

Fedora 12 Installation and Post Installation guide in English



WRITTEN BY
AXEL



Written by axel



Fedora 12, codenamed Constantine, is released! Just for the info, Fedora is an RPM based Linux Distribution, an Operating System in other words, developed by the community supported Fedora Project and sponsored by Red Hat. Fedora contains only free and Open Source software. Some of Fedora's 12 new features are Gnome 2.28, KDE 4.3, better web cam support!, and many others. Finally presto is enabled by default which means smaller updates to be downloaded and faster updates also!

6
diggs
[digg it](#)

If you haven't done already [download Fedora dvd](#) , install it and let's move on to our system's configuration part. I hope this guide will help you learn the basics of Fedora Linux!

**** Note:** With the help of other Fedora users my previous Fedora 11 guide has been translated to Simplified Chinesse and Arabic. If someone is interested on translating this Fedora 12 guide to another language I would be glad to host it here. Just contact me through [Contact Us](#) .

Here are the current translations:

**** Note:** If you are unfamiliar with Linux console or if you want to learn more about Linux commands you can take a look at my [Basic Linux Commands](#) guide.

**** Note:** The text editor I've been using in this guide is GNOME's default, gedit. If you are using KDE you may use kate. Of course the terminal based text editors, nano and vi, are always nice choices for those who prefer and are familiar with the Linux console.

**** Note:** Because of the many sites that are direct linking to my guide I face heavy traffic. If you wish to help me pay for the hosting and bandwidth you can make a donate. Thank you!



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1. Fedora 12 Installation Guide

Here I will describe the main steps for installing Fedora 12 Constantine. The following screenshots are captured from the Fedora 12 Live CD installation. If you use the Fedora 12 CD/DVD note that the steps are a little different. So, download a Fedora 12 DVD from fedoraproject.org , put it in your DVD tray and restart your computer making sure from the BIOS that your CDROM is the first booting device.

Once you boot with the Live CD click on the Install to Hard Disk icon and the installer will start.

Here is our first Fedora 12 screen.



Select the language to be used during the installation.



Select the appropriate keyboard for the system.

- Serbian
- Serbian (latin)
- Slovak (qwerty)
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Swiss French
- Swiss French (latin1)
- Swiss German
- Swiss German (latin1)
- Tajik
- Tamil (Inscript)
- Tamil (Typewriter)
- Turkish
- Ukrainian
- United Kingdom
- U.S. English**
- U.S. International



[Back](#)

[Next](#)

Next type your computer name. This is the hostname of your computer on a network.



Please name this computer. The hostname identifies the computer on a network.

Hostname:

[Back](#)

[Next](#)



[Back](#)

[Next](#)

Here select a city close to yours and in the same time zone to configure your system clock. If you have also installed Windows installed on your computer and you will make a dual boot system make sure that the "System clock uses UTC" box isn't selected.



Type twice your root password. Root is the administrator of the system. So, it is good this to be a strong password. Not just 123456. :P



The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password: ······

Confirm: ······



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[Next](#)

Now pay attention to the next step, partitioning of your hard drive. If Fedora will be the only Operatining System in your hard disk select "Use entire drive". You can also "Create a custom layout". Generally it is a good idea to make a different partition for your /home where you will keep all your files and another one for the main system. The most common case is that you already have Windows installed and you want to try Fedora 12 as well. If you don't have a partition to use for Fedora or a seperate hard disk you have to resize an existing partition and make some free space. But before you should defrag your hard disk. To learn more read my [How to partition your HDD to install Linux guide](#) . Tick the "Review and modify partitioning layout" to make sure you won't install Fedora on the wrong partition.

Installation requires partitioning of your hard drive. The default layout is suitable for most users. Select what space to use and which drives to use as the install target. You can also choose to create your own custom layout.

Use free space

Encrypt system

Select the drive(s) to use for this installation.

sda 8189 MB ATA VBOX HARDDISK

Advanced storage configuration

What drive would you like to boot this installation from?

sda 8189 MB ATA VBOX HARDDISK

Review and modify partitioning layout



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Next

Here is the default layout. Fedora uses LVM Volume Groups but this isn't something that you should think of.

Drive /dev/sda (8189 MB) (Model: ATA VBOX HARDDISK)

sda2
207989 MB

New

Edit

Delete

Reset

RAID

LVM

Device	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format	Size (MB)
LVM Volume Groups				
vg_vaeris				7988
lv_root	/	ext4	✓	3988
lv_swap		swap	✓	4000
Hard Drives				
/dev/sda				
/dev/sda1	/boot	ext4	✓	200
/dev/sda2		physical volume (LVM)	✓	7989

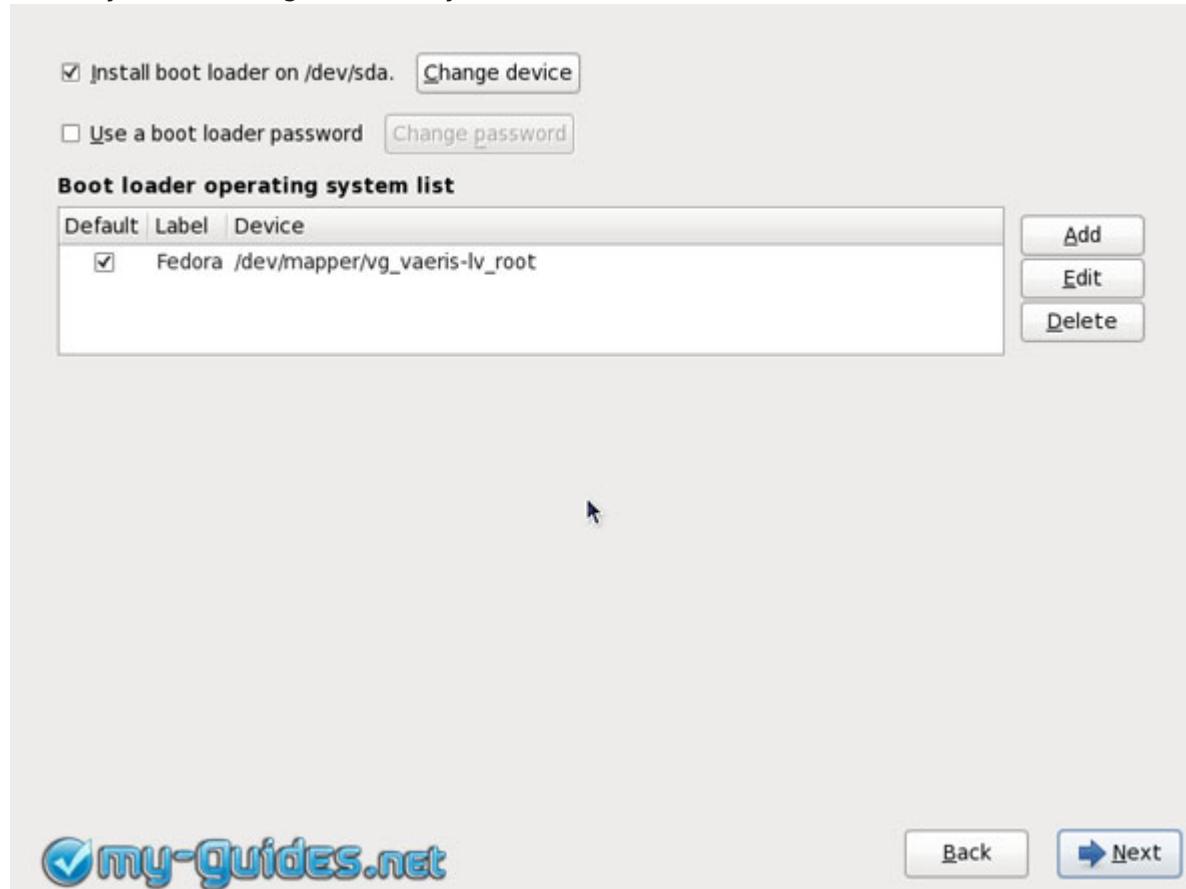
Hide RAID device/LVM Volume Group members



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Next

Select to install boot loader, grub, on /dev/sda. This is the MBR of the first hard disk of your computer. If you have also Windows installed they will appear in the boot loader operating system list and you can choose the default. Of course you can change this at any time.



When you are ready click the Next button and the installation will begin. This should take a few minutes depending on your computer.



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Copying live image to hard drive.



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[Next](#)

When the installation completes remove the DVD from the tray and click the Reboot button.



This is the Welcom screen of Fedora 12. You will see it only the first time you boot in Fedora.

› Welcome
License
Information
Create User
Date and Time



Welcome

There are a few more steps to take before your system is ready to use.
The Setup Agent will now guide you through some basic configuration.
Please click the "Forward" button in the lower right corner to continue



fedora™

 Back  Forward

The License Information of Fedora.



License Information

Thank you for installing Fedora. Fedora is a compilation of software packages, each under its own license. The compilation is made available under the GNU General Public License version 2. There are no restrictions on using, copying, or modifying this code. However, there are restrictions and obligations that apply to the redistribution of the code, either in its original or a modified form. Among other things, those restrictions/obligations pertain to the licensing of the redistribution, trademark rights, and export control.

If you would like to understand what those restrictions are, please visit <http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Legal/Licenses/LicenseAgreement>.

Understood, please proceed.



[Back](#) [Forward](#)



Now create a new user. This will be the default user that you will use to log into Linux.

Create User

You must create a 'username' for regular (non-administrative) use of your system. To create a system 'username', please provide the information requested below.

Username:	<input type="text" value="axel"/>
Full Name:	<input type="text" value="axel"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
Confirm Password:	<input type="password" value="*****"/>

If you need to use network authentication, such as Kerberos or NIS, please click the Use Network Login button.

[Use Network Login...](#)

[Back](#) [Forward](#)



Make sure the time and date are correct.

Welcome
License
Information
Create User
Date and Time

Date and Time

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date and Time

Current date and time: Sun 15 Nov 2009 08:31:25 PM EET

Synchronize date and time over the network

Manually set the date and time of your system:

Date

< November >							< 2009 >	
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
29	30	1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

