

Slackware Application

Running applications (@software) on Slackware... most are applicable to all distributions.

'Hidden' Application

There are a couple (a few?) of applications that I thought have great features but relatively unknown (I only knew about them after looking for specific solution). Here they are:

- xfig - nice app to create figures for use with latex
- xpaint - can do screen capture (xpaint -snapshot)

Apache (web server) Setup

Modify httpd config file:

- change document root to a folder my main user have full access
 - also create a link to it from my user account
- allow php to be indexed ⇒ add to directory index in dir_module
- enable php (towards the end of the file) ⇒ include mod_php.conf
- enable mod_rewrite (API server?) ⇒ LoadModule ... mod_rewrite.so
- optional: set serveradmin email and servername
- optional: to only serve locally, set listen localhost:80 ???

More modifications for https:

- enable loadmodule mod_ssl.so
- enable loadmodule mod_socache_shmcb.so
- generate private key:
 - `openssl genrsa -out privkey.pem 2048`
 - rsa private key with 2048-bit long modulus written to file
- generate cert:
 - `openssl req -new -x509 -key privkey.pem -out cacert.pem -days 1095`
- include httpd-ssl.conf
 - modify httpd-ssl.conf accordingly...

mariadb/mysql Setup

- run

mysql_install_db

- make sure permission given to user *mysql*

```
chown -R mysql:mysql /var/lib/mysql
```

- start daemon `rc.mysql`d
- run

```
/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

- create specific database for specific app

```
create database app_db;
```

- create specific user for specific app and grant all access

```
grant all privileges on app_db.* to 'user_app'@'localhost' identified by 'pass_app';
```

- just formality, run

```
flush privileges;
```

- to additionally create specific user for specific app

```
create user 'user_app'@'localhost' identified by 'pass_app';
```

- recover root password:
- stop daemon `rc.mysql`d
- run

```
# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables &
# mysql -u root
$ mysql -uroot -p
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> update user set password=PASSWORD('<newpass>') where
User='root';
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> exit
```

Backup a DB:

```
mysqldump -p -u user userdb > userapp-$(date +%Y%m%d%H%M%S).sql
```

TeXLive Install/Setup

The default tetex is usable, but it is no longer maintained and some new packages are not available.

The recommended TeX distribution is [TeXLive](#).

- Download from [here](#)
 - get [Unix Installer](#)
 - extract path: /home/share/tool/texlive
- Execute

```
./install-tl -gui
```

- install path: /home/share/tool/texlive/YYYY (currently, YYYY=2020)
- select basic, then customize (e.g. lang:en, graphics, math, etc.)
- setup environment variable

```
TL_VERS="2020"  
TL_PATH="/home/share/tool/texlive/${TL_VERS}"  
export PATH=${TL_PATH}/bin/x86_64-linux:$PATH  
export MANPATH=${TL_PATH}/texmf-dist/doc/man:$MANPATH  
export INFOPATH=${TL_PATH}/texmf-dist/doc/info:$INFOPATH
```

- setup tlmgr (tlmgr option repository ctan)
- Run manager

```
tlmgr --gui
```

- needs perl-tk
- to get collection of a package

```
tlmgr show <package>
```

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rsync server

- create /etc/rsyncd.conf

[rsync.conf](#)

```
max connections = 2  
log file = /var/log/rsync.log  
timeout = 300  
  
[share]  
comment = Shared Stuff  
path = /home/share  
read only = yes  
list = yes  
hosts allow = 192.168.3.0/24  
uid = nobody  
gid = nobody  
#auth users = pub
```

```
#secrets file = /{etc}/rsyncd.secrets
```

- modify subnet mask address for host allow accordingly
- in `inetd.conf` (etc), insert

```
rsync    stream    tcp    nowait    root    /usr/bin/rsync    rsync --  
daemon
```

- in `services` (etc), insert

```
rsync    873/tcp
```

- create `rsyncd.secrets` in etc

[rsyncd.secrets](#)

```
pub:pub
```

- start rsync daemon

```
/usr/bin/rsync --daemon --config=etc/rsyncd.conf
```

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