This article is neither complete no reviewed

Configure your Slint system

A basic system configuration has been made during installation.

However you will need to re-configure it to add or remove users, add a printer or a new service, change the user's language for instance. This article states how-to perform some configuration tasks for a desktop or laptop with the tools included in Slint.

Slint includes two kinds of configuration tools:

- Tools intended for and included in a specific desktop, gathered in a control center
- Generic tools usable in all window managers and desktops

To access the configuration tools intended for a specific desktop:

- From Xfce, in the Applications menu click on Settings then Settings Manager.
- From KDE, click on the K menu in the bottom left corner of the screen then on System Settings.

We will let you discover these specific tools and now present the generic ones.

Many generic tools include two user interfaces:

- A terminal user interface or TUI : you type a command in a terminal to use it.
- A graphical user interface or GUI: you click on an icon to use it.

In console mode, you can only use the TUI: just type the command, after having become root if need be (see below). You can also use the TUI in graphical mode: first click on a Terminal icon or choose a terminal in an application menu to start a terminal emulator.

Most of the icons that allow to start configuration tools are gathered in the Slint Control Center. They are listed at the end of Slint kick start.

Most of the tools used for configuration tasks need administrative privilege in other words to be used as *root* (super user). To do that:

- In a terminal or console (TUI) type su then root's password before typing the command.
- In a GUI: Type root's password if asked in the window that pops up when you click the relevant icon, or start a terminal emulator and, after having become root if need be, type the name of the GUI version of the tool.

Manage users and groups.

Two commands are provided to manage users and groups:

- The *usersetup* command (TUI)

- The *gtkusersetup* command (GUI), with an icon in the Slint Control Center, System category)

These commands allow you to add or delete users and groups of users, and add users to groups.

Bear in mind that each user account is associated by default to its on space in the /home directory. For instance if you add a user *leonie*, a /home/leonie folder will be created, to which only this user (and root) will be allowed to access.

Change the default language of the system

Two commands are provided for that:

- The *localesetup* command (TUI).
- The *gtklocalesetup* command (GUI), with an icon in the Slint Control Center, Settings category.

Bear in mind that this settings changes the language used by the applications' interfaces if they are internationalized, not the keyboard map (see below).

Also, localized packages (if available) matching the language chosen have been already installed at end of Slint installation. If you change the default language afterwards, you will need to install the corresponding localized packages if you want.

Localized means "provided in a given locale", the locale being a language plus peculiarities associated to a geographic area. For instance Portuguese spoken in Portugal and Brazil differ. In the localized packages names, l10n is an abbreviation of "localization" meaning "letter l, 10 other letters, letter n".

Localized packages are included for many languages. Their name include the base package name, a hyphen, then the language code. We list below the base names of the localized packages:

Base package name	Description
aspell	word lists for spell check
calligra-l0n	localized of the Calligra office suite
kde-l10n	localized KDE desktop
libreoffice-l0n	localized LibreOffice office suite
libreoffice-help	localized help for LibreOffice

To find a localized package, type in a terminal emulator as root (example for kde-l10n):

```
spi libreoffice
```

This will display the list of all localized LibreOffice package. Find the one you want and install it. For instance for Persian the language code is fa (short for Farsi), so to install it type:

```
spi -i libreoffice-l0n-fa
```

If you prefer you can use gslapt. then, type the package name in the search field to display all localized libreoffice packages.

Change the keyboard map

You can change the default keymap used in graphical mode using:

- The *keyboardsetup* command (TUI)
- The *gtkkeyboardsetup* command (GUI), with an icon in the Slint Control Center, Hardware category.

These commands also allow you to choose if numlock should be enabled when the system is started, and if the SCIM (input method) shuold be enabled at system startup.

If you use a window manager with a panel, you can also make this setting through a right click on the keyboard applet (displayed by default as the two letters language code of the keyboard map in use). KDE and Xfce have specific tools for that.

Install a printer

In Slint the CUPS print server manages printers and printing tasks. In its default configuration, recorded in the file /etc/cups/cupsd.conf, only users belonging to the `sys` (short for *system*) group are allowed to perform administrative tasks, like adding or removing a printer.

