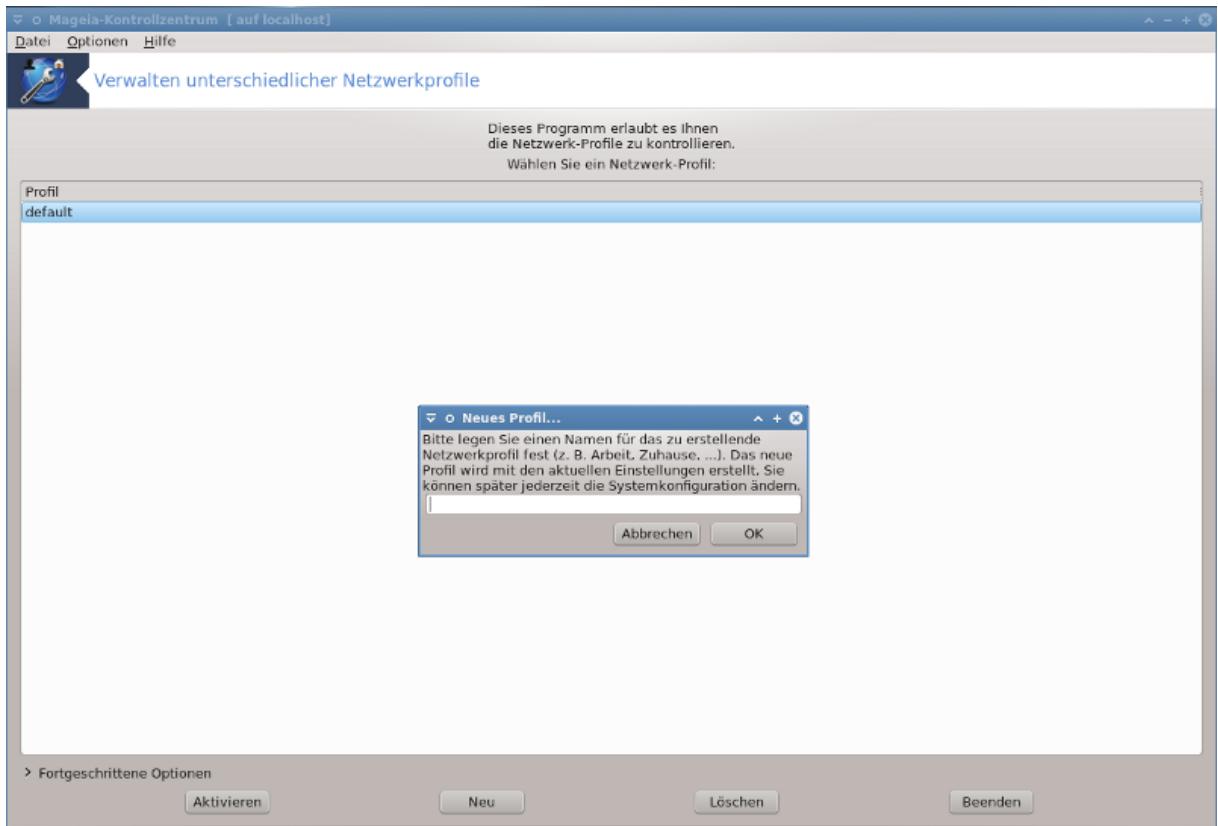
If you want to stop sharing the connection on the Mageia computer, launch the tool. It will offer to reconfigure the connection or to stop the sharing.

## 6.6. Verwalten unterschiedlicher Netzwerkprofile

`draknetprofile`

---

<sup>23</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie `drakgw` als root eingeben

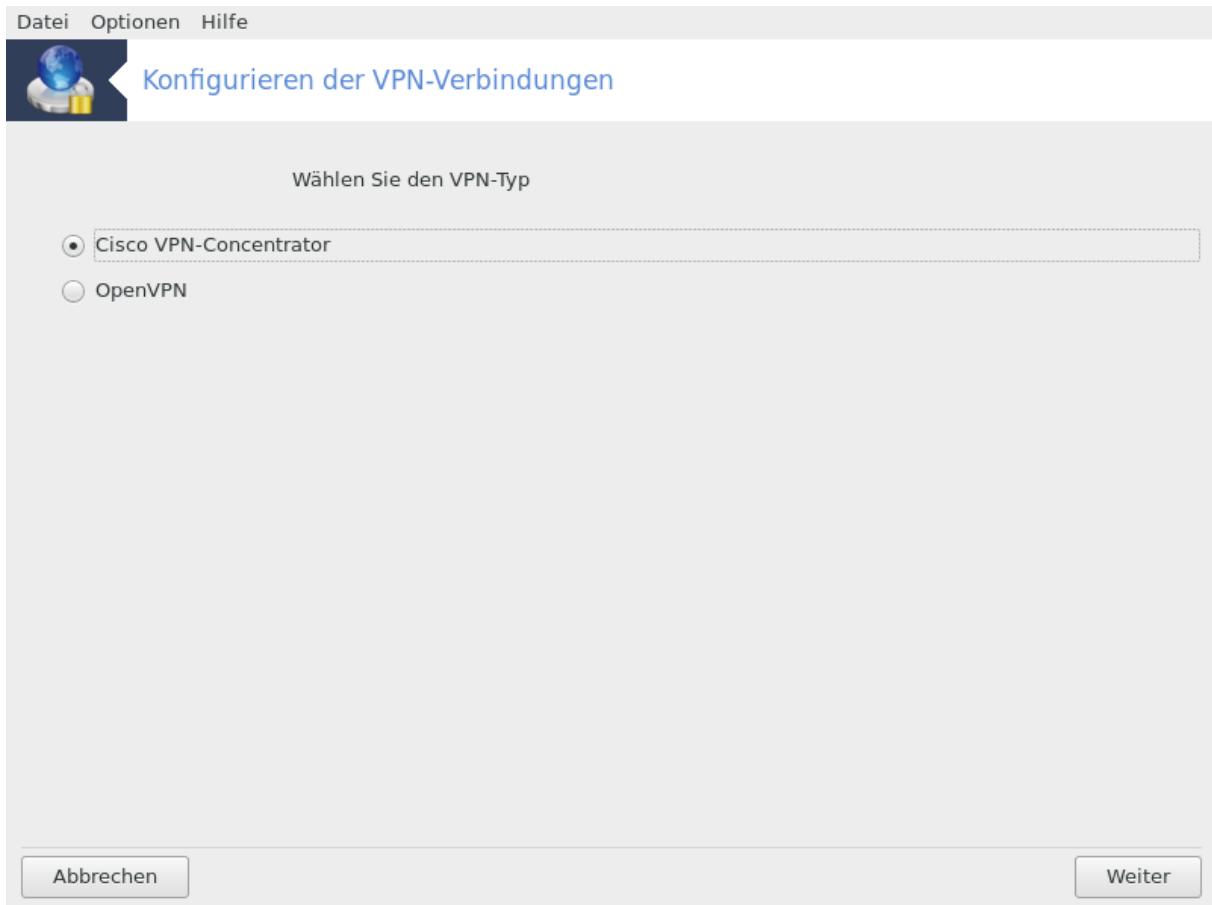


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Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **draknetprofile** als root eingeben

### 6.7. Konfigurieren der VPN-Verbindungen

drakvnp



### 6.7.1. Einleitung

This tool<sup>24</sup> 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. Konfiguration

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

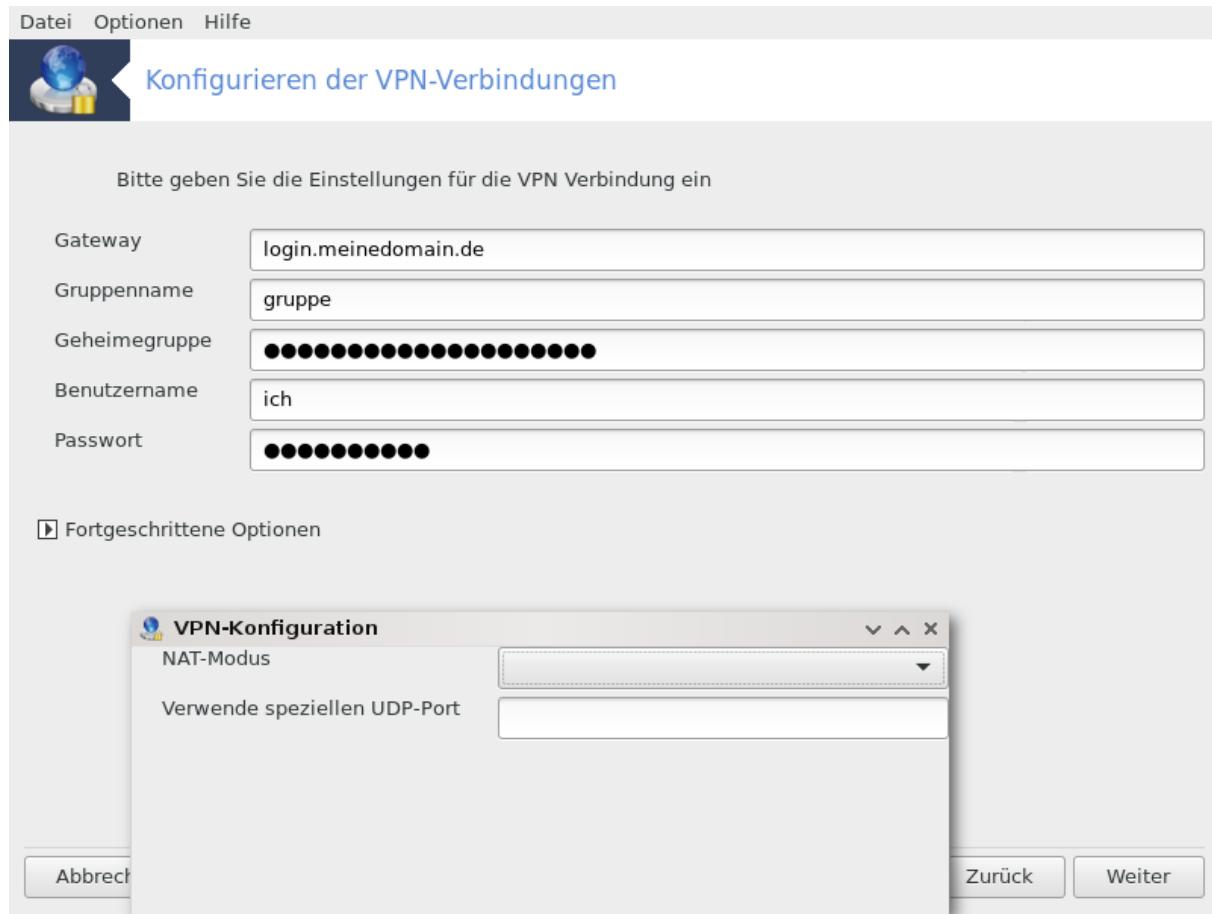
Then give your connection a name.

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

- Für Cisco VPN

---

<sup>24</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakvpn** als root eingeben



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

Datei Optionen Hilfe

 Konfigurieren der VPN-Verbindungen

Bitte geben Sie den/die erforderlichen Schlüssel an

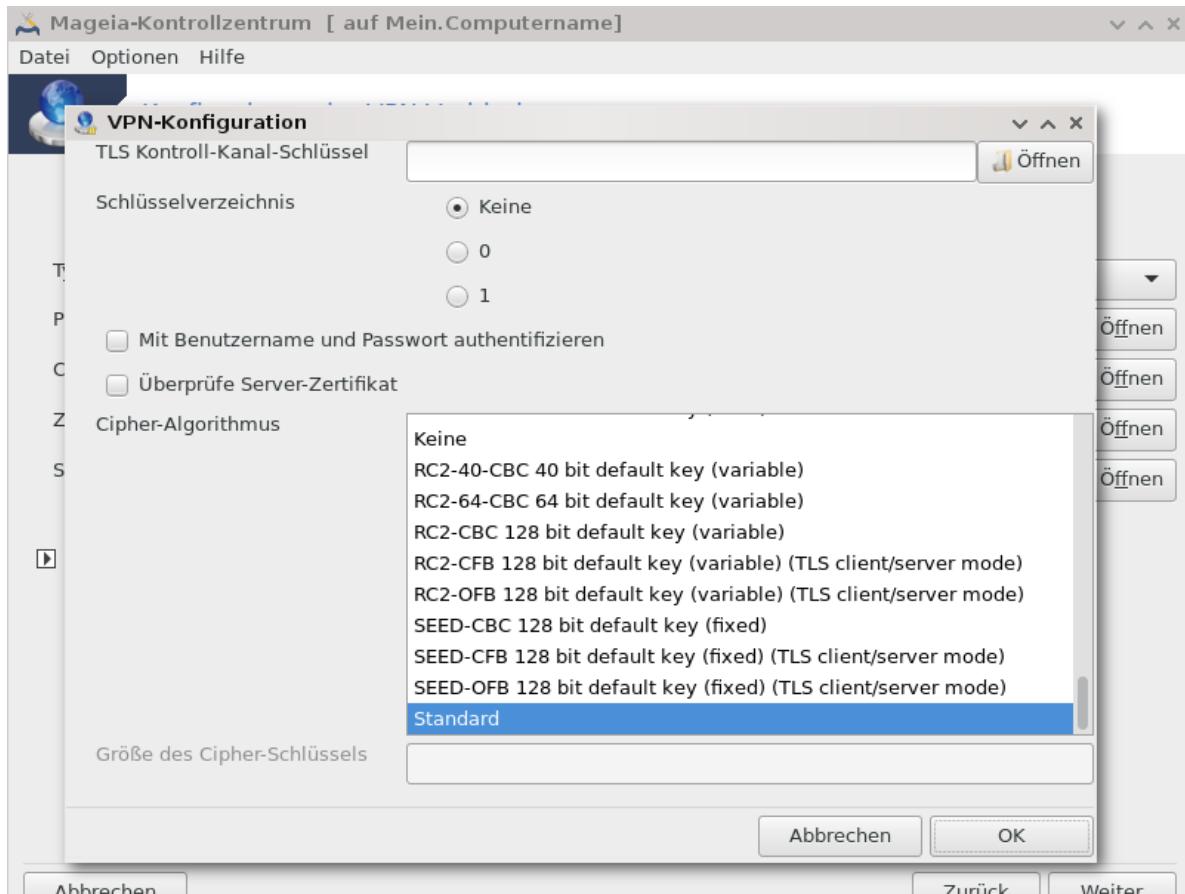
Typ	x509 Publik-Key-Infrastruktur	▼
PKCS #12		 Öffnen
Certificate Authority (CA)		 Öffnen
Zertifikat		 Öffnen
Schlüssel		 Öffnen

Fortgeschrittene Optionen

Abbrechen Zurück Weiter

Select the files that you received from the network administrator.

Erweiterte Parameter



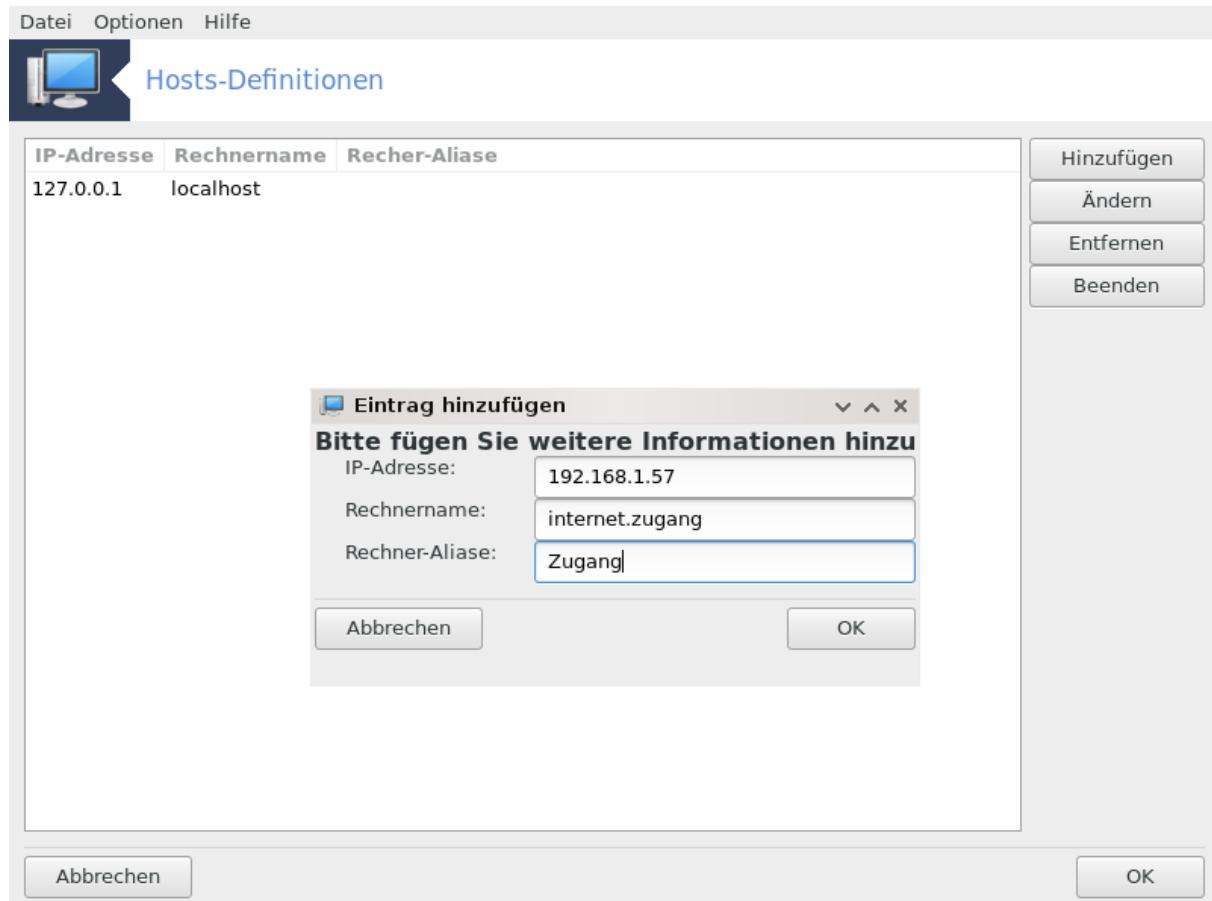
The next screen asks for IP-address of the gateway.

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. Hosts Definitionen

drakhosts



If some systems on your network grant you services, and have fixed IP-addresses, this tool<sup>25</sup> allows to specify a name to access them more easily. Then you can use that name instead of the IP-address.

### Zufügen

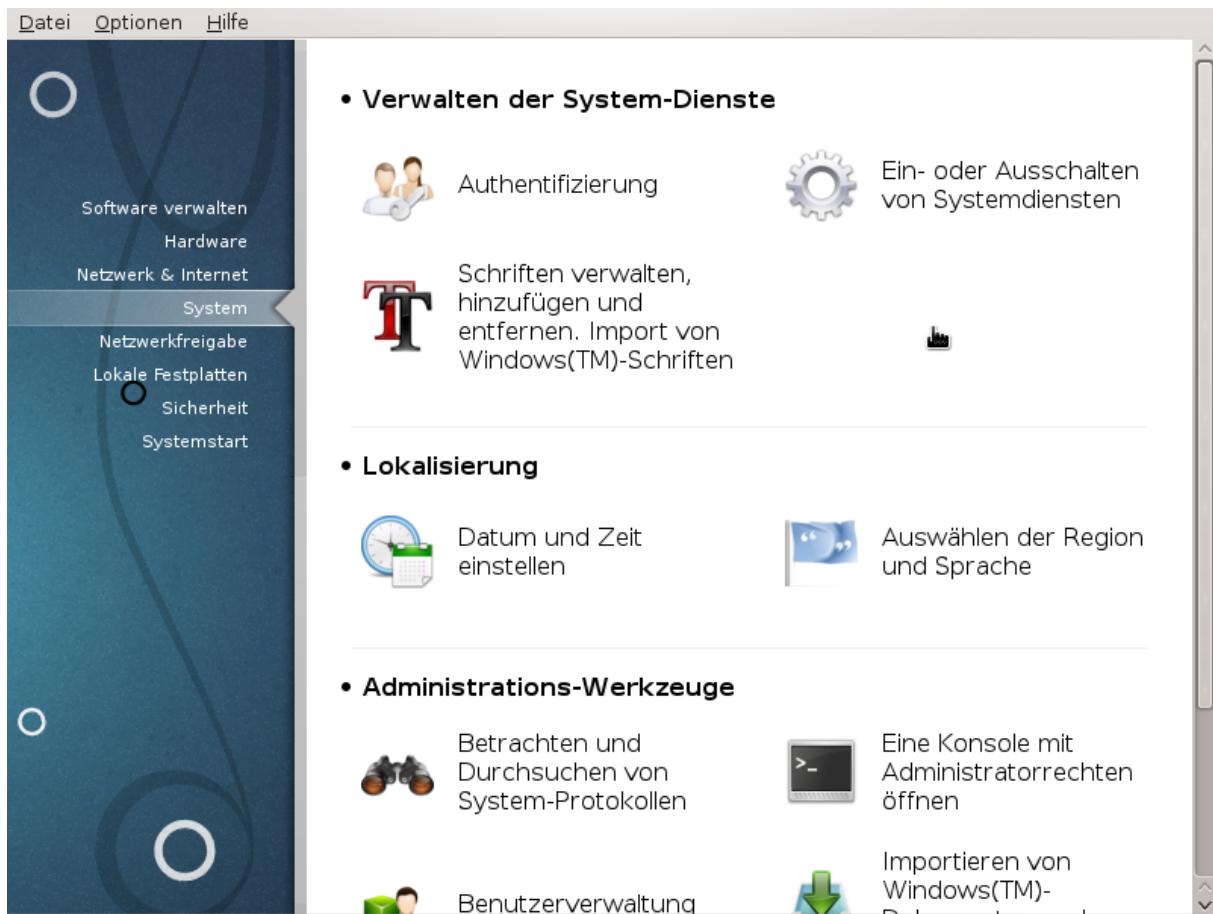
With this button, you add the name for a new system. You will get a window to specify the IP-address, the host name for the system, and optionally an alias which can be used in the same way that the name is.

### Verändern

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

<sup>25</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakhosts** als root eingeben

## 7. System

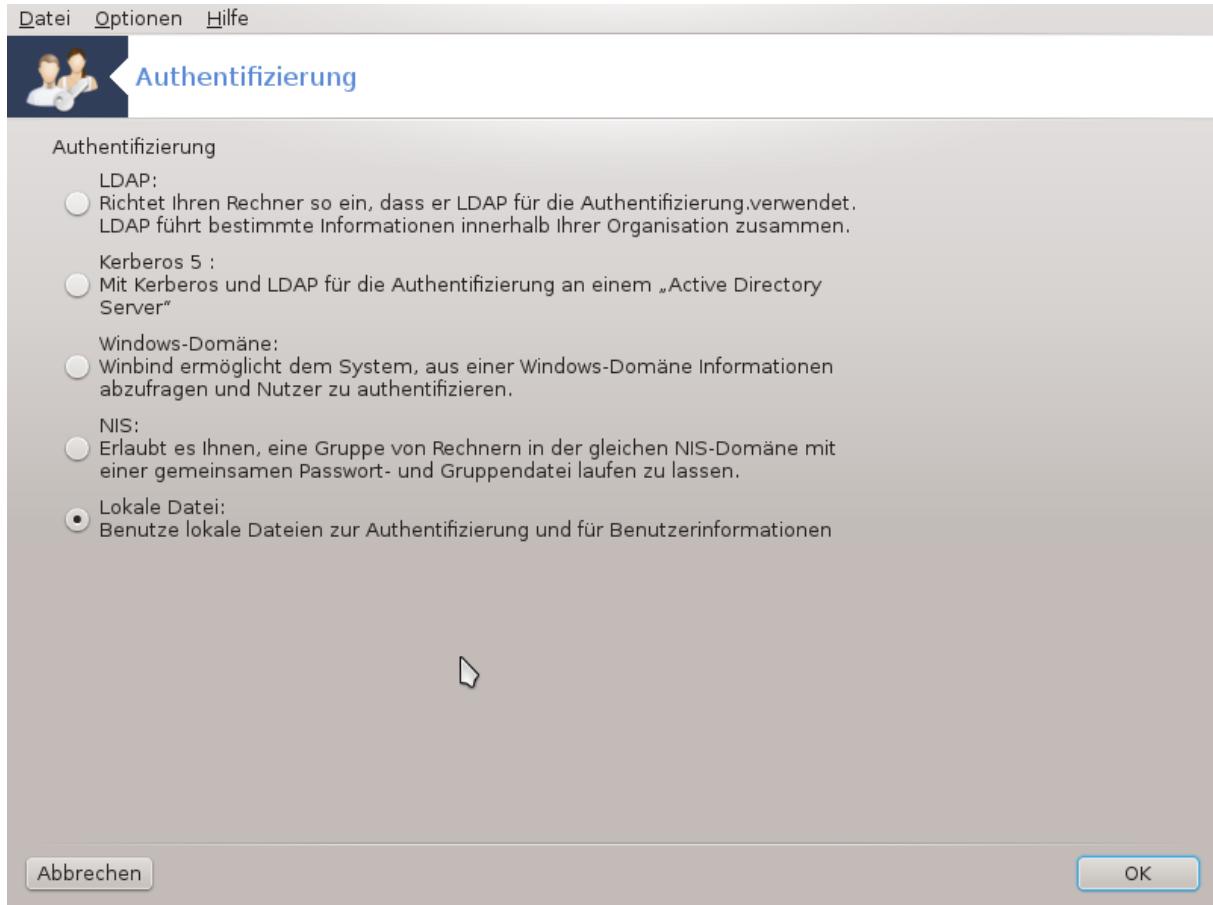


In this screen you can choose between several system and administration tools. Click on a link below to learn more.

1. *Verwalten der System-Dienste*
  - a. [Abschnitt 7.1, „Authentifizierung“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 7.2, „Ein- oder Ausschalten von Systemdiensten“](#)
  - c. [Abschnitt 7.3, „Schriften verwalten, hinzufügen und entfernen. Import von Windows\(TM\)-Schriften“](#)
2. *Lokalisierung*
  - a. [Abschnitt 7.4, „Datum und Uhrzeit einstellen“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 7.5, „Auswählen der Region und Sprache“](#)
3. *Administrations-Werkzeuge*
  - a. [Abschnitt 7.6, „Betrachten und Durchsuchen von System-Protokollen“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 7.7, „Eine Konsole mit Administratorrechten öffnen“](#)
  - c. [Abschnitt 7.8, „Benutzer und Gruppen“ = Benutzerverwaltung](#)
  - d. [Abschnitt 7.9, „Importieren von Windows\(TM\)-Dokumenten und -Einstellungen“](#)
  - e. [Abschnitt 7.10, „Snapshots“](#)

## 7.1. Authentifizierung

drakauth



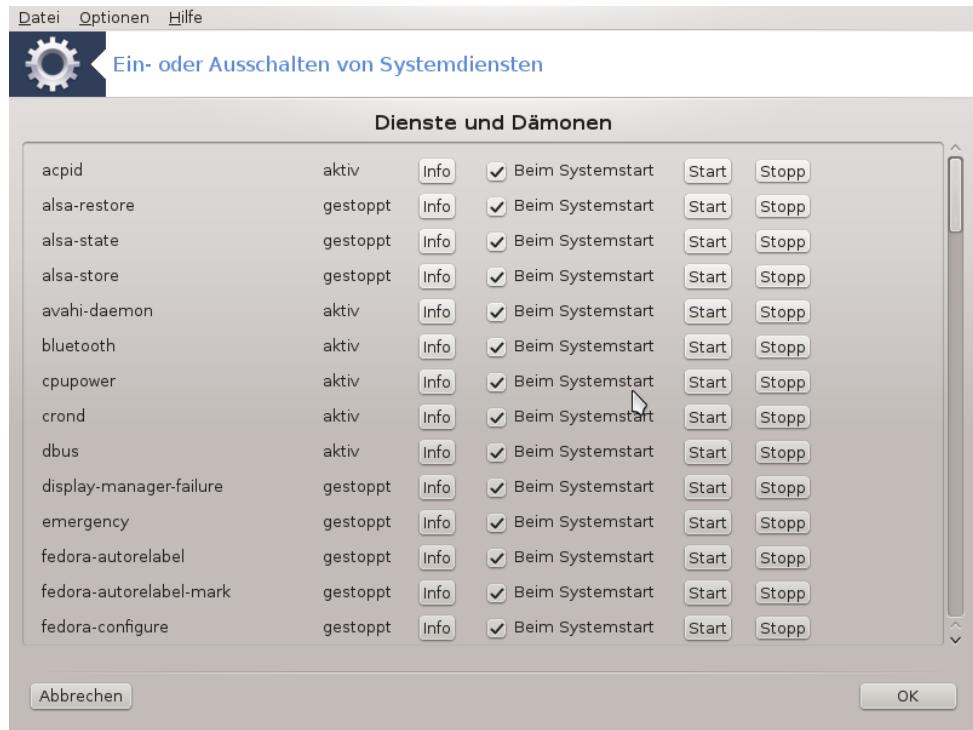
This tool<sup>26</sup> enables you to modify the manner in which you can be recognized as user of the machine or on the net.

By default, information for your authentication is stored in a file on your computer. Modify it only if your network administrator invites you to do so and give information about that.

## 7.2. Ein- oder Ausschalten von Systemdiensten

drakxservices

<sup>26</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakauth** als root eingeben

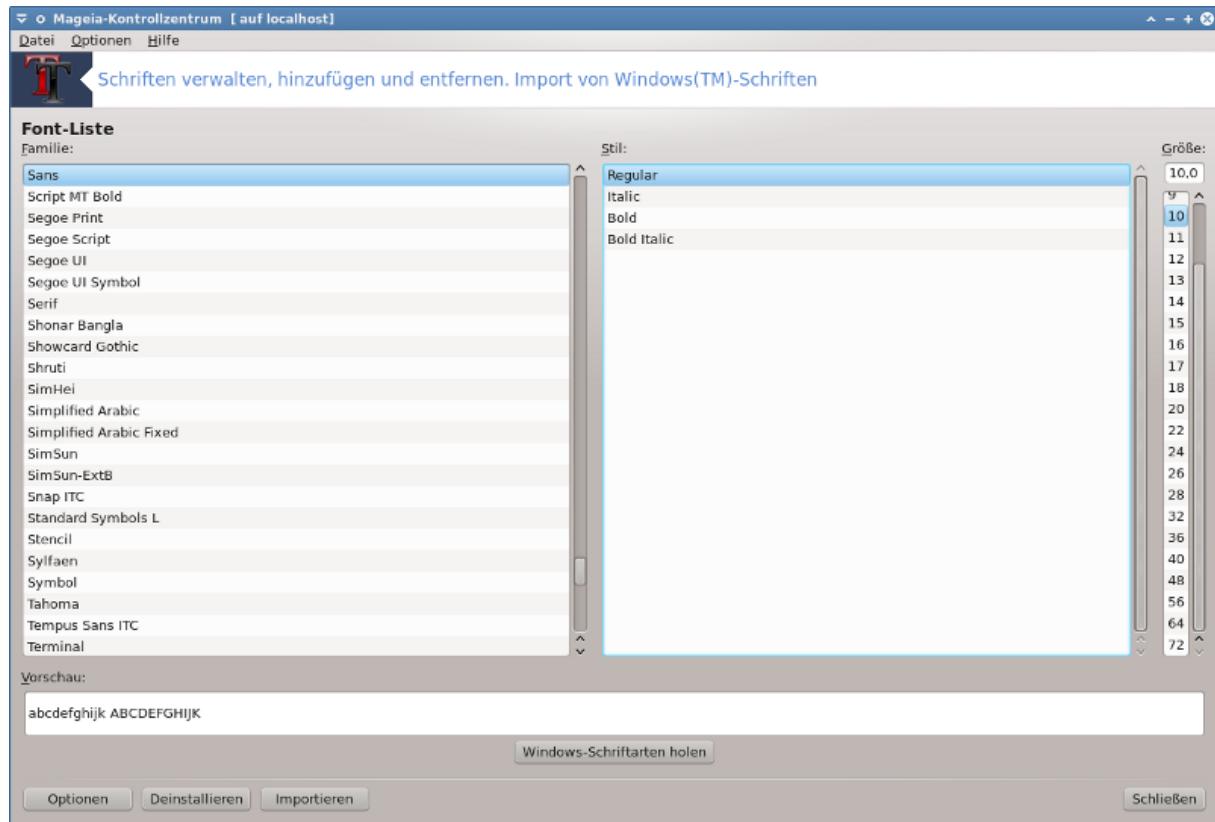


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Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakxservices** als root eingeben.

### **7.3. Schriften verwalten, hinzufügen und entfernen. Import von Windows(TM)-Schriften**

## drakfont



This tool<sup>27</sup> 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.
- eine Vorschau der ausgewählten Schriftart.
- some buttons explained here later.

### Get Windows Fonts:

This button automatically adds the fonts found on the Windows partition. You must have Microsoft Windows installed.

### Optionen:

It allows you to specify the applications or devices (printers mostly) able to use the fonts.

### Deinstallieren:

This button is to remove installed fonts and possibly save some place. Be careful when removing fonts because it may have serious consequences on the documents that use them.

