Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

Personal Fedora 13 Installation Guide

Mauriat Miranda (http://www.mjmwired.net/contact/)

Other Guides/Resources

Published: 25 May 2010 (*updated: 27 May 2010*)

Post To: del.icio.us, furl, digg, spurl, gmail this, Blog this

Ads by Google Fedora DVD Semi Linux Java Dual Linux CD

- Installation Media
- Physical Installation
- Network Management
- Setup sudo
- Setup yum
- Install MP3 Players
- Install Media Players
- Install TrueType Fonts
- Modify Services/Daemons
- Adobe Flash Plugin
- Java Runtime Environment
- Install Adobe Acrobat
- Setup Samba
- More Information and Translations

Professional Linux Laptop
Linux on M6400, E6500, E6400, E4200 Fedora, Ubuntu, RHEL, Debian, Slack
www.EmperorLinux.com

Systemmirror
Robust Disaster Recovery Features. Protect Your Business Better.
www.IBM.com/in/SystemMirror

RHCT Exam Prep at Rs 3490
Expert Authored RHCT Online Courses from RedHat. Try Free Demo Now!
Training.com/RHCT+Online+Course

Ads by Google

This guide a *personal* configuration of Fedora 13. This page is to provide some common installation tips that people may find useful. Keep in mind this works for *me*, so take care in doing proper backups to critical files whenever trying something. This guide is tested on a AMD64 Desktop running both i386 (32-bit) Fedora and x86_64 (64-bit) Fedora. (The specific system(s) also dual boot with either Windows XP or Windows 7).

Installation Media

Fedora 13 is provided as either CD-ROM's or DVD-ROM's for installation. You can either download the multiple CD sets or single DVD for installation. The DVD-ROM disk is the recommended method of installation. Booting the DVD or booting from CD#1 will start the installer which will allow Fedora to be installed on your computer or for you to upgrade an existing Fedora on your machine. The following steps were done with the single DVD installation.

There are also "LiveCD's" which can be booted and will run a basic Fedora in memory while also providing a simpler method of installation (not as complete at the DVD or multi-CD method). The default LiveCD ships with Gnome (ex: `F13-i686-Live.iso`). There is a specific LiveCD that ships with KDE. Both provide an installer however they come with significantly less software than the DVD. Also they require more memory in order to be usable. The LiveCD may be useful for demonstration.

Note: To upgrade an existing Fedora installation you *cannot* use a Live disk.

Physical Installation

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

It is **highly recommended** you read the Fedora Release Notes and official Installation Guide before installing Fedora.

An additional recommendation is to read Common Problems before installing.

Obtain the Fedora 13 DVD image or multi-CD set images from a Fedora mirror (or use the torrent) and burn to DVD. (For more information on how to download Fedora CD's or DVD).

Boot from the DVD. *If you choose to use a LiveCD please note that the following steps will differ.*

NOTE: The Fedora Installer (`anaconda`) is very minimal and most configuration steps will need to be done *post-installation*.

The Fedora Anacondat installer is very simplified and with some minor exceptions most of the default settings are correct. The settings which are most critical is your *partitioning* and *boot loader* options.

For **Partitioning**

- If you have an empty hard drive or wish to delete the entire contents of your drive, then let the installer *Use All Space*.
- If you wish to dual-boot or save some contents on your drive, then select either *Shring Current System* or *Use Free Space*.
- For my system(s) I select: *Create Custom Layout*.
  In this case I recommend *at least 3* partitions: an 8-12GB `/` main partition, a 10+GB `/home` partition and a 1-2GB `<swap>` partition. The main partition is where your applications will be installed. The `/home` partition will hold all your personal data (*make this as large as you can*). The `<swap>` should be at least as large as your physical memory (if you wish to support things like ACPI hibernate).