For a simple setup (printer attached to a desktop or laptop and not shared between machines), you just need to add one user (who will manage the printers) to the `sys` group. For instance adding the user *didier* to the group `sys` can be done two ways:

- In console mode or using a terminal emulator, become root with `su` then type:

  ```
  gpasswd --add didier sys
  ```

- In graphical mode from the Slint Control Center click on Users and Groups (System category), select the user and click Properties, then in the Groups tab check `sys`. Or the other way round (select the group then add the user to it).

There are several ways to add and configure a printer (remember: this has to be done by an user member of the group `sys`):

- From the Slint Control Center, category Hardware, click on Printer Setup to display a GUI allowing a simple setup…
- … Or click on Cups Print Control the display a web interface to the CUPS server. You can also display the web interface to the CUPS server typing `localhost:631` in the address field of a web browser.
- If you have a Hewlett Packard device, make a right click on the *hp* logo in the notification area of the panel.

To make any print setting the CUPS server should be running. It is started when you start Slint if the service `cups` in checked among the System Services (it is checked by default in Slint).

Sound set up

In Slint PulseAudio serves as a proxy to sound applications that interact with ALSA, the system that communicates with the sound cards drivers.

By default the services alsa, alsa-oss (that allows to use OSS instead of ALSA for legacy sound cards) and pulseaudio are not activated at system startup. This is intentional as this setting fits most use cases and allows an instance or PulseAudio to be be automatically started when an user logs in with specific settings for that user. Only change that if you know what you are doing.

To change the sound setup, the main tool is the `pavucontrol` mixer. You can start it from a terminal or application menu, and also from the Slint Control Center, Settings Category: PulseAudio Volume Control. Actually it allows more settings than just the volume control, take the time to explore all its features.

You can also use volume control applet in the notification area of the panel: a left click allows to adjust the volume, a right click gives access to other settings and allows to start the pavucontrol mixer.

Network configuration

The network has been configured during installation.

Would you need to change its configuration, you can use the `netsetup` command as root, or in the Slint Control Center, System category, click on Network Configuration.

In most cases, especially for a mobile computer or using wireless connections, NetworkManager is the recommended choice for network configuration. Then tne network manager applet is displayed in the notification area of the panel. Make left click on it to display available network and connect or disconnect form one of them, a right click right click to configure the connections.

You can also configure the host names, necessary for instance if your computer belongs to a a local network, clicking Hostnames in the Slint Control Center, category System.

Services configuration

During installation you were asked which system services activate by default at startup.

You can change these settings using either:

- The servicesetup command (TUI)
- The gtkervicesetup command (GUI), also accessible from the Slint Control Center, category System.

Only change the default settings if you know what you are doing.

The services are managed by scripts whose name begin with `rc.` in the directory /etc/rc.d/. For instance the service acpi is managed by the shell script /etc/rc.d/rc.acpi. Most of the services are

activated at startup if the corresponding script is executable. In the table below we indicate if it is activated at startup (on in the column A) or not (off in the column A). If the column is blank the activation of the services depend on a choice made during installation. The Package column indicate which software package provides the script corresponding to the service, case occurring

Service	A	Package	Purpose and comments
acpi	on	acpid	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface, allows for instance to manage power or reboot pressing a button
alsa	off	alsa-utils	Advanced Linux Sound Architecture, that provides sound card drivers. It replaces the original Open Sound System (OSS).
alsa-oss	off	alsa-utils	ALSA OSS kernel modules
atalk	off	netatalk	Allows Unix-like operating systems to serve as file, print and time servers for Macintosh computers.
autofs	off	autofs	Kernel-based auto mounter for Linux
bind	off	bind	Name server. Most users will rely on a remote one.
bluetooth	on	bluez	Allows to communicate with bluetooth devices.
brltty		brltty	Allows to communicate with Braille terminal or screen reader. Activated if used for installation
cgconfig	off	libcgroups	Runs the cgconfigparser utility that parses /etc/cgconfig.conf to setup the control group hierarchy, including setting the permissions (UID and GID) of the groups and possibly tunable parameters of the controllers. This alleviates doing that ourselves at every startup, for instance running a separate shell script. This script is executable by default but anyway won't do anything until /etc/cgconfig.conf be edited (all lines are commented out as shipped)
cgmanager	on	cgmanager	Starts the cgmanager daemon that provides an alternate way to manage the control group hierarchy through D-Bus requests possibly through the cgm front-end utility.
cgproxy	on	cgmanager	Starts the cgproxy daemon, that allows programs and users in a container to make cgroup administration requests using DBus calls, sending the user-ids or group-ids as SCM credentials to the cgmanager.
cgred	off	libcgroups	Starts the cgroups rules engine daemon that automatically distributes to appropriate control groups the processes that changes their effective UID or GID, applying the rules found in /etc/cgrules.conf. This allows to continue apply resources control resources on such processes that could otherwise escape it. This script is non executable by default but anyway won't do anything until /etc/cgrules.conf be edited (all lines are commented out as shipped)
consolekit	on	ConsoleKit2	This daemon is used by polkit's console auth agent, to check privileges of user wanting to reboot or shutdown the system, for instance.
cpufreq	on	sysvinit-scripts	Settings for CPU frequency and voltage scaling in the kernel.
cups	on	cups	Startup/shutdown script for the CUPS print server.
cups-browsed	on	cups-filters	Makes remote printers available locally.
dnsmask	off	dnsmask	Start/stop/restart dnsmasq (a small DNS/DHCP server
font	on	kbd	Sets the console font (used in Console mode, not in Graphical mode)