### Import:

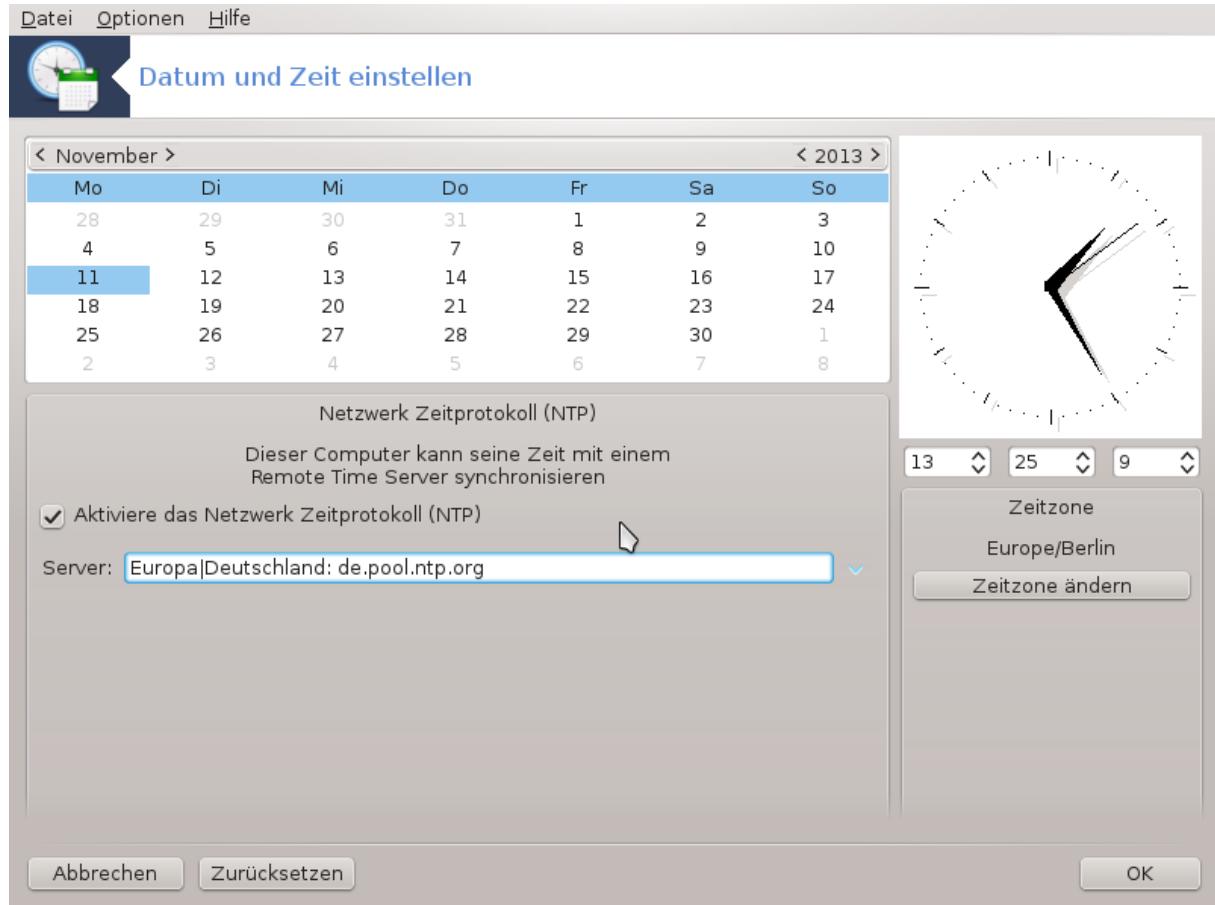
Allows you to add fonts from a third party (CD, internet, ...). The supported formats are ttf, pfa, pfb, pcf, pfm and gsf. Click on the **Import** button and then on **Add**, a file manager pops up where you can select the fonts to install, click on **Install** when done. They are installed in the folder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

<sup>27</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakfont** als root eingeben

## 7.4. Datum und Uhrzeit einstellen

drakclock



This tool<sup>28</sup> is found under the tab System in the Mageia Control Center labelled "Manage date and time". In some desktop environments it is also available by a right click / Adjust date and Time ... on the clock in the system tray.

Es ist ein sehr einfaches Werkzeug

On the upper left part, is the **calendar**. On the screenshot above, the date is September (on the upper left), 2012 (on the upper right), the 2nd (in blue) and it is a Sunday. Select the month (or year) by clicking on the little arrows on each side of September (or 2012). Select the day by clicking on its number.

On the bottom left is the **Network Time Protocol** synchronising, it is possible to have a clock always on time by synchronising it with a server. Check Enable Network Time Protocol and choose the closest server.

On the right part is the **clock**. It's useless to set the clock if NTP is enabled. Three boxes display hours, minutes and seconds (15, 28 and 22 on the screenshot). Use the little arrows to set the clock to the correct time. The format can't be changed here, see your desktop environment settings for that.

At least, on the bottom right, select your time zone by clicking on the Change Time Zone button and choosing in the list the nearest town.

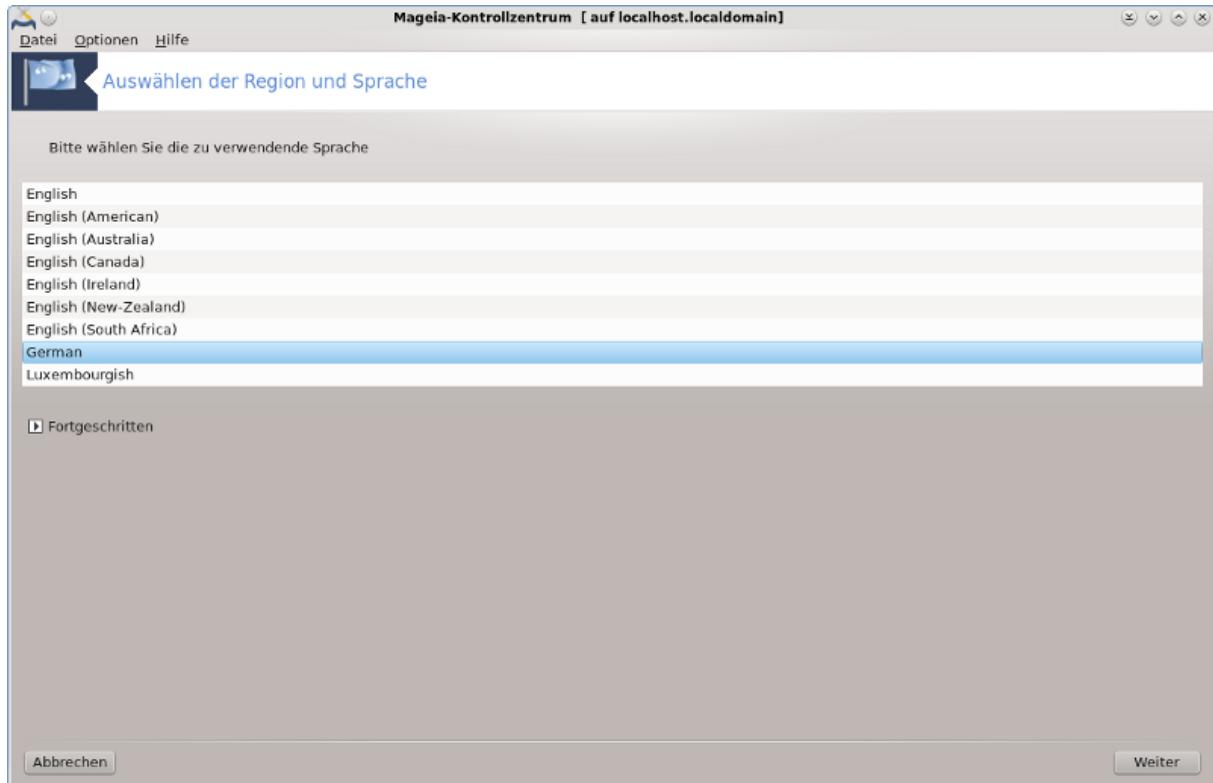
<sup>28</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakclock** als root eingeben



Even if it isn't possible to choose a date or time format in this tool, they will be displayed on your desktop in accordance with the localisation settings.

## 7.5. Auswählen der Region und Sprache

locatedrake



This tool<sup>29</sup> 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.

Sie sollten Ihre Sitzung nach allen Modifikationen neu starten

### 7.5.1. Eingabemethode

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.

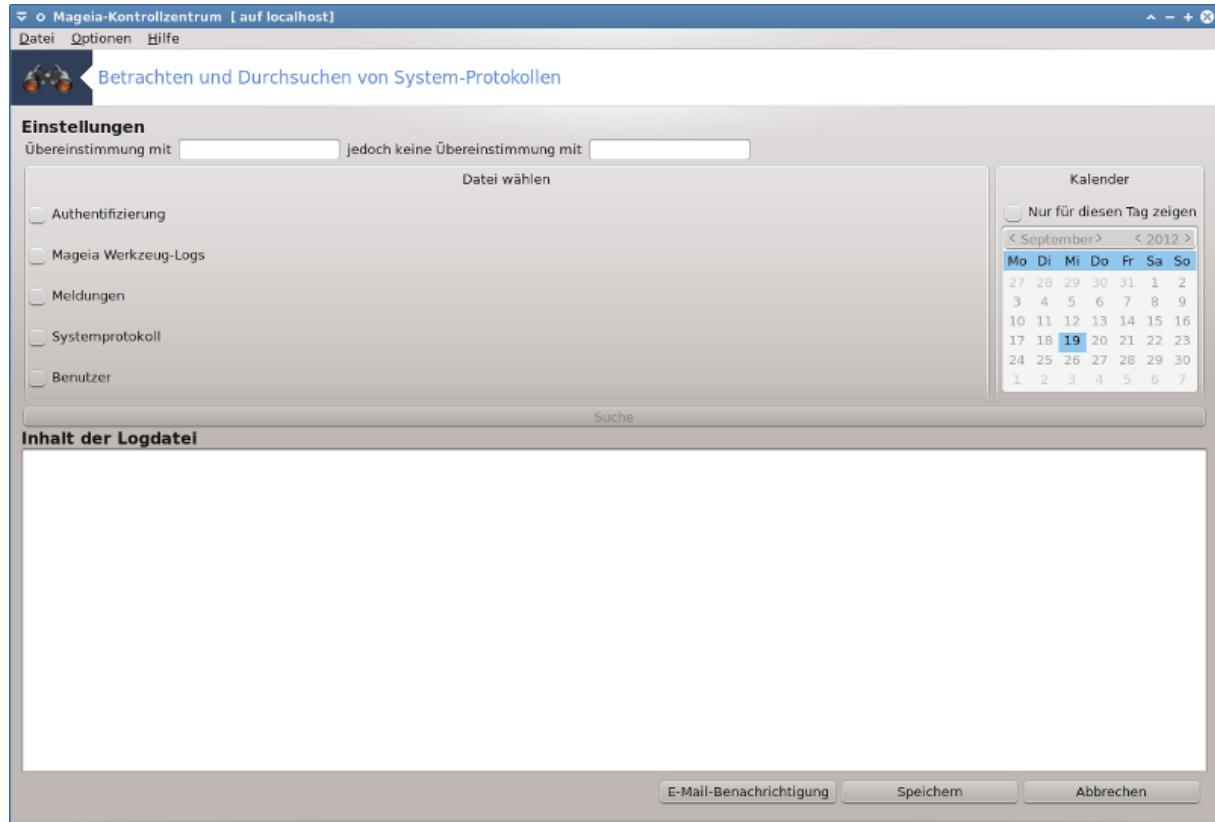
Other input methods (SCIM, GCIN, HIME, etc.) also provide similar functions and can, if not available from the drop-down menu, be installed in another part of the Mageia Control Center. See [Abschnitt 2.1, „Installieren & Entfernen von Software“](#).

---

<sup>29</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **locatedrake** als root eingeben

## 7.6. Betrachten und Durchsuchen von System-Protokollen

logdrake



This tool<sup>30</sup> 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. E-Mail-Benachrichtigungssystem einrichten

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).

---

<sup>30</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **logdrake** als root eingeben

The following services can be watched :

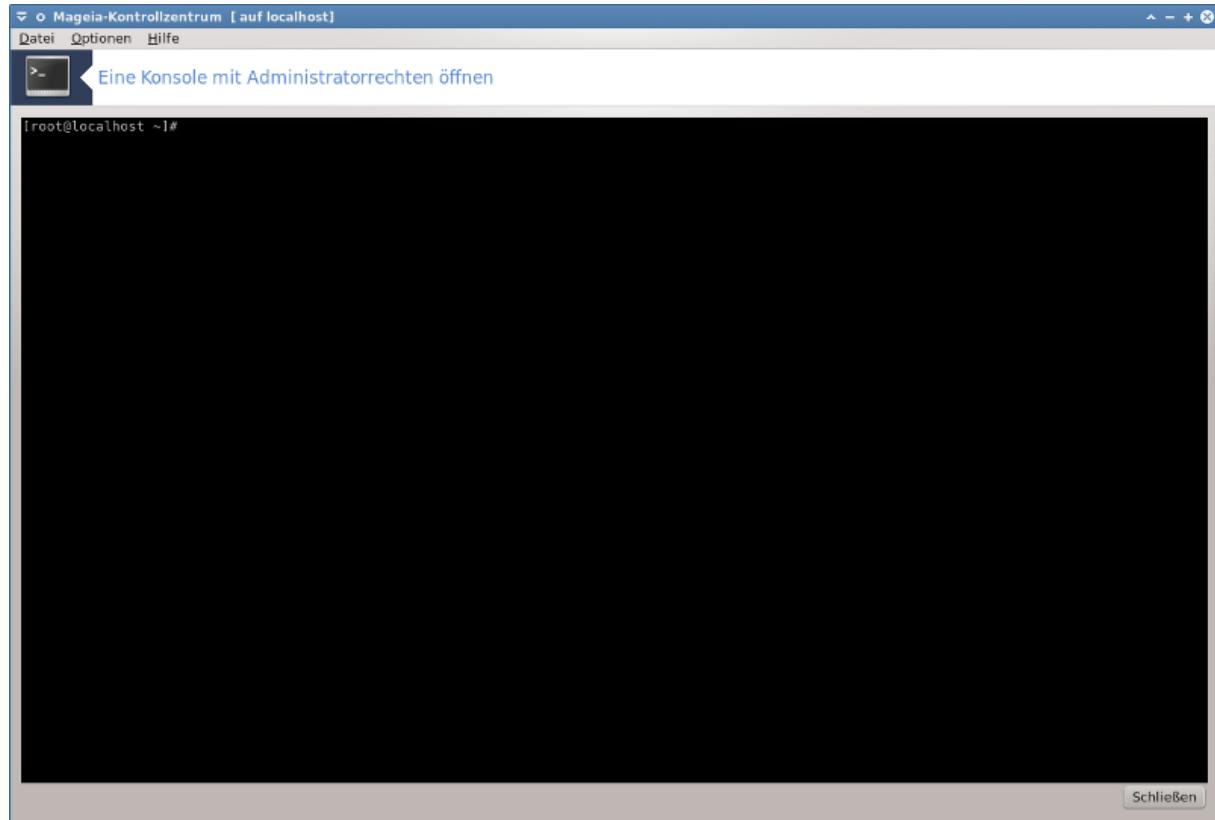
- Webmin-Dienst
- Postfix E-Mail-Server
- FTP-Server
- Apache Web-Server
- SSH-Server
- Samba-Server
- Xinetd-Dienst
- BIND Domain Name Resolve

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. Eine Konsole mit Administratorrechten öffnen

drakconsole



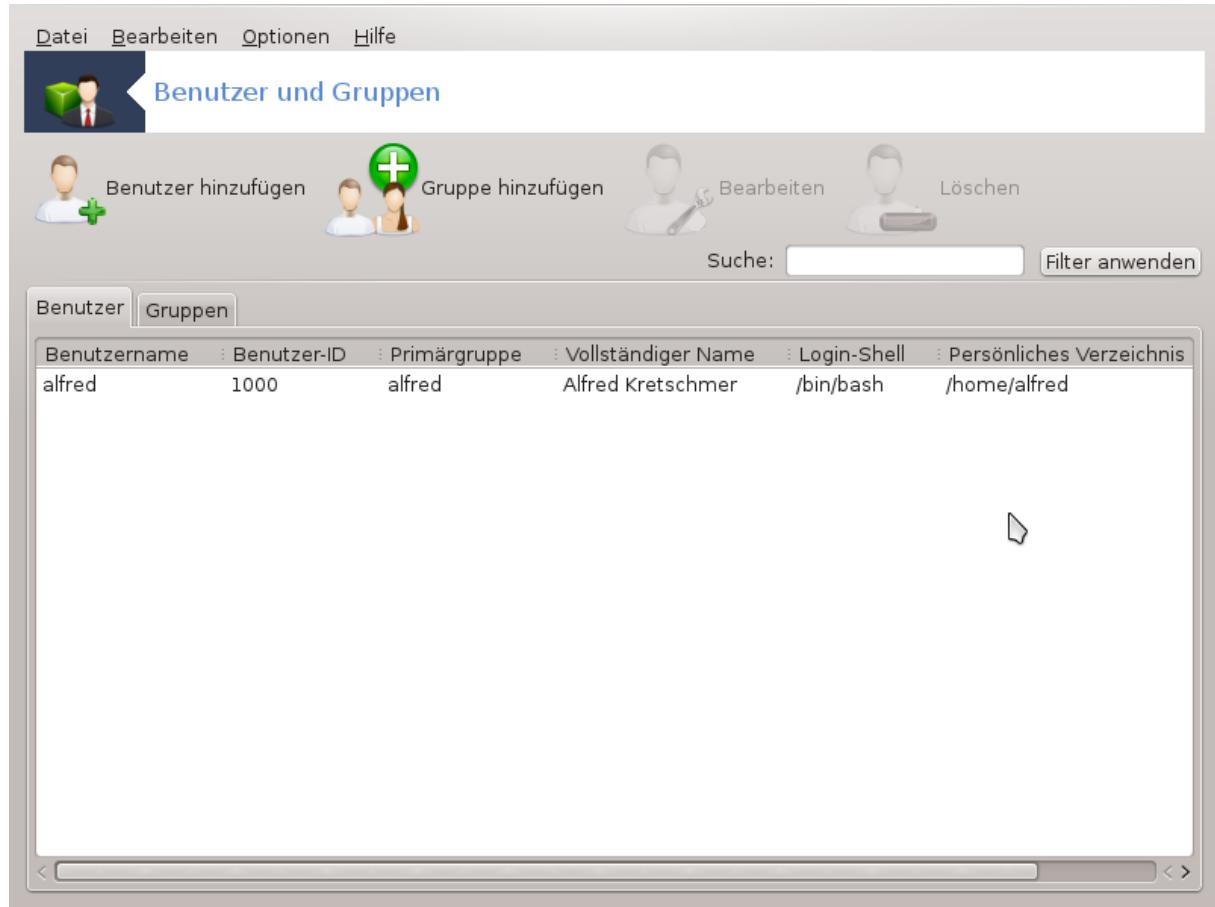
This tool<sup>31</sup> gives you access to a console which is directly opened as root. We do not think that you need more information about that.

---

<sup>31</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakconsole** als root eingeben

## 7.8. Benutzer und Gruppen

userdrake



This tool<sup>32</sup> is found under the **System** tab in the Mageia Control Center labelled "Manage users on system"

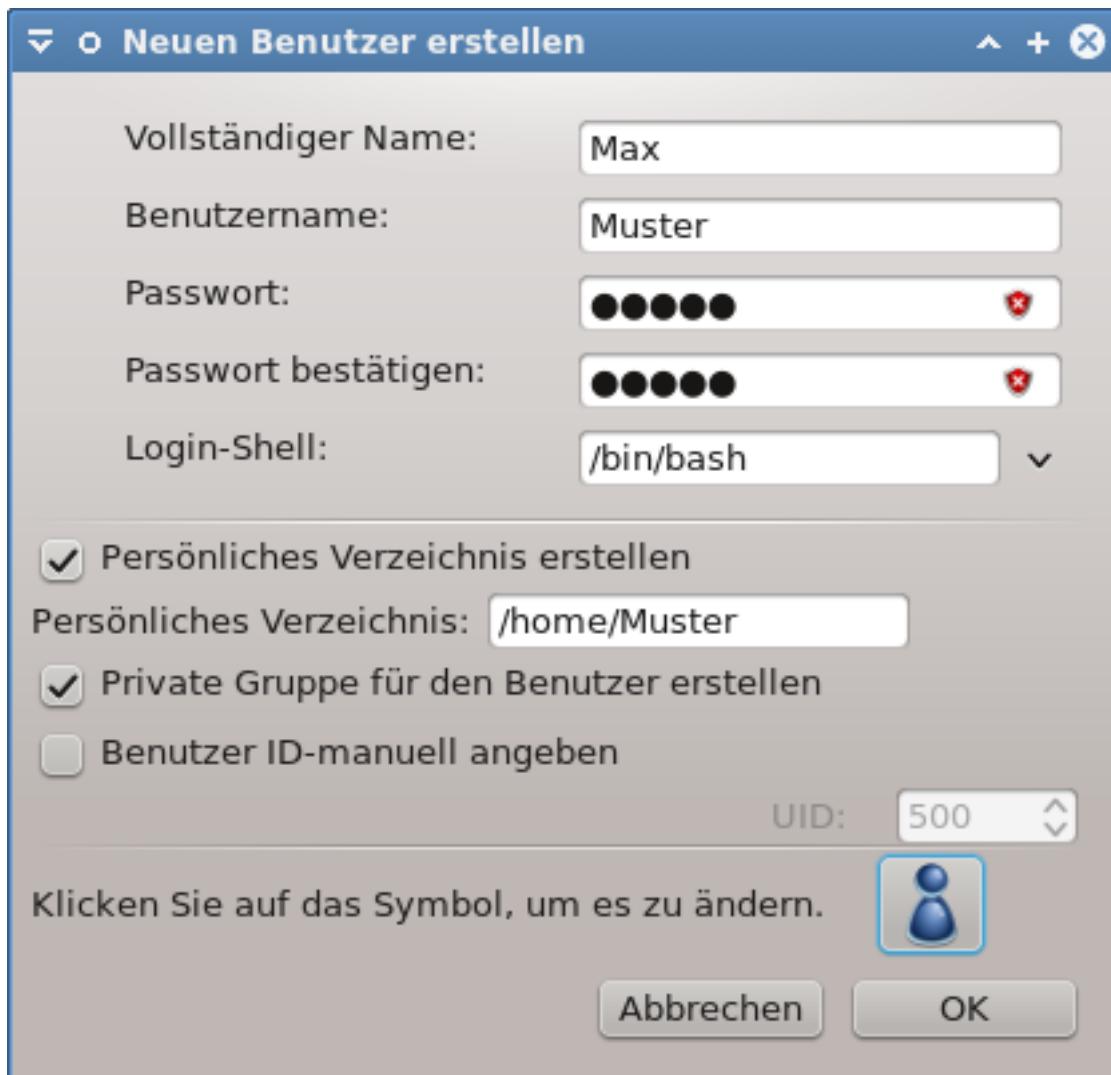
The tool allows an administrator to manage the users and the groups, this means to add or delete a user or group and to modify user and group settings (ID, shell, ...)

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 Benutzer hinzufügen

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

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



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 Gruppe hinzufügen

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

## 3 Bearbeiten (einen ausgewählten Benutzer)

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

### Kontoinformation:

The screenshot shows the 'User / Groups edit' window with the 'User data' tab selected. It contains the following fields:

- Benutzerkonto soll ablaufen
- Konto läuft ab (JJJJ-MM-TT): 2012 9 19
- Benutzerkennzeichen sperren
- Klicken Sie auf das Symbol, um es zu ändern. (with a small user icon)

Buttons at the bottom: Abbrechen, OK.

The first option is for setting an expiration date for the account. Connection is impossible after this date. This is useful for temporary accounts.

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.

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

The screenshot shows the 'User / Groups edit' window with the 'Password info' tab selected. It contains the following fields:

Passwort zuletzt geändert am: Sun Sep 9 2012

Passwort soll ablaufen

Tage vor nächster erlaubter Änderung:	0
Tage vor nächster erzwungener Änderung:	99999
Anzahl Tage vor Änderung ab denen gewarnt wird:	0
Tage bevor Kennzeichen gesperrt wird:	0

Buttons at the bottom: Abbrechen, OK.

**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 Löschen

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.

---

It is possible to delete a group which is not empty.



## 6 Aktualisieren

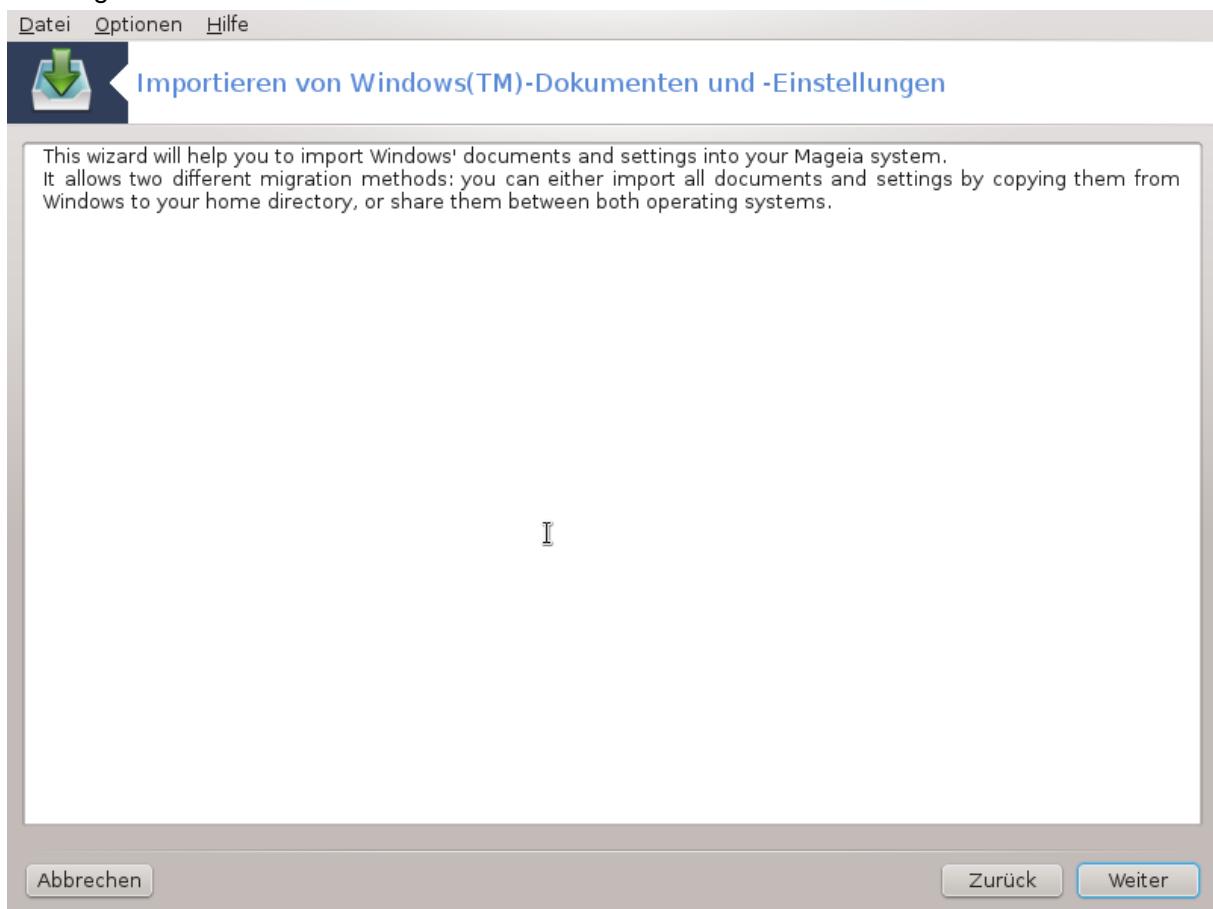
The User database can be changed outside of Userdrake. Click on this icon to refresh the display.

## 7 Gastkonto

**guest** is a special account. It is intended to give somebody temporary access to the system with total security. Login is xguest, there is no password, and it is impossible to make modifications to the system from this account. The personal directories are deleted at the end of the session. This account is enabled by default, to disable it, click in the menu on Actions -> Uninstall guest account.

## 7.9. Importieren von Windows(TM)-Dokumenten und -Einstellungen

transfugdrake



This tool<sup>33</sup> is found under the **System** tab in the Mageia Control Center labelled Import Windows(TM) documents and settings

---

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

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.

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.

Datei Optionen Hilfe

 Importieren von Windows(TM)-Dokumenten und -Einstellungen

Es wurden mehrere Benutzer erkannt, bitte wählen Sie einen Benutzer aus der Liste aus.

Windows-Benutzer	Windows Benutzername
Linux-Benutzer	benutzername

Abbrechen Zurück Weiter



---

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.



---

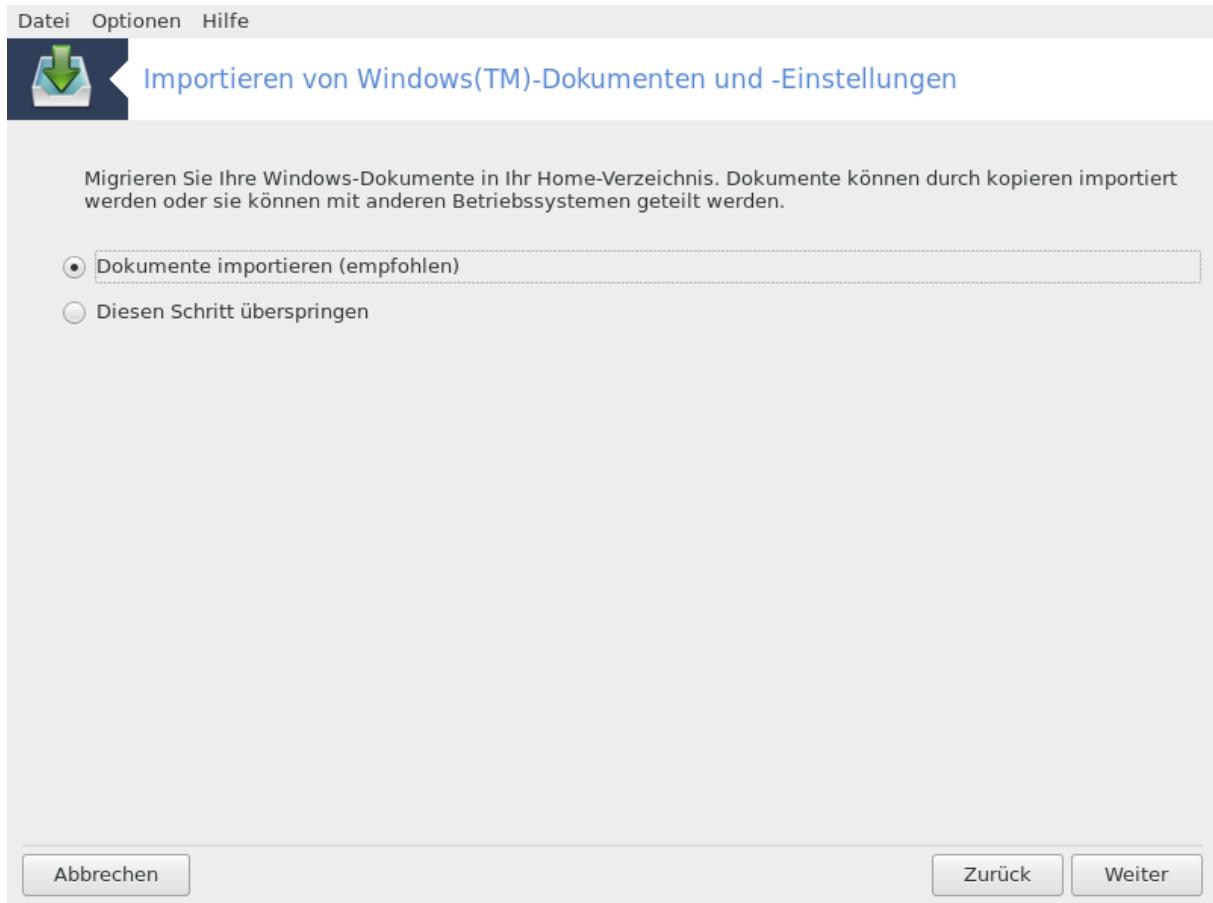
Migration may take some time depending on the size of the document folders.



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.

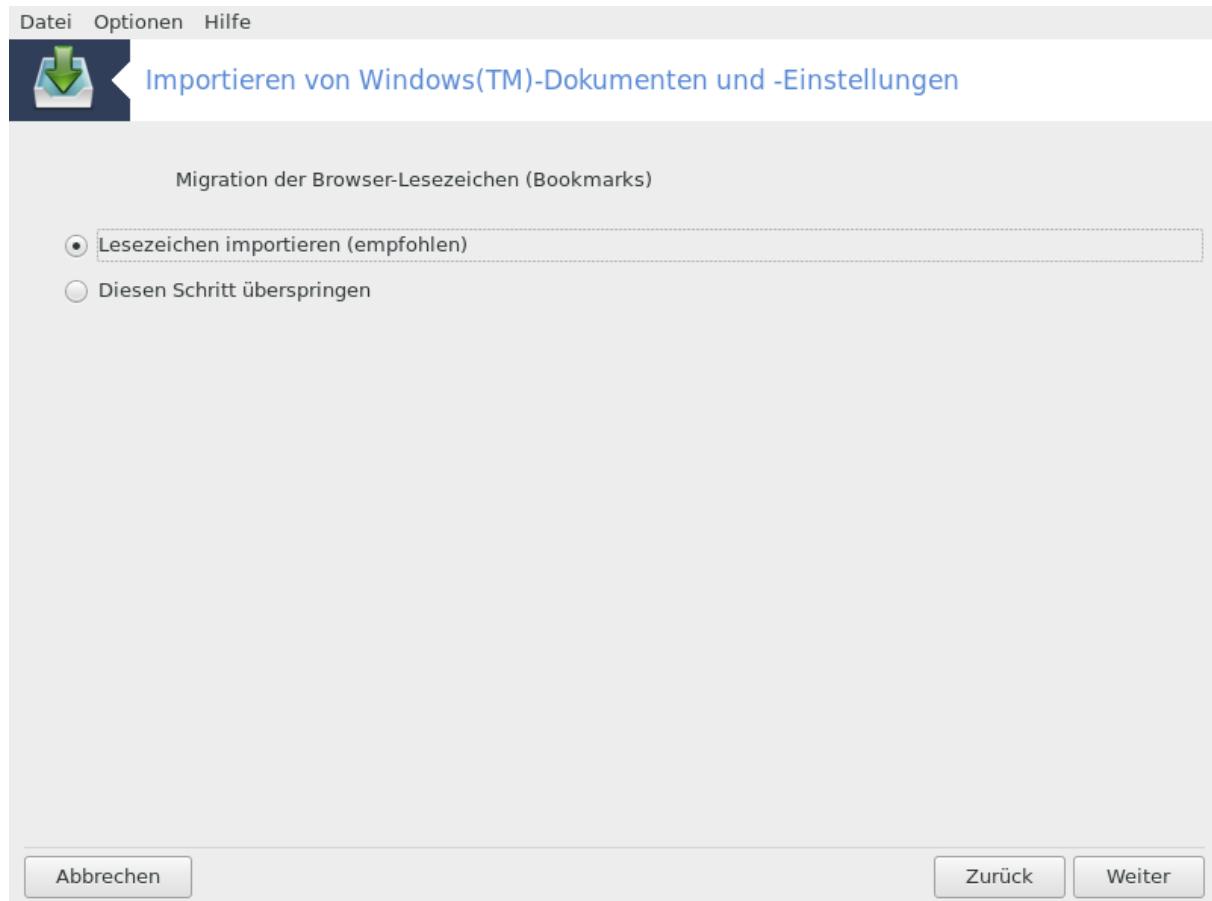
---

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.