For **Boot Loader**

- If you have a blank harddrive or wish Fedora to be your *Primary Operating System*, then leave the default options here. This also works for dual booting with other systems (ex: Windows).
- If you wish to preserve Windows as your primary operating system, then install Grub on the `/` partition, **NOT the MBR**. To do this, select Change Device on the Install boot loader screen and install to *First sector of boot partition*. I use Bootpart from Windows 2000/XP to load Linux. An alternative to Bootpart is the NT OS Loader + Linux mini-HOWTO (also Grub Win2K Howto). **Vista** or **Windows 7** users can use the *Vista Boot Manager* following the Port25 Vista Boot Manager Howto. I recommend this so you do not corrupt your Windows installation in a Dual-Boot environment. **This method does take more work. If you do not choose this, the default option using the MBR will still work.**

For **Package Selection**

If you have a high speed internet connection, then you do not need to install everything during installation. The system can easily add software later. The default settings for which packages will be installed is generally acceptable. However the following options are highly recommended.

- Office and Productivity
- Software Development

The following packages are accessible from the Customize now option:

- Under *Desktop Environments* select KDE (K Desktop Environment)

Install the selected packages and reboot.

For users who opted to install grub on the first sector of the / partition instead of the MBR, you will be required to follow one of the above guides on either setting up Windows XP or Windows Vista to boot Fedora.

Once Fedora is booted the first time follow the instructions. Make sure create an account for yourself using **Create User**. **Always** use that account. **DO NOT use root** as your personal account. *The root account will **NOT be permitted** to login into the graphical desktop.*

Ibm redbooks aix unix
Power Systems Change The Way You Do Business. View Demo To Confirm.
www.IBM.com/in/Aix

Ads by Google

Top Resources

Network Management

18 November 2009

Network Not Online

If you install by CD or DVD the network will not be online by default. To fix this, make the either of the following changes:

Option 1: EDIT: `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0` and change `ONBOOT=no` to `ONBOOT=yes`.

Option 2: In Gnome, [Right-Click] on the Networking icon in the top left of the toolbar.
Select *Edit Connections....*
Select *System eth0* and click *Edit...*
Check *Connect automatically* and click *Apply*.
Enter 'root' password when prompted.

Top Resources

Setup sudo

07 November 2007

Fedora, like all other Linux distributions, has a root user and has individual users. The root is the "superuser", somewhat similar to "Administrator" in Windows.

Use the personal account you created at *First Boot* for daily use root only for administration/configuration. To run as 'root' use `su` or `sudo` commands. However `sudo` requires setup. As root run:

```
echo 'loginname ALL=(ALL) ALL' >> /etc/sudoers

Where 'loginname' is your user account.
Use 'ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL' if you don't want to be prompted a password.
If you are prompted for a password with 'sudo' it is the user password, not root.
```

Example:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ su
Password:    <--- Enter root password

[root@charon mirandam]# echo 'mirandam ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL' >> /etc/sudoers
[root@charon mirandam]# exit
exit
```

The following is an example of how `sudo` lets you execute root commands:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ du -sh /root
du: `/root': Permission denied  <--- Fails!!!

[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo du -sh /root
163M    /root                   <--- Works!!!
```

NOTE: Every command provided on this page will work if you remove `sudo` from the command. However this requires you must be logged in as 'root'. An alternative to using `sudo` is to use `su` to login as root, *before* executing a command.

Top Resources

Setup yum

17 November 2009

Fedora uses `yum` to install and update its software. When connected to the internet it will automatically determine application dependencies.

Fedora Repositories

Fedora typically has 2 repositories enabled by default: `fedora` (the same packages that come on any combination of the CD's or DVD's) and `updates` (updated packages, newer than `fedora` repository).