Time

Hour : 18

Minute : 30

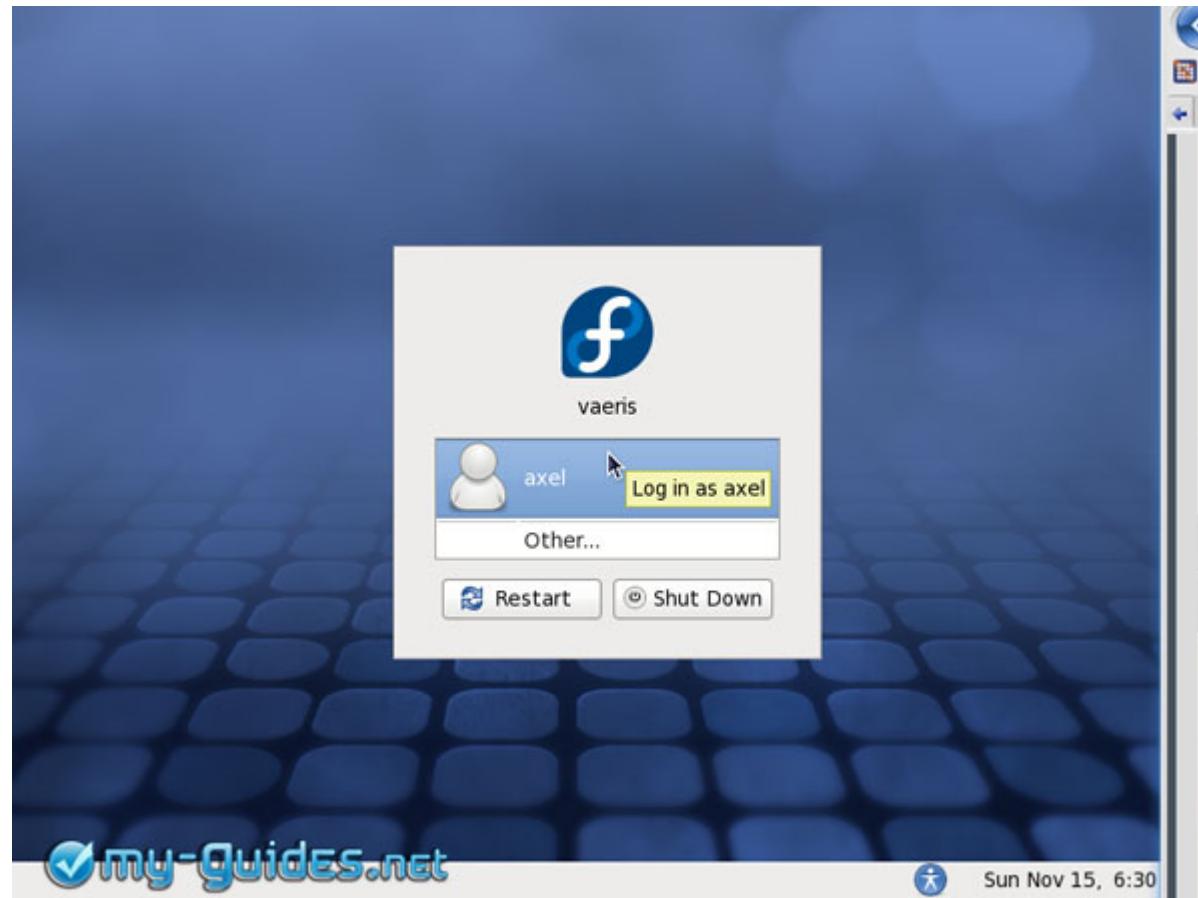
Second : 12



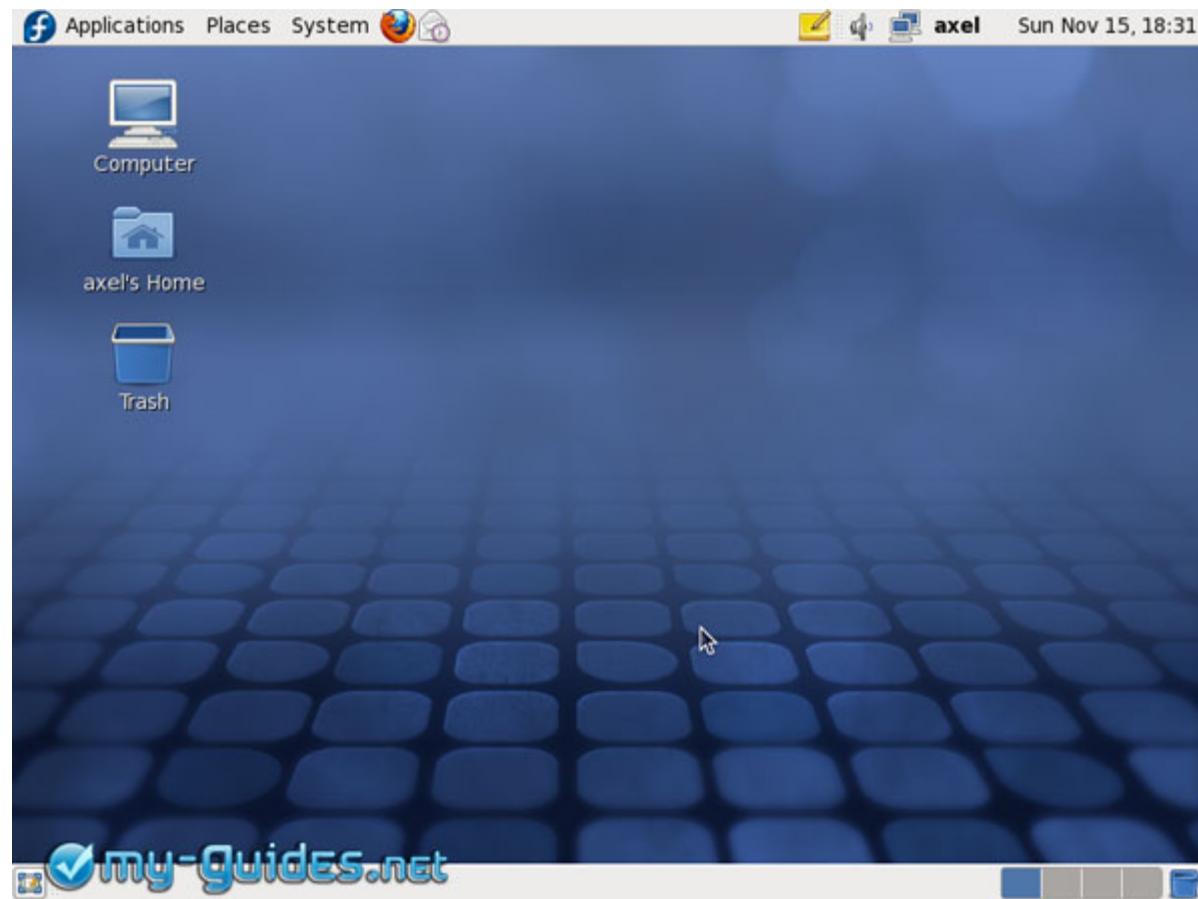
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Finish

This is Fedora 12 Log in screen.



And this is Fedora 12 default Desktop Environment, Gnome. Great artwork from Fedora as always!



Now you can continue with the rest of the guide to configure your system and install some additional applications!

2. Upgrade Fedora

****Note:** It's always a good idea to back up all important data before upgrading.

Fedora is using Preupgrade to easily upgrade your installation to the new release by downloading the new packages through Internet without having to download and burn a cd/dvd. Preupgrade resolves all dependencies, downloads the needed packages, configures grub and finally asks the user just to reboot to complete the upgrade. Make sure that you have a fully updated system and after that install and run Preupgrade by typing:

```
su -c 'yum update'  
yum install preupgrade  
preupgrade
```

Select Fedora 12 and after a while you'll be asked to reboot in your upgraded Fedora 12 system!

If you were using the RPM Fusion Repository it should have been updated to the RPM Fusion repository by now. But if you haven't done so it will also be updated along with the whole system update.

3. Configure sudo

****Note:** In my previous Fedora 6 and 7 guides I've been using sudo for the commands that needed root access. However since many users don't want to add their user to the sudoers I've decided to change all the commands to the `su -c 'command'` way. If you want to type many commands as root it is better to type only the first time `su -` and give your root password. After that you become root until you type `exit`. Of course it's up to you to configure sudo or not.

* Modifying sudoers file

Normally if you want to run a command which requires root privileges you first have to type '`su -`', type your root password and then type the command. However you can bypass this by using the '`sudo`' command. But first you have to configure it like this:

```
su --login -c 'visudo'
```

Now go below the line:

```
root    ALL=(ALL)      ALL
```

press a, and type the following

```
username ALL=(ALL)      ALL
```

where username is the username you use to login. Next press Escape.

Now, if you want to be prompted for your root password each time you use the sudo command go to this line:

```
# %wheel      ALL=(ALL)      ALL
```

and with your cursor pointing on # press x

If you don't want to be prompted for your root password each time you use the sudo command go to this line:

```
# %wheel      ALL=(ALL)      NOPASSWD: ALL
```

and with your cursor pointing on # press x

Next, press :wq to save and exit. (type the : as well)

* Adding your user to the wheel group

Just type:

```
su -c 'gpasswd -a username wheel'
```

* Testing sudo

To test if you have done it correctly as a simple user type:

```
$ sudo whoami
```

If everything is working properly the command should return the word 'root'.

4. Configure yum

* Basic Commands

Below there are the most common commands you will use for yum, Fedora's Package Management System. You can find a more detailed description of those along with some more commands if you type:

```
yum --help
man yum
```

```
su -c 'yum install application_name'
```

* Remove an application

```
su -c 'yum remove application_name'
```

* Install an rpm from your hard disk using yum to resolve dependencies

```
su -c 'yum localinstall application_name'
```

* Search for an application

```
su -c 'yum search application_name'
```

* Find info about an application

```
su -c 'yum info application_name'
```

* Update the whole system

```
su -c 'yum update'
```

* Enable a repository

```
su -c 'yum --enablerepo=repo_name'
```

* Disable a repository

```
su -c 'yum --disablerepo=repo_name'
```

* **Importing Fedora GPG keys**

Fedora has 2 basic repositories named 'fedora' and 'updates'. To use them and not get errors about unsigned packages you must import their GPG keys. Open a terminal and type:

```
su -c 'rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/*'
```

****Note:** You will get a few error messages like "import failed" but this is ok.

* Third party Repositories

* RPM Fusion

Fedora software repositories don't include support for MP3, DVD and Video playback/recording because of patent licenses. For this reason you have to install that software from third party repositories. But don't worry, this is pretty easy! ;)

Now we are going to install the RPM Fusion Repository. RPM Fusion is a merger of the Dribble, Freshrpms and RPM Fusion package repositories for Fedora and Red Hat Enterprise Linux. A variety of applications is included in that repository such as codecs for mp3 and unencrypted DVDs, multimedia applications such as mplayer, VLX and xine and the closed source Nvidia and ATI video drivers! RPM Fusion has two main repositories:

one named "free" for Open Source Software (as defined by the Fedora Licensing Guidelines) which can't be included in Fedora because it might be patent encumbered in the US

one named "nonfree" for non-free software, that is everything else which can't be in free; this includes software with public available source-code that has "no commercial use"-like restrictions

For the rest of this guide I will assume that you have installed and enabled the RPM Fusion Repository. If you are using Gnome (Fedora's default Desktop Environment) you can do this with a few clicks through Firefox. Users of KDE and kpackagekit can do this only manually because of a bug in kpackagekit. Here are both ways to install RPM Fusion Repository.

So if you are using Gnome just click the two links below and press Enter a few times:

[RPM Fusion free for Fedora 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12](#)

[RPM Fusion nonfree for Fedora 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12](#)

If you are using KDE open a terminal and type:

```
su -  
rpm -ivh \  
http://download1.rpmfusion.org/free/fedora/rpmfusion-free-release-stable.noarch.rpm  
rpm -ivh \  
http://download1.rpmfusion.org/nonfree/fedora/rpmfusion-nonfree-release-stable.noarch.rpm  
yum update
```

If you get an error message like this "Public key for rpmfusion-nonfree-release-12-1.noarch.rpm is not installed" while trying to install a package from RPMFusion repository you have to import the GPG keys first. Open a terminal and type:

```
su -c 'rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-rpmfusion-*'
```

You will get a few failure messages but this is ok.

* Adobe

The Adobe repository provides flash and acrobat reader packages for the x86 Fedora. To install it type:

```
su -
rpm -ivh http://linuxdownload.adobe.com/linux/i386/adobe-release-i386-1.0-1.noarch.rpm
rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-adobe-linux
```

It will be automatically enabled.

* **Google**

Well, it has only picasa but for those who need it install it by typing:

```
su -
wget https://dl-ssl.google.com/linux/linux_signing_key.pub
rpm --import linux_signing_key.pub
rm linux_signing_key.pub
gedit /etc/yum.repos.d/google.repo
```

Depending on your architecture paste the following lines:

```
[google]
name=Google - i386
baseurl=http://dl.google.com/linux/rpm/stable/i386
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
```

```
[google64]
name=Google - x86_64
baseurl=http://dl.google.com/linux/rpm/stable/x86_64
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
```

* **Graphical Interface for yum**

If you don't like typing commands in your console you can use Fedora's Graphical interface for yum. You can find it under System -> Administration -> Add/Remove Software.

You can also install yumex for this reason.

```
su -c 'yum install yumex'
```

* **Configure yum through Proxy**

If you are behind an http proxy server and you want yum to connect to the internet through that proxy open a terminal and type:

```
su -c 'gedit /etc/yum.conf'
```

Add this line in the yum configuration

```
proxy=http://ip:port/
```

where ip is your proxy's ip address and port is the port the proxy listens to. Don't forget the / after the port number. Save and exit.

* **Yum plugins**

* **Presto Plugin**

The presto plugin provides faster, smaller size downloads to Fedora users. It downloads only the part of the rpm that has been updated and not the whole package. Just a notice. If you have let's say version N of an rpm installed and you miss the N+1 installation presto can't take you directly to N+2. In this case you will have to download the whole rpm. But this shouldn't bother you. Yum will take care of everything. Presto is installed and enabled by default in the Fedora 12 release!

* **Fastest Mirror Plugin**

Exactly what its name says. This plugin searches for the fastest mirror in your mirrorlist and downloads all packages from it. To install it type:

```
su -c 'yum install yum-fastestmirror'
```

Now, just use yum as usual. You can configure various settings of this plugin in the file:

```
su -c 'gedit /etc/yum/pluginconf.d/fastestmirror.conf'
```

* **Security Plugin**

This plugin allows you to search and install only security related updates. Very useful if you have Fedora installed on a Server production mode. To install it type:

```
su -c 'yum install yum-security'
```

To apply security plugins type:

```
su -c 'yum --security update'
```

For more information and additional options such as bugzilla updates and advisory information read its manual:

```
man yum-security
```

* Allowdowngrade Plugin

Yum by default doesn't allow you to downgrade a package. However sometimes a new package may cause you problems. In that case you can downgrade to the previous working version of the package with this plugin. To install it type:

```
su -c 'yum install yum-allowdowngrade'
```

To use it type:

```
su -c 'yum update --allow-downgrade'
```

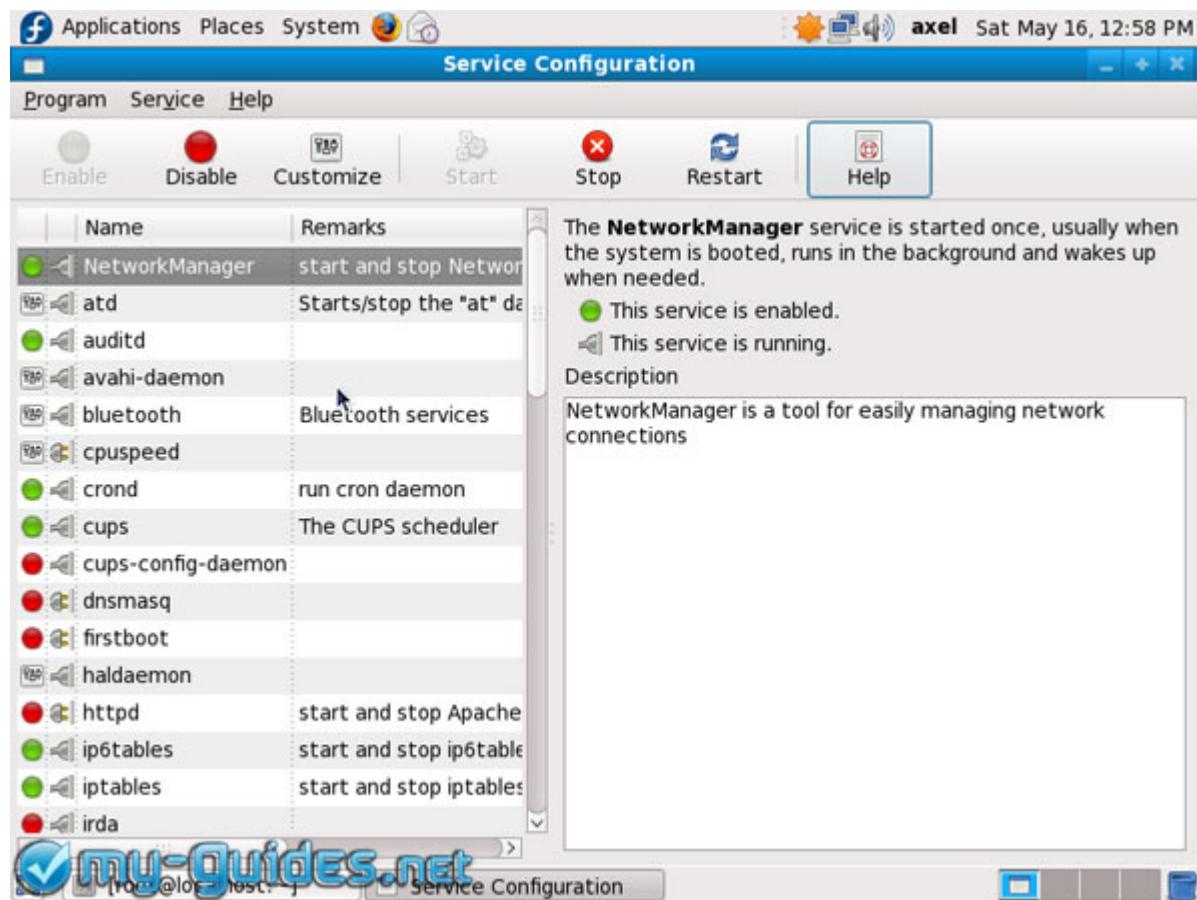
You can disable this plugin by changing the option enabled in the file:

```
su -c 'gedit /etc/yum/pluginconf.d/allowdowngrade.conf'
```

5. Configure Fedora Services

You can easily select which services should run when you boot your system. To do so you can use Fedora's services configuration utility which can be found under System -> Administration -> Services.