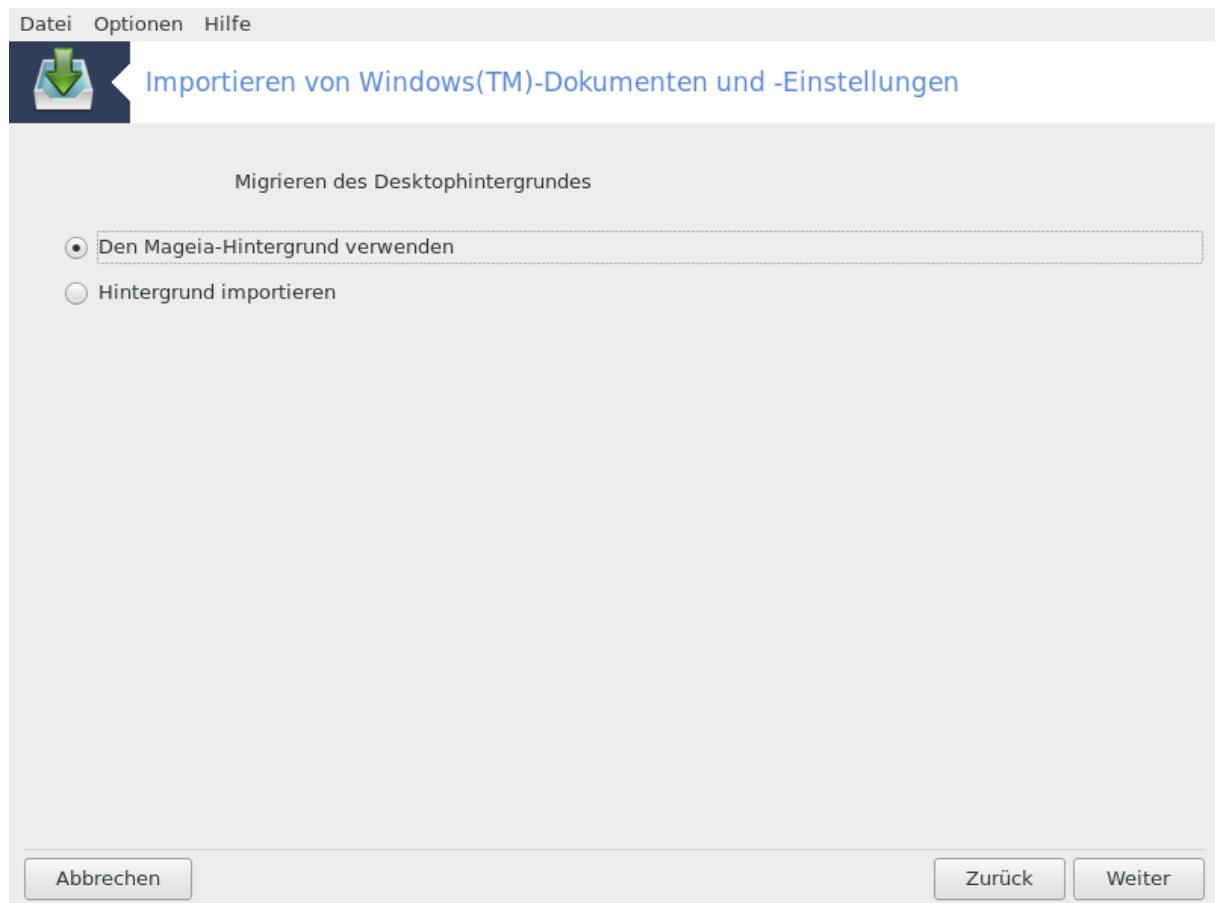
When you finished with the document import method choosing press Next button. The next page is used to select a method to import bookmarks:



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.

The next page allows you to import desktop background:



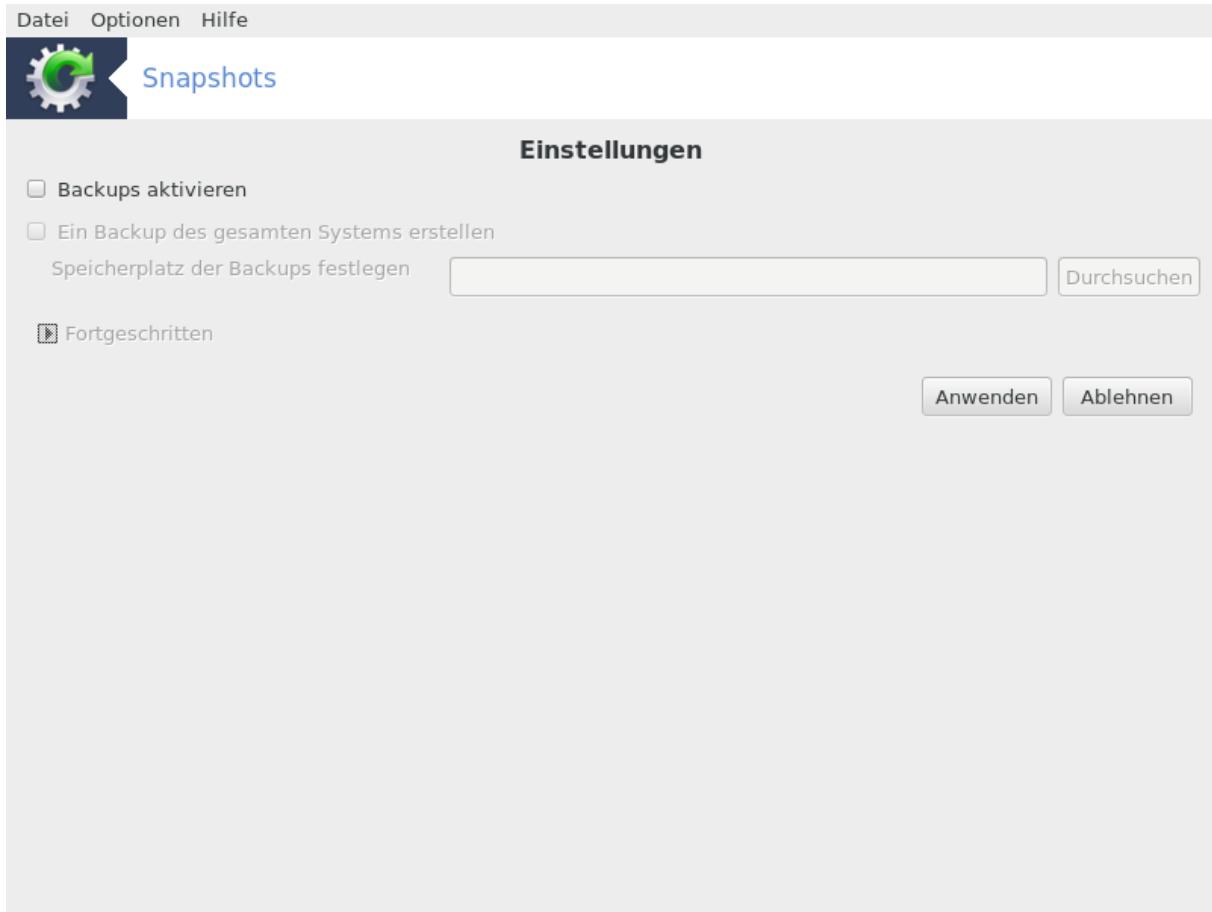
Choose the preferred option and press the Next button.

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



## 7.10. Snapshots

draksnapshot-config



This tool<sup>34</sup> 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.

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.

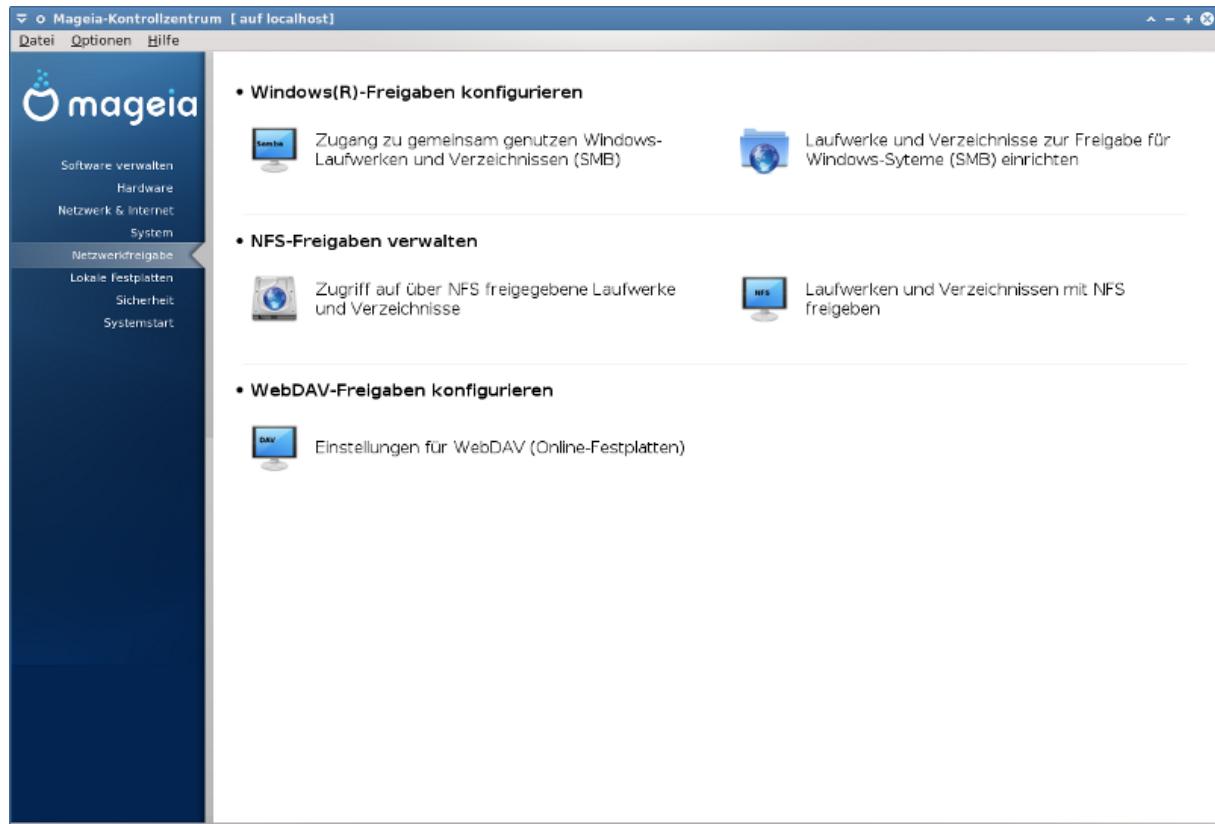
Now give the path to Where to backup, or choose the Browse button to select the correct path. Any mounted USB-key or external HD can be found in `/run/media/your_user_name/`.

Click on Apply to make the snapshot.

---

<sup>34</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **draksnapshot-config** als root eingeben

## 8. Netzwerkfreigabe



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

1. *Windows(R)-Freigaben konfigurieren*
  - a. [Abschnitt 8.1, „Zugriff auf über SMB \(für Windows\) freigegebene Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 8.2, „Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse mit Samba freigeben“](#) = *Zugriff auf über SMB (für Windows) freigegebene Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse*
2. *NFS-Freigaben verwalten*
  - a. [Abschnitt 8.3, „Zugriff auf über NFS freigegebene Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse“](#)
  - b. [Abschnitt 8.4, „Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse mit NFS freigeben“](#)
3. *WebDAV-Freigaben konfigurieren*
  - a. [Abschnitt 8.5, „Zugriff auf über WebDAV freigegebene Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse“](#)

### 8.1. Zugriff auf über SMB (für Windows) freigegebene Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse

diskdrake --smb

#### 8.1.1. Einleitung

Dieses Werkzeug<sup>35</sup> erlaubt es Ihnen festzulegen, welche geteilten Verzeichnisse für alle Benutzer auf dem Rechner aufrufbar sein sollen. Dafür wird das Protokoll SMB verwendet, was auf Windows(R) Systemen

<sup>35</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **diskdrake --smb** als root eingeben

Bekanntheit erlangte. Das geteilte Verzeichnis wird direkt beim Start verwendbar sein. Geteilte Verzeichnisse können auch direkt in einer Einzelsitzung von einem Nutzer mit Werkzeugen wie Dateibrowsern aufgerufen werden.

Before starting the tool, it is a good idea to declare the names of available servers, for example with [Abschnitt 6.8, „Hosts Definitionen“](#)

### 8.1.2. Prozedur

Select search servers to obtain a list of servers who share directories.

Click on the server name and on > before the server name to display the list of the shared directories and select the directory you want to access.

The Mount point button will become available, you have to specify where to mount the directory.

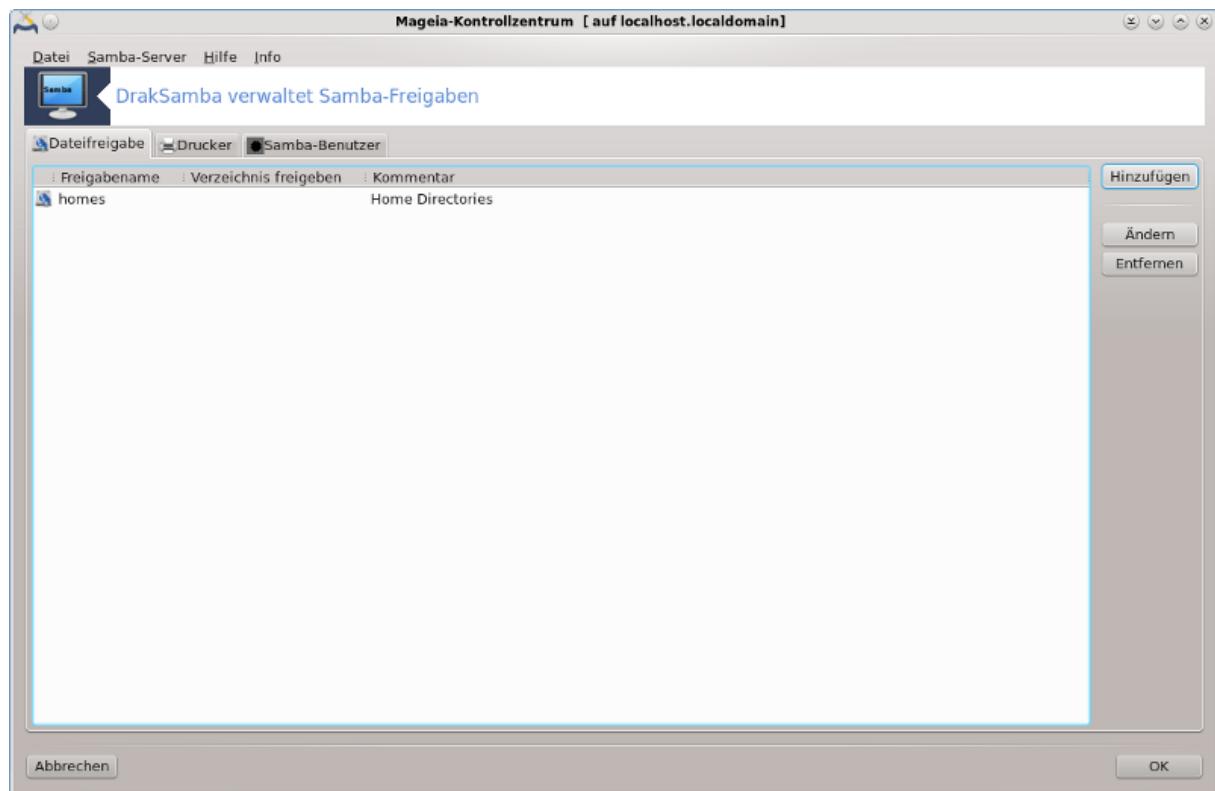
After choosing the mount point, it can be mounted with the Mount button. You can also verify and change some options with the Options button.

In options, you can specify the user name and the password of those able to connect to the SMB server. After mounting the directory, you can unmount it with the same button.

After accepting the configuration with the Done button, a message will ask "Do you want to save the /etc/fstab modifications". Saving, will allow directory to made available at each boot, if the network is accessible. The new directory is then available in your file browser, for example in dolphin.

## 8.2. Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse mit Samba freigeben

draksambashare



### 8.2.1. Einleitung

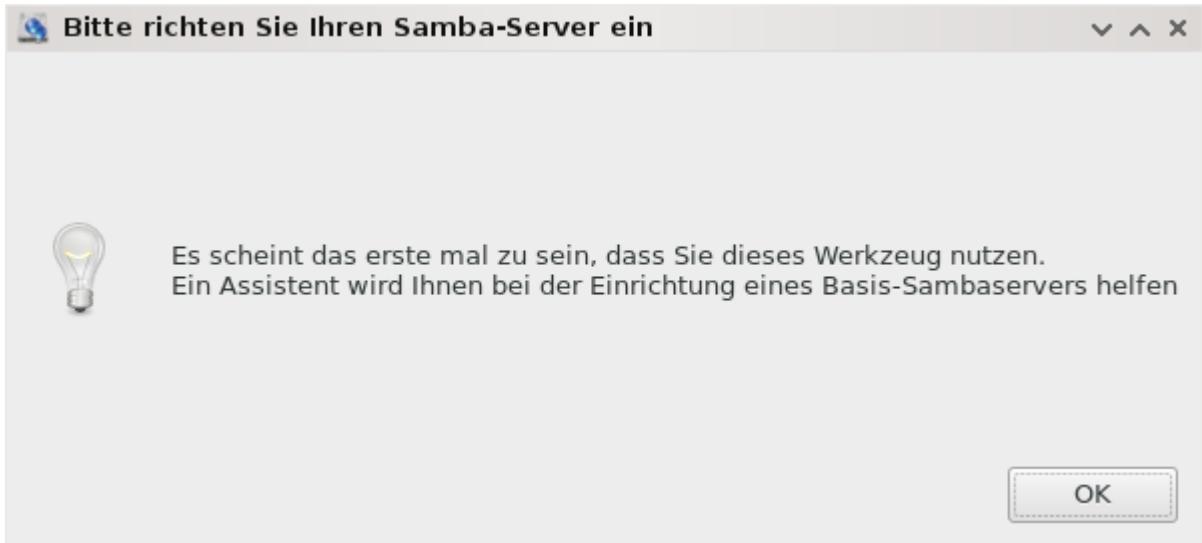
Samba is a protocol used in different Operating Systems to share some resources like directories or printers. This tool allows you to configure the machine as a Samba server using the protocol SMB/CIFS. This protocol is also used by Windows(R) and workstations with this OS can access the resources of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

### 8.2.2. Vorbereitung

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 , 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

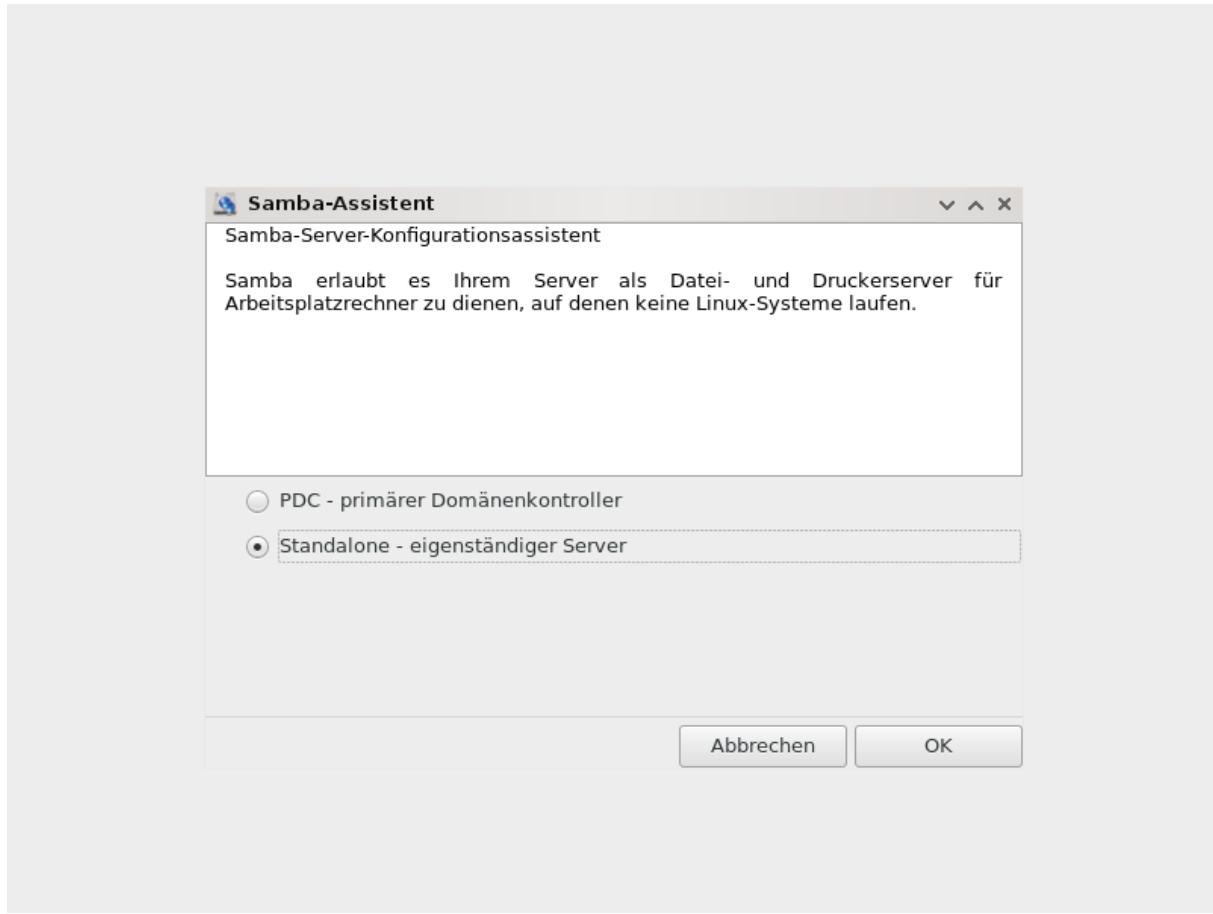
At the first run, the tools <sup>36</sup> checks if needed packages are installed and proposes to install them if they are not yet present. Then the wizard to configure the Samba server is launched.



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

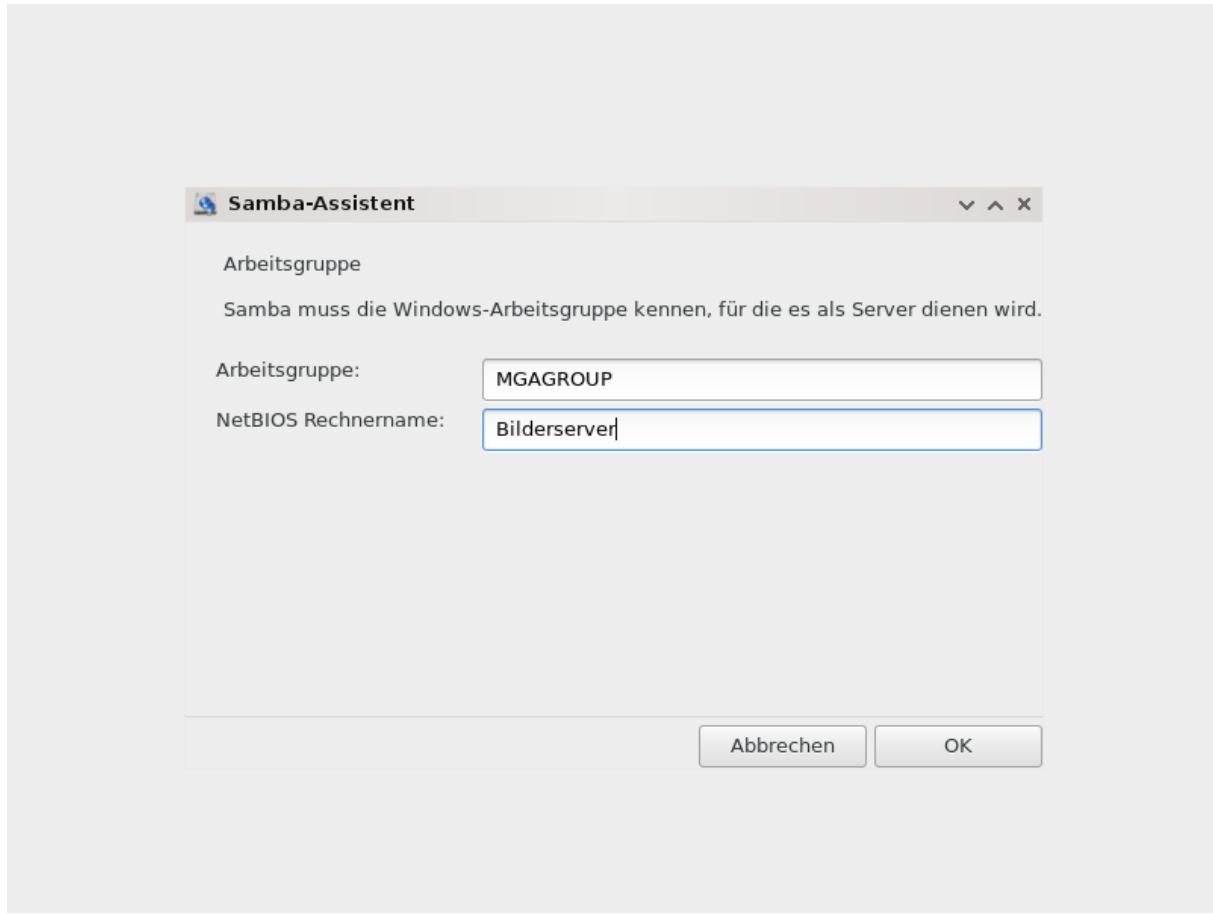
---

<sup>36</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **draksambashare** als root eingeben



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.



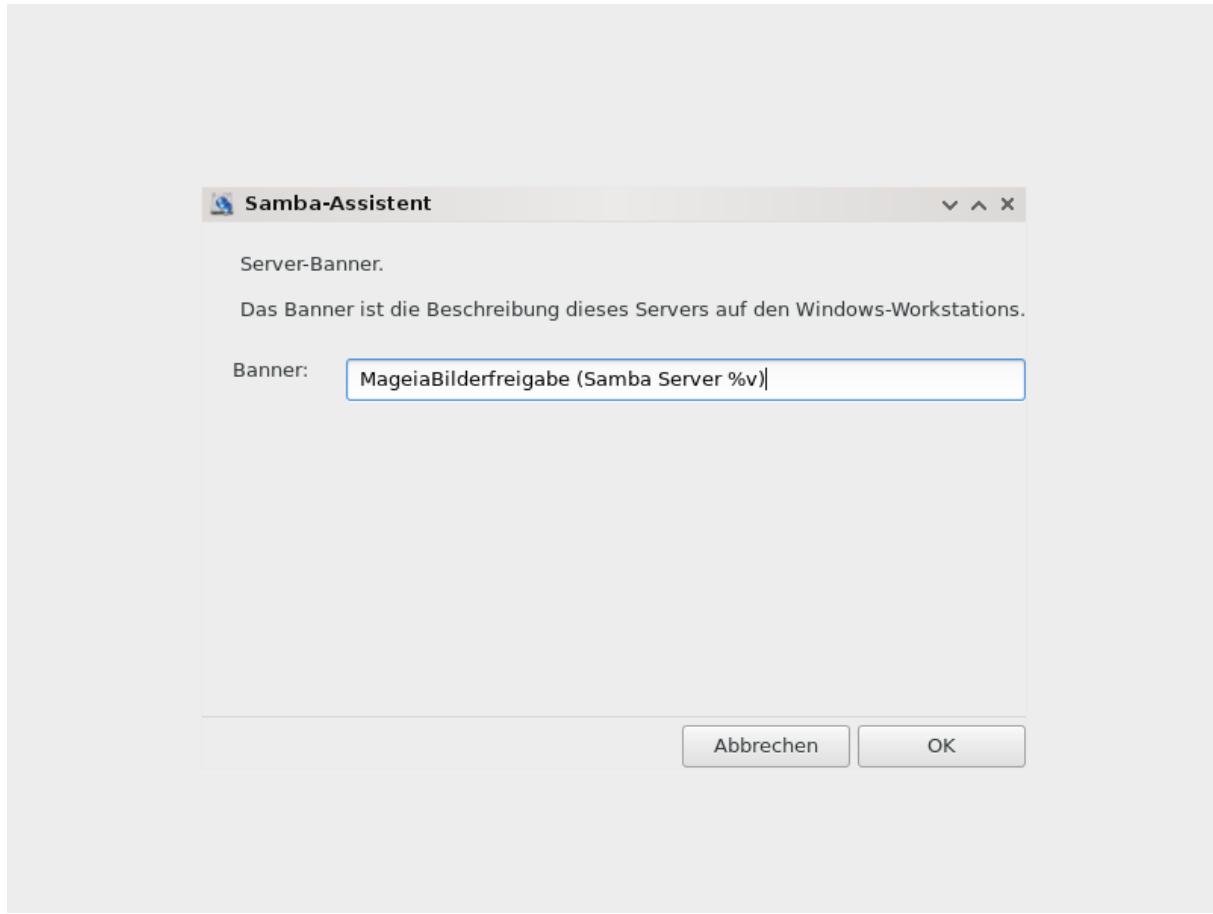
Wählen Sie den Sicherheitsmodus

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

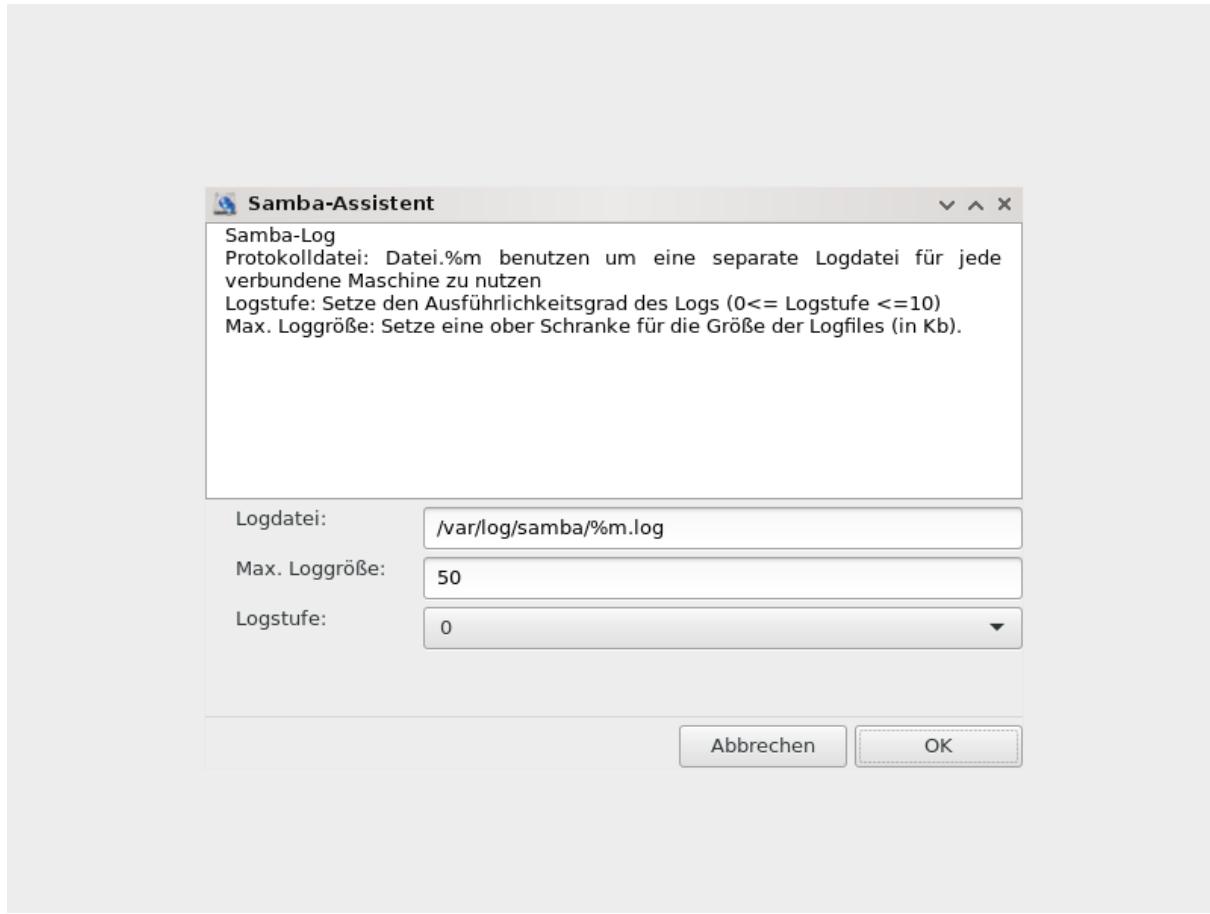
You can specify which hosts are allowed to access the resources, with IP address or host name.



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



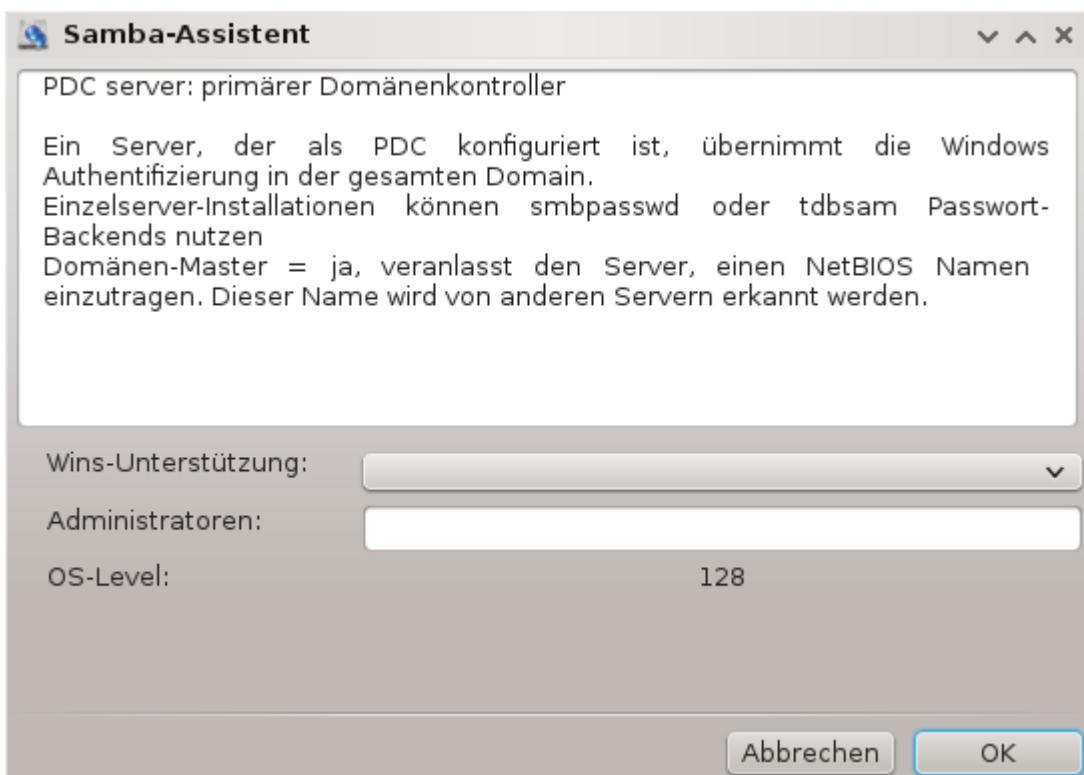
The place where Samba can log information can be specified at the next step.



The wizard displays a list of the chosen parameters before you accept the configuration. When accepted, the configuration will be written in `/etc/samba/smb.conf`.



#### 8.2.4. Wizard - Primary domain controller

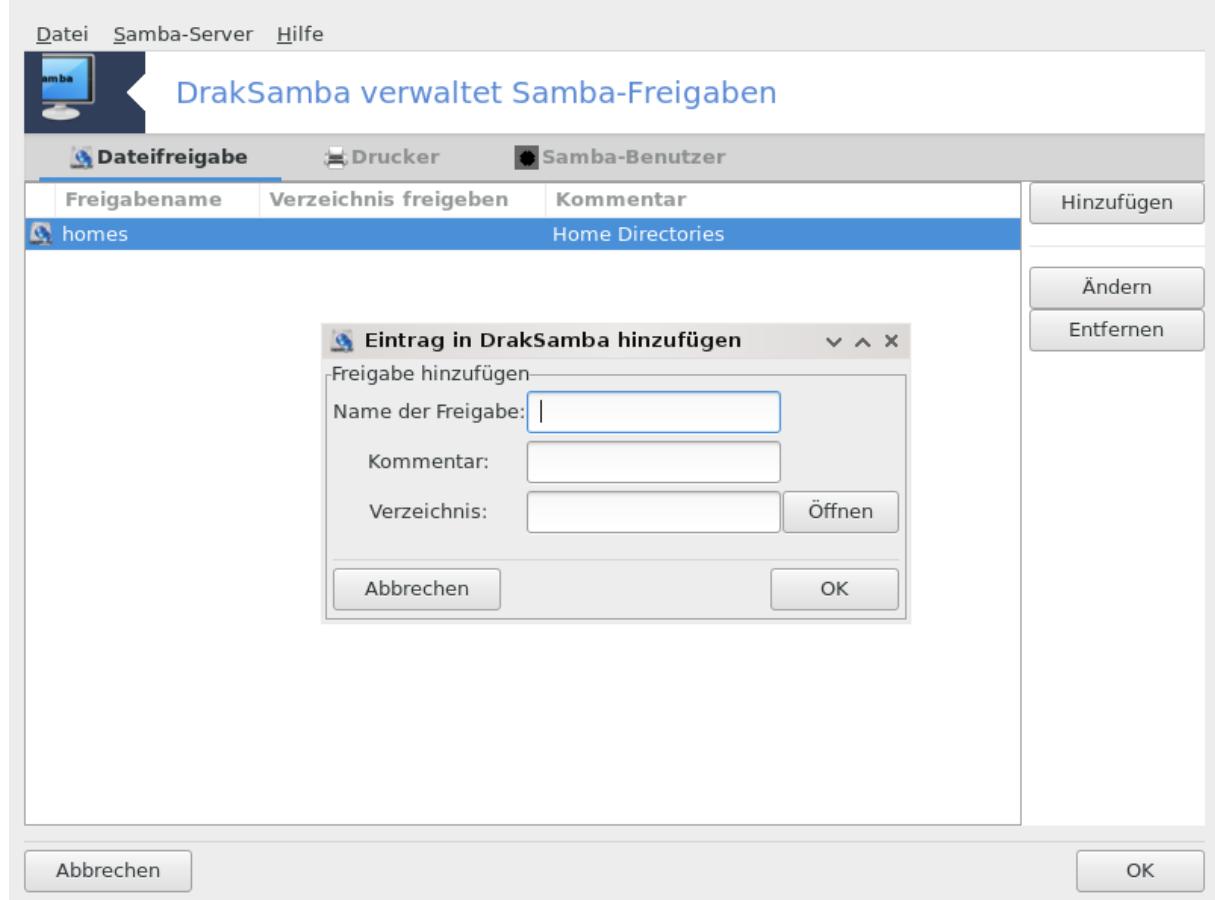


If the "Primary domain controller" option is selected, the wizard asks for indication if Wins is to support or not and to provide admin users names. The following steps are then the same as for standalone server, except you can choose also the security mode:

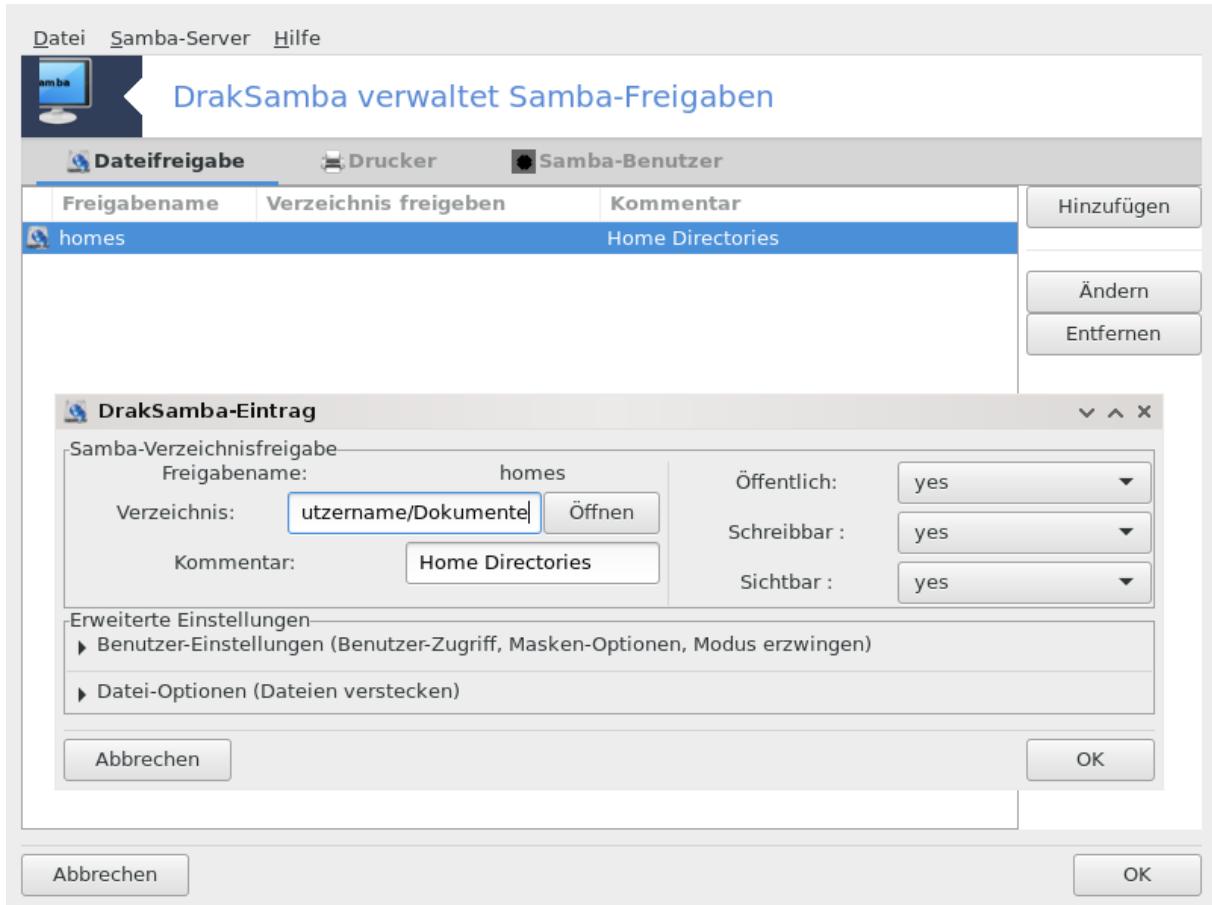
- domain: provides a mechanism for storing all user and group accounts in a central, shared, account repository. The centralized account repository is shared between (security) controllers.

### 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. Menü Einträge

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

**File|Write conf.** Save the current configuration in /etc/samba/smb.conf.

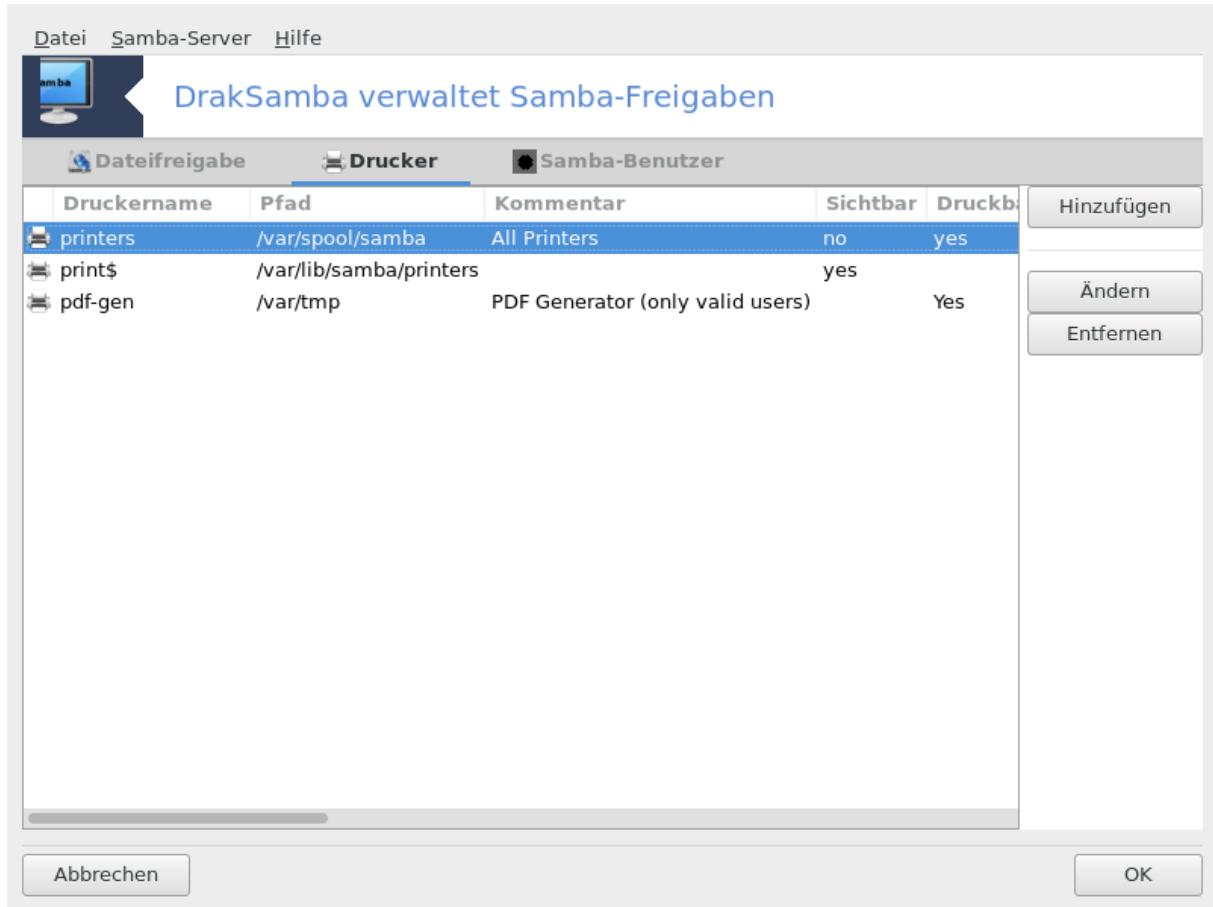
**Samba server|Configure.** The wizard can be run again with this command.

**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.

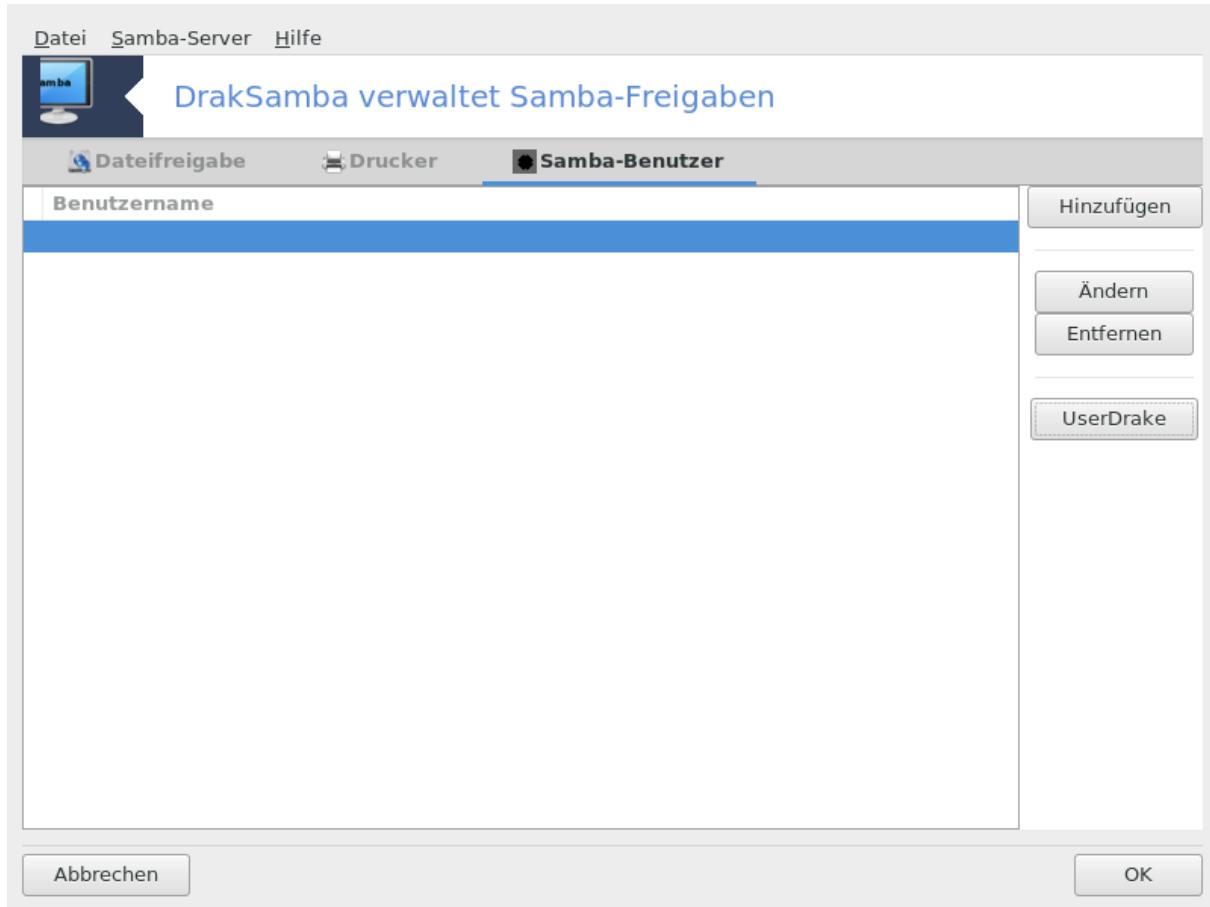
## 8.2.7. Druckerfreigabe

Samba also allows you to share printers.



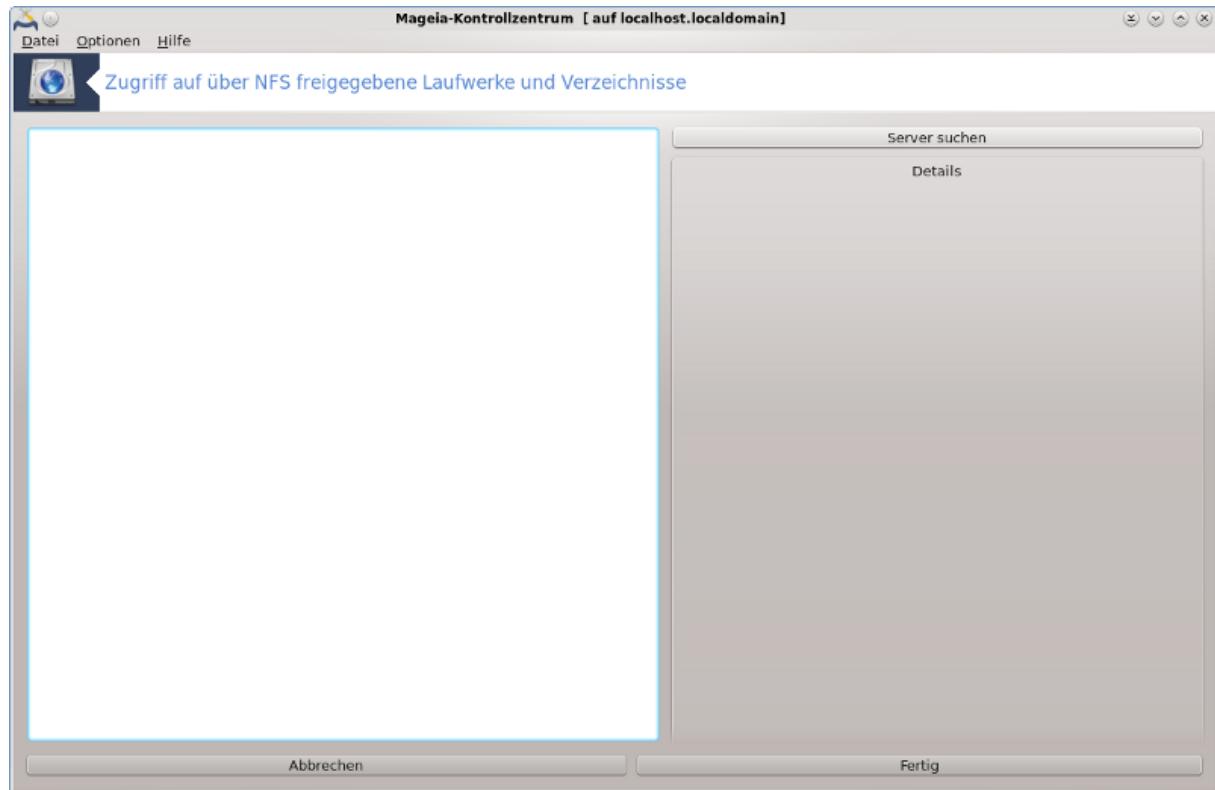
### 8.2.8. Samba-Benutzer

In this tab, you can add users who are allowed to access the shared resources when authentication is required. You can add users from



### 8.3. Zugriff auf über NFS freigegebene Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse

diskdrake --nfs



### 8.3.1. Einleitung

This tool<sup>37</sup> allows you to declare some shared directories to be accessible to all users on the machine. The protocol used for this is NFS which is available on most Linux or Unix systems. The shared directory will be thus available directly at boot. Shared directories can be also accessible directly in a single session for a user with tools such as file browsers.

### 8.3.2. Prozedur

Select search servers to obtain a list of servers which share directories.

Click on the > symbol before the server name to display the list of the shared directories and select the directory you want to access.

The button Mount point will be available and you have to specify where to mount the directory.

After choosing the mount point, You can mount it. You can also verify and change some options with the Options button. After mounting the directory, you can unmount it with the same button.

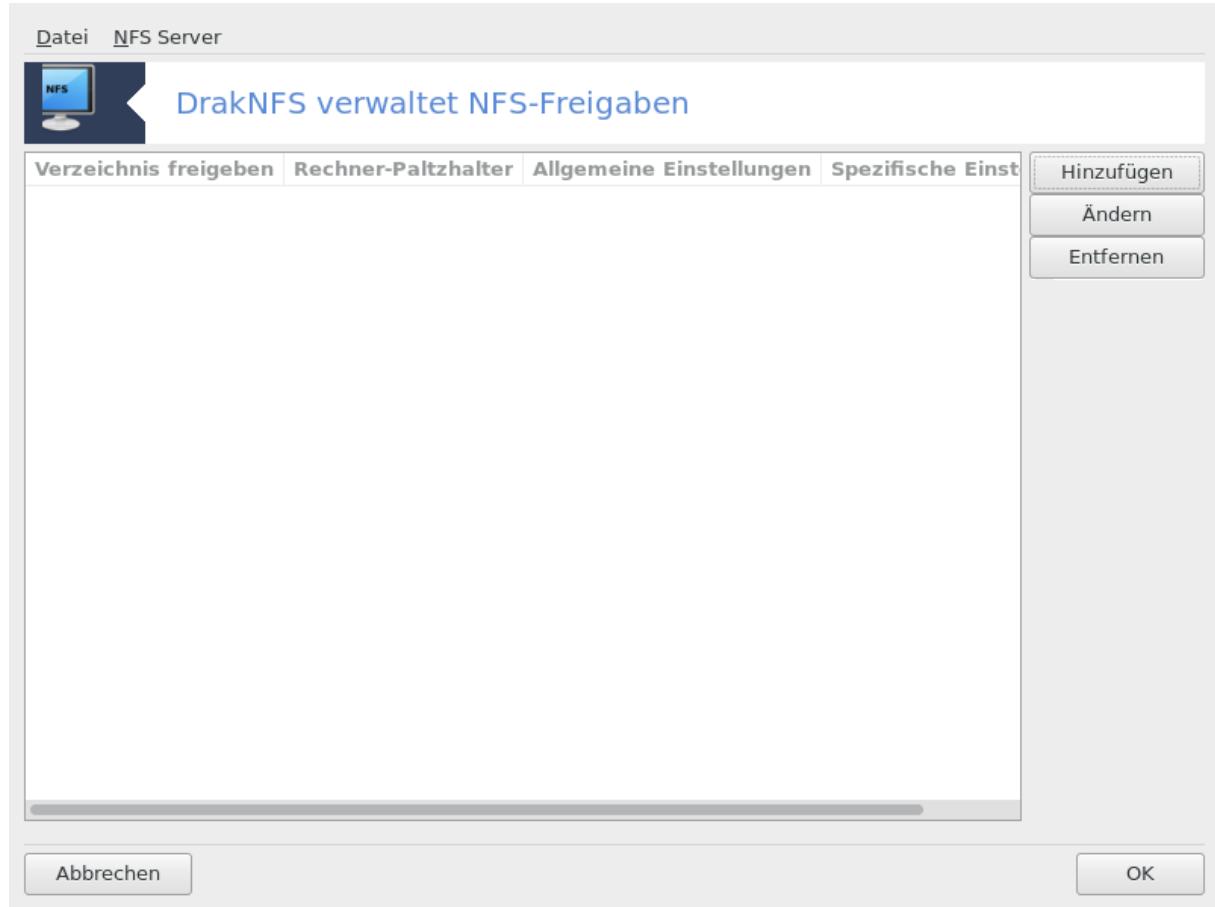
On accepting the configuration with the Done button, a message will displayed, asking "Do you want to save the /etc/fstab modifications". This will make the directory available at each boot, if the network is accessible. The new directory is then available in your file browser, for example in Dolphin.

---

<sup>37</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **diskdrake --nfs** als root eingeben

## 8.4. Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse mit NFS freigeben

draknfs



### 8.4.1. Voraussetzungen

When the wizard<sup>38</sup> 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. Hauptfenster

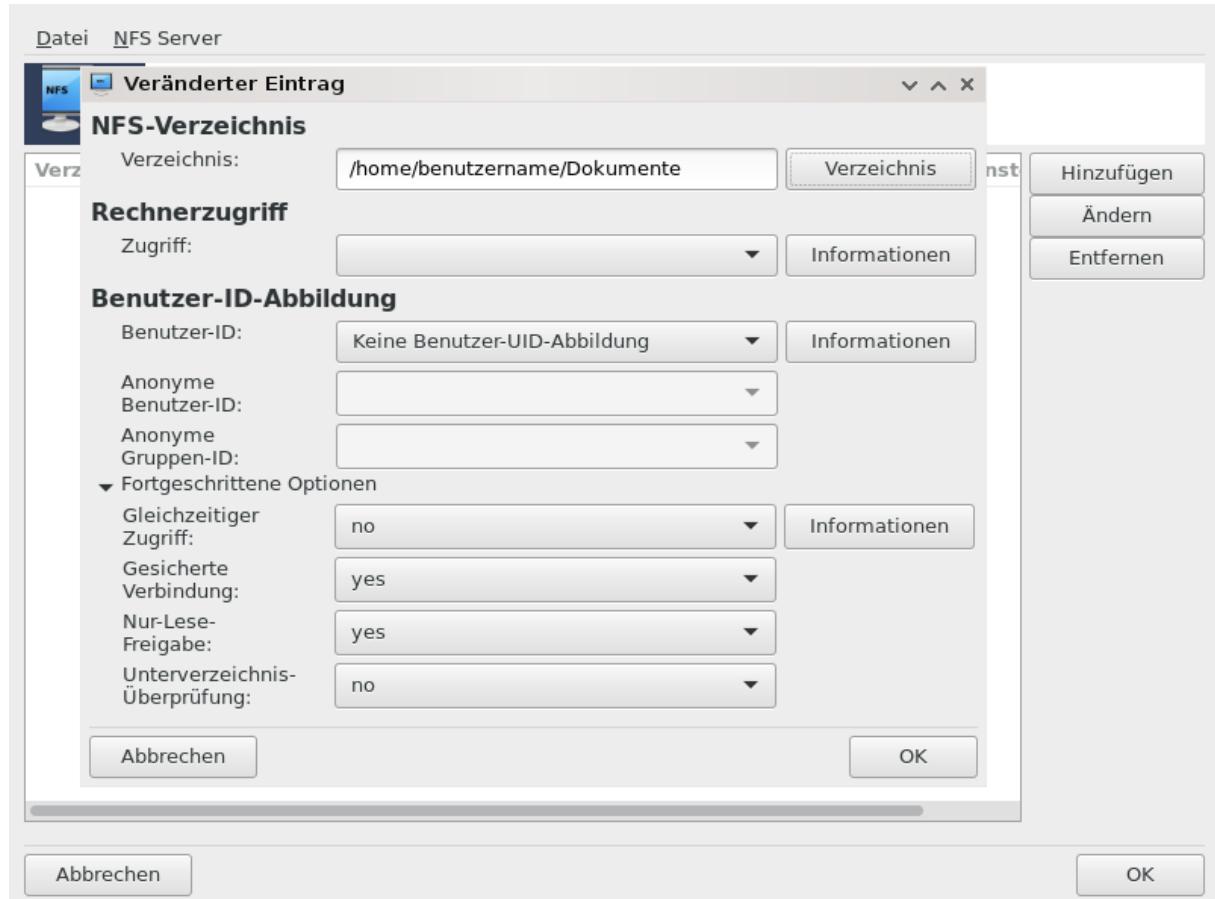
A list of directories which are shared is displayed. At this step, the list is empty. The Add button gives access to a configuration tool.

### 8.4.3. Veränderter Eintrag

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

---

<sup>38</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **draknfs** als root eingeben



#### 8.4.3.1. NFS-Verzeichnis

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. Rechnerzugriff

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. Benutzer-ID-Abbildung

*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. Erweiterte Einstellungen

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

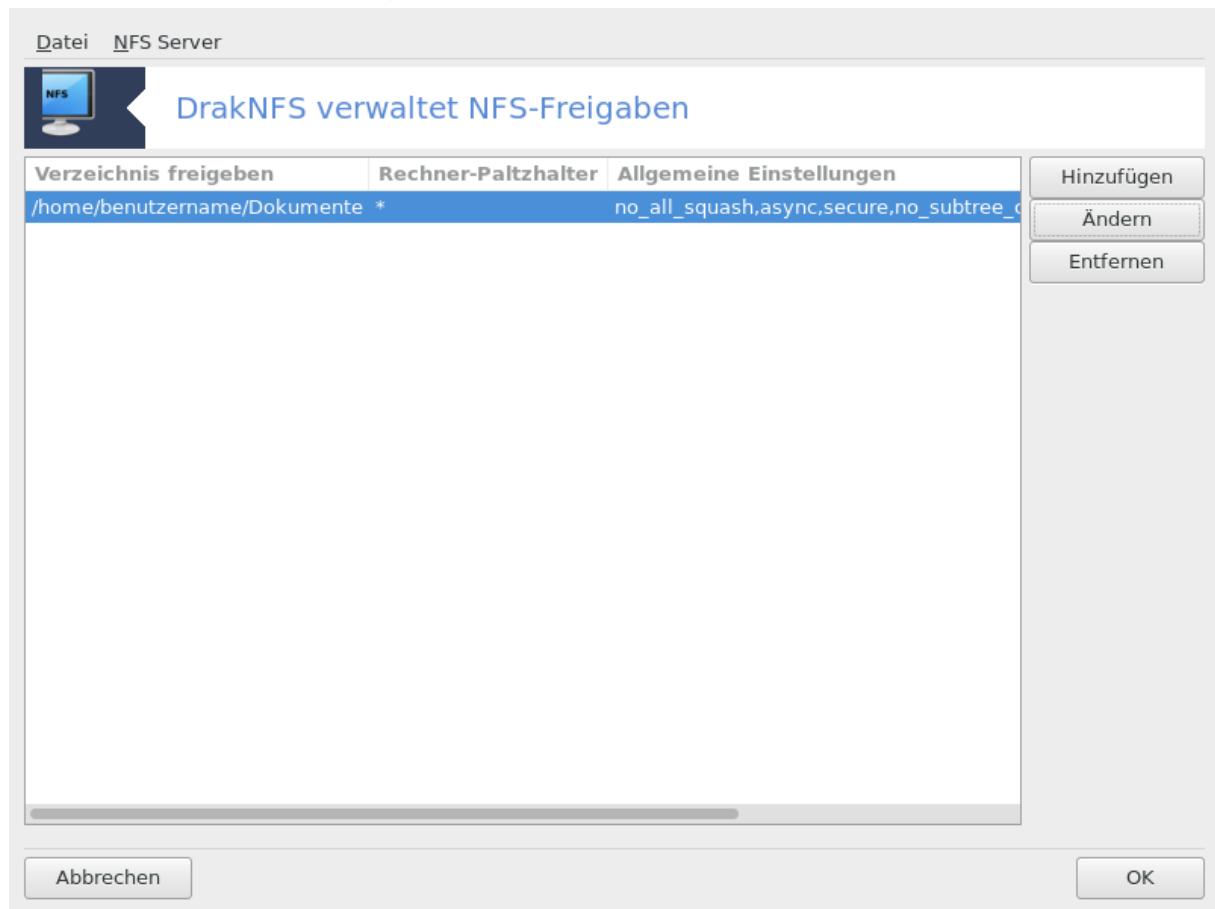
*Read-Only share:* allow either only read or both read and write requests on this NFS volume. The default is to disallow any request which changes the filesystem. This can also be made explicit by using this option.