YUM Plugins

While `yum` has many plugins available. Fedora 12 and newer enable `yum-presto` which should try to download only updated portions of packages instead of the full package *during updates*. Additionally many users use the `fastestmirror` plugin which (typically) speeds up downloads by attempting to find faster sources. To install:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install yum-plugin-fastestmirror
```

Third Party Repositories

For applications that are against Fedora policies (MP3, DVD, MPEG, Binary Drivers, etc), a third party repository should be used. The recommended repository for Fedora is: RPMFusion. For the purpose of this guide, (most) all needs are met by the RPMFusion repository, other

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

requirements are stated.

To set up the RPMFusion repositories:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo rpm -ivh http://download1.rpmfusion.org/free/fedora/rpmfusion-free-release-

[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo rpm -ivh http://download1.rpmfusion.org/nonfree/fedora/rpmfusion-nonfree-re
```

Top Resources

Install MP3 Players

08 June 2009

Fedora ships without any form of MP3 playback. In order to add MP3 playback you **must install from a 3rd party**. The following requires the use of the RPMFusion repositories.

XMMS: simple, older GUI, minimalistic features (but still popular)

- Installation through `yum`:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install xmms xmms-mp3 xmms-faad2 xmms-pulse xmms-skins
```

Audacious: (A fork of **Beep Media Player - BMP**). XMMS rebuilt to be a little bit more modern. Still basic but much better than XMMS.

- Installation through `yum`:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install audacious audacious-plugins-freeworld*
NOTE: There is a '*' at the end.
```

Rhythmbox/Gstreamer - A simple audio application similar to iTunes layout.

- Most of Rhythmbox and the Gstreamer system should be installed when installing Gnome (mentioned above). The missing components are just the MP3 (and other media) plugins.
- Installation through `yum`:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install rhythmbox gstreamer-plugins-ugly gstreamer-plugins-bad gs
```

Amarok - A modern feature rich media player application.

- It is helpful to have KDE installed first as this will reduce the download.
- Installation through `yum`:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install amarok xine-lib-extras-freeworld
```

Top Resources

Install Media Players

27 May 2010

Fedora ships with a limited set of media player for both audio and video. For audio please read

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

the MP3 player notes. For video and other multimedia (DVD, etc.) we will also be making use of a 3rd party repository: RPMFusion. Make sure to have the RPMFusion repositories configured before executing the following. Note that many *"dependancies"* in libraries, plugins and codecs are shared between these applications and also the MP3 player applications.

The most popular media players (in order) are: MPlayer, Xine and VLC. Each has its own strengths. Install whichever you prefer although the first 2 are recommended.

MPlayer - MPlayer comes in a command line only interface (`mplayer`) or skinable GUI and it also has a powerful encoding tool MEncoder (also great for ripping or compressing audio/video). Additionally there is a highly functional web plugin allowing for many popular formats in Firefox/Mozilla (WMV, QuickTime, etc.).

- Installation through `yum` with RPMFusion enabled:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install mplayer mplayer-gui gecko-mediaplayer mencoder
```

- Note that `mencoder` is *optional* but provides many encoding functions.
- **Binary Codecs:** Please install the Binary Codecs for further support of formats that MPlayer does not directly support.
- MPlayer should work automatically defaulted to PulseAudio.

Xine - Xine is similar to MPlayer in many ways however lacking the command line application and encoder. However has fully supported DVD playback with proper navigation.

- Installation through `yum` with RPMFusion enabled:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install xine xine-lib-extras xine-lib-extras-freeworld
```

- **Binary Codecs:** Please install the Binary Codecs for further support of formats that Xine does not directly support.
- **DVD Playback:** To properly play DVDs please see DVD Playback.

Banshee - Banshee is an iTunes-like media player which support sync'ing to multiple different devices.