For a detailed description on all services and daemons read my [Fedora Services Guide](#) .



6. Installing video drivers

****Note:** To install the following packages you must have the RPM Fusion Repository enabled as described in [Install RPM Fusion Repository](#) .

* Installing nVidia driver

Fedora 12 uses the open source nouveau driver for nvidia cards. This might be enough for you depending on your needs. Kernel Mode Setting (KMS) is now enabled by default on NVIDIA systems as well, through the Nouveau driver. However if you want to have 3D support in Fedora 12 you must install the binary nvidia drivers. Just type:

For GeForce 6, 7, 8, 9 & 200 series cards

```
su -c 'yum install akmod-nvidia xorg-x11-drv-nvidia xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-libs'
```

If you use a PAE kernel

```
su
rpm -Uvh \
http://download1.rpmfusion.org/free/fedora/rpmfusion-free-release-stable.noarch.rpm \
http://download1.rpmfusion.org/nonfree/fedora/rpmfusion-nonfree-release-stable.noarch.rpm
yum --enablerepo=rp*g install kmod-nvidia-PAE xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-libs.i686 \
```

```
xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-libs.x86_64  
reboot
```

For GeForce FX cards

```
su -c 'yum install kmod-nvidia-173xx xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-173xx \  
xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-173xx-libs'
```

If you use a PAE kernel

```
su  
rpm -Uvh \  
http://download1.rpmfusion.org/free/fedora/rpmfusion-free-release-stable.noarch.rpm \  
http://download1.rpmfusion.org/nonfree/fedora/rpmfusion-nonfree-release-stable.noarch.rpm  
yum --enablerepo=rp*g install kmod-nvidia-173xx-PAE xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-173xx-libs.i686 \  
xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-173xx-libs.x86_64  
reboot
```

For GeForce 4 and below

```
su -c 'yum install kmod-nvidia-96xx xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-96xx \  
xorg-x11-drv-nvidia-96xx-libs'
```

Unsupported Nvidia Cards

RIVA TNT
RIVA TNT2/TNT2 Pro
RIVA TNT2 Ultra
Vanta/Vanta LT
RIVA TNT2 Model 64/Model 64 Pro
Aladdin TNT2
GeForce 256
GeForce DDR
Quadro
GeForce2 GTS/GeForce2 Pro
GeForce2 Ti
GeForce2 Ultra
Quadro2 Pro

Now you must edit grub.conf:

add the **nouveau.modeset=0** option to **/boot/grub/grub.conf** (If you have A PAE kernel add vmalloc=256m as well)

```
su -  
gedit /boot/grub/grub.conf
```

```
title Fedora (2.6.31.1-56l.fc12.x86_64)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.31.1-56.local.fc12.x86_64 ro root=UUID=XXX rhgb quiet nouveau.modeset=0
initrd /initramfs-2.6.31.1-56.local.fc12.x86_64.img
```

Before using the driver, you need to enable **allow_execstack** so SELinux doesn't prevent the driver loading.

```
su
setsebool -P allow_execstack on
```

Now reboot and you have 3D acceleration!

* **Installing ATI driver**

There is no FGLRX support for F12 at the moment.

7. Install Microsoft fonts

Fedora uses Liberation and DejaVu fonts which are installed by default and look pretty smooth and nice, plus they are open source.

If you insist on using the Microsoft fonts you can download and install the `msttcorefonts` rpm like this.

```
wget http://www.my-guides.net/en/images/stories/fedora12/msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.noarch.rpm
su -c 'rpm -ivh msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.noarch.rpm'
```

I built it myself using the `msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.spec` from Fedora-devel mailing list. It includes Arial, Andale, Comic Sans, Courier New, Georgia, Impact, Tahoma, Times, Trebuchet MS, Verdana and Webdings fonts.

The procedure just in case you want to build it yourself is the following.

```
su -c 'yum install rpmdevtools rpm-build cabextract'
rpmdev-setuptree
cd ~/rpmbuild/SPECS/
wget http://www.my-guides.net/en/images/stories/fedora12/msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.spec
rpmbuild -bb msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.spec
cd ~/rpmbuild/RPMS/noarch/
su -c 'rpm -ivh msttcore-fonts-2.0-3.noarch.rpm'
```

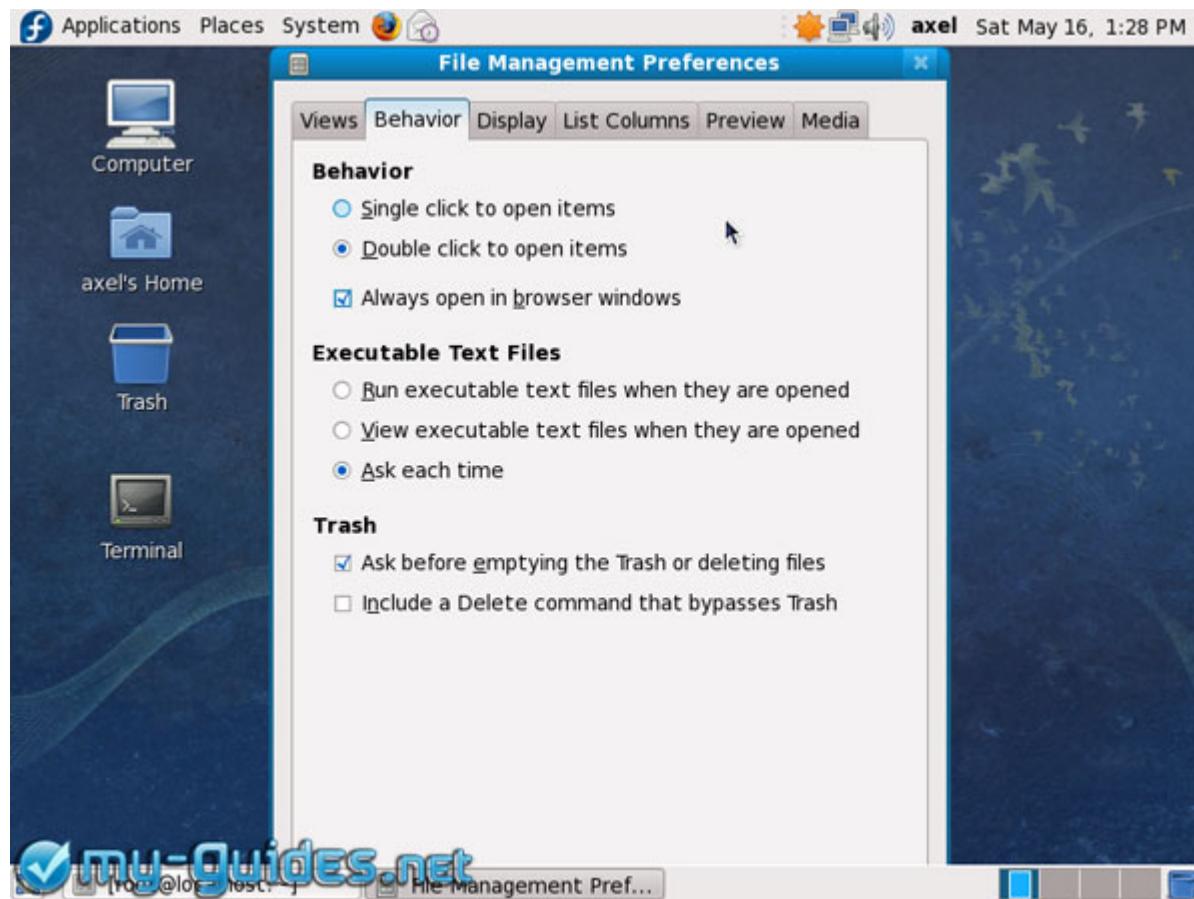
Now you can change your fonts through System -> Preferences -> Appearance -> Fonts

8. Configure Nautilus

* **Open each folder in the same window**

Go to System -> Preferences -> Personal -> File Management and in the Behavior tab select the Always open in 24 of 57

browser windows option.



Now you will use the File Browser to navigate through your folders.

* Open Terminal here

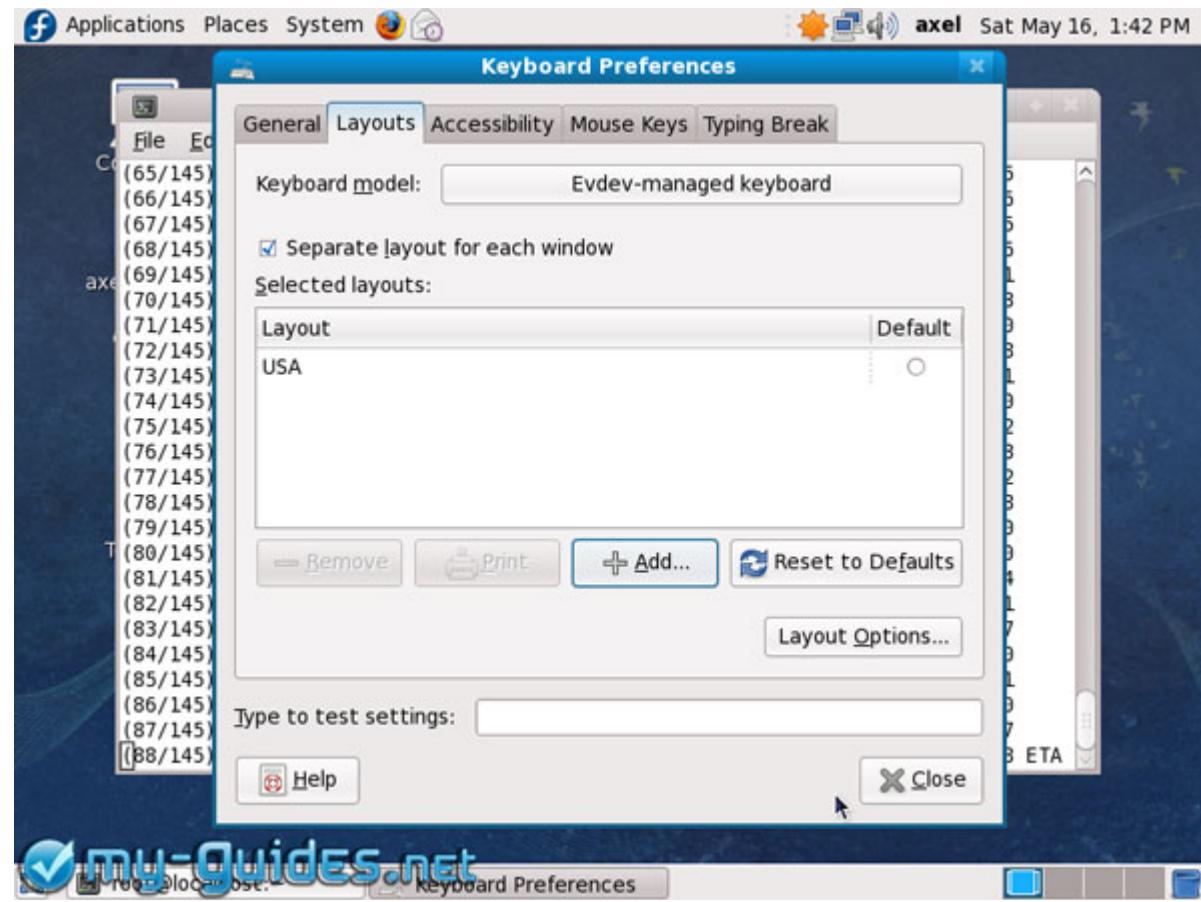
It's very useful to have an 'Open Terminal here' command to easily open a folder in terminal while you are browsing it in Nautilus. To do so type:

```
su -c 'yum install nautilus-open-terminal'
```

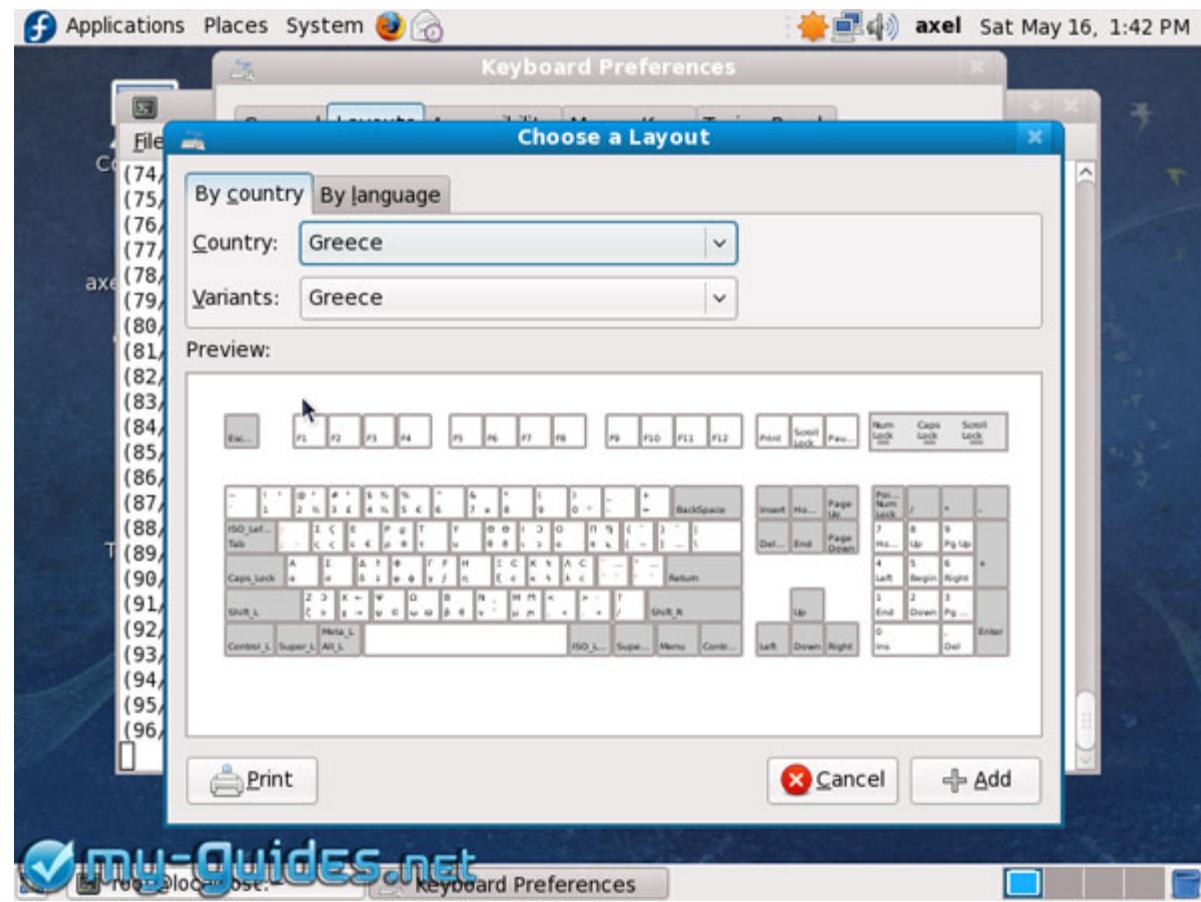
log out and then log in, right click in a Nautilus window and you'll see the command 'Open In Terminal'.