fuse	on	fuse	Load the fuse module and mount the fuse control filesystem. FUSE is a simple interface for userspace programs to export a virtual filesystem to the Linux kernel. FUSE also aims to provide a secure method for non privileged users to create and mount their own filesystem implementations.
gpm	on	gpm	The General Purpose Mouse server allows to cut and paste text from the screen on a Linux console.
inet1	on	network-scripts	This script is used to bring up the various network interfaces.
inet2	on	network-scripts	This shell script boots up the entire network system.
inetd	on	inetd	BSD "super-server" daemon. The user needs to edit /etc/inetd.conf for the services to be actually used.
ip_forward	off	netowrk-scripts	start/stop IP packet forwarding, needed for your computer to act as a router.
keymap	on	installer	Loads the keybord map used in Console mode.
loop	on	sysvinit-scripts	Loads the loop device kernel module.
lxc	on	lxc	This scripts starts (if configured to be auto-started) and stops lxc containers.
mcelog	on	mcelog	Starts the mcelog hardware error logging. This logs and handles CPU hardware errors on x86 systems
messagebus	on	dbus	The D-BUS systemwide message bus. This is a daemon which broadcasts notifications of system events and other messages, providing inter-processes communication.
mysqld	off	mariadb	starts/stop the MariaDB server. MariaDB is a fork of MySQL fully compatible with it
networkmanager		NetworkManager	This is a daemon for automatically switching network connections to the best available connection. Activated if NetwoakManager is chosen to configure the network, during or after installation
numlock		salixtools	Activate numlock on the console
pcmcia	off	pcmciautils	Script to initialize PCMCIA subsystem.
php-fpm	off	php	Starts the PHP FastCGI Process Manager daemon.
rpc	off	rpcbind	start/stop/restart RPC (remote process communications) daemons needed to use NFS. To run an NFS server, starting these is mandatory.
samba	off	samba	Start/stop/restart the Samba SMB CIFS file and print server for CIFS clients. It allows you to make file space or printers on a Samba host available to CIFS clients (such as PCs running Windows).
saslauthd	off	cyrus-sasl	saslauthd is a daemon process that handles plaintext authentication requests on behalf of the SASL library. The CMU Cyrus SASL library is mostly used to authenticate to mail servers.
sendmail	off	sendmail	Start/stop/restart Sendmail MTA (mail transfer agent or mail delivery system).
serial	off	util-linux	Initializes and sets the serial ports on your system
syslog	on	sysklogd	Start/stop/restart the system logging daemons, gthat log both kernel and system's messages.
sysstat	on	systat	Reset the system activity logs, used to compute performance statistics
sysvinit	on	sysvinit-scripts	This file provides basic compatibility with SystemV style startup scripts found in many binary packages

udev	on	eudev	This script initializes udev, which populates the /dev directory with device nodes, scans for devices, loads the appropriate kernel modules, and configures the devices.
ulogd	on	ulogd	starts the userspace ulogd daemon for netfilter/iptables related logging.
wireless	on	wireless-tools	
yp	on	yptools	Start NIS (Network Information Services). NIS provides network-wide distribution of hostname, username, and other information databases.

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