- Installation through `yum` with RPMFusion enabled:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install banshee gstreamer-plugins-ugly gstreamer-plugins-bad gstr
```

Binary Codecs - The MPlayer projects maintains a package full of binary codecs for which no directly open source option exists, some of these files include Windows DLL's. These are shared by both Xine and MPlayer. **NOTE:** There is significant variation depending on your architecture (i386, x86_64, ppc). This step is really only beneficial to 32bit i386 users, 64bit users may also install the i386.

- Navigate to: http://www.mplayerhq.hu/MPlayer/releases/codecs/
- Select the package (`.tar.bz2`) best matching your version of Fedora/Architecture. Generally 32-bit users will use: `all-20100303.tar.bz2`.
- Install the codecs (*32-bit for example*):

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo mkdir -p /usr/lib/codecs
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo tar -jxvf all-20100303.tar.bz2 --strip-components 1 -C /usr/li
```

VLC - VLC is a simpler media player with an easy to use interface. It also supports DVD playback. While most needs should be met with Xine and MPlayer some prefer VLC.

- Installation through `yum` with RPMFusion enabled:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install vlc
```

- **DVD Playback:** To properly play DVDs please see DVD Playback.

DVD Playback - Due to non-technical reasons, the `libdvdcss` package currently exists in the Livna repository. Either use the Livna repository for this single package, or manually download and install it:

- Setup the Livna Repository:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo rpm -ivh http://rpm.livna.org/livna-release.rpm
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-livna
```

- Installation through `yum` with *Livna* enabled:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install libdvdcss
```

Top Resources

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

Install Microsoft Truetype Fonts

08 June 2009

The official source for the package is http://corefonts.sourceforge.net/, however I am using the following SPEC file.

You have to build the RPM using the chosen `SPEC` file. For convenience I have created the RPM (*please do not link directly to this file*):

msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.noarch.rpm

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo rpm -ivh msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.noarch.rpm
```

Note: Fedora encourages the use of the Liberation Fonts. These are installed by default (and included on the DVD).

Ibm redbooks aix unix
Power Systems Change The Way You Do Business. View Demo To Confirm.
www.IBM.com/in/Aix

Ads by Google

Top Resources

Disable Unneeded Services/Daemons

19 November 2009

Information regarding services and their functions can be found on: Services in Fedora 13 (http://www.mjmwired.net/resources/mjm-services-f13.html).

For information on how to manage services in Fedora please read: Managing Services in Fedora (http://www.mjmwired.net/resources/mjm-fedora-manage-services.html).

Top Resources

Adobe Flash Plugin

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

24 May 2010

The Adobe Flash plugin is available from Adobe's website. Users should use Adobe's YUM repository (recommended).

Installation on Fedora 32-bit

Install the Adobe YUM repository:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo rpm -ivh http://linuxdownload.adobe.com/adobe-release/adobe-release-
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-adobe-linux
```

Install the plugin:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo yum install flash-plugin
```

Installation on Fedora 64-bit

Fedora 64-bit users have 2 options, either use the 32-bit plugin "wrapped" (which is recommended until Adobe officially release the native 64-bit plugin), OR install the prerelease 64-bit plugin manually.

Using the 32-bit Plugin

First install the Adobe YUM repository as stated above. Next install the missing dependencies and the plugin:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo yum install nspluginwrapper.{i686,x86_64} alsa-plugins-pulseaudio.i6
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo yum install flash-plugin
```

Installing the 64-bit alpha Plugin

Obtain the latest plugin download from Adobe Labs. It will be in the form of a `TAR.GZ`.

Install the plugin to the Mozilla plugins directory. For example:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo tar -zxvf libflashplayer-10.0.45.2.linux-x86_64.so.tar.gz -C /usr/li
```

Restart Firefox or any Mozilla browsers.

More information is available on the Fedora Wiki.

Top Resources

Java Runtime Environment

24 May 2010

The standard installation of Fedora should install *OpenJDK* (based off of Sun Java). However if not, it can be installed using YUM:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install java-1.6.0-openjdk java-1.6.0-openjdk-plugin
```

With OpenJDK installed, Java application and Web applets should automatically work.

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

Unfortunately some applets may not run properly and the OpenJDK might have some limitations. *Majority of user should find OpenJDK perfect for everyday use.*

Using Sun Java Instead

If you require Sun Java or if OpenJDK does not work properly, you can download Sun Java and use it in Fedora.

Download the Java package from: http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp. Always use the **latest update**.

Select: *Java **JRE** 6 Update 20* (the JDK is for developers)

On the next page, for Platform select *"Linux"* for 32-bit users, and *"Linux x64"* for 64-bit users.

For Language select "Multi-language". Also accept the license agreement, and hit "Continue".

On the next page, select the `RPM` option:

```
Java SE Runtime Environment 6u20
jre-6u20-linux-i586-rpm.bin     (32-bit users)

jre-6u20-linux-x64-rpm.bin      (64-bit users)
```

To install:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo sh jre-6u20-linux-i586-rpm.bin
-OR-
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo sh jre-6u20-linux-x64-rpm.bin
```

You will need to hit 'space' till it reaches the end, then type 'yes'. You should see the `RPM` installing. If it does not install, manually install it via `sudo rpm -ivh`.

When running the `java` command, Fedora will default to using OpenJDK. In order to use Sun Java, use the `alternatives` command.

To setup the Java runtime, perform the following (applies to *both* 32-bit *and* 64-bit users):

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --install /usr/bin/java java /usr/java/defaul
```

Setup the Mozilla/Firefox browser plugin.

For **32-bit** users:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --install /usr/lib/mozilla/plugins/libjavaplu
libjavaplugin.so /usr/java/default/lib/i386/libnpjp2.so 20000
```

For **64-bit** users:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --install /usr/lib64/mozilla/plugins/libjavap
libjavaplugin.so.x86_64 /usr/java/default/lib/amd64/libnpjp2.so 20000
```

You may need to restart Firefox to see the plugin take effect.

Note: If you wish to switch back to OpenJDK you can run the following commands one by one to switch between the OpenJDK and Sun Java:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config java

[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config libjavaplugin.so
(or for 64-bit)
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config libjavaplugin.so.x86_64
```

To Update: If you wish update the JRE package, simply download the newest `RPM` package and install it as above. You will NOT need to reset `alternatives`, as those settings should remain intact.

More Information: Sun Install Documentation for Linux.

Top Resources

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

Install Adobe Acrobat

10 March 2010

To view PDF files, Fedora recommends using either `evince` or `okular`. The following is for users requiring Adobe Acrobat Reader:

For `yum` users:

Install the Adobe YUM repository, and install through yum:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo rpm -ivh http://linuxdownload.adobe.com/adobe-release/adobe-release-
[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-adobe-linux

[mirandam@charon Download]$ sudo yum install AdobeReader_enu
```

NOTE: The above uses the English version: **enu**. To see which languages are supported by Adobe's YUM repository, run the following command:

```
[mirandam@charon Download]$ yum list AdobeReader\*
```

Other languages are installed similar to english for example: `AdobeReader_fra`, if you are unsure which package is correct, run:
`yum info AdobeReader_fra` for more information. Otherwise install manually as described below.
(**Note:** 64-bit users are recommended to use `yum` to resolve all the 32-bit `i386` dependancies.)

The version of Adobe Acrobat Reader currently is 9.X for English and the version and download size may vary depending on your language. Not all languages are supported under Linux or may not have updated versions.

Top Resources

Setup Samba - Filesharing with Windows

18 November 2009

If you have other Windows computers on your LAN and want to share files from Linux with them, you must setup Samba.

To setup Samba you must (1) install samba, (2) add you 'shares', (3) add users, (4) start Samba service and (5) manage security options (Firewall and SELinux).

Show-Hide Menu
Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

1. Install Samba

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo yum install samba samba-client
```

2. Add Shares

You must edit `/etc/samba/smb.conf` as root: (use `nano` instead of `gedit` if you do not have a GUI)

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo gedit /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

Set your Windows Workgroup name in `[global]` section.

Added shares at the end of the file. Example:

```
[c_drive]
   path = /media/c_drive
   public = yes
   writable = no
[netshare]
   path = /data/
   public = yes
   writable = yes
```

If `'writable'` the location **must be** writable in Linux first. Additionally permissions must match (for example: `drwxrw-rw-`).