* Add keyboard layout in Gnome

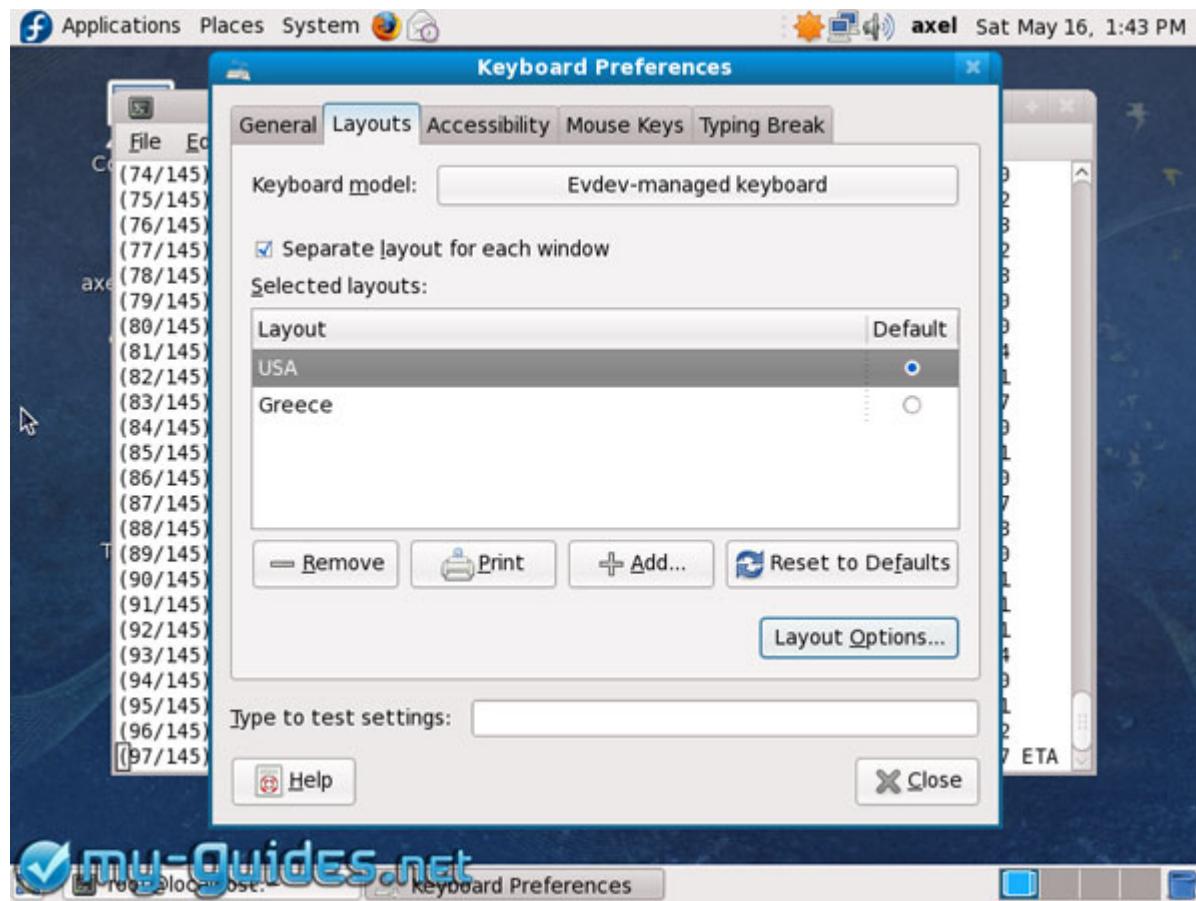
If you are from a non English speaking country you might want to add your country's keyboard layout. Go to System -> Preferences -> Keyboard -> Layouts tab and press the Add button.



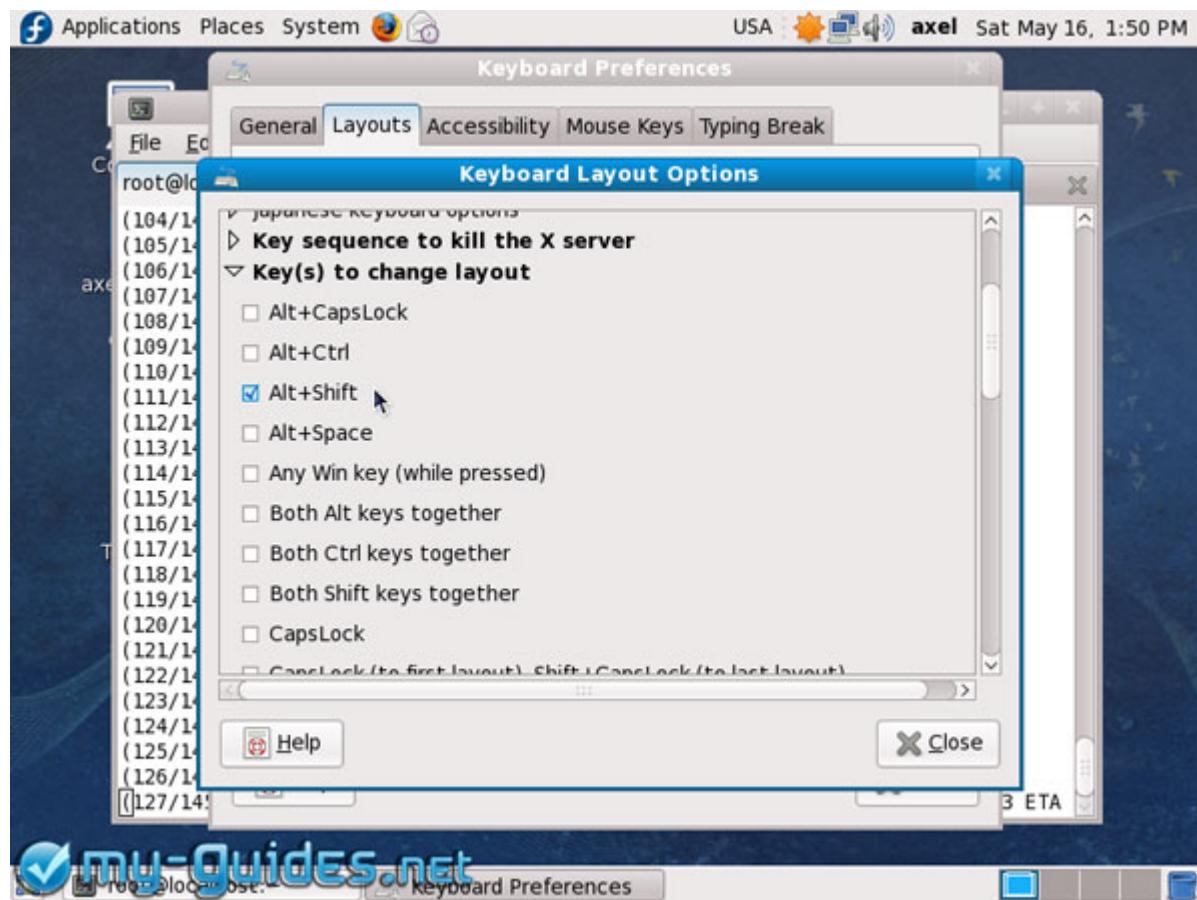
Next choose your country from the list and press Add.



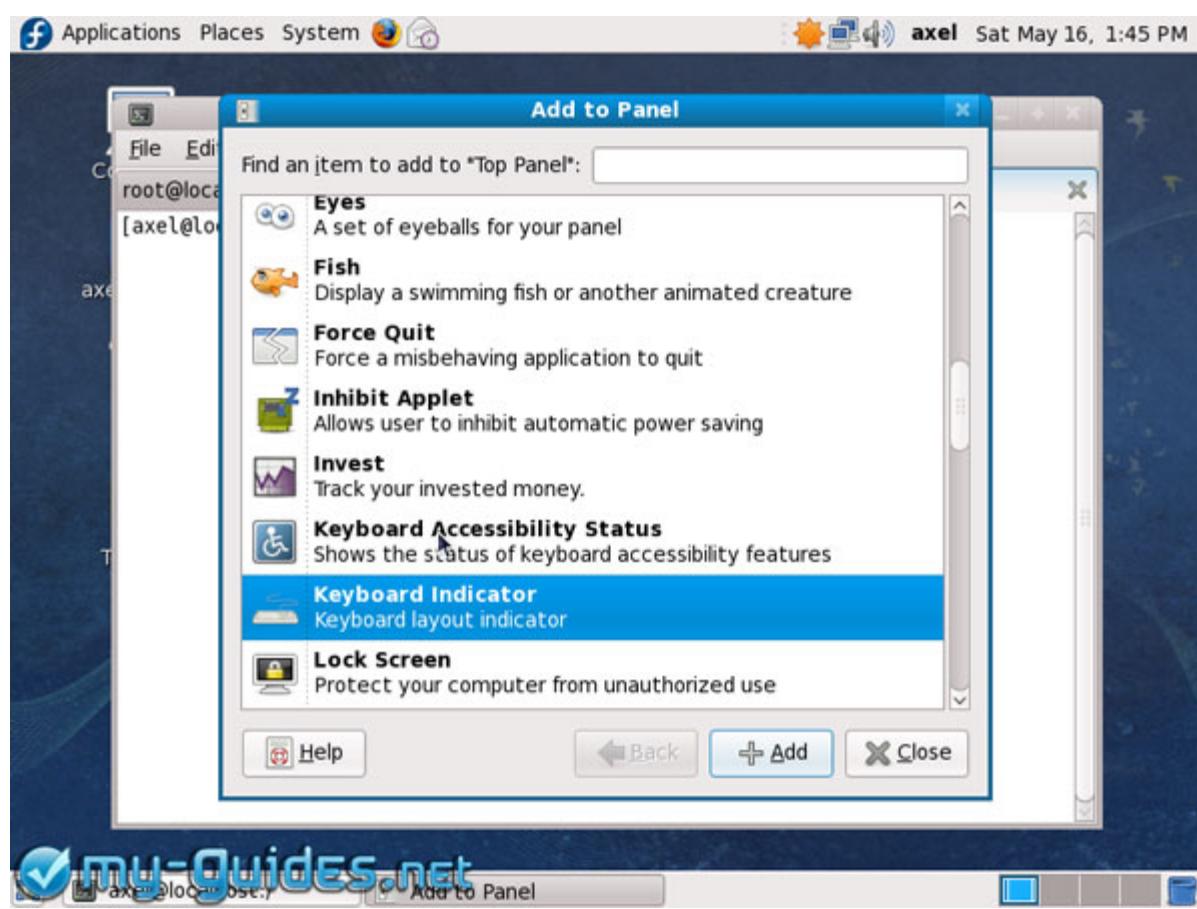
Choose the default layout, Here I have selected USA, and click the Layout Options button.



Select the key combination you want to change between languages. Here I use Alt+shift



Finally to add a Language indicator on Gnome's pane right click on it and add the Keyboard Indicator application.



9. Configure Firefox

* Acrobat Plugin

To be able to view pdf documents through Firefox you must have adobe acrobat reader installed as described in [Fedora Acrobat Reader](#).

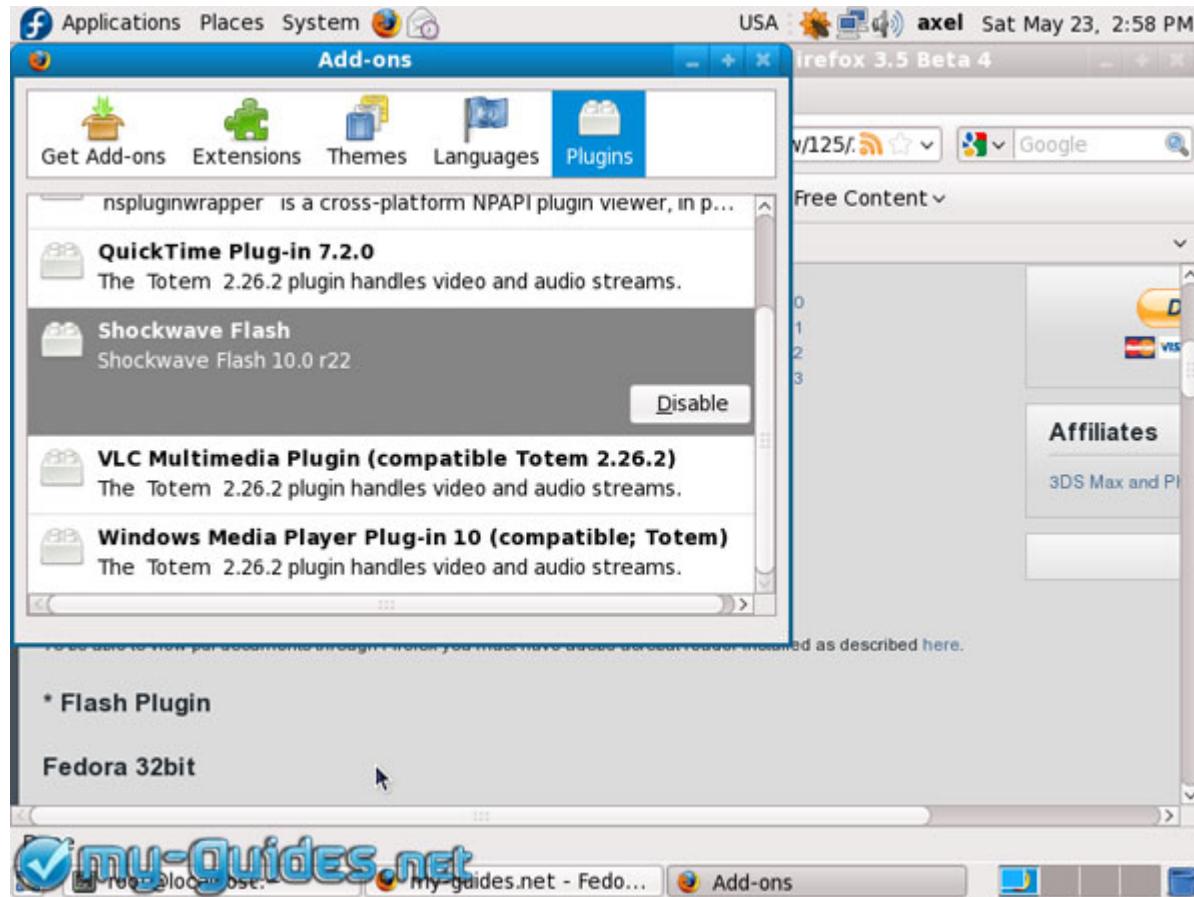
* Flash Plugin

Fedora 32bit

First you must install the adobe repository as described in [Fedora Adobe Repository](#). Now install the flash player plugin like this:

```
yum install flash-plugin
```

Finally restart Firefox and go to Tools -> Add-ons -> Plugins. You should Shockwave Flash among the plugins.