*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. Menü Einträge

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

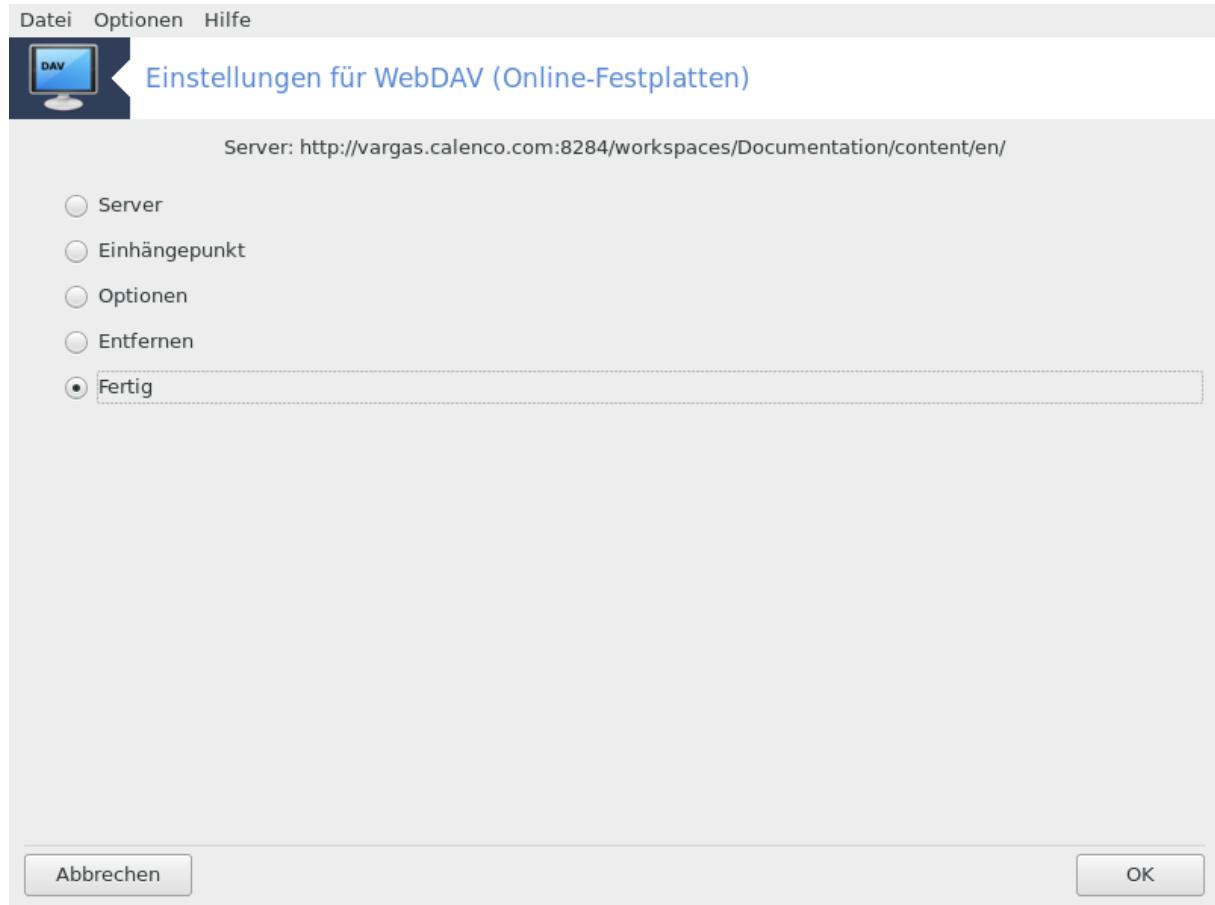
The server is stopped and restarted with the current configuration files.

#### 8.4.4.3. NFS Server/Reload

The configuration displayed is reloaded from the current configuration files.

### 8.5. Zugriff auf über WebDAV freigegebene Laufwerke und Verzeichnisse

diskdrake --dav



Das Werkzeug<sup>39</sup> befindet sich im Mageia Kontrollzentrum im Reiter Netzwerkfreigaben und heißt Configure WebDAV shares.

#### 8.5.1. Einleitung

[WebDAV](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/WebDAV) [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/WebDAV] ist ein Protokoll, welches erlaubt, Verzeichnisse auf einem Webserver lokal einzubinden, sodass es wie ein lokales Verzeichnis erscheint. Dazu ist es notwendig, dass auf dem Remote-Computer ein WebDAV-Server läuft. Ziel dieses Werkzeugs ist nicht die Konfiguration eines WebDAV Servers.

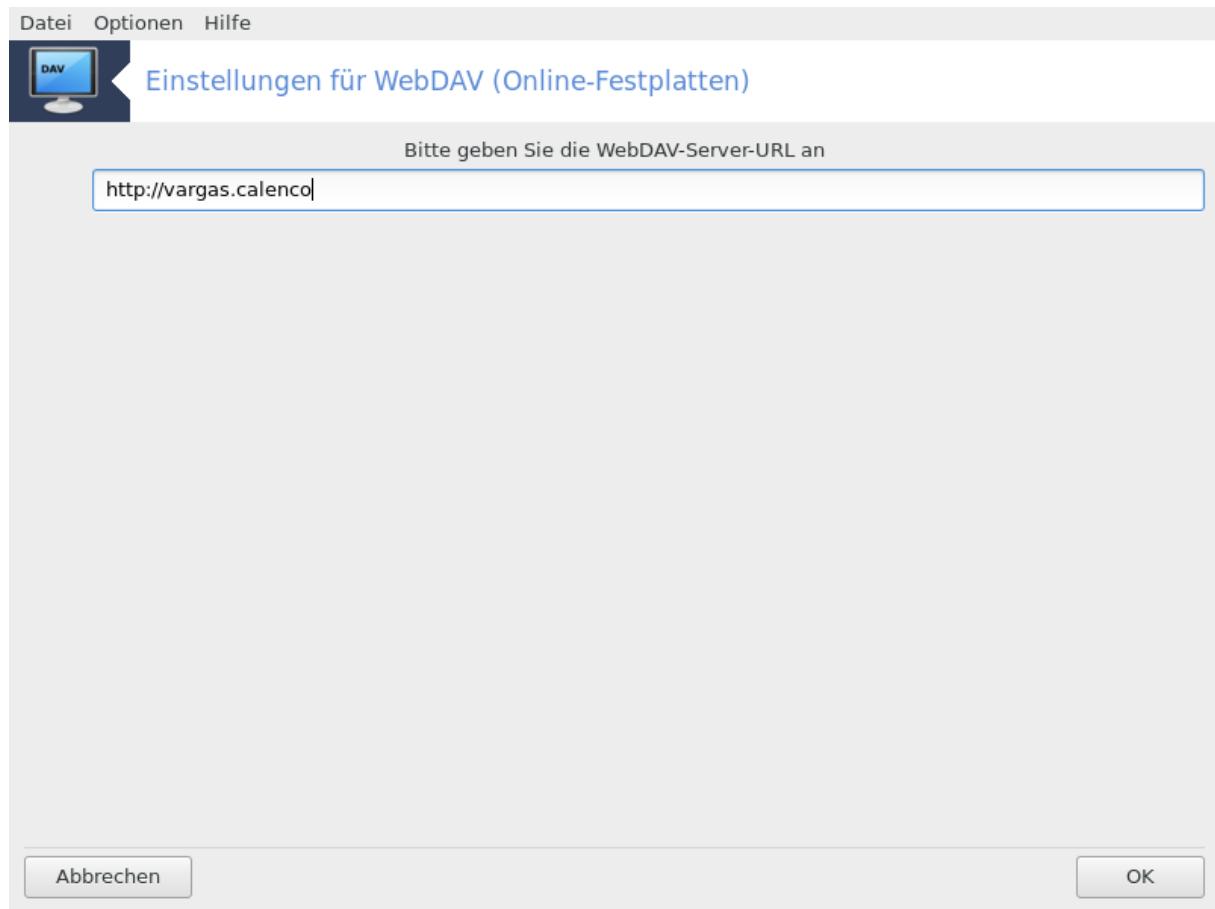
---

<sup>39</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **diskdrake --dav** als root eingeben

### 8.5.2. Einen neuen Eintrag erstellen

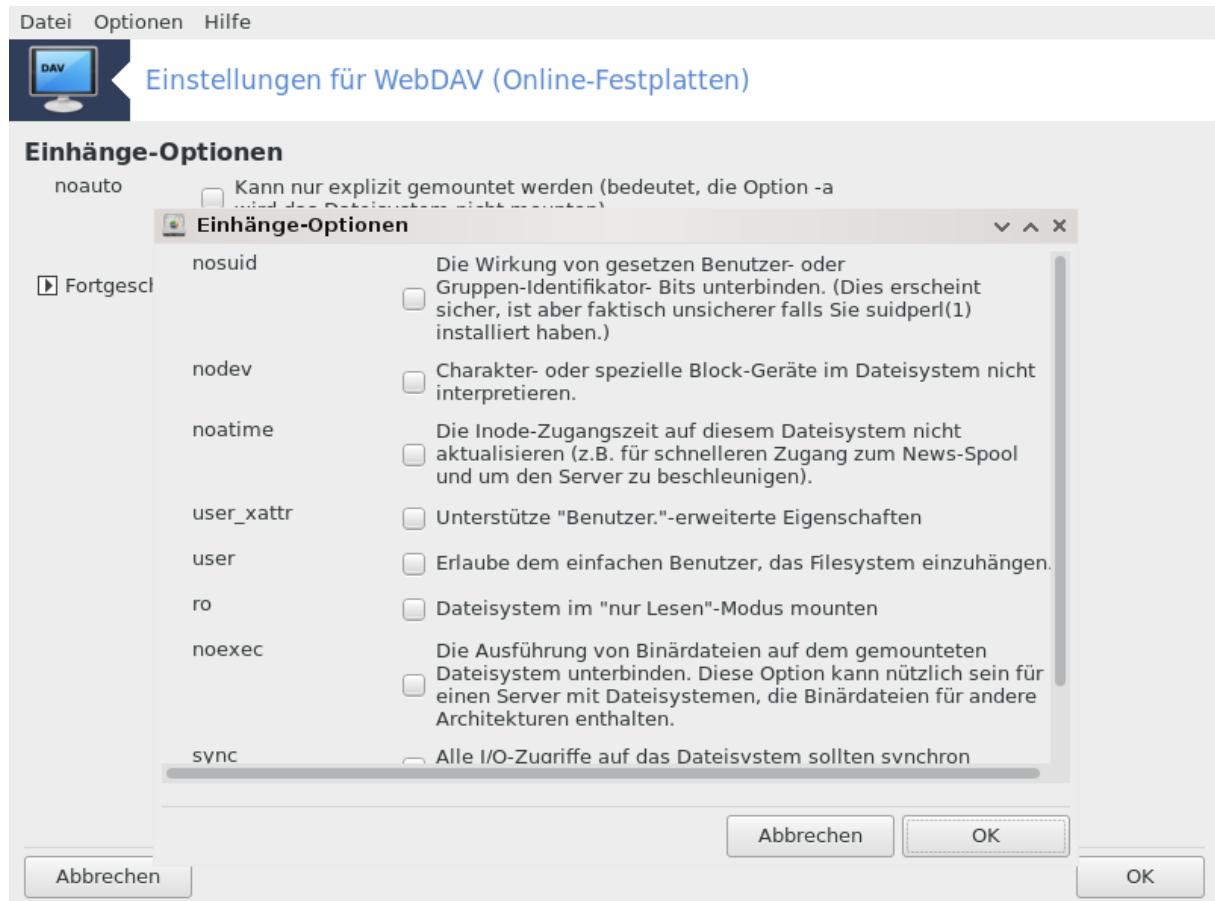
Das erste Fenster von dem Werkzeug zeigt die bereits konfigurierten Einträge an, wenn welche vorhanden sind und einen Neu Knopf. Benutze diesen, um eine neuen Eintrag zu erstellen. Gib in das Feld von dem neuen Fenster die Server-URL ein.

Then you get a screen with radio buttons to select some actions. Continue with the action Mount point by clicking OK after selecting the radio button, as the Server is already configured. You can however correct it, if needed.



The content of the remote directory will be accessible through this mount point.

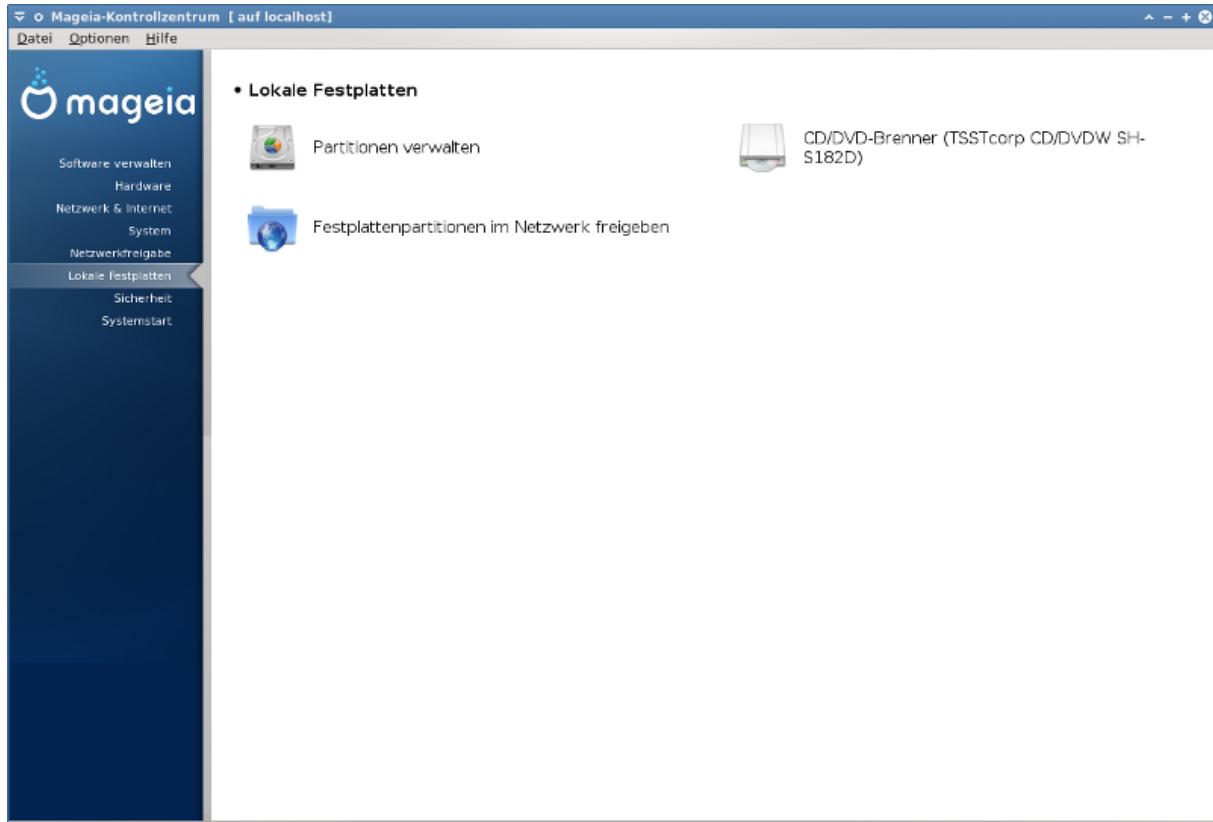
Geben Sie in dem nächsten Schritt ihren Benutzernamen und ihr Passwort an. Wenn Sie weitere Optionen benötigen, können Sie diese im Erweitert Bildschirm angeben.



Die Option Mount erlaubt dir sofortigen Zugriff zu mounten.

After you accepted the configuration with the radio button Done, the first screen is displayed again and your new mount point is listed. After you choose Quit, you are asked whether or not to save the modifications in /etc/fstab. Choose this option if you want that the remote directory is available at each boot. If your configuration is for one-time usage, do not save it.

## 9. Lokale Festplatten



In diesem Bildschirm können Sie zwischen verschiedenen Werkzeugen, zur Verwaltung oder Freigabe der lokalen Laufwerke, wählen. Klicke auf einen Link weiter unten um mehr zu erfahren.

### Lokale Festplatten

1. [Abschnitt 9.1, „Partitionen verwalten“](#)
2. [Abschnitt 9.2, „CD/DVD Brenner“](#)
3. [Abschnitt 9.3, „Festplattenpartitionen im Netzwerk freigeben“](#)

### 9.1. Partitionen verwalten

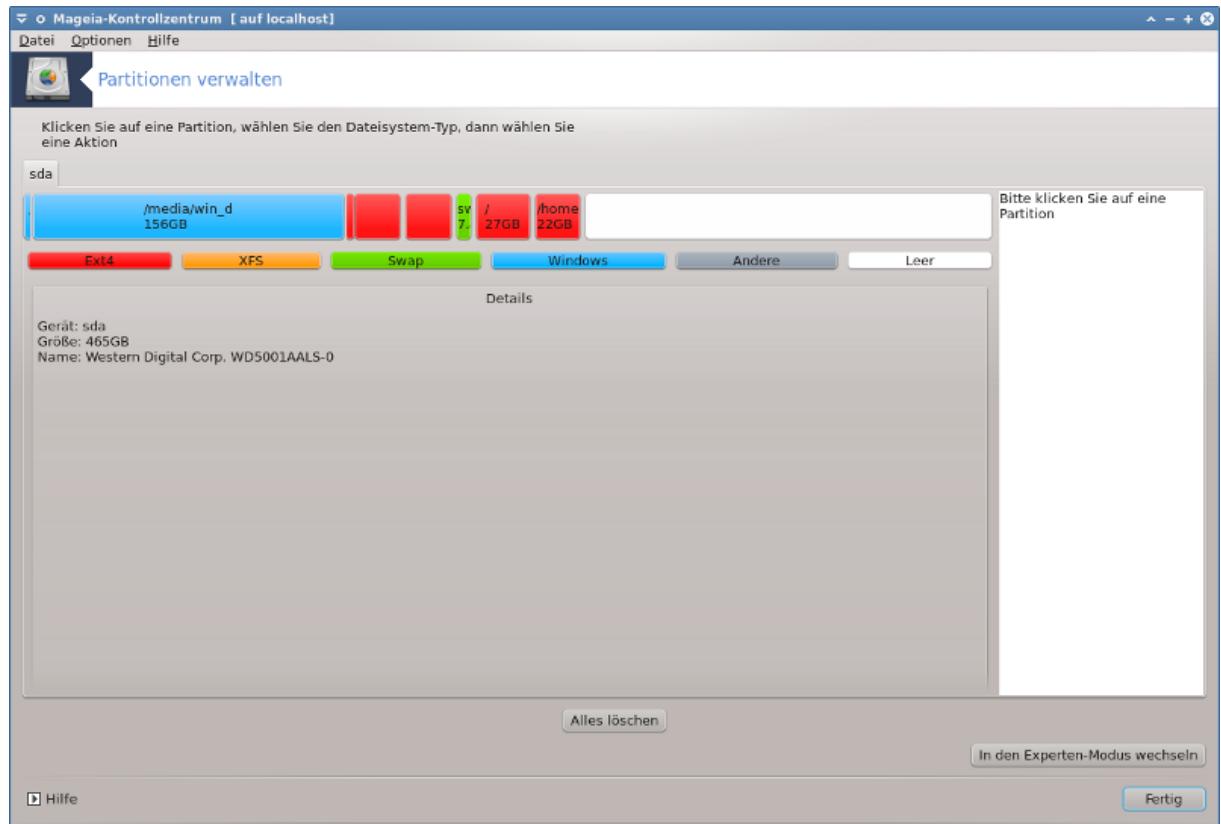
drakdisk oder diskdrake



This tool<sup>40</sup> 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.

Falls Sie mehr als ein Laufwerk haben, können Sie durch anklicken des jeweiligen Tab (sda, sdb, sdc, etc.), auf das Laufwerk wechseln, welches Sie bearbeiten möchten.

<sup>40</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakdisk** oder **diskdrake** als root eingeben



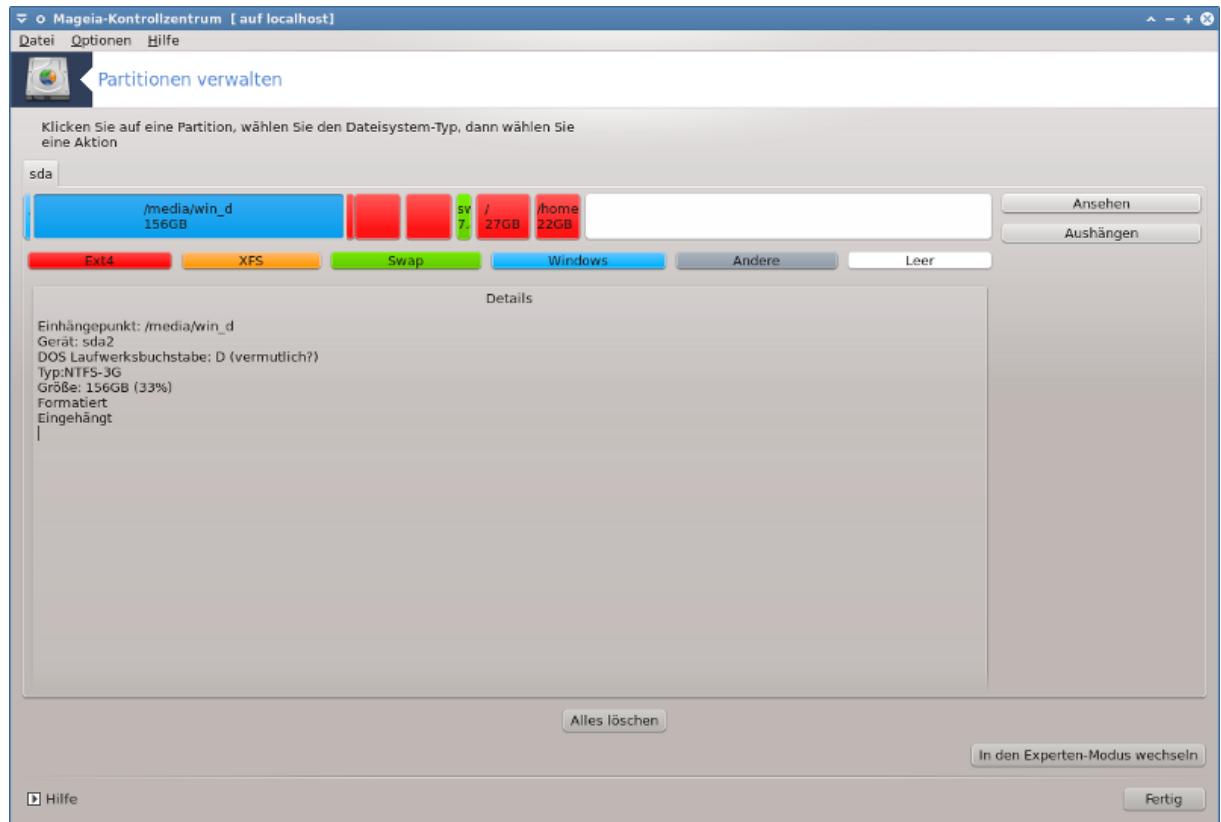
You can choose from many actions to adjust your hard disk to your preferences. Wiping an entire hard disk, splitting or merging partitions, resizing them or changing the filesystem, formatting or viewing what is in a partition: it is all possible. The *Clear all* button at the bottom is to erase the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

If 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.

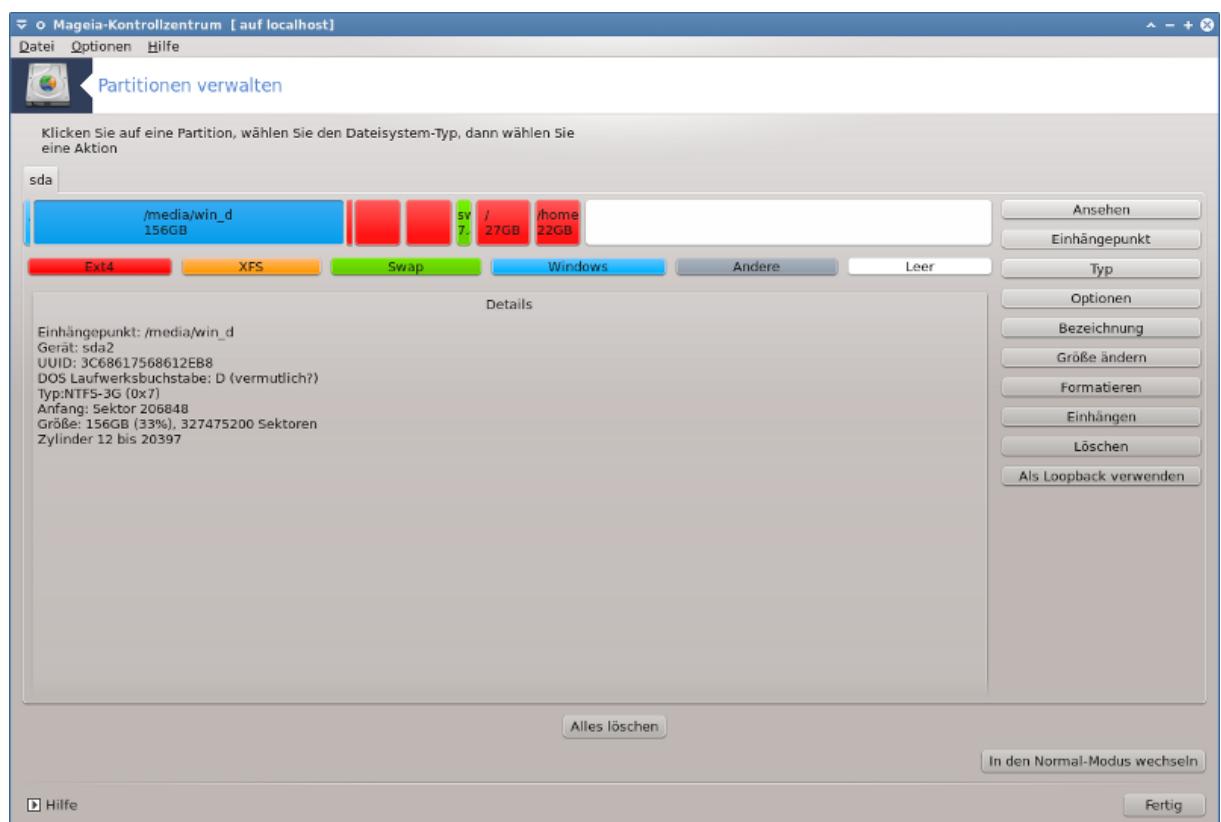
It is only possible to resize a partition on its right side

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

Sie können auch einen Einhängepunkt wählen der nicht existiert, er wird erstellt.

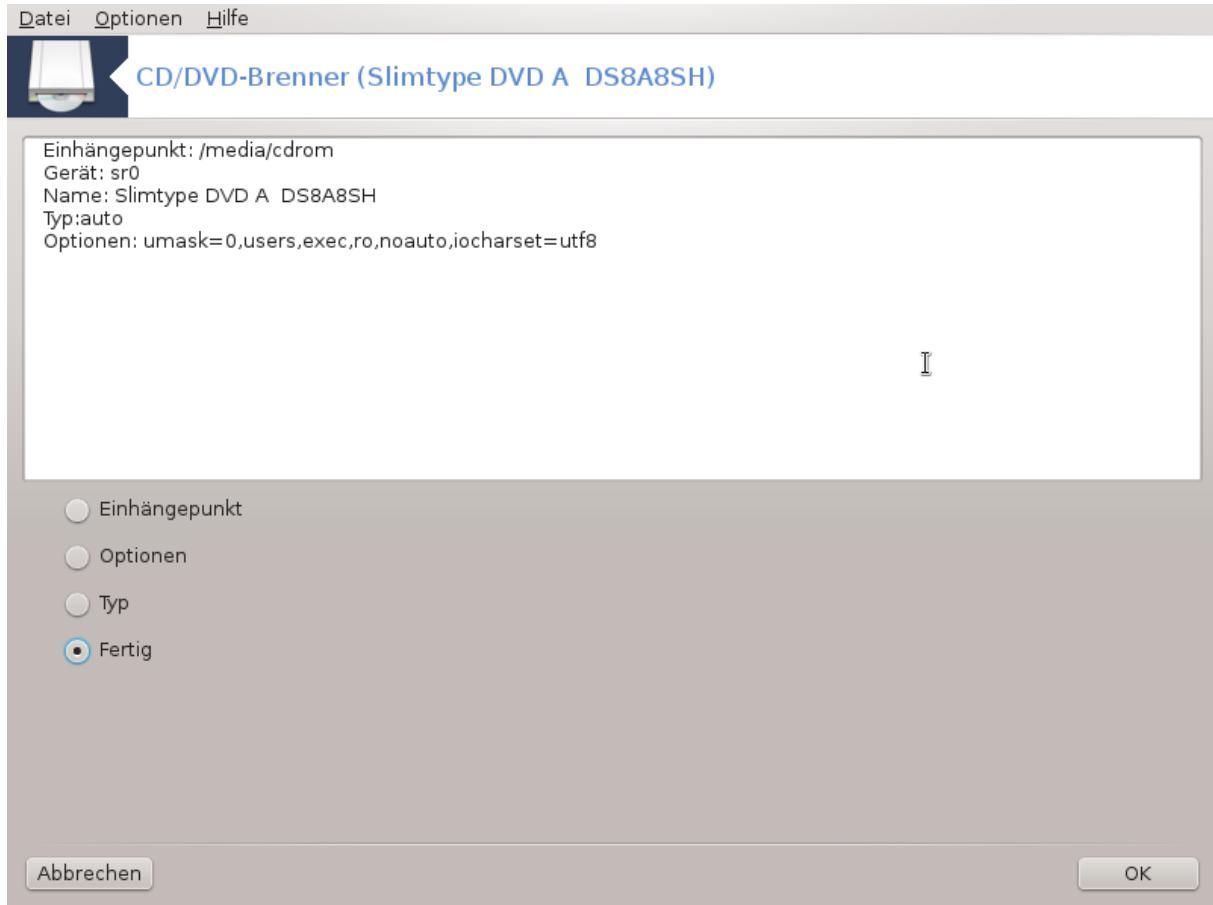


Selecting *Toggle to expert mode* gives some extra available actions, like labelling the partition, as can be seen in the screenshot below.



## 9.2. CD/DVD Brenner

diskdrake --removable



Dieses Werkzeug<sup>41</sup> finden Sie in dem 'Lokale Festplatten' Tab im Mageia Kontrollzentrum und ist abhängig von ihren wechselbaren Hardware bezeichnet (nur CD/DVD-Brenner und Diskettenlaufwerke)

Its goal is to define the way your removable disk is mounted.

At the top of the window there is a short description of your hardware and the chosen options to mount it. Use the menu on the bottom to change them. Check the item to be changed and then on the OK button.

### 9.2.1. Einhängepunkt

Wählen sie dies aus, um den Einhängepunkt zu verändern. Standardmäßig ist er /media/cdrom.

### 9.2.2. Optionen

Many mount options can be chosen here either directly in the list or via the Advanced submenu. The main are:

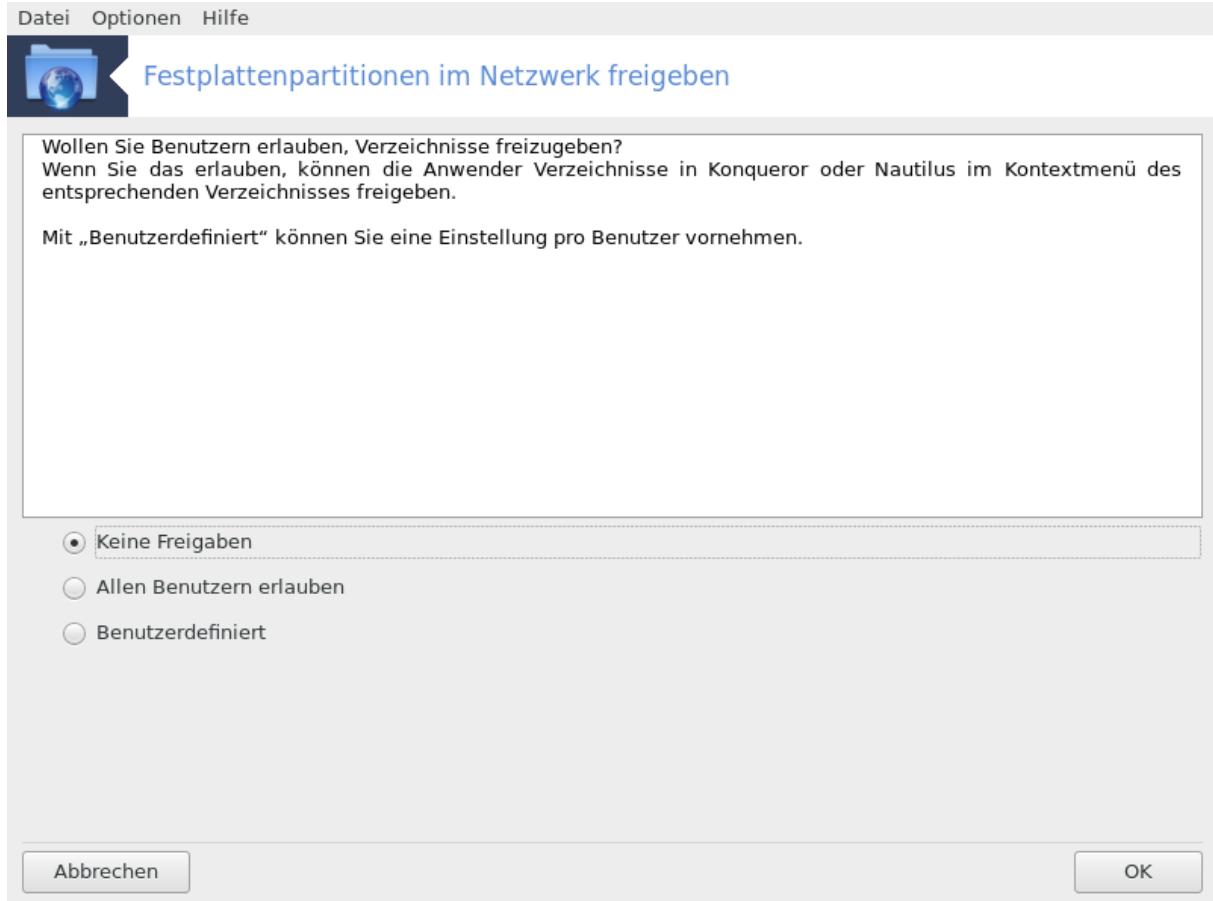
#### 9.2.2.1. user/nouser

user allows an ordinary user (not root) to mount the removable disk, this option involves noexec, nosuid and nodev. The user who mounted the disk is the only one who can umount it.

<sup>41</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **diskdrake --removable** als root eingeben

### 9.3. Festplattenpartitionen im Netzwerk freigeben

diskdrake --fileshare



Mit diesem Werkzeug<sup>42</sup> können Sie Benutzern erlauben, Teile ihres /home Unterverzeichnisses mit anderen Linux oder Windows Benutzern im selben Netzwerk zu teilen.

Sie finden es im Mageia Kontrollzentrum unter dem 'Lokale Festplatten' Tab unter "Festplattenpartitionen im Netzwerk freigeben"

First, answer the question : "Would you like to allow users to share some of their directories?", click on No sharing if the answer is no for all users, click on Allow all users for all users and click on Custom if the answer is no for some users and yes for the others. In this last case, the users that are authorised to share their directories must belong to the fileshare group, which is automatically created by the system. You will be asked about this later.

Click on OK, a second screen appears which asks you choose between NFS or SMB. Check NFS if Linux is the only operating system on the network, check SMB if the network includes both Linux and Windows machines and then click on OK. Any required packages will be installed if necessary.

The configuration is now complete unless the Custom option was chosen. In this case, an extra screen prompts you to open Userdrake. This tool allows you to add users authorised to share their directories to the fileshare group. In the User tab, click on the user to add to the fileshare group, then on Edit, In the Groups tab. Check the fileshare group and click on OK. For more information about Userdrake, see [this page](#) [userdrake.xml]

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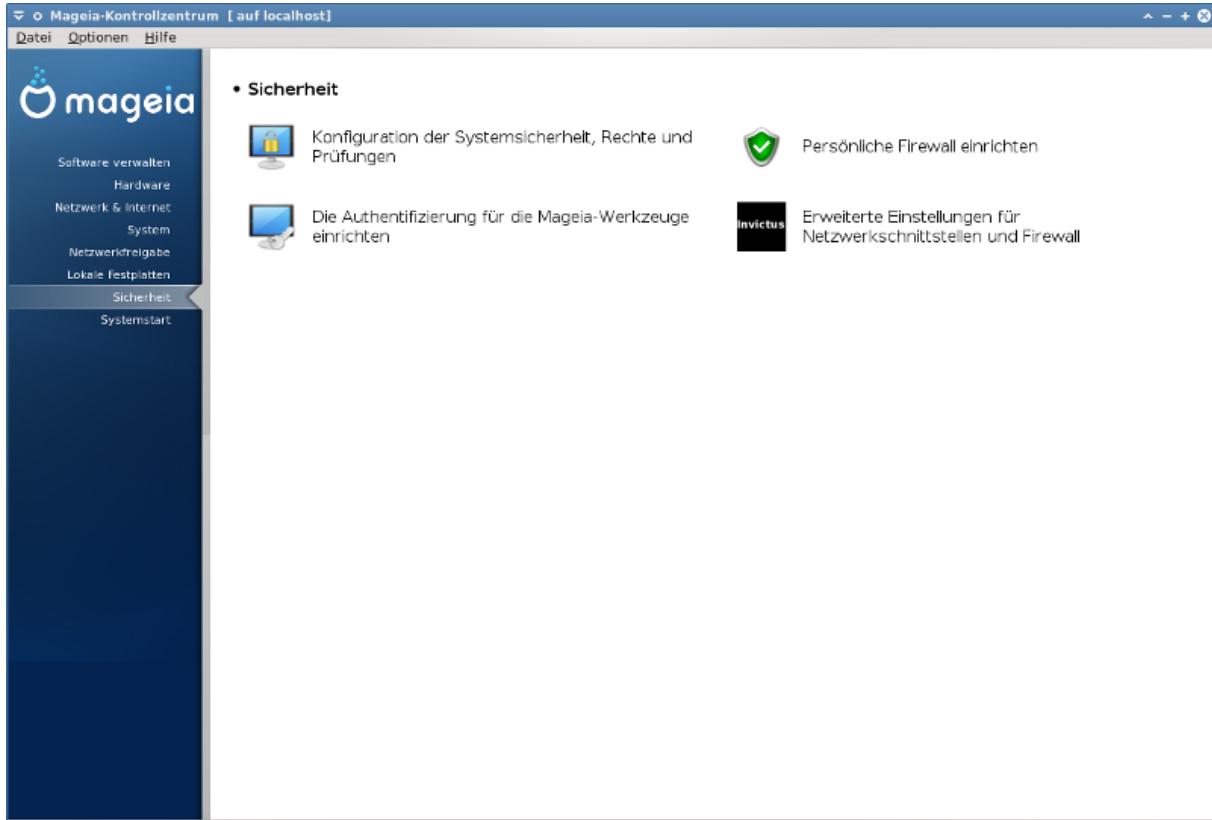
<sup>42</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **diskdrake --fileshare** als root eingeben



Wenn Sie einen neuen Benutzer zur fileshare Gruppe hinzufügen müssen Sie das Netzwerk erneut verbinden, um die Änderungen anzuwenden.

Ab jetzt kann jeder Benutzer, der in der Gruppe fileshare ist, in ihrem/seinem Dateimanager die zu teilenden Verzeichnisse auswählen. Allerdings ist dies nicht mit jedem Dateimanager möglich.

## 10. Sicherheit



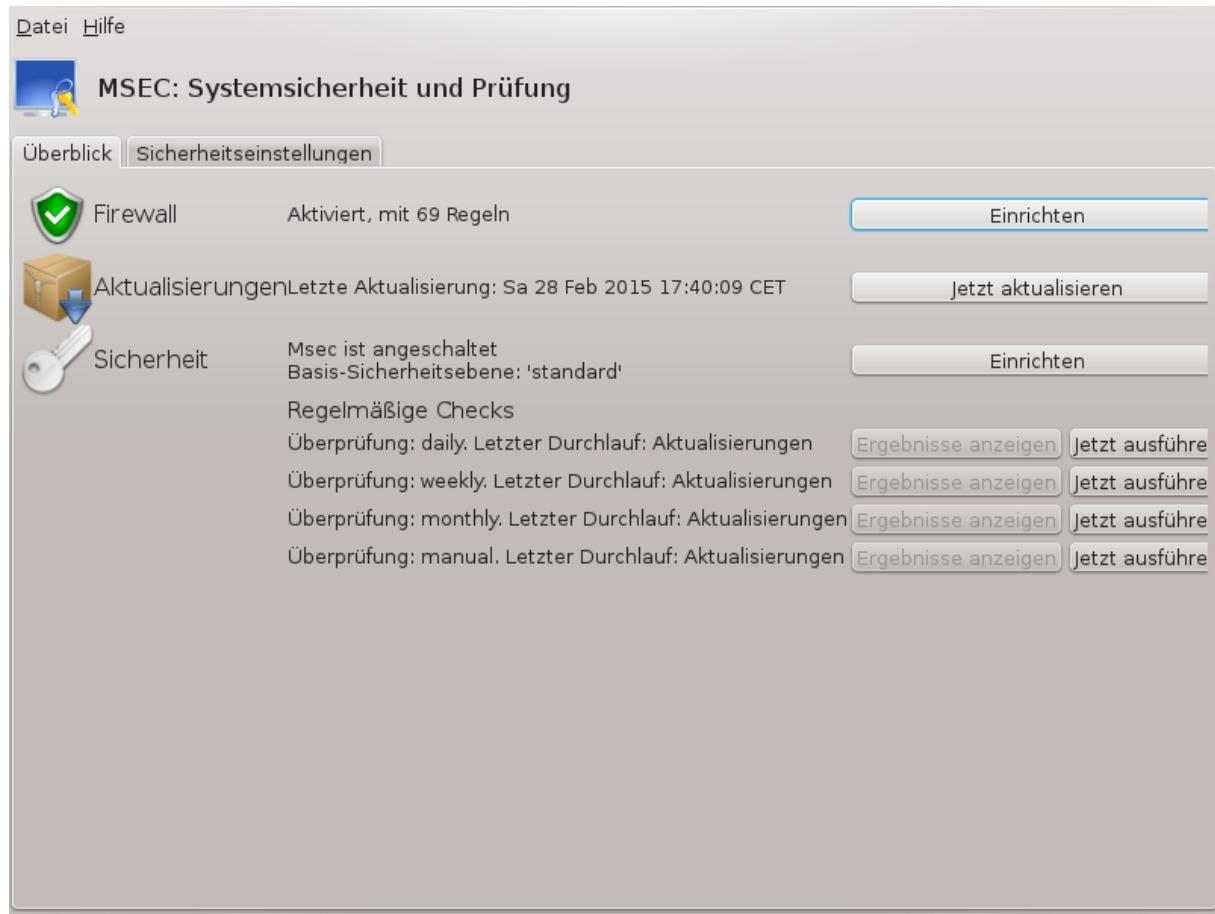
In this screen you can choose between several security tools. Click on a link below to learn more.

### Sicherheit

1. [Abschnitt 10.1, „MSEC: Systemsicherheit und Prüfung“](#) = *Configure system security, permissions and audit*
2. [Abschnitt 10.2, „Persönliche Firewall einrichten“](#)
3. [Abschnitt 10.3, „Die Authentifizierung für die Mageia-Werkzeuge einrichten“](#)
4. [Abschnitt 10.4, „Erweiterte Einstellungen für Netzwerkschnittstellen und Firewall“](#)
5. [Abschnitt 10.5, „Kindersicherungen“](#)

### 10.1. MSEC: Systemsicherheit und Prüfung

msecgui



### 10.1.1. Präsentation

msecgui<sup>43</sup> 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. Übersichtsregisterkarte

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:

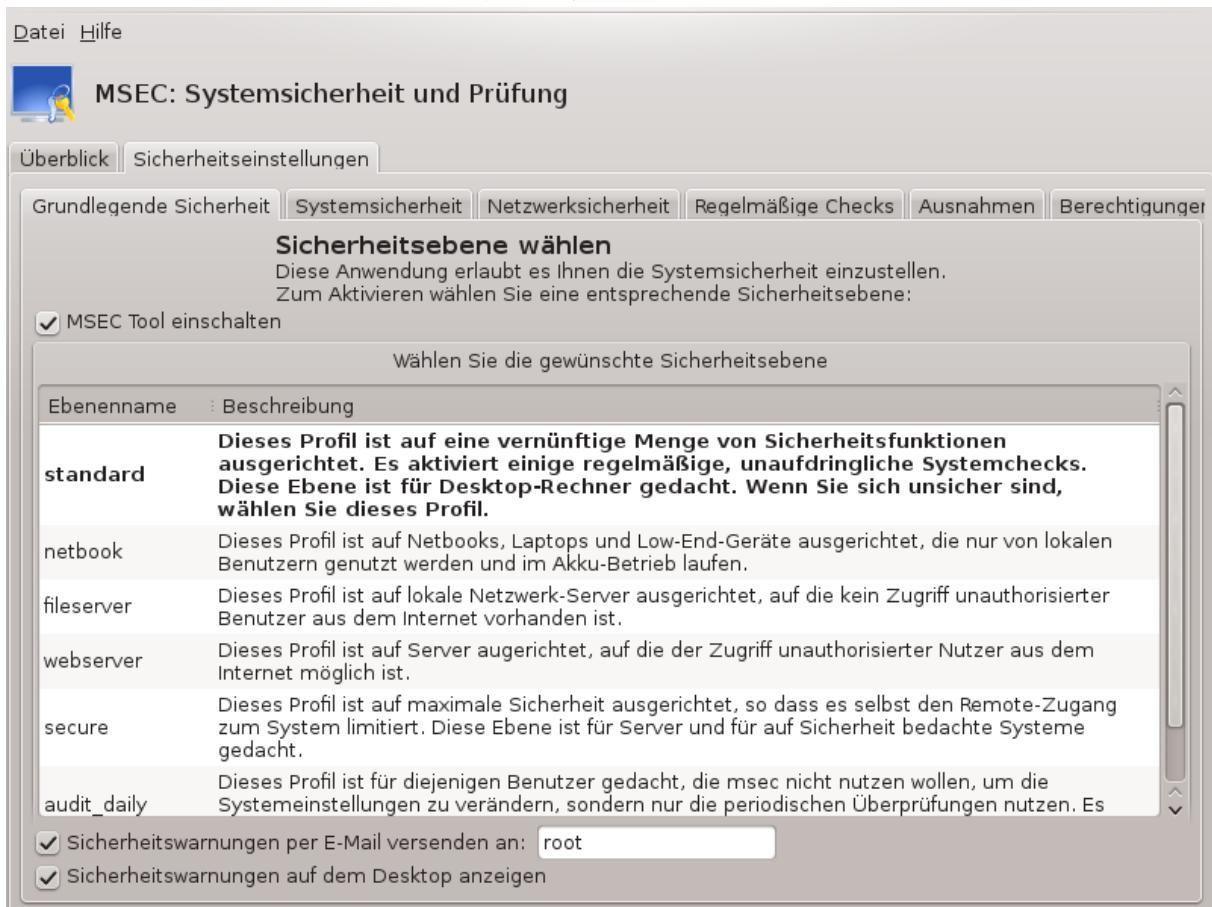
- Firewall, also found in the MCC / Security / Set up your personal firewall
- Updates, also found in MCC / Software Management / Update your system
- msec itself with some information:
  - activated or not
  - the configured Base security level

<sup>43</sup>Sie können dieses Werkzeug von der Kommandozeile starten, durch Eingabe von **msecgui** als root.

- 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 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.

#### Sicherheitswarnungen:

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`.

---

#### Sicherheitsoptionen:

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.

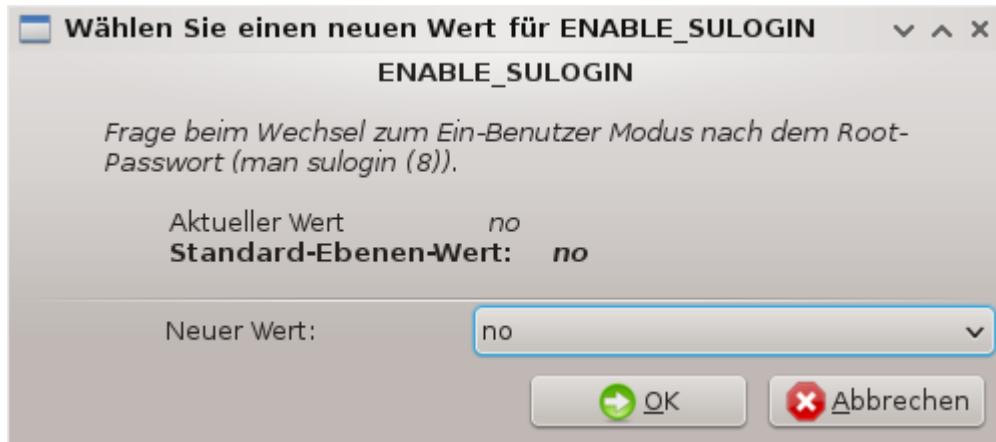
##### **10.1.3.2. System security tab**

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.

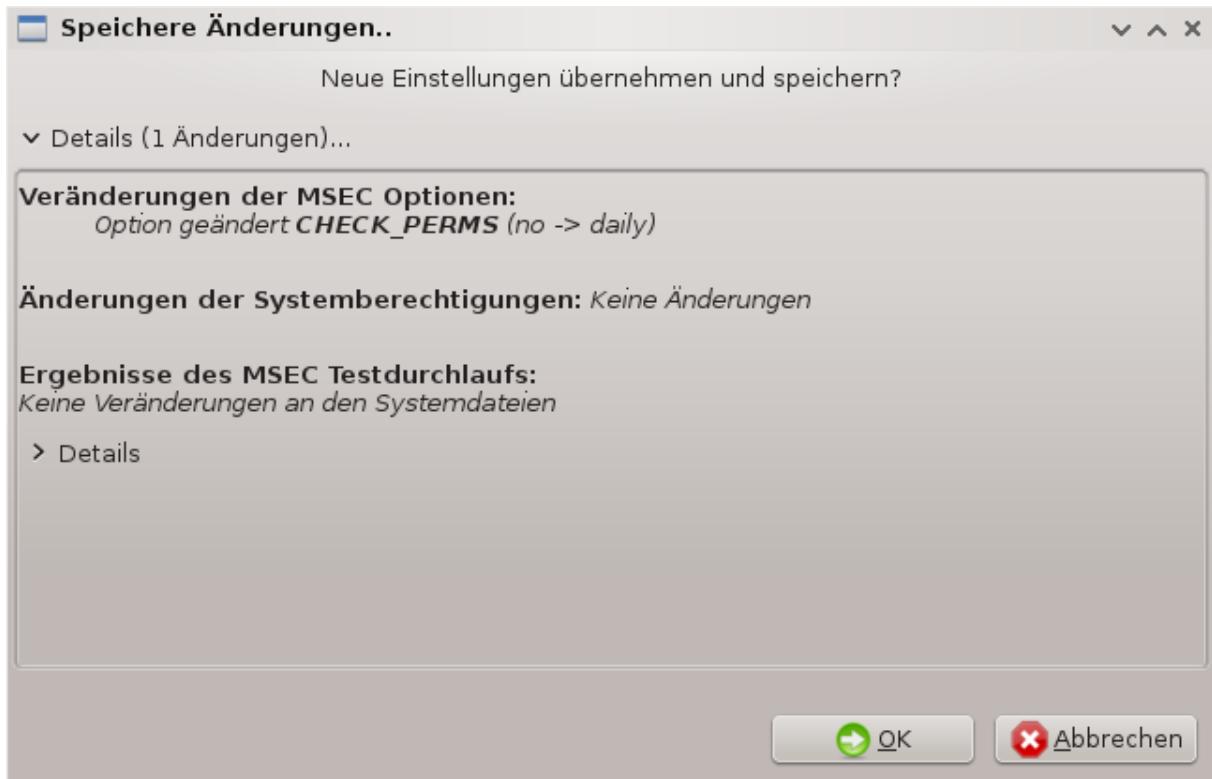
The screenshot shows the 'System Sicherheitsoptionen' configuration table in the Mageia Control Center. The table lists various security options with their descriptions and current values:

Sicherheitseinstellung	Beschreibung	Wert
ENABLE_STARTUP_MSEC	Erzwinge MSEC-Einstellungen beim Systemstart	yes
ENABLE_STARTUP_PERMS	Erzwinge MSEC Datei-Verzeichnis-Rechte beim Booten. Wenn dieser Parameter auf 'Erzwingen' steht, werden die System-Rechte automatisch je nach Sicherheitsstufe des Systems erzwungen.	yes
ENABLE_MSEC_CRON	Führe stündliche Sicherheitsüberprüfungen auf Änderungen in der Systemkonfiguration durch.	yes
ENABLE_SULOGIN	Frage beim Wechsel zum Ein-Benutzer Modus nach dem Root-Passwort (man sulogin (8)).	no
ENABLE_AT_CRONTAB	Aktiviere crontab und at für die Benutzer. Speichere erlaubte Benutzer in /etc/cron.allow und /etc/at.allow (siehe man at(1) und crontab(1)).	yes
ALLOW_XSERVER_TO_LISTEN	Erlaube es dem X-Server, Netzwerk-Verbindungen auf tcp-Port 6000 zu akzeptieren	no
ALLOW_ROOT_LOGIN	Erlaube direkte Root Anmeldung auf dem Terminal.	yes
ALLOW_USER_LIST	Erlaube es den Display-Managern (kdm und gdm), eine Liste lokaler Benutzer anzuzeigen.	yes
ALLOW_AUTOLOGIN	Das automatische Anmelden eines Benutzers erlauben.	yes
ENABLE_CONSOLE_LOG	Leite syslog Meldungen auf Terminal 12 um.	yes

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.

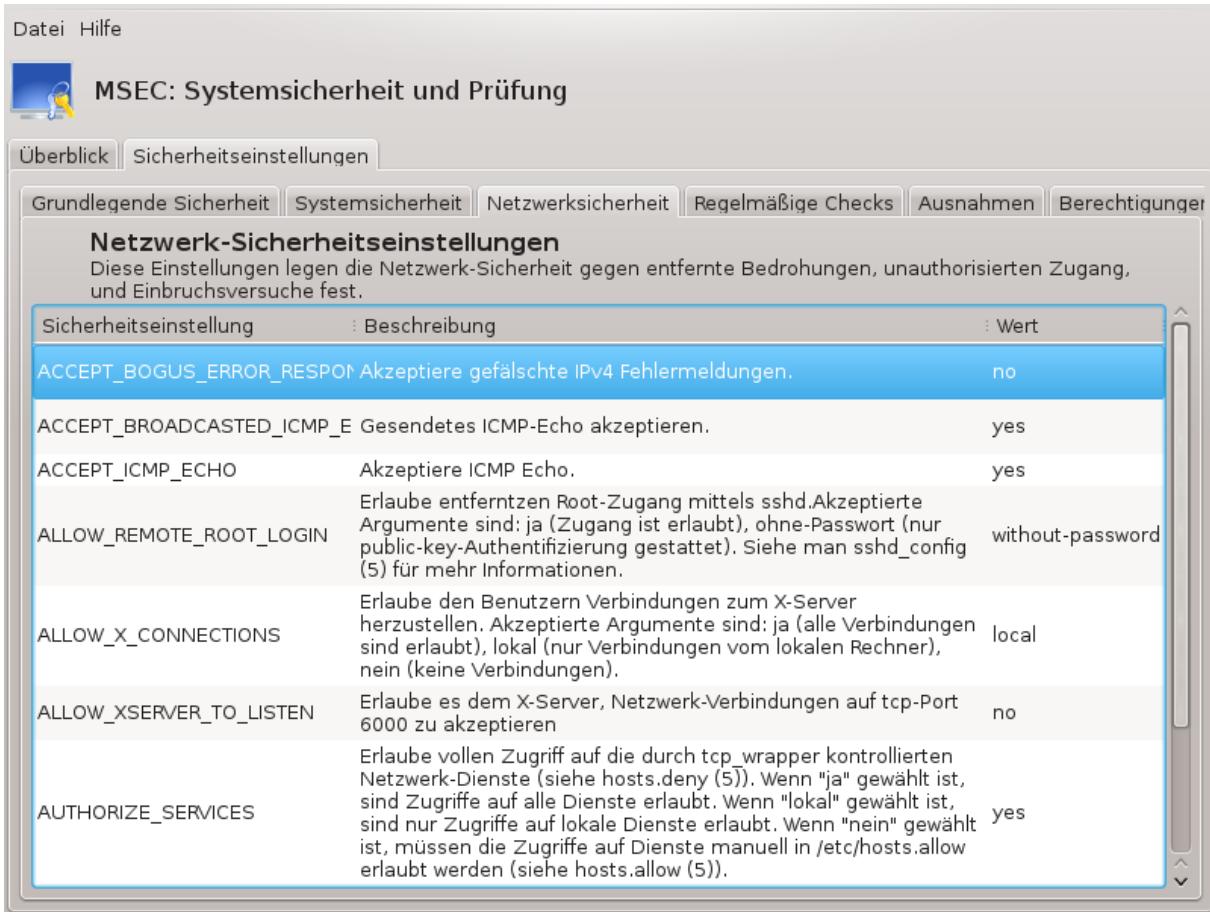


Do not forget when leaving msecgui to save definitively your configuration using the menu File -> Save the configuration. If you have changed the settings, msecgui allows you to preview the changes before saving them.



#### 10.1.3.3. Netzwerk Sicherheit

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



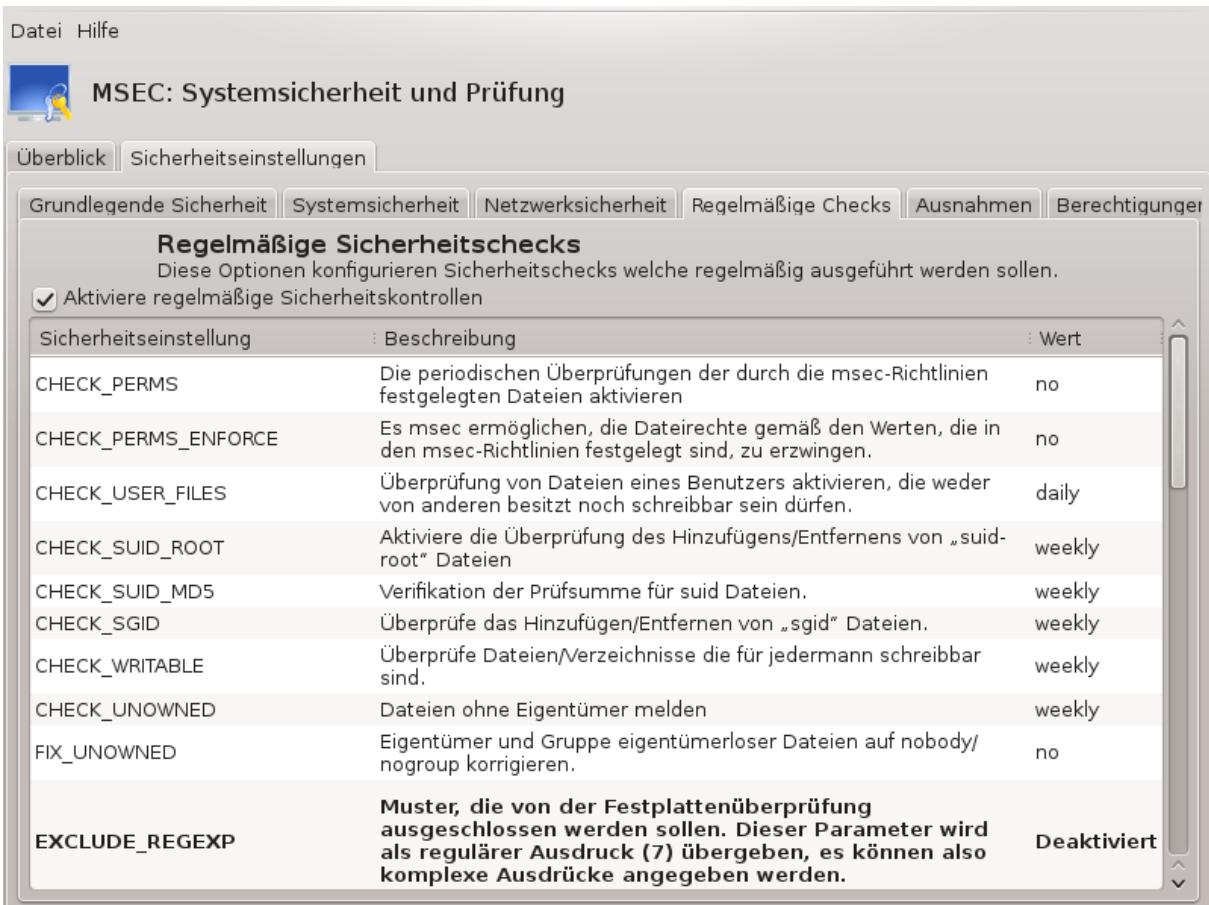
The screenshot shows the Mageia Control Center MSEC interface. The title bar says "MSEC: Systemsicherheit und Prüfung". The menu bar includes "Datei" and "Hilfe". Below the title bar, there are two tabs: "Überblick" and "Sicherheitseinstellungen". The "Sicherheitseinstellungen" tab is selected. Underneath it, there are several sub-tabs: "Grundlegende Sicherheit", "Systemsicherheit", "Netzwerksicherheit", "Regelmäßige Checks", "Ausnahmen", and "Berechtigungen". The "Netzwerk-Sicherheitseinstellungen" section is currently active. It contains a brief description: "Diese Einstellungen legen die Netzwerk-Sicherheit gegen entfernte Bedrohungen, unauthorisierten Zugang, und Einbruchsversuche fest." Below this, there is a table with three columns: "Sicherheitseinstellung", "Beschreibung", and "Wert". The table rows are:

Sicherheitseinstellung	Beschreibung	Wert
ACCEPT_BOOGUS_ERROR_RESPONSE	Akzeptiere gefälschte IPv4 Fehlermeldungen.	no
ACCEPT_BROADCASTED_ICMP_ECHO	Gesendetes ICMP-Echo akzeptieren.	yes
ACCEPT_ICMP_ECHO	Akzeptiere ICMP Echo.	yes
ALLOW_REMOTE_ROOT_LOGIN	Erlaube entfernten Root-Zugang mittels sshd. Akzeptierte Argumente sind: ja (Zugang ist erlaubt), ohne-Passwort (nur public-key-Authentifizierung gestattet). Siehe man sshd_config (5) für mehr Informationen.	without-password
ALLOW_X_CONNECTIONS	Erlaube den Benutzern Verbindungen zum X-Server herzustellen. Akzeptierte Argumente sind: ja (alle Verbindungen sind erlaubt), lokal (nur Verbindungen vom lokalen Rechner), nein (keine Verbindungen).	local
ALLOW_XSERVER_TO_LISTEN	Erlaube es dem X-Server, Netzwerk-Verbindungen auf tcp-Port 6000 zu akzeptieren	no
AUTHORIZE_SERVICES	Erlaube vollen Zugriff auf die durch tcp_wrapper kontrollierten Netzwerk-Dienste (siehe hosts.deny (5)). Wenn "ja" gewählt ist, sind Zugriffe auf alle Dienste erlaubt. Wenn "lokal" gewählt ist, sind nur Zugriffe auf lokale Dienste erlaubt. Wenn "nein" gewählt ist, müssen die Zugriffe auf Dienste manuell in /etc/hosts.allow erlaubt werden (siehe hosts.allow (5)).	yes

#### 10.1.3.4. Periodic checks tab

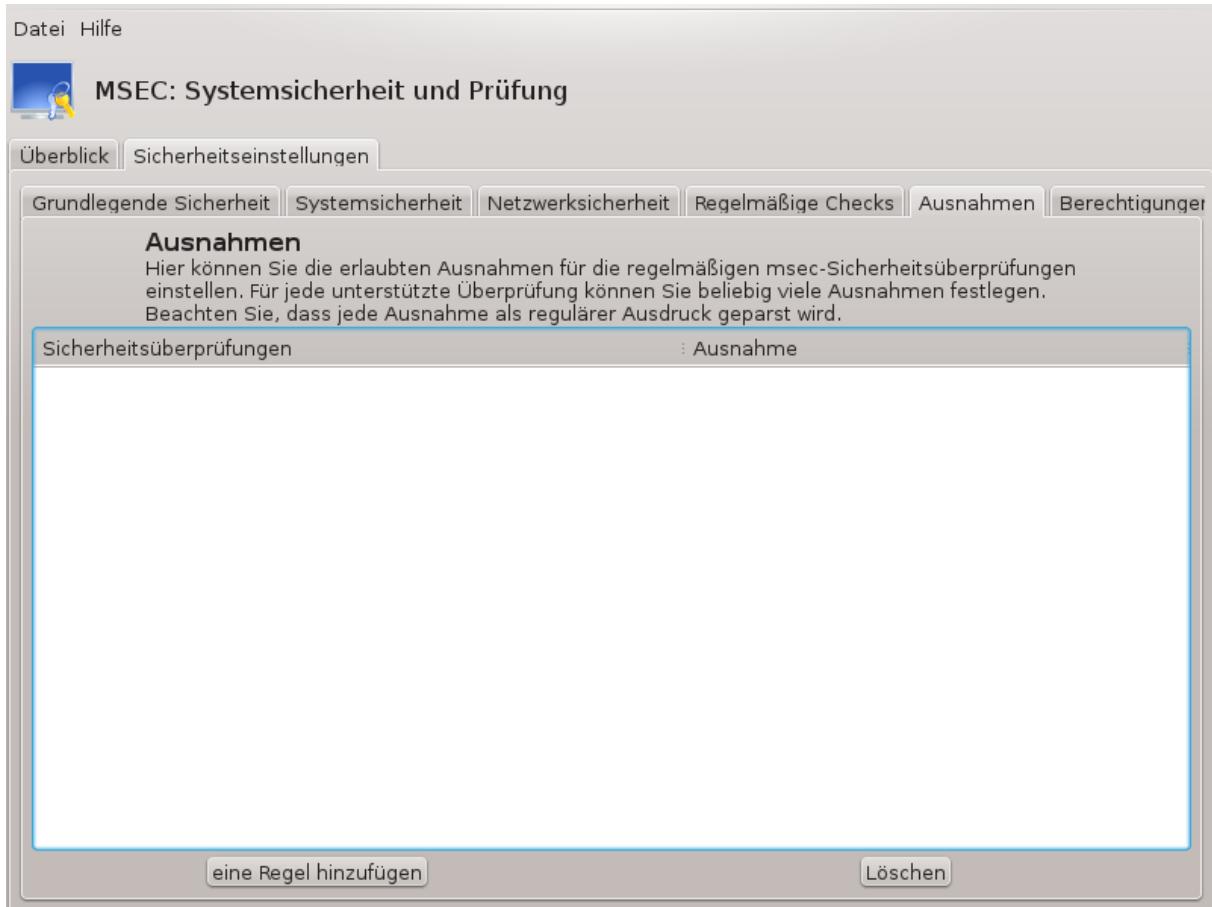
Periodic checks aim to inform the security administrator by means of security alerts of all situations msec thinks potentially dangerous.

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. Berechtigungen

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.

Pfad	Benutzer	Gruppe	Berechtigungen	Erzwingen	ACL
/	root	adm	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/bin/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/bin/ping	root	root	4755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/bin/rpm	rpm	rpm	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/boot/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/dev/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/conf.modules	root	root	644	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/cron.daily/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/cron.hourly/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/cron.monthly/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/cron.weekly/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/crontab	root	root	644	<input type="checkbox"/>	
/etc/dhcpd/	root	root	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	

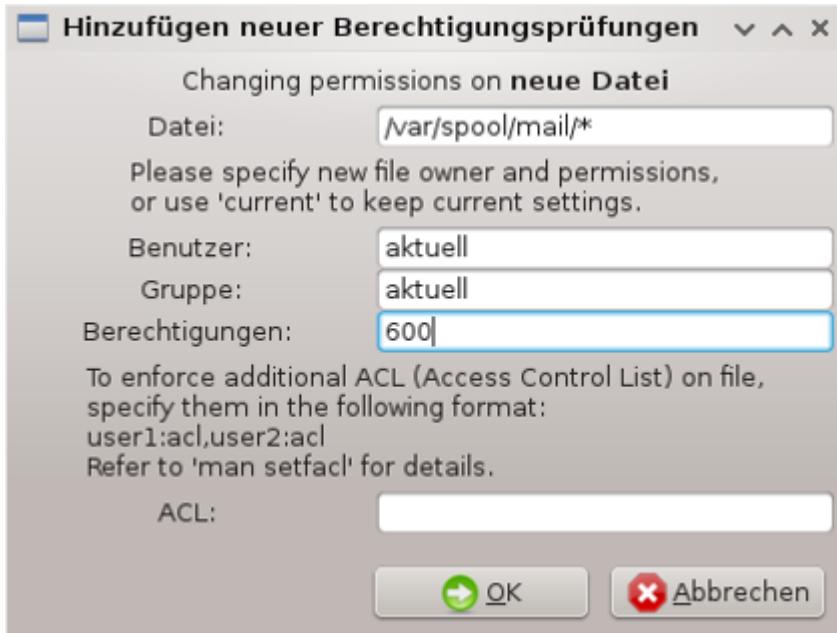
Default permissions are visible as a list of rules (a rule per line). You can see on the left side, the file or folder concerned by the rule, then the owner, then the group and then the permissions given by the rule. If, for a given rule:

- 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.



It is also possible to create or modify the rules by editing the configuration file /etc/security/msec/perms.conf.



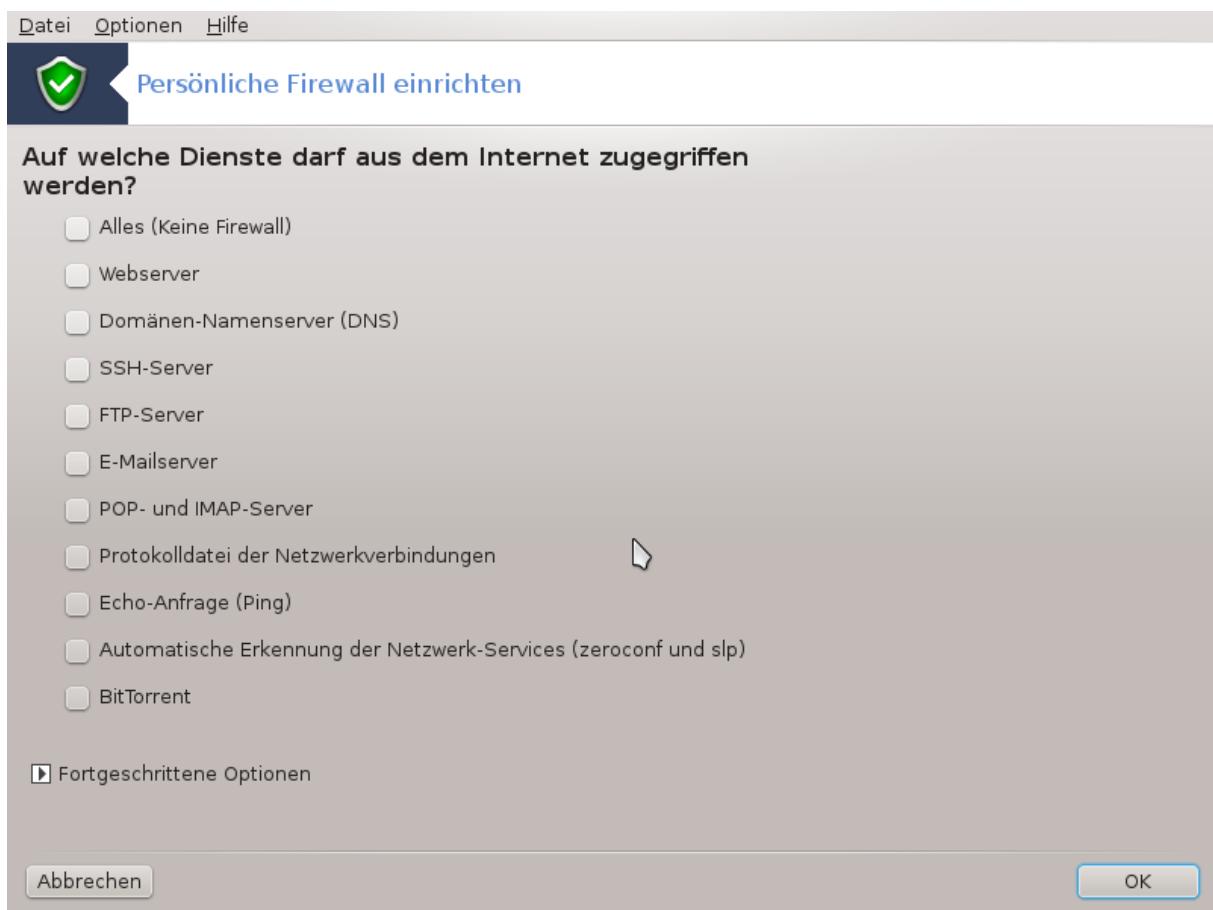
Changes in the **Permission tab** (or directly in the configuration file) are taken into account at the first periodic check (see the option CHECK\_PERMS in the **Periodic checks tab**). If you want them to be taken immediately into account, use the msecperms command in a console with root rights. You 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. Persönliche Firewall einrichten

drakfirewall



This tool<sup>44</sup> 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 :

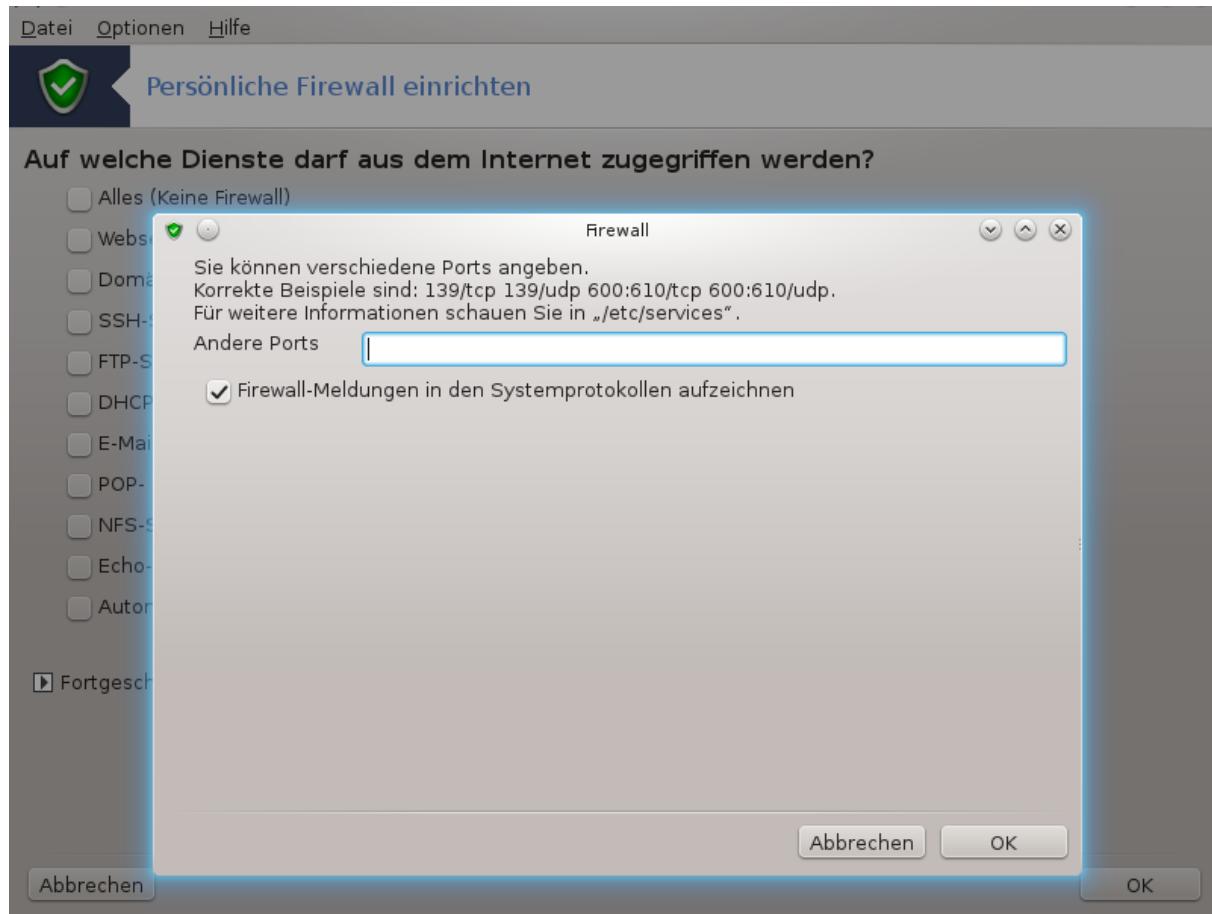
80/tcp : open the port 80 tcp protocol

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

<sup>44</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakfirewall** als root eingeben

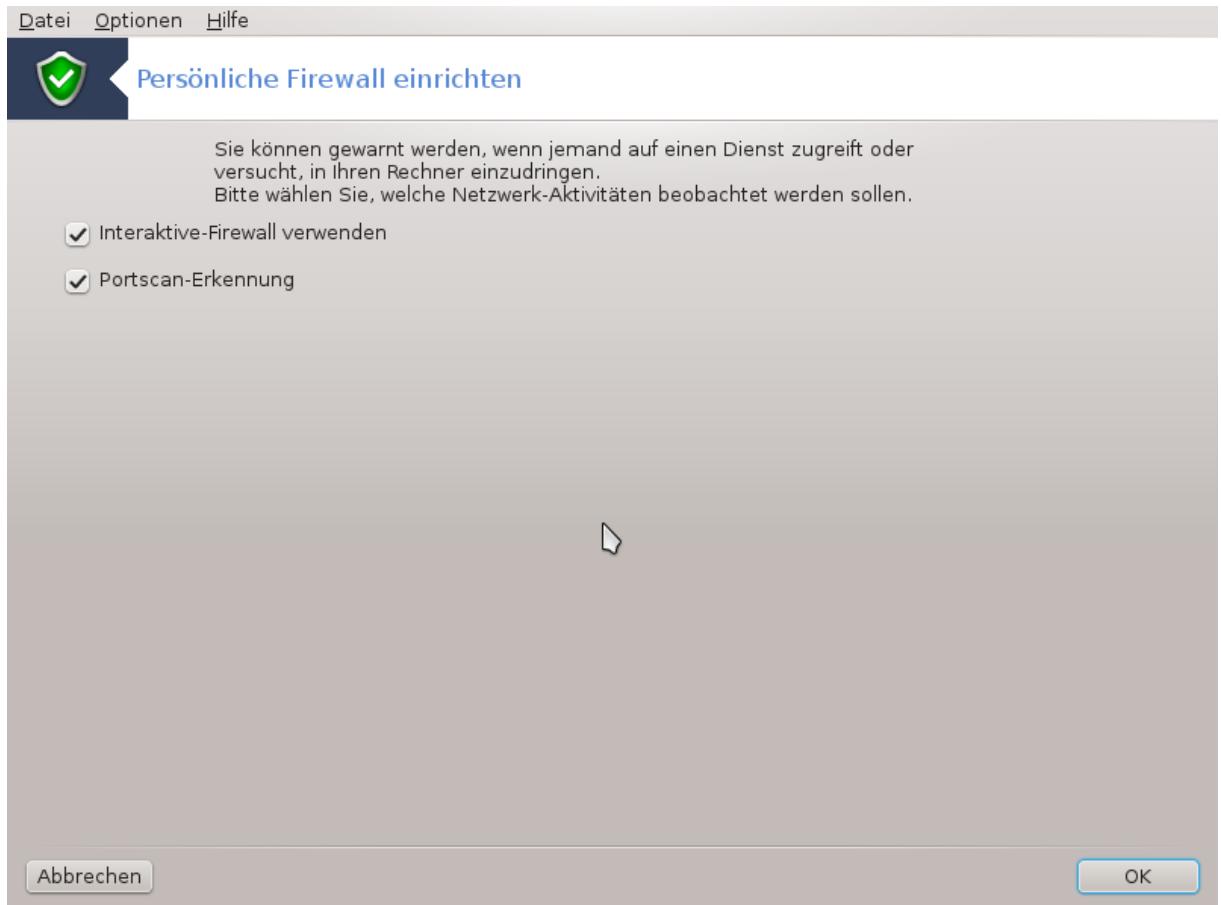


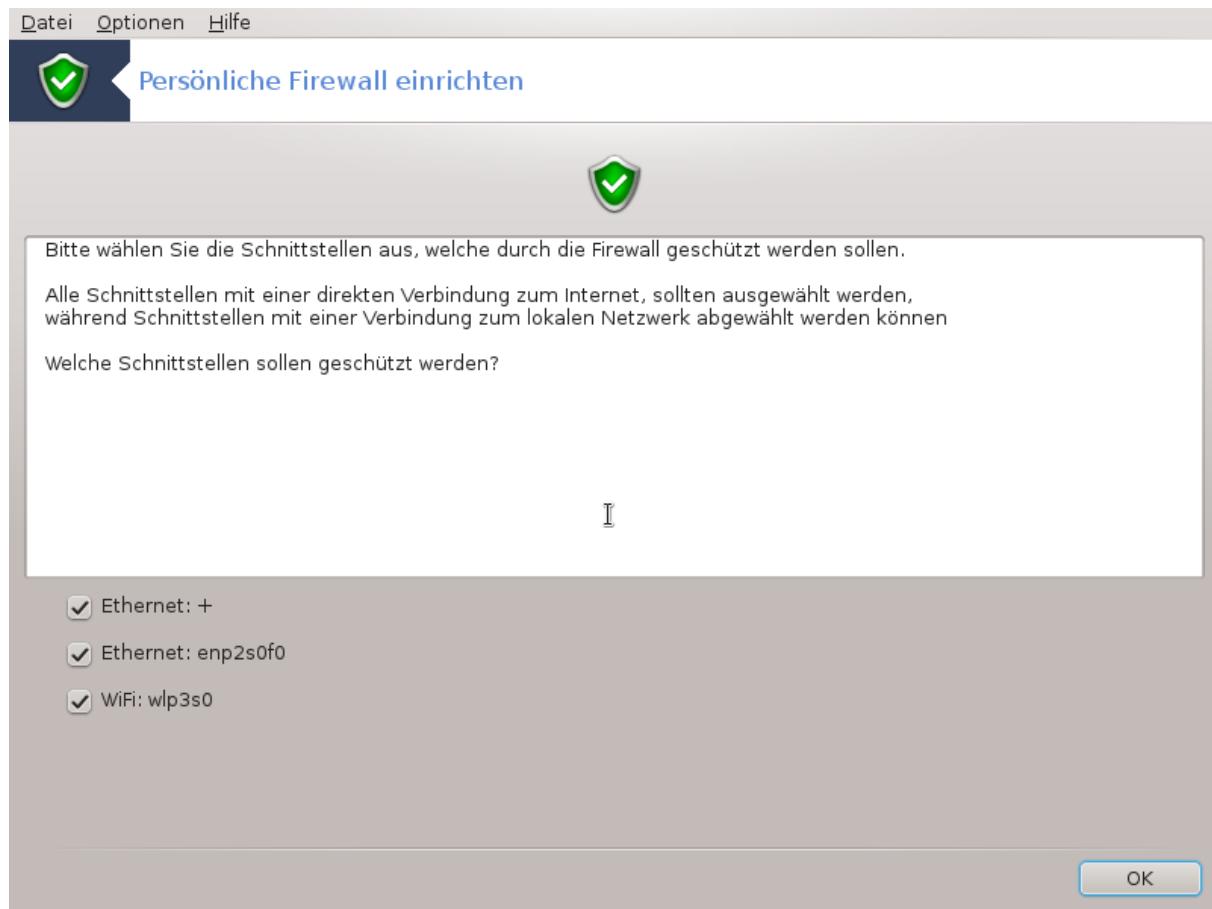
If you don't host specific services (web or mail server, file sharing, ...) it is completely possible to have nothing checked at all, it is even recommended, it won't prevent you from connecting to the internet.

---

The next screen deals with the Interactive Firewall options. These features allow you to be warned of connection attempts if at least one 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 warnings 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.

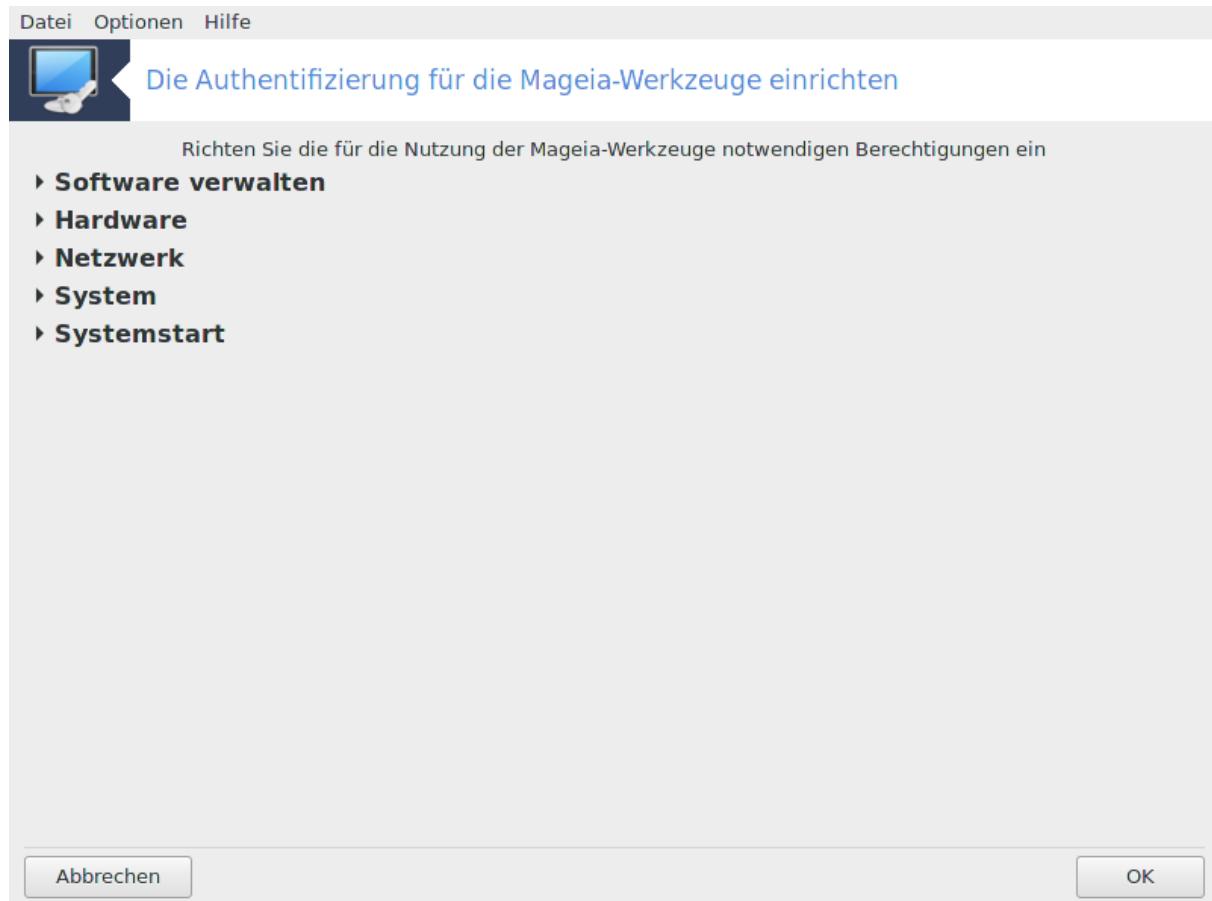


If you don't know what to choose, have a look in MCC tab Network & Internet, icon Set up a new network interface.

---

### **10.3. Die Authentifizierung für die Mageia-Werkzeuge einrichten**

draksec



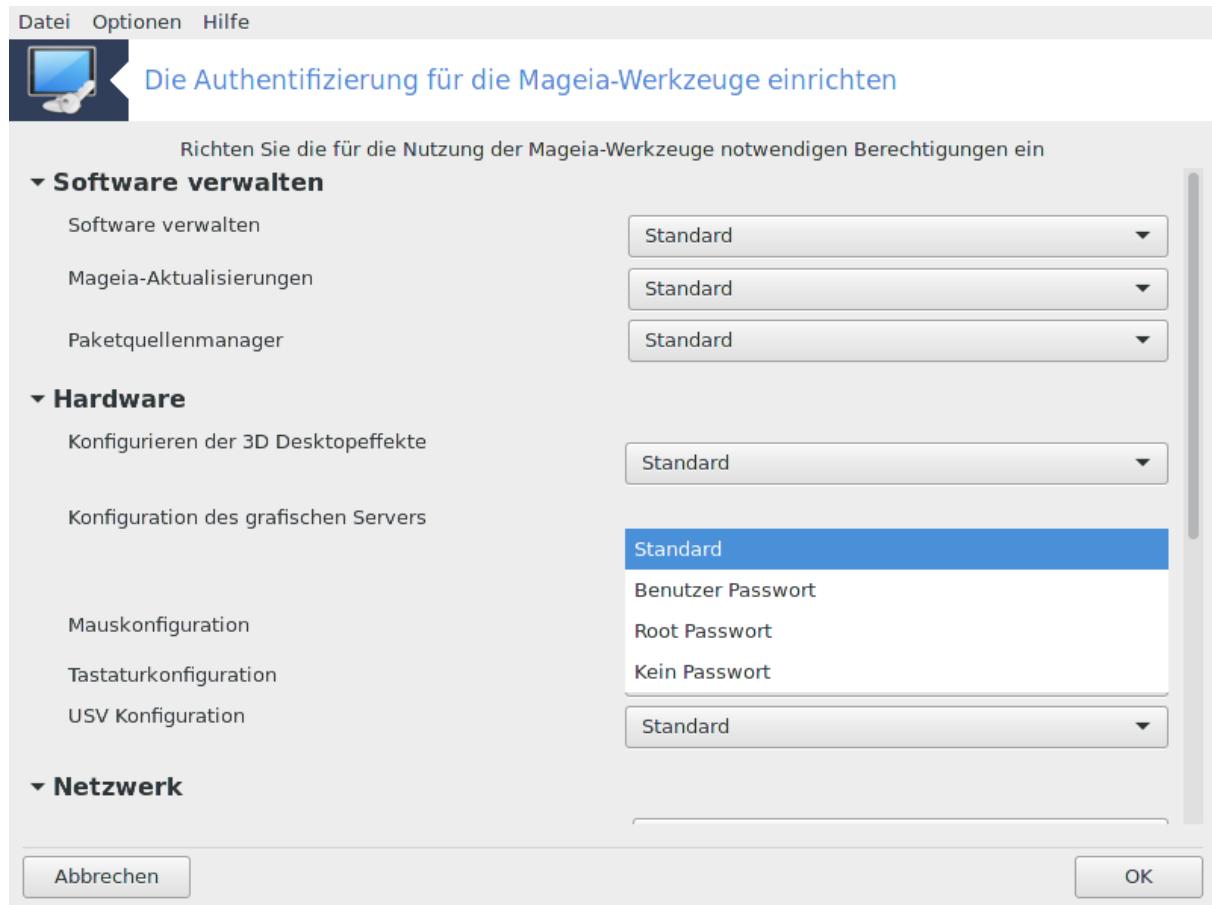
This tool<sup>45</sup> is present in the Mageia Control Center under the tab **Security**

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:

---

<sup>45</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **draksec** als root eingeben

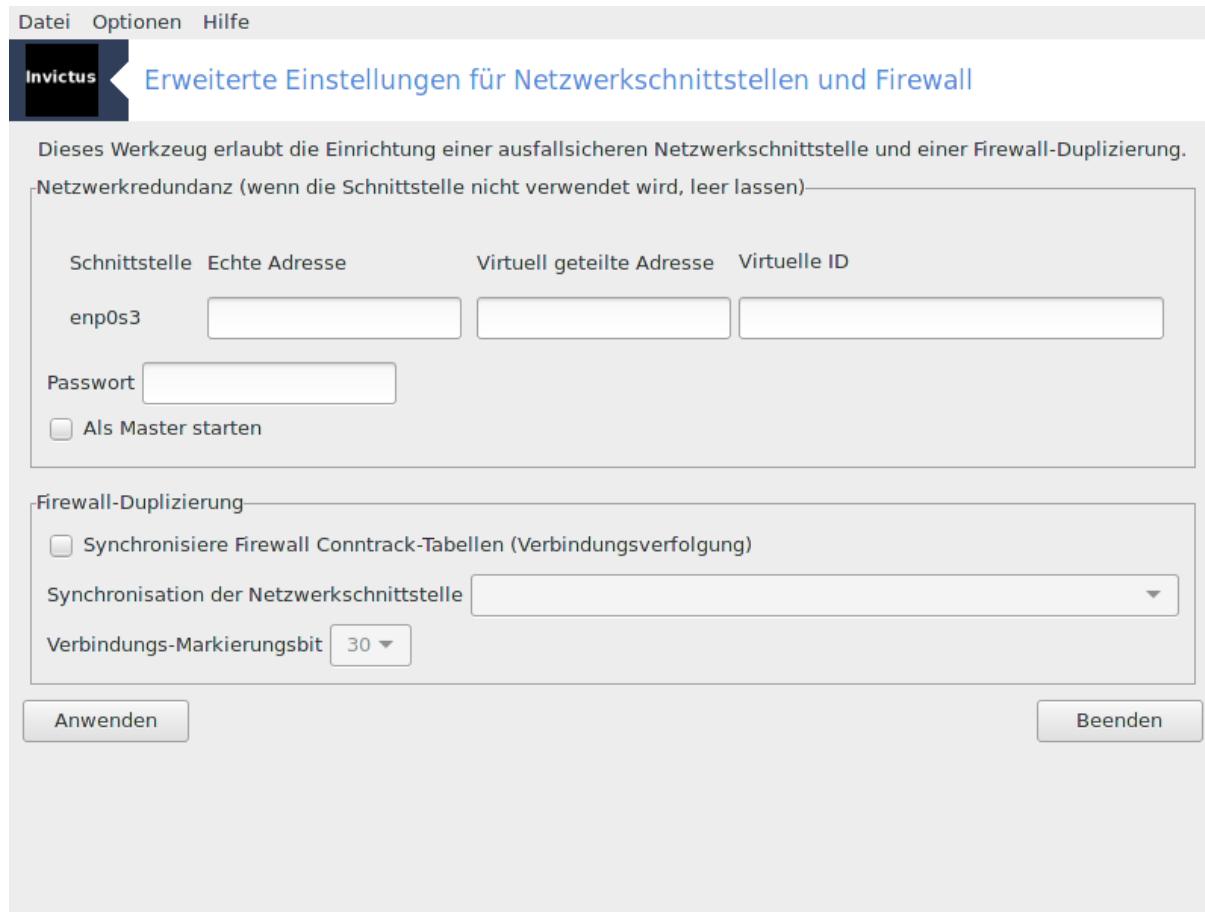


Most of the tools available in the Mageia Control Center are displayed in the left side of the window (see the screenshot above) and for each tool, a drop down list on the right side gives the choice between:

- 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. Erweiterte Einstellungen für Netzwerkschnittstellen und Firewall

drakinvictus

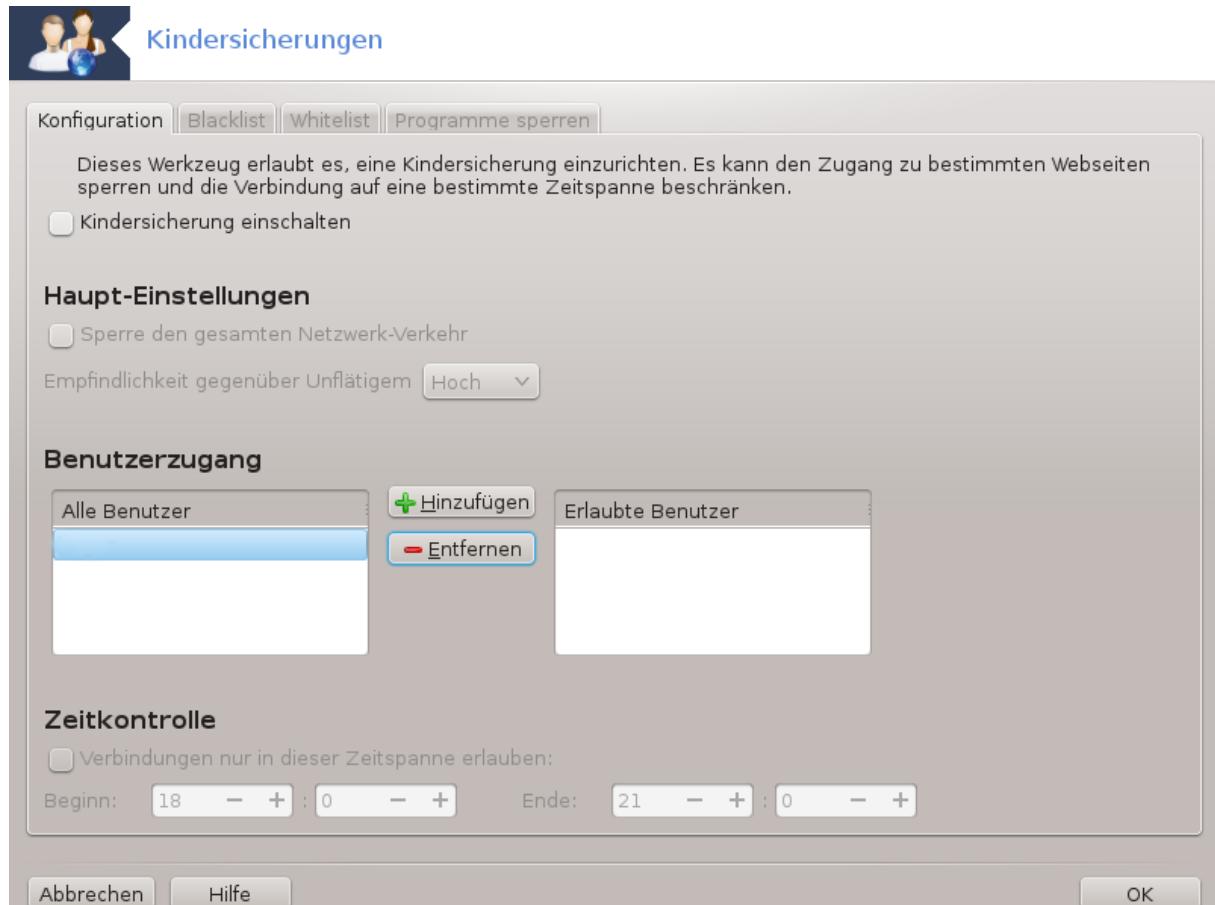


This page hasn't been written yet for lack of resources. If you think you can write this help, please contact [the Doc team](#). [[https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation\\_team](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team)] Thanking you in advance.

Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakinvictus** als root eingeben

## 10.5. Kindersicherungen

drakguard



This tool<sup>46</sup> 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. Präsentation

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. Kindersicherung einrichten



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

<sup>46</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakguard** als root eingeben

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

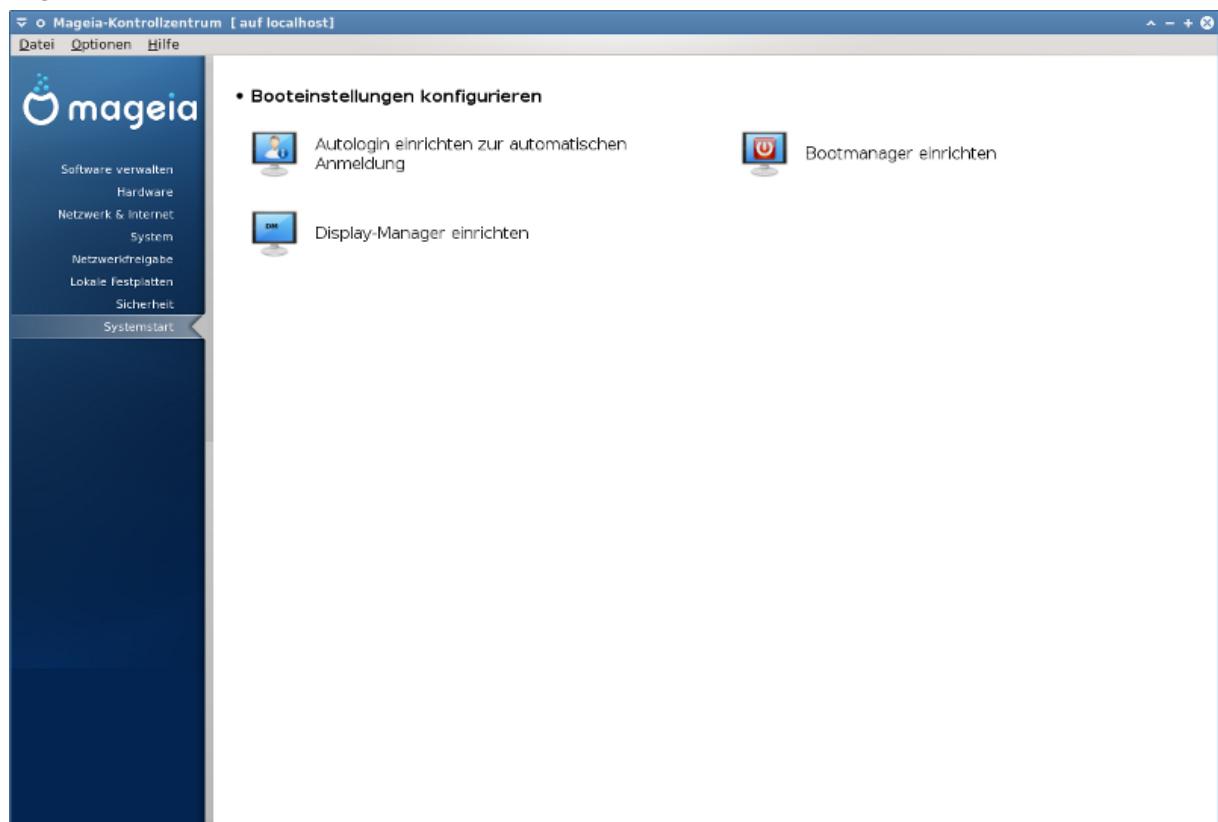
Enter the website URL in the first field at the top and click on the Add button.

### 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.

## 11. Systemstart



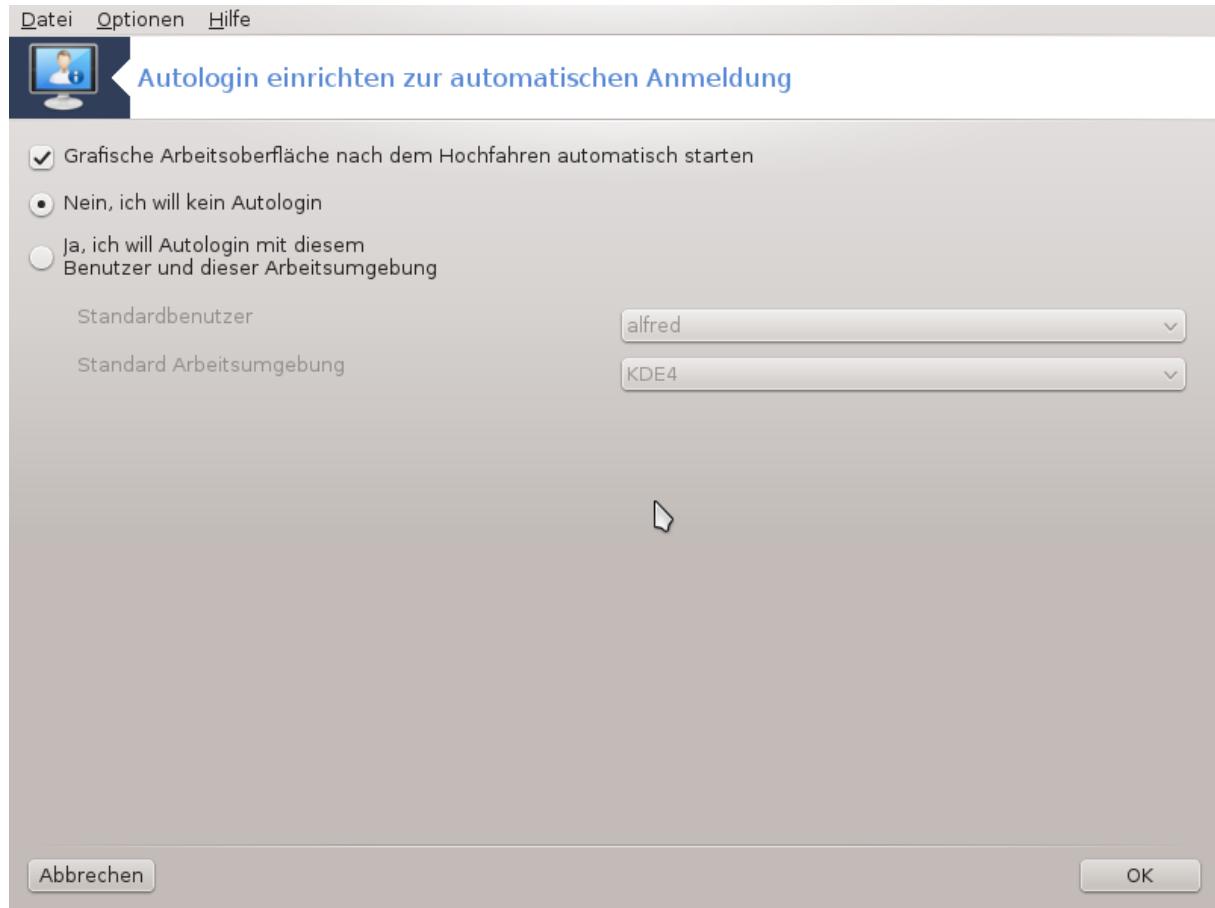
In this screen you can choose between several tools to configure your boot steps. Click on a link below to learn more.

### Booteinstellungen konfigurieren

1. [Abschnitt 11.1, „Autologin einrichten zur automatischen Anmeldung“](#)
2. [Abschnitt 11.2, „Bootmanager einrichten“](#)
3. [Abschnitt 11.3, „Display-Manager einrichten“](#)

## 11.1. Autologin einrichten zur automatischen Anmeldung

drakboot



This tool<sup>47</sup> allows you to automatically login the same user, in her/his desktop environment, without asking for any password. It's called autologin. This is generally a good idea when there is only one user like to be using the machine.

Sie finden es im Mageia Kontrollzentrum in dem **Systemstart** Tab unter "Autologin einrichten zur automatischen Anmeldung"

The interface buttons are pretty obvious:

Check Launch the graphical environment when your system starts, if you want X Window System to be executed after the boot. If not, the system will start in text mode. Nevertheless, it will be possible to launch the graphic interface manually. This can be done by launching the command 'startx' or 'systemctl start dm'.

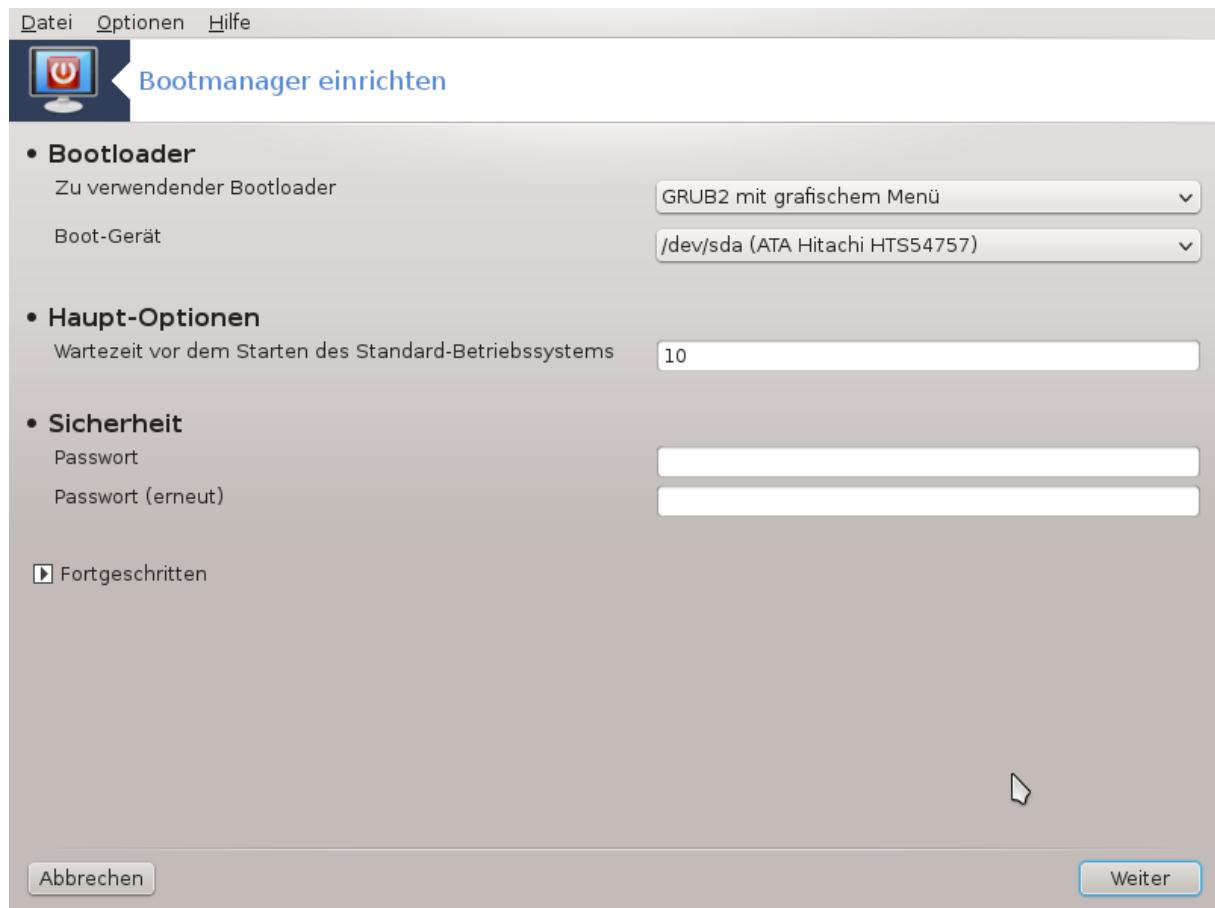
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<sup>47</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakboot** als root eingeben

If the first box is checked, two other options are available, check either No, I don't want autologin, if you want the system to continue to ask for which user to connect (and password) or check Yes, I want autologin with this (user, desktop), if needed. In this case, you also need to supply the Default username and the Default desktop.

## 11.2. Bootmanager einrichten

drakboot --boot



this tool<sup>48</sup> allows you to configure the boot options (choice of the bootloader, set a password, the default boot, etc.)

Sie finden es im Systemstart Tab im Mageia Kontrollzentrum unter 'Bootmanager einrichten'



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 !

In the first part, called Bootloader, it is possible to choose which Bootloader to use, Grub or Lilo, and with a graphical or a text menu. It is just a question of taste, there are no other consequences. You can also set the Boot device, don't change anything here unless you are an expert. The boot device is where the bootloader is installed and any modification can prevent your machine from booting.

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.

---

<sup>48</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakboot --boot** als root eingeben

In the third and last part, called Security, it is possible to set a password.

The Advanced button gives some extra options.

ACPI aktivieren:

ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) is a standard for the power management. It can save energy by stopping unused devices, this was the method used before APM. Check this box if your hardware is ACPI compatible.

SMP aktivieren:

SMP stands for Symmetric Multi Processors, it's an architecture for multicore processors.

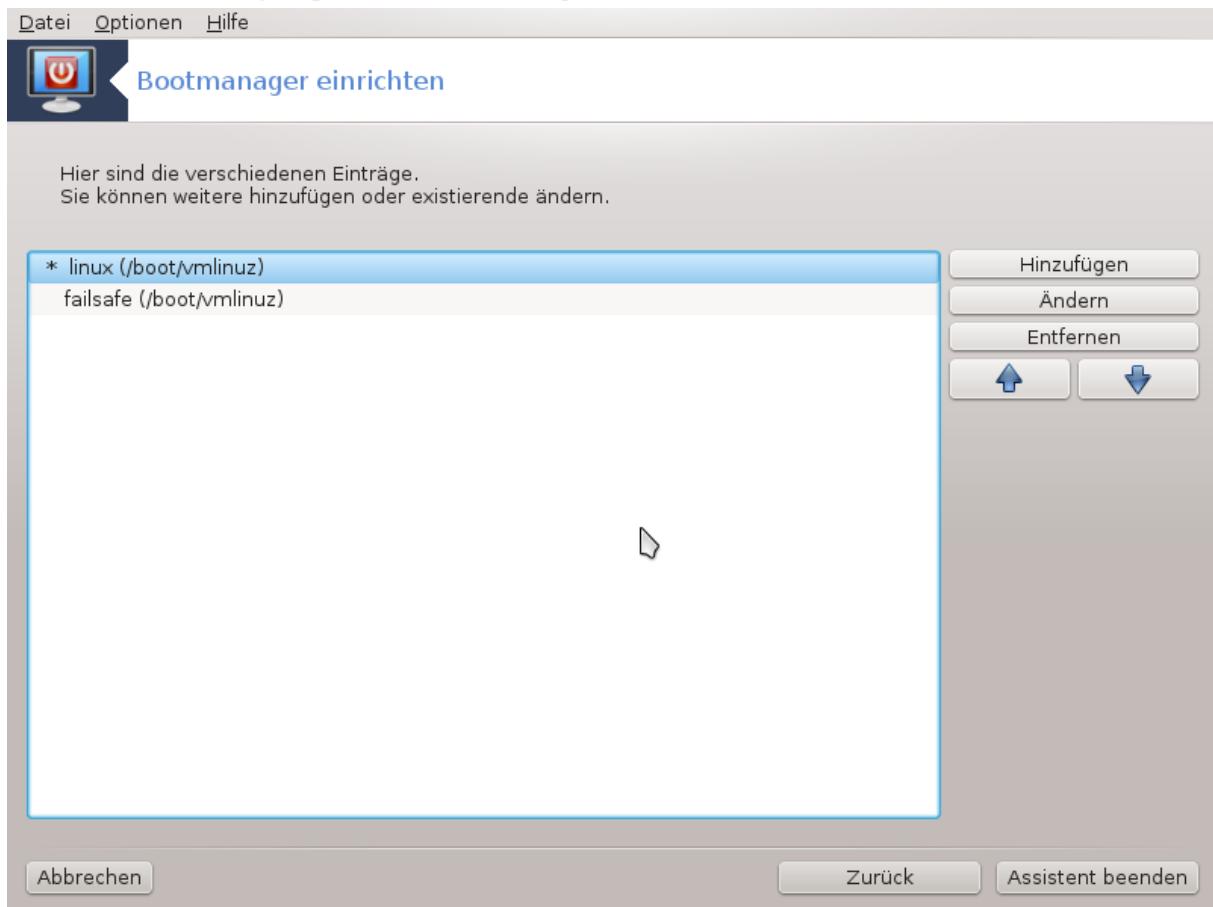


Wenn Sie einen Prozessor mit HyperThreading besitzen, wird Mageia ihn als dualen Prozessor anzeigen und SMP aktivieren.

---

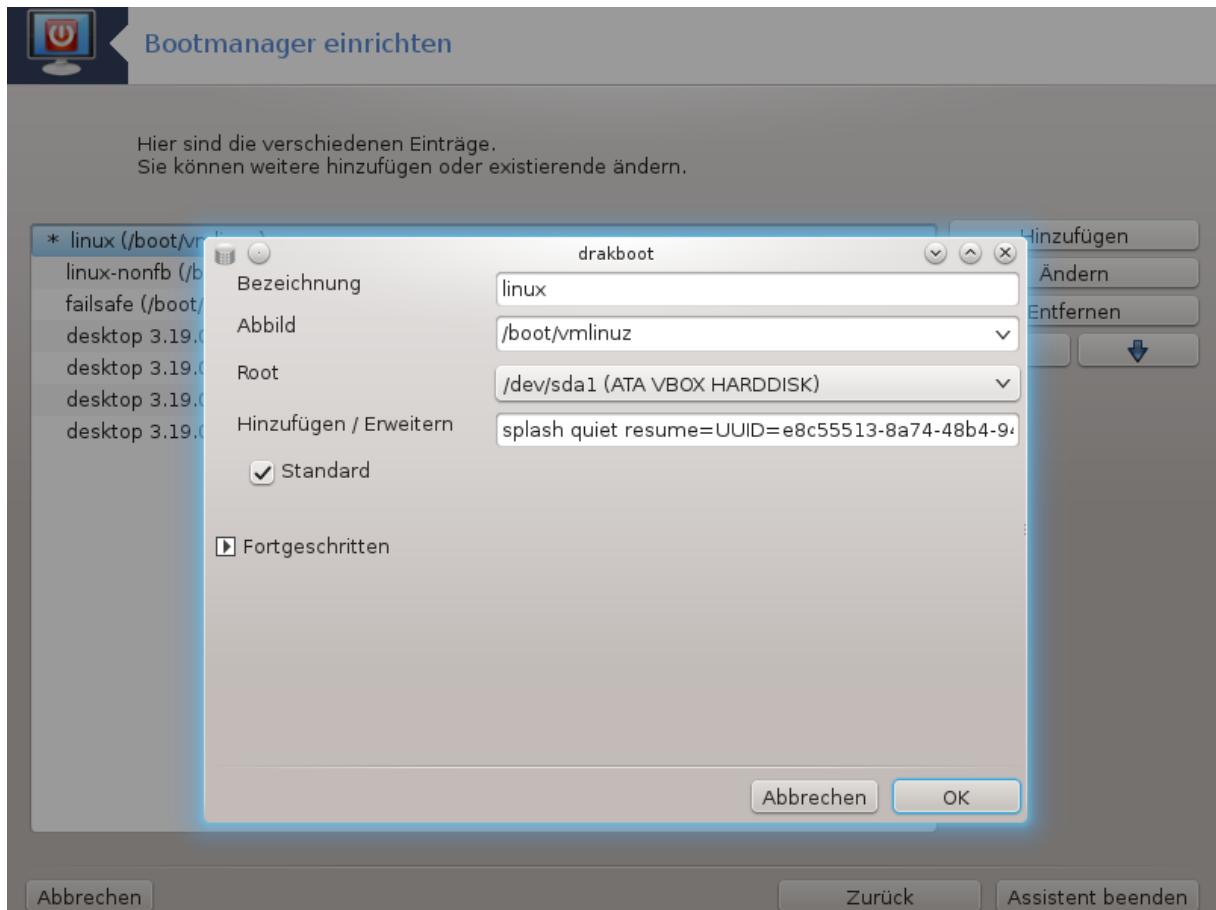
Enable APIC and Enable Local APIC:

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. This one routes the interrupts it receives them 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.



In the Next screen, 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 Grub menu or to modify an existing one. You need to be familiar with Lilo or Grub to be able to use these tools.



Das Bezeichnung ist ein Freitextfeld. Schreiben Sie hier hinein, was im Menü angezeigt werden soll. Es stimmt mit dem Grub Kommando 'title' überein, zum Beispiel 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).

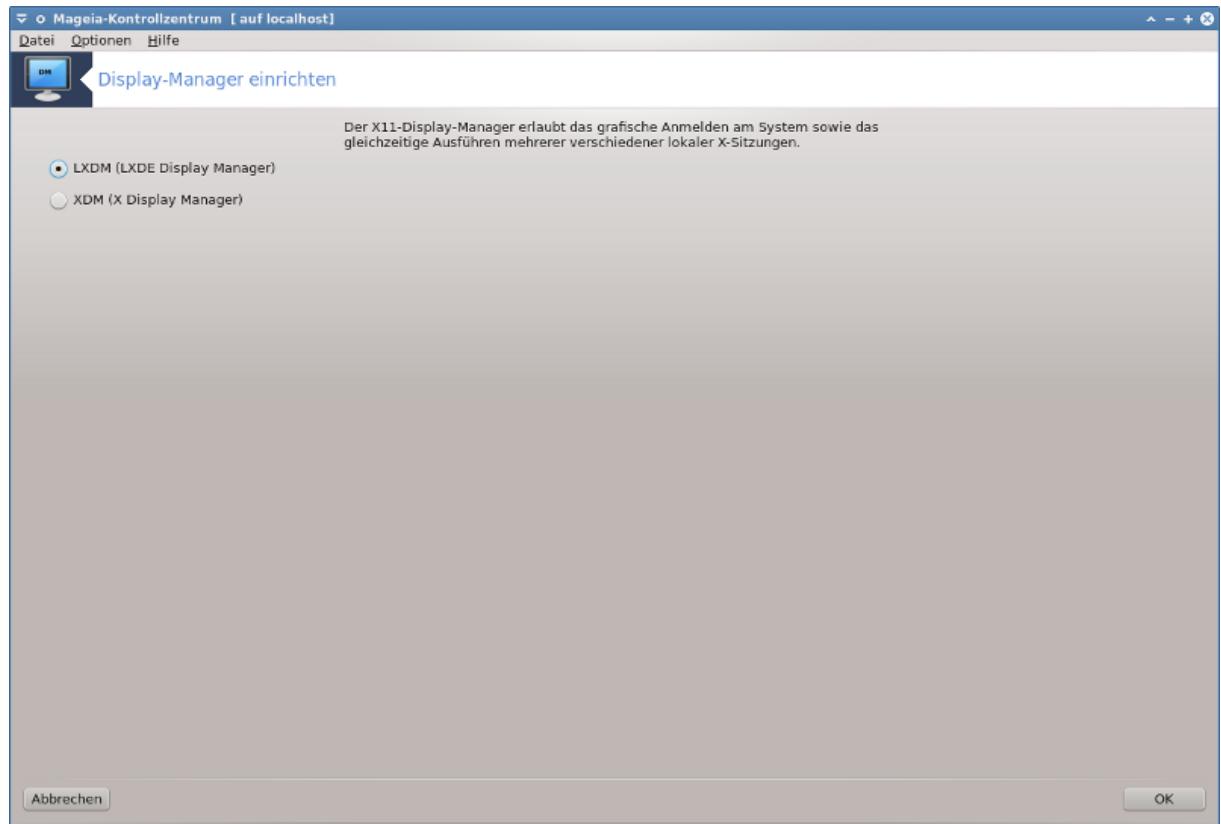
The Append field contains the options to be given to the kernel at boot time.

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 [Abschnitt 6.6, „Verwalten unterschiedlicher Netzwerkprofile“](#) in the drop-down lists.

### 11.3. Display-Manager einrichten

drakedm



Hier<sup>49</sup> können Sie auswählen welcher Display-Manager verwendet werden soll, um sich in Ihre Bildschirmumgebung anzumelden. Nur die auf dem System verfügbaren werden angezeigt.

Die meisten Nutzer werden nur bemerken, dass die mitgelieferten Anmeldebildschirme anders aussehen. Es gibt allerdings auch Unterschiede in den unterstützten Eigenschaften. LXDM ist ein leichtgewichtiger Display-Manager, KDM und GDM haben einige Extras.

## 12. Weitere Mageia Werkzeuge

Es gibt mehr Mageia Werkzeuge, als diese, welche über das Mageia Kontrollzentrum gestartet werden können. Klicke auf einen Link unten, um mehr darüber zu erfahren oder lese auf der nächsten Seite weiter.

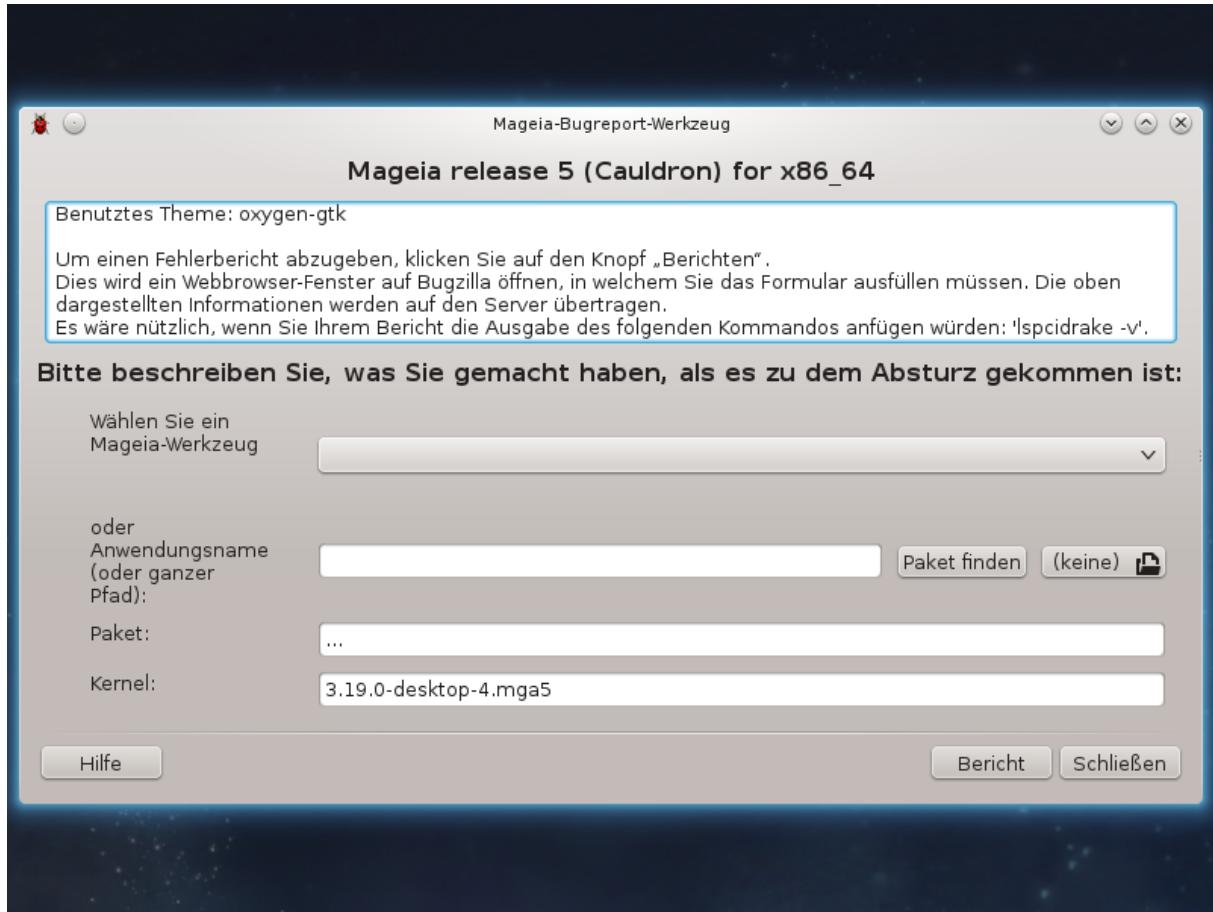
1. [Abschnitt 12.1, „Mageia Bugreport-Werkzeug“drakbug](#)
2. [Abschnitt 12.2, „Collect Logs and System Information for Bug Reports“drakbug\\_report](#)
3. [Abschnitt 12.3, „Vorhandene NFS und SMB Freigaben anzeigen“TO BE WRITTEN](#)
4. [Abschnitt 12.4, „Deine PCI, USB und PCMCIA Informationen anzeigen lassen“](#)
5. Und weitere Werkzeuge?

### 12.1. Mageia Bugreport-Werkzeug

drakbug

---

<sup>49</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakedm** als root eingeben



Normalerweise startet dies Programm automatisch, wenn ein Mageia Werkzeug abstürzt. Es ist aber auch möglich, dass nach dem Ausfüllen eines Bugreports, Sie gefragt werden, dieses Programm zu starten, um weitere Informationen zu liefern, als solche, die schon im Report stehen.

Wenn ein neuer Bug gemeldet werden soll und Sie sich noch nicht sicher fühlen, lesen Sie bitte [How to report a bug report properly](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/How_to_report_a_bug_report_properly) [[https://wiki.mageia.org/en/How\\_to\\_report\\_a\\_bug\\_report\\_properly](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/How_to_report_a_bug_report_properly)] (englisch), bevor Sie auf 'Bericht' klicken

Im Fall, dass der Fehler bereits von jemand anderen gemeldet wurde (die Fehlermeldung die drakbug gibt wird dann die selbe sein), ist es nützlich ein Kommentar zu dem bestehenden Report zu geben, das Sie den Fehler auch bemerkt haben.

## 12.2. Collect Logs and System Information for Bug Reports

### drakbug\_report

Dieses Werkzeug<sup>50</sup> kann nur über die Kommandozeile gestartet und verwendet werden.

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



The output is far too large to attach to a bug report without first removing the unneeded parts.

<sup>50</sup>Sie können das Programm über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **drakbug\_report** als root eingeben

Der Befehl sammelt die folgenden Informationen von Ihrem System:

- lspci
- pci\_devices
- dmidecode
- fdisk
- scsi
- /sys/bus/scsi/devices
- lsmod
- cmdline
- pcmcia: stab
- usb
- Partitionen
- cpufreq
- syslog
- Xorg.log
- monitor\_full\_edid
- stage1.log
- ddebug.log
- install.log
- 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 Version
- 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. Vorhandene NFS und SMB Freigaben anzeigen

lsnetdrake

Dieses Tool<sup>51</sup> kann nur über die Kommandozeile gestartet werden.

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. Deine PCI, USB und PCMCIA Informationen anzeigen lassen

lspcidrake

Dieses Werkzeug<sup>52</sup> kann nur über die Kommandozeile gestartet und benutzt werden. Es zeigt mehr Informationen wenn es als root benutzt wird.

lspcidrake zeigt Ihnen eine Liste von allen verbundenen Geräten zu ihrem Computer (USB, PCI und PCMCIA) und die verwendeten Treiber. Es benötigt die ldetect und ldetect-lst Pakete damit es funktioniert.

```
vboxguest      : InnoTek Systemberatung GmbH|VirtualBox Guest Service [SYSTEM_OTHER]
e1000         : Intel Corporation|82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller [NETWORK_ETHERNET] (rev: 02)
Card:VirtualBox virtual video card: InnoTek Systemberatung GmbH|VirtualBox Graphics Adapter [DISPLAY_VGA]
ata_piix       : Intel Corporation|82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE [STORAGE_IDE] (rev: 01)
unknown        : Intel Corporation|82371SB PIIX3 ISA [Natoma/Triton II] [BRIDGE_ISA]
unknown        : Intel Corporation|440FX - 82441FX PMC [Natoma] [BRIDGE_HOST] (rev: 02)
hub            : Linux 3.19.0-desktop-4.mga5 ohci_hcd|OHCI PCI host controller [Hub|Unused|Full speed (or root) hub]
usbhid         : VirtualBox|USB Tablet [Human Interface Device|No Subclass|None]
hid_generic    : VirtualBox USB Tablet
[root@localhost ~]# lspcidrake
unknown        : Intel Corporation|82801HM/HEM (ICH8M/ICH8M-E) SATA Controller [AHCI mode] [STORAGE_SATA] (rev: 02)
i2c_piix4     : Intel Corporation|82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI [BRIDGE_OTHER] (rev: 08)
ohci_pci       : Apple Inc.|KeyLargo/Intrepid USB [SERIAL_USB]
snd_intel8x0   : Intel Corporation|82801AA AC'97 Audio Controller [MULTIMEDIA_AUDIO] (rev: 01)
vboxguest      : InnoTek Systemberatung GmbH|VirtualBox Guest Service [SYSTEM_OTHER]
e1000         : Intel Corporation|82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller [NETWORK_ETHERNET] (rev: 02)
Card:VirtualBox virtual video card: InnoTek Systemberatung GmbH|VirtualBox Graphics Adapter [DISPLAY_VGA]
ata_piix       : Intel Corporation|82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE [STORAGE_IDE] (rev: 01)
unknown        : Intel Corporation|82371SB PIIX3 ISA [Natoma/Triton II] [BRIDGE_ISA]
unknown        : Intel Corporation|440FX - 82441FX PMC [Natoma] [BRIDGE_HOST] (rev: 02)
hub            : Linux 3.19.0-desktop-4.mga5 ohci_hcd|OHCI PCI host controller [Hub|Unused|Full speed (or root) hub]
usbhid         : VirtualBox|USB Tablet [Human Interface Device|No Subclass|None]
hid_generic    : VirtualBox USB Tablet
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Mit der -v Option fügt lspcidrake die Hersteller- und Geräteidentifikationen hinzu.

lspcidrake erzeugt oft sehr lange Listen, also wird es oft über eine Pipeline zusammen mit dem grep Kommando genutzt um Informationen zu finden, wie in diesen Beispielen:

Informationen über die Grafikkarte

**lspcidrake | grep VGA**

<sup>51</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **lsnetdrake** als root eingeben

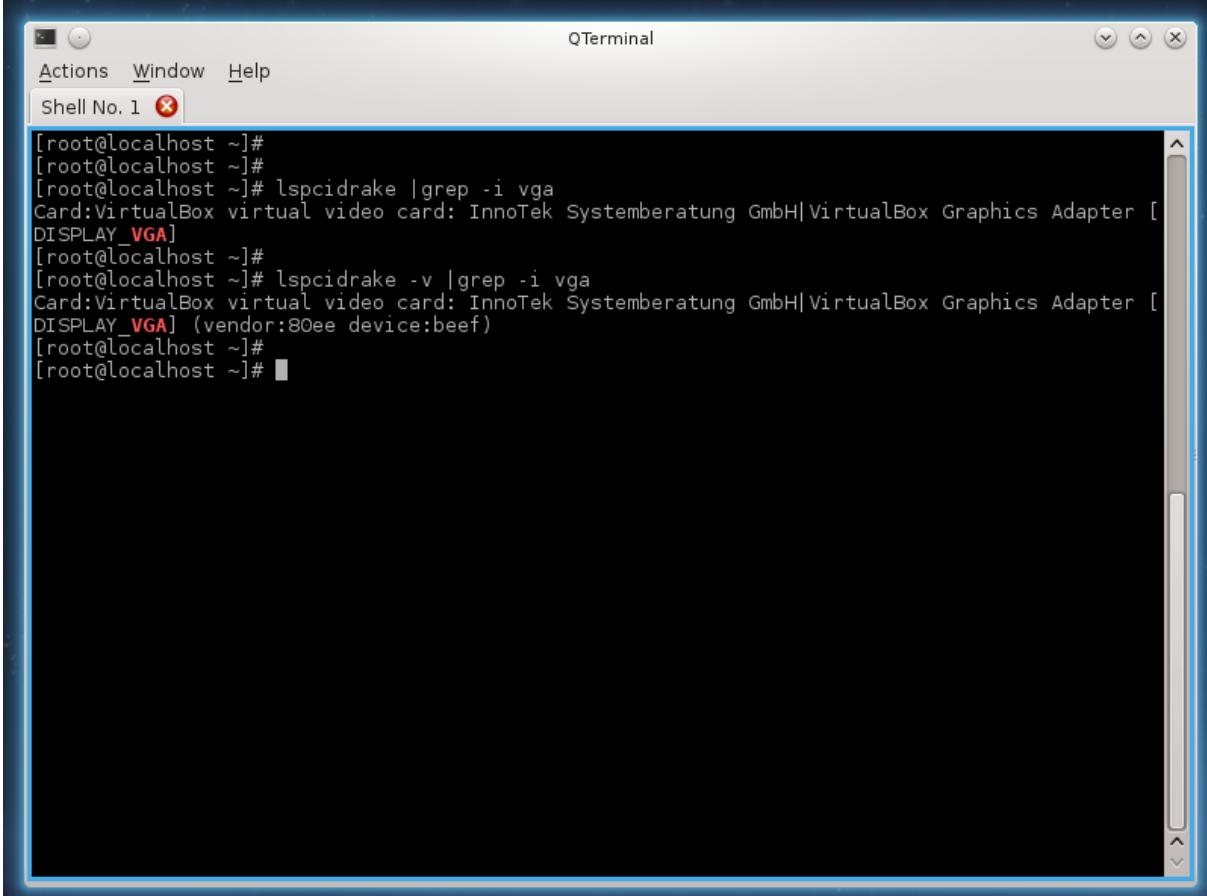
<sup>52</sup>Sie können das Werkzeug über die Kommandozeile aufrufen, indem Sie **lspcidrake** als root eingeben

Information über das Netzwerk

**lspcidrake | grep -i network**

-i um Groß- und Kleinschreibung zu ignorieren

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



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "QTerminal" with a blue border. The window title bar includes "Actions", "Window", "Help", and a "Shell No. 1" tab with a red close button. The terminal content is as follows:

```
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# lspcidrake |grep -i vga  
Card:VirtualBox virtual video card: InnoTek Systemberatung GmbH|VirtualBox Graphics Adapter [DISPLAY_VGA]  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# lspcidrake -v |grep -i vga  
Card:VirtualBox virtual video card: InnoTek Systemberatung GmbH|VirtualBox Graphics Adapter [DISPLAY_VGA] (vendor:80ee device:beef)  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

Es gibt ein weiteres Werkzeug, welches Ihnen Informationen über die Hardware gibt, es heißt **dmidecode** (als root auszuführen)