If home data (all personal files under `/home/username`) is to be accessible, then set `'browseable = yes'` under `[homes]` (~line 250). This configuration file is *very descriptive*, read through it to get more ideas or information.

3. Add Users

To access shares, you must be a valid user. Add valid *users AND passwords* using the `smbpasswd` command.

This login name WILL be the login name and password you use **from Windows** to access your Linux computer. The password does **NOT need to match** your Linux password.

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo smbpasswd -a username
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
account_policy_get: (warnings ignored)
Added user username.
```

(Note: `'username'` MUST be a valid account on the Fedora machine)

4. Start Samba Service

Run samba and check for any errors:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo /etc/init.d/smb start
Starting SMB services:                                     [  OK  ]
```

Use `chkconfig` or `serviceconf` to enable samba (`smb`) in both runlevels 3 and 5. This will make sure to run Samba each time Fedora boots.

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ /sbin/chkconfig --list smb
smb             0:off   1:off   2:off   3:off   4:off   5:off   6:off
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo /sbin/chkconfig --level 35 smb on
[mirandam@charon ~]$ /sbin/chkconfig --list smb
smb             0:off   1:off   2:off   3:on    4:off   5:on    6:off
```

Restart Samba for every change to users/passwords or `'smb.conf'`

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo /etc/init.d/smb restart
Shutting down SMB services:                                [  OK  ]
Starting SMB services:                                     [  OK  ]
```

5. Managing Security for Samba

Firewall

The **Firewall** will by default block Samba, to allow access run:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ system-config-firewall
```

To allow Samba access to work through the firewall you must set 'Samba' as a 'Trusted Service' and hit 'Apply'. Alternatively if you are only using the shell and do not have access to a graphical X-server, you can run:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ sudo system-config-firewall-tui
```

To allow Samba access to work through the firewall, use <Tab> to go to *Customize*. In the *Trusted Services:* scroll down to *Samba*, hit <Space> and use <Tab> again to go to *Close*, then finally to *OK*.

SELinux

SELinux has *significant control* over restricting different parts of Samba. Run `system-config-selinux`. Please read lines #23 - #51 in `/etc/samba/smb.conf` for a better explanation. Alternatively, you can run:

```
[mirandam@charon ~]$ system-config-selinux
```

Go to *Boolean* and type 'samba' in the *Filter* (without quotes).

For any changes made above to the SELinux settings or smb.conf, it is recommended to restart Samba.

Top Resources

More Information

- Fedora 12 - Services and Daemons in Fedora 12
- Fedora 13 Blog Entries
- Fedora Nvidia Driver Install Guide
- Fedora 12 - Personal Installation Guide
- Managing Services in Fedora

Top Resources

Comments, suggestions, questions or any feedback welcome for this page or any of my Resources. Please use the contact link.

Help Out: If you found this guide or any Resource helpful, please consider supporting this site by recommending this page to others or linking to this page. I appreciate all the support I receive. Thank you in advance.

- If you wish to donate to pay for my hosting:
  Make A Donation
- If you wish to thank me via Amazon.com wishlist.

Disclaimer: The author makes no claim to the accuracy of the information provided. This information is provided in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY. There is no implied support from referencing this guide. Any help that is provided is at will. Use this information at your own risk. Always make proper backups and use caution when modifying critical system files.

PLEASE DO NOT mirror, translate or duplicate this page *without* contacting me.

Copyright © 2003-2010 by Mauriat Miranda (mjmwired.net).

Show-Hide Menu

Resources
Download Fedora
Fedora 13
F13 Services
Fedora Nvidia Install
Fedora 12
F12 Services
Fedora 11
F11 Services
Managing FC Services
Kernel Docs
Linux Blog

Ads by Google
Fedora Shared
VMware Fedora
Cursos Fedora
Fedora Windows