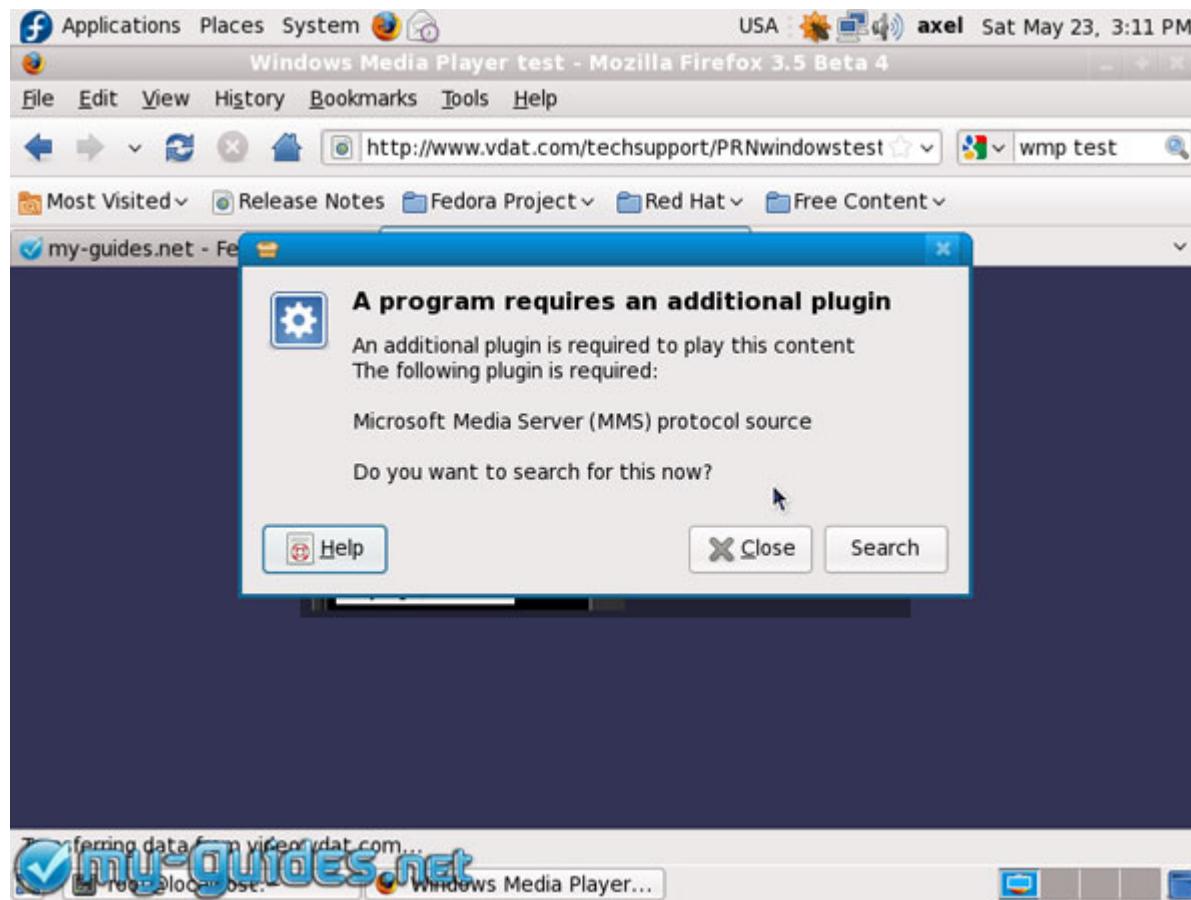
Fedora x86_64

Finally Adobe has released a 64bit version of Flash Player. Although this is still an **alpha release** it seems pretty stable. To give it a try [Download 64-bit Plugin for Linux](#). Untar it and paste the library in the plugins directory of Firefox.

```
tar -zxf libflashplayer-*.linux-x86_64.so.tar.gz
su -c 'mv libflashplayer.so /usr/lib64/mozilla/plugins'
```

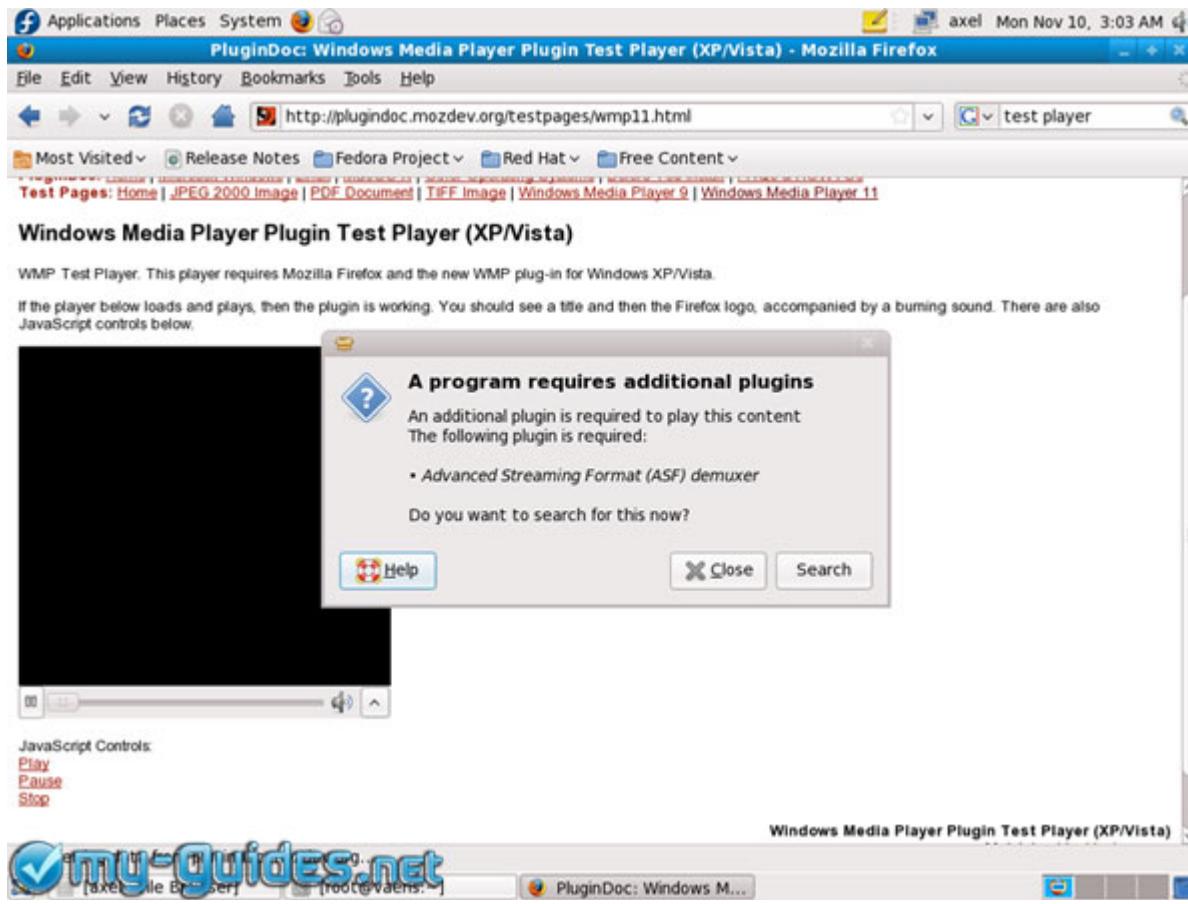
* Video Playback Plugin

Fedora 12 has totem-mozplugin preinstalled. Try to open a wmp video with Firefox. In case additional plugins are needed you will be just prompted to install them! That's just a great improvement!



However SELinux might cause you problems if you have it enabled. The good news are that it is also telling you exactly what command to type to solve this problem.

If SELinux complains click on the yellow star icon and copy the Fix Command it says. Type it in a terminal as root and restart Firefox.



* java Plugin

Fedora 12 uses openjdk java and it runs pretty good. If you don't have it installed read [Install Fedora OpenJDK](#). However you can always [install JAVA SUN JRE](#).

* mms streaming play

In the address bar type:

```
about:config
```

Right click somewhere and select NEW and then STRING. Type this in the box:

```
network.protocol-handler.app.mms
```

Click ok and in the box type the program you want to open the streaming media with, such as /usr/bin/mplayer.

Next right click again and select NEW and then BOOLEAN. Type this in the box:

```
network.protocol-handler.external.mms
```

Click ok and then type:

```
true
```

* Set backspace button

By default in Fedora's Firefox when you press the backspace button it does nothing. If you want backspace to take you to the previous page type in the address bar:

```
about:config
```

and in Filter box type:

```
browser.backspace_action
```

Right click on it, select Modify and change its value from 2 to 0. Restart Firefox and the backspace will be set.

* IPv6

You might notice that your browsing through Firefox is a little slow on Fedora. This is because Firefox 3 has enabled by default IPv6 which causes Firefox to first resolve an IPv6 address and after the connection fails it switches to IPv4. To change this setting type:

```
about:config
```

and in Filter box type:

```
network.dns.disableIPv6
```

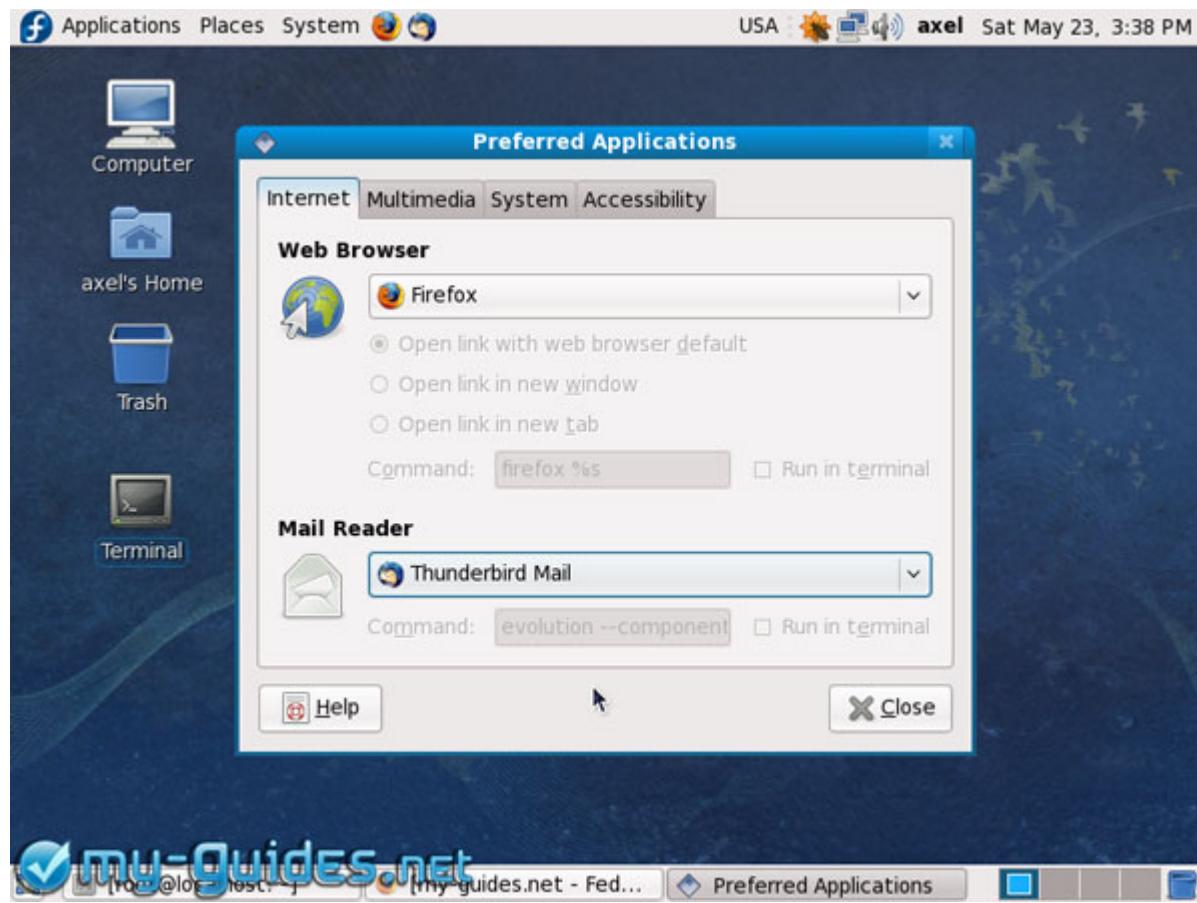
Right click on it, select Toggle and change its value to true. Restart Firefox and you are ready!

10. Configure e-mail client

Fedora 12 has evolution as the default e-mail client. Of course you can install Thunderbird if you prefer it. Just type:

```
su -c 'yum install thunderbird'
```

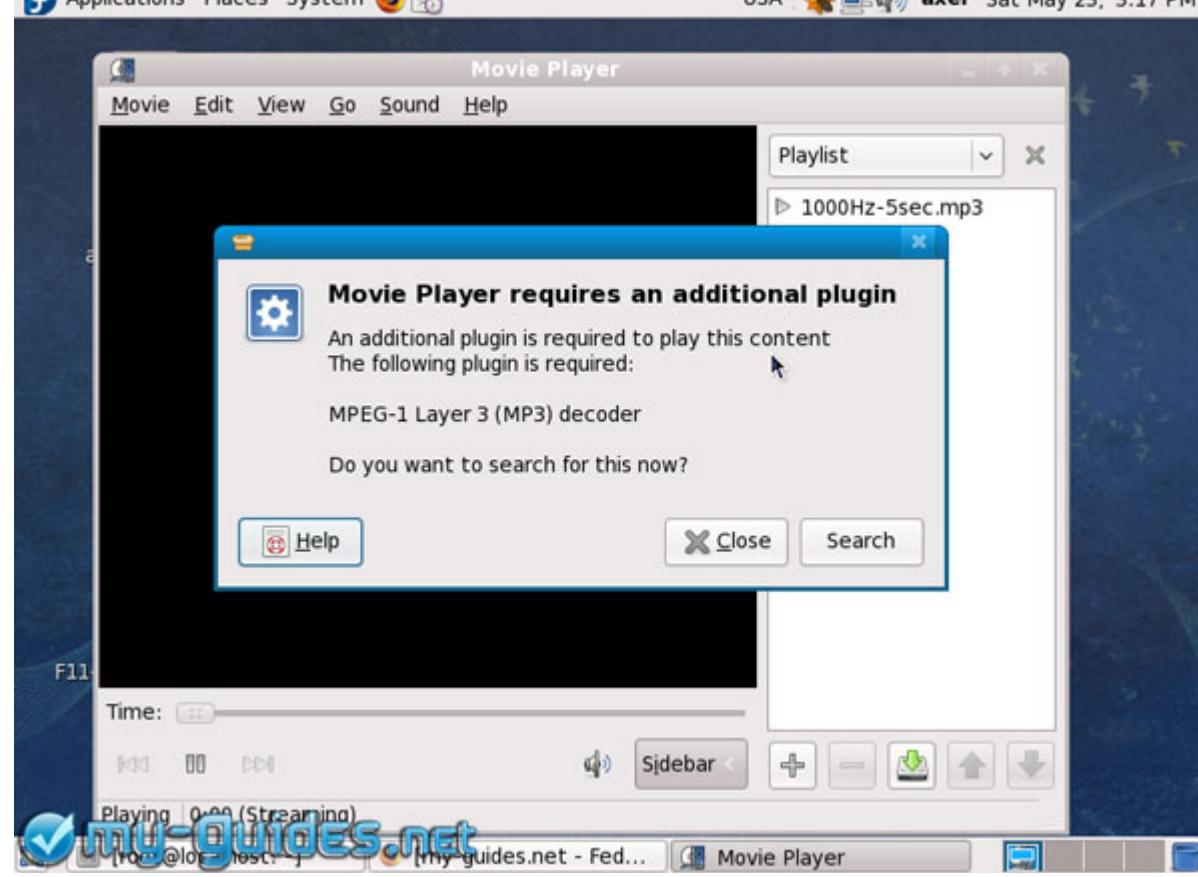
Now you can find Thunderbird under Applications -> Internet -> Thunderbird Mail Client. To make it the default Fedora mail client go to System -> Preferences -> Preferred Applications and under Mail Reader select



11. MP3 and Audio players

****Note:** To install many of the following packages you must [enable RPM Fusion repository](#).

The first time you will try to play an mp3 file Totem Movie Player will come up and it will ask you to search for the mp3 decoder. As long as you have enabled the RPM Fusion repo as mentioned before it will find it and install it automatically. Just like that! If you still want to do it the manuall way...! or install an additional application continue reading below.



* Rhythmbox

I believe that Rhythmbox is a better mp3 player than the default Totem for Gnome users. You can find it under Applications -> Sound & Video -> Rhythmbox Music Player. If you don't have it, to install it type:

```
su -c 'yum install gstreamer rhythmbox'
```

To make all mp3 files open by default with Rhythmbox right click on an mp3 file and select 'Open with Other Application...'. Click on Rhythmbox Music Player and you're done.

To add mp3 and other audio support type:

```
su -c 'yum install gstreamer-plugins-good gstreamer-plugins-bad gstreamer-plugins-ugly'
```

* Amarok

amaroK is an excellent audio/mp3 player for KDE. Of course you can install it under Gnome or any other Desktop Environment too. To install it and add mp3 support type:

```
su -c 'yum install amarok phonon-backend-gstreamer'
```

* **Exaile**

Exaile is similar to Amarok but it's based on GTK+ toolkit. Therefore it's a good solution for Gnome users! To install it type:

```
su -c 'yum install exaile gstreamer-plugins-good \
gstreamer-plugins-bad gstreamer-plugins-ugly'
```

* **Audacious**

Audacious is another audio player similar to old winamp 2.x. To install it type:

```
su -c 'yum install audacious audacious-plugins'
```

If you want to use your winamp 2.x skin with audacious simply copy winamp's *.wsz skin to
/usr/share/audacious/Skins/

If your tags are in a different encoding than utf8 you can force audacious to use it:

Preferences -> Playlist -> Metadata -> Fallback character encoding -> iso8859-7

If you want to add in queue mp3s when double clicked edit this file:

```
su -c 'gedit /usr/share/applications/fedora-audacious.desktop'
```

And change Exec=audacious to Exec=audacious -e

* **XMMS**

This audio player is no longer used, you could try audacious instead, but if you still want it type:

```
su -c 'yum install xmms xmms-libs xmms-mp3'
```

12. DVD & Video

****Note:** To install many of the following packages you must have the RPM Fusion Repository enabled as described [here](#) . If you have most probably you will be prompted to search automatically for the needed codecs. They will automatically be installed. As simple as that!

* **DVD playback**

In order to play DVDs you must install the appropriate codecs.

```
su -c 'yum install libdvdread libdvdnav lsdvd'
```

Those files are enough for playing your non encrypted DVDs. However if you want to decrypt an encrypted DVD you need libdvdcss which isn't included in RPM Fusion because of legal issues in some countries such as the US. As mentioned in RPM Fusion .

Opinions between the members of RPM Fusion differ on the legality of libdvdcss, however no one is ready to vouch for it resuming the legal responsibilities.

Therefore libdvdcss is being dropped. See also the comments on legal issues in the link above.

****Note:** Instead you can use Livna for installing libdvdcss.

```
su -  
rpm -Uvh http://rpm.livna.org/livna-release.rpm  
yum install libdvdcss
```

* Video files playback

When you will try to open a video file with Totem media player it will ask you to search for the necessary codecs. They will be automatically installed! If you have previously set up mp3 playback additional packages would have been installed as dependencies. These packages include video codecs such as xvidcore, ffmpeg and other.

To check some of them type:

```
su -c 'yum install ffmpeg ffmpeg-libs gstreamer-ffmpeg libmatroska xvidcore'
```

* Totem

Fedora 12 has installed Totem Movie Player. If you want to play DVD files also with totem type:

```
su -c 'yum install totem-xine xine-lib xine-lib-extras-freeworld'
```

* Mplayer/SMPlayer

I prefer mplayer and smplayer (mplayer's GUI) for video playback. It supports almost any video type, external subtitles as well as DVD playback as long as you have the needed codecs installed as shown previously.

```
su -c 'yum install mplayer smplayer'
```

Open smplayer from Applications -> Sound & Video -> SMPlayer

* VLC

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VLC (Video Lan Client) supports almost any video type without the need of installing external codecs.

```
su -c 'yum install vlc'
```

* **kaffeine**

kaffeine is another KDE media player that uses the xine engine.

```
su -c 'yum install kaffeine xine xine-lib xine-lib-extras-freeworld'
```

* **RealPlayer**

You can download RealPlayer rpm from [here](#) . Just choose to open it with the Package Installer. If this fails to install it manually open a terminal, go the directory you downloaded it and type:

```
su -c 'rpm -Uvh RealPlayer11GOLD.rpm --nodeps'
```

* **Avidemux**

Avidemux is a very good video editor. Install it like this:

```
su -c 'yum install avidemux'
```

It will be listed in Applications -> Sound & Video -> Avidemux Video Editor.

13. IRC Clients

* **Konversation**

A Qt based IRC client for KDE users

```
su -c 'yum install konversation'
```

* **xchat**

A gtk+ based IRC client for GNOME users

```
su -c 'yum install xchat'
```

You will find it under Applications -> Internet -> IRC

14. MSN Messenger Clients

Use an Instant Messenger to communicate with your friends. Ok, you all know what Instant Messengers are. Aparth from those above you can also read my [6 Best Linux Instant Messengers](#) tutorial.

* **Empathy**

Empathy is the default IM of Fedora 12. It supports many different networks such as Jabber, Salut, Google Talk, AIM, Gadu Gadu, GroupWise, ICQ, MSN, QQ and Yahoo. It's in Applications -> Internet -> Empathy Instant Messenger. If it's not there install it by typing:

```
su -c 'yum install empathy empathy-libs'
```

* **Pidgin**

Pidgin was the default IM client of Fedora 11. If you don't have it intalled just type:

```
su -c 'yum install pidgin'
```

* **Kopete**

Kopete is KDE's IM client. If you are a Gnome user it will download a lot of KDE packages and other utilities so be prepared. Install it by typing:

```
su -c 'yum install kdenetwork'
```

* **aMSN**

Another pretty good IM is amsn. It has plugin support also.

```
su -c 'yum install amsn amsn-plugins'
```

You will find it under Applications -> Internet -> aMSN

* **Emesene**

You could also try Emesene.

```
su -c 'yum install emesene'
```

15. Author, Burn and BackUp CD/DVDs

* Sound-Juicer

Sound Juicer is a CD ripping tool. It supports flac, oga, mp3, wav and spx output formats. It is installed by default and you can find it under Applications -> Sound & Video -> Audio CD Extractor. If it's not there install it with:

```
su -c 'yum install sound-juicer'
```

* Brasero

Brasero is the default Fedora 12 CD/DVD disc authoring tool for the Gnome desktop.

```
su -c 'yum install brasero'
```

* GnomeBaker

A CD/DVD burning utility for GNOME.

```
su -c 'yum install gnomebaker'
```

It's under Applications -> Sound & Video -> CD/DVD Writer GnomeBaker.

* k3b

Probably the best Linux CD/DVD burning program. It comes along with a lot of KDE dependencies if you are using GNOME.

```
su -c 'yum install k3b'
```

To enable all encoding features and programs for k3b type:

```
su -c 'yum install k3b-extras-freeworld vcdimager normalize transcode lame lame-libs'
```

* k9copy

K9copy is the linux version of DVDshrink.

```
su -c 'yum install k9copy'
su -c 'yum install libdvdread libdvdnav lsdvd'
```

* **DeVeDe**

DeVeDe is a very good dvd authoring tool. It allows you to convert any type of video format to DVD so that you can watch it in any player you like.

```
su -c 'yum install devede'
```

For those who would like more info I have written a guide on [How to create a custom DVD using DeVeDe](#) .

* **dvd::rip**

DVD::rip is an utility for ripping your DVDs in Linux

```
su -c 'yum install dvdrrip'
```

For those who would like more info I have written a guide on [How to rip a DVD to DivX/XviD/H264 using DVD::Rip](#).

16. Download managers

If you don't want to use Firefox's default download manager you can try the following download managers. In case you want to easily download rapidshare files with your Premium Account you can check my guide

* **kget**

This is KDE's default download manager. if you are using GNOME you will have to download a lot of dependencies and KDE libraries, so you'd better not use it.

```
su -c 'yum install kdenetwork'
```

17. PDF Readers

* **evince**

The default pdf viewer for Fedora is Evince. If it's not installed type:

```
su -c 'yum install evince evince-djvu evince-dvi'
```

* **acrobatreader**

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First you must install the [adobe repository](#).

Open a terminal and type:

```
su -c 'yum install AdobeReader_enu'
```

enu stands for the English package. To search for other languages type:

```
su -c 'yum search AdobeReader'
```

18. Torrent Clients

* Transmission

Fedora 12 comes with Transmission as a default torrent client. You can find it under Applications -> Internet -> Transmission or in case you don't have it installed type:

```
su -c 'yum install transmission'
```

* KTorrent

Ktorrent is an alternative torrent client for KDE users.

```
su -c 'yum install ktorrent'
```

* qBittorrent

qBittorrent is a featureful, lightweight torrent client based on QT4 toolkit. You must install an additional repository since it isn't included still in any of the other fedora repositories.

```
su -c
rpm -ivh \
http://www.dfm.uninsubria.it/compiz/fusion-testing/qbittorrent/11\
/i386/qbittorrent-release-1-1.noarch.rpm
yum install qbittorrent
```

It has x86_64 packages also. Just type the same commands as above replacing i386 with x86_64.

* BitTorrent

You could also try bittorrent

```
su -c 'yum install bittorrent bittorrent-gui'
```

* **Deluge**

Deluge is a lightweight, Free Software, cross-platform BitTorrent client.

```
su -c 'yum install deluge deluge-flags'
```

* **Azureus**

Azureus is a powerful torrent meta-search with login support for private trackers. It's now called Vuze and has reached version 4. However in Fedora repositories you will find only Azureus version 3. Install it like this.

```
su -c 'yum install azureus'
```

19. Other Useful Applications

* **unrar**

```
su -c 'yum install unrar'
```

* **FTP Client**

Pretty good FTP client with ssh support.

```
su -c 'yum install gftp'
```

Another popular FTP, FTPS and SFTP client is Filezilla.

```
su -c 'yum install filezilla'
```

* **chm Reader**

For GNOME users gtk based chm viewer

```
su -c 'yum install gnochm'
```

* **eMule Client**

```
su -c 'yum install amule'
```

* linuxdcpp

```
su -c 'yum install linuxdcpp'
```

* Partition Editor

For GNOME users gtk based partition manipulation program

```
su -c 'yum install gparted'
```

For KDE users Qt based partition manipulation program

```
su -c 'yum install qtparted'
```

* Google Earth

Go to this page <http://earth.google.com/download-earth.html> and download GoogleEarthLinux.bin. Next open a terminal and go to the folder you have saved it, ~/Download is the default. Install it by typing:

```
su -c 'sh GoogleEarthLinux.bin'
```

If you have SELinux enabled before you run Google Earth for the first time you should run the following commands or you will get many AVC Denial messages.

```
su -
restorecon -v '/var/log/gdm/:0-greeter.log'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libminizip.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/librender.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libauth.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libevll.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libflightsim.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libinput_plugin.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libgooglesearch.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libcollada.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libgps.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libmeasure.so'
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t '/opt/google-earth/libbasicingest.so'
```

Now you can find it under Applications -> Internet -> Google Earth. Notice that in order it to run ok you must have installed drivers for your video card.

If you want to uninstall Google Earth in Fedora Linux don't look among the add/delete programs because it wasn't installed using a .rpm package (the equivalent of .deb in Ubuntu). If you haven't changed the default install path of

Google Earth you can find an uninstall script in /opt/google-earth. Just run it and Google Earth will be removed.

* **gtkpod**

A song management program for Apple's well known iPod.

```
su -c 'yum install gtkpod'
```

It'll be installed under Applications -> Sound & Video -> GtkPod

* **Skype**

You can just visit [Skype's site](#) and click on the Fedora 10+ package. Select to open it with 'Package Installer (Default) and you are done.

Alternatively you can install the Skype repository. Open a terminal and type:

```
su -c 'gedit /etc/yum.repos.d/skype.repo'
```

In that file copy the following lines:

```
[skype]
name=Skype Repository
baseurl=http://download.skype.com/linux/repos/fedora/updates/i586/
enabled=1
gpgkey=http://www.skype.com/products/skype/linux/rpm-public-key.asc
gpgcheck=0
```

Now you can easily install/update skype by typing:

```
su -c 'yum install skype'
su -c 'yum update skype'
```

20. Access Windows Partitions

Fedora 12 will auto detect the Windows Partitions (FAT32, NTFS) that you may have in your computer's hard disk and it will place an icon of them on the desktop. Moreover ntfs-3g is installed by default which means that you have read/write access in NTFS partitions also.

If you want to enable/disable write support for external and/or internal devices with only two clicks you can install ntfs-config.

```
su -c 'yum install ntfs-config'
```

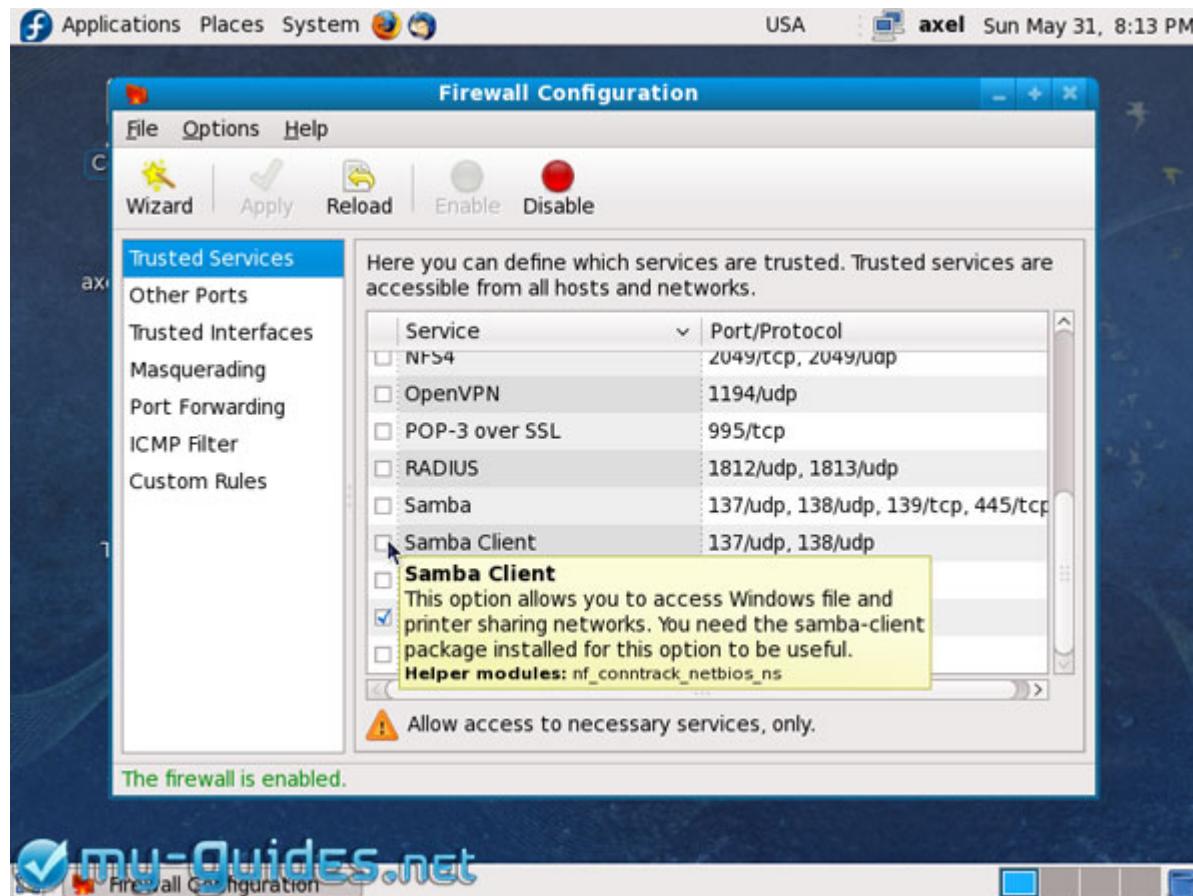
You can find it in System -> Administration -> NTFS Configuration Tool

21. Access Windows Shares

If you want to access the shared files of a Windows box of your LAN through Linux and also to be able to view your videos and listen to your mp3 through your local network install smb4k like this:

```
su -c 'yum install smb4k'
```

If you have an iptables firewall running you must set Samba as a trusted service. Go to System -> Administration -> Firewall and in 'Trusted Services' find 'Samba', tick it and press 'Apply'.



****Note:** If you get a message like:

%E

open a terminal and type:

```
su -c 'chmod u+s /sbin/mount.cifs'
su -c 'chmod u+s /sbin/umount.cifs'
```

Each time you update smb4k or a samba component you have to run this command again.

22. Fedora Compiz-Fusion

Compiz Fusion is the 'cool cube' most of you have seen in a screenshot or video all over the Internet. Fedora 12 comes with a version of it that doesn't have all the features. You can take a look at it under System -> Preferences -> Look and Feel -> Desktop Effects. But if you want to use all the effects, plugins etc. follow the instructions below.

Compiz requires direct rendering to work. To test if you have it type:

```
glxinfo | grep direct
```

If you see the message *direct rendering: Yes* you are ready to continue with the installation of the packages.

* Official Packages

The compiz-fusion packages found in Fedora repositories are a few versions back but they'll do their work. However, I suggest you to take a look in the unofficial packages below. To install them type:

For a Gnome compiz install

```
su -c 'yum install ccsm emerald-themes compizconfig-backend-gconf fusion-icon-gtk \
emerald compiz-fusion compiz-fusion-gnome libcompizconfig compiz-gnome \
compiz-bcop compiz compizconfig-python compiz-fusion-extras \
compiz-fusion-extras-gnome'
```

For a KDE compiz install

```
su -c 'yum install ccsm emerald-themes compizconfig-backend-kconfig fusion-icon-qt \
emerald compiz-fusion libcompizconfig compiz-bcop compiz compizconfig-python \
compiz-fusion-extras compiz-kde compiz-manager'
```

For both Gnome and KDE compiz install

```
su -c 'yum install ccsm emerald-themes compizconfig-backend-kconfig \
compizconfig-backend-gconf fusion-icon* emerald compiz-fusion compiz-fusion-gnome \
libcompizconfig compiz-gnome compiz-bcop compiz compizconfig-python \
compiz-fusion-extras compiz-fusion-extras-gnome compiz-kde compiz-manager'
```

* Unofficial Packages

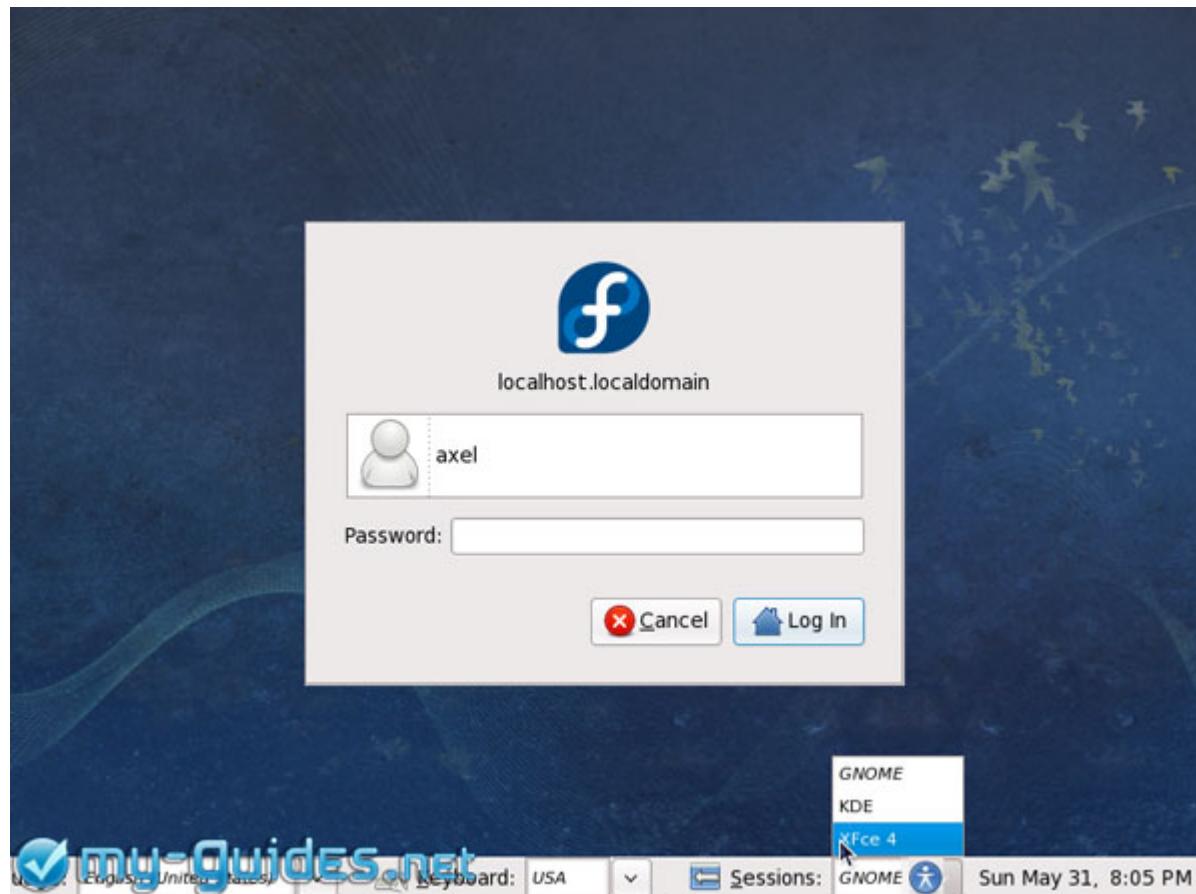
23. Fedora KDE

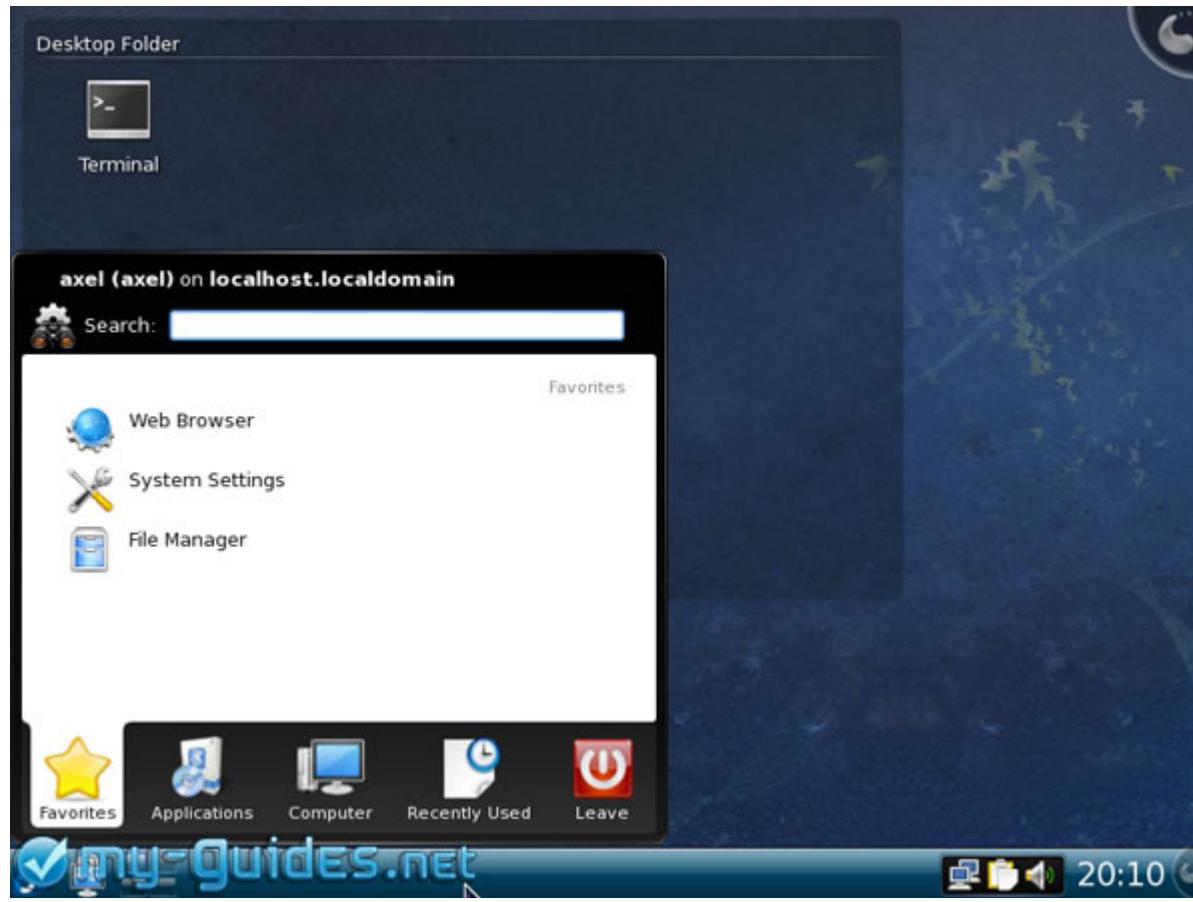
* KDE Installation

KDE4 is another Desktop Environment based on plasma. If you haven't installed KDE during the Fedora installation process you can easily install it through yum like this:

```
su -c 'yum install @kde-desktop'
```

When the installation completes log out, click on your username and from the session manager at the bottom choose KDE. Enter your password and Log In.





* KDE style in gtk applications

Some gtk applications don't look good in KDE. To force those applications use the qt style install qtk-qt-engine.

```
su -c 'yum install gtk-qt-engine'
```

Log out and then log back in and go to System Settings -> Appearance -> GTK Styles and Fonts and select to use your KDE style in GTK Applications.

24. Fedora XFCE

XFCE is a lightweight Desktop Environment. It aims to be fast and lightweight, while still being visually appealing and easy to use. Xfce is not available in the traditional Fedora DVD image unlike GNOME and KDE. However it is available in the repository

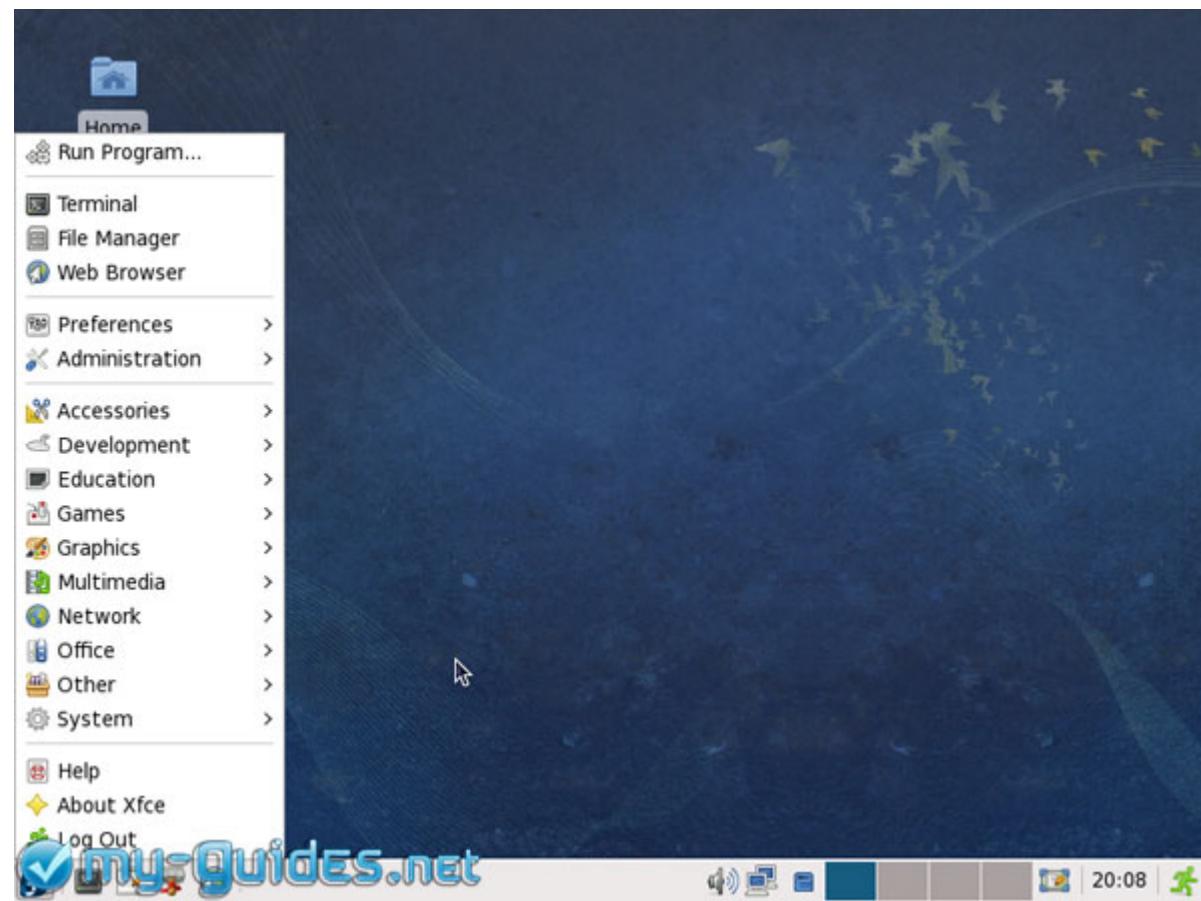
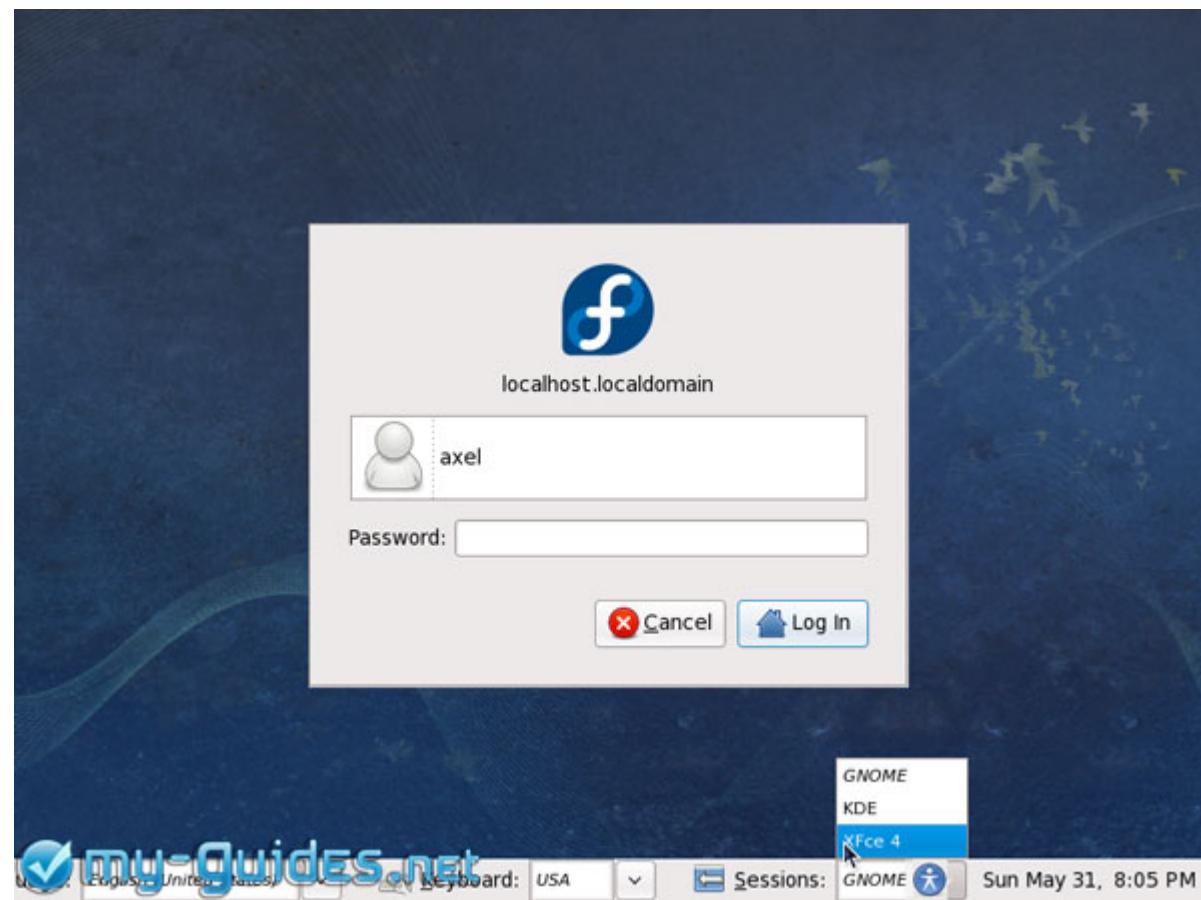
* XFCE Installation

You can easily install XFCE4 it through yum like this:

```
su -c 'yum groupinstall XFCE'
```

When the installation completes log out, click on your username and from the session manager at the bottom

choose XFCE. Enter your password and Log In.



25. JAVA

Fedora 12 comes with java from the OpenJDK project. It is very easy to install it through yum (if it hasn't already been installed) and it works just fine. Try it! If you still want to install the Sun Java go a few lines below.

* OpenJDK

```
su -c 'yum install java*-openjdk java*-openjdk-plugin'
```

* SUN's JAVA

First you must install some libraries needed by Sun's Java. Open a console and type:

```
su -c 'yum install compat-libstdc++-33 compat-libstdc++-296'
```

When the libraries are installed create the necessary links by typing:

```
su -c '/sbin/ldconfig'
```

Now click [here](#) to go to sun's java site. Click on the download button next to 'Java Runtime Environment (JRE) 6 Update 17'.

****Note:** If you also want to compile java programs using Sun's Java Development Kit Installation you must download the 'JDK 6 Update 17' file. Accept the agreement and download the Linux .bin file (not the rpm.bin file). The procedure is the same as below. You only have to replace jre1 with jdk1 in the following commands.

Select your Platform (Linux for i386 Fedora or Linux x64 for Fedora x86_64). Java 6 Update 17 now fully supports 64bit Linux systems as well! Accept the agreement and press Continue.

****Note:** The rest of the guide is based on the i586 package. If you have Fedora x86_64 installed you should download the Linux x64 file and replace the file names as necessary.

You must download the Linux self-extracting file (jre-6u17-linux-i586.bin) **not** the RPM.

Next open a terminal and go to the folder you have downloaded jre. Here it will be directory Download, Firefox's default download directory.

And type the following to install (when writing this guide 6u17 was the latest version, replace it with the file you have downloaded if it has changed):

```
su -  
cd /home/yourusername/Download/  
mv jre-6u17-linux-i586.bin /opt
```

```
cd /opt/  
chmod a+x jre-6u17-linux-i586.bin  
./jre-6u17-linux-i586.bin
```

Use spacebar to read the agreement. At the end type yes to proceed with the installation.

To make Firefox use the installed plugin type:

```
su -c 'yum remove java-*openjdk-plugin'  
su -c 'ln -s /opt/jre1.6.0_17/plugin/i386/ns7/libjavaplugin_oji.so \  
/usr/lib/mozilla/plugins/libjavaplugin_oji.so'
```

Restart Firefox and Tools -> Addons -> Plugins. If the plugin was successfully installed you should see Java(TM) Plug-in among the plugins.

Now, if you also want to run java programs using Sun's java type in a console:

```
su -  
gedit /etc/profile.d/java.sh
```

In that file copy the following:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/jre1.6.0_17  
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

Save and exit. Next type:

```
source /etc/profile.d/java.sh  
alternatives --config java
```

Here you should see something like this:

```
There is 1 programs which provide 'java'.  
Selection      Command  
-----  
*+ 1          /usr/lib/jvm/jre-1.6.0-openjdk/bin/java  
  
Enter to keep the current selection[+], or type selection number:
```

Check how many programs provide java and press Ctrl+C. Here I have 1 so in the next command I will use 2 at the end of the command. Increase by one the number of programs that you have.

```
alternatives --install /usr/bin/java java /opt/jre1.6.0_17/bin/java 2  
alternatives --config java
```

Now you should get something like this:

```
There are 2 programs which provide 'java'.
Selection      Command
-----
*+ 1           /usr/lib/jvm/jre-1.6.0-openjdk/bin/java
2           /opt/jre1.6.0_17/bin/java
Enter to keep the current selection[+], or type selection number:
```

Select the option you have entered e.g. 2. To test that you have correctly installed java type:

```
java -version
```

You should get something like that:

```
java version "1.6.0_17"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.6.0_17-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 11.3-b02, mixed mode, sharing)
```

If at some time you update your Java installation simply remove the old one by typing:

```
su -c 'alternatives --remove java /opt/jre1.6.0_17/bin/java'
```

At any time you can easily change between OpenJDK, and Sun's JAVA either by running the command

```
su -c 'alternatives --config java'
```

To be able to easily use SUN's java plugin as well type:

```
# alternatives --install /usr/lib/mozilla/plugins/libjavaplugin.so \
libjavaplugin.so /opt/jre1.6.0_17/plugin/i386/ns7/libjavaplugin_oji.so 2
alternatives --config libjavaplugin.so
```

Now you can choose whatever java version you want by typing the number in front of it.

26. Plymouth Graphical Boot

Plymouth is the new Graphical Boot of Fedora 12 which replaces the old RHGB. It requires kernel modesetting (KMS) support to work properly. KMS is currently supported on most ATI Radeon chips; anything from the Radeon 9500 and newer should work. Intel KMS support is in development, but is not yet supported. For all other graphics hardware, the text plugin is used. If you see only a scrolling bar when booting to Fedora you can try to force your Hardware into graphics mode without using KMS support. To do so read below at the Graphical Boot Problem. However you could first try and change this theme to another one to see if it works without any changes to your grub.conf.

* Plymouth Themes

By default only the solar and text themes are installed. To add additional plymouth themes type:

```
su -  
yum install plymouth-plugin-{fade-throbber,label,space-flares,throbgress,two-step}  
yum install plymouth-theme-{charge,fade-in,solar,spinfinity}  
yum install plymouth-utils
```

Now you can try any theme you want like this. Just replace pluginname with one of the following: solar, fade-in, pulser, spinfinity, text.

```
su -  
plymouth-set-default-theme themename  
/usr/libexec/plymouth/plymouth-update-initrd
```

After that just reboot your computer.



* Graphical Boot Problem

While booting in Fedora 12 you might have seen a blue scrolling bar loading instead of the grub's graphical boot screen. This has happened because of the modesetting option of the kernel that Fedora 12 uses. In order to see the graphical boot you must edit grub.conf and add a vga resolution to it. Here it is how:

```
su -  
gedit /boot/grub/grub.conf
```

Here you must add your framebuffer resolution at the end of the kernel line. Something like this:

```
title Fedora (****)  
root (hd0,9)  
kernel /boot/vmlinuz-**** ro root=UUID=**** rhgb quiet vga=792  
initrd /boot/initrd-****
```

vga=792 stands for 1024x768 resolution with 24-bit colours. You can find the resolution you like from the table below.

Colours	640x480	800x600	1024x768	1280x1024	1600x1200
256	769	771	773	775	796
32,768	784	787	790	793	797
65,536	785	788	791	794	798
16.8M	786	789	792	795	799

If the resolution you want isn't among those open a terminal and type **vbetest** as root. You will see a list like this:

```
[352] 1280x800 (256 color palette)  
[353] 1280x800 (8:8:8)
```

Add 512 to the number you see inside brackets. For example if you have a 24bit widescreen with 1280x800 resolution add **vga=865** (512+353).

27. xorg.conf is missing

Many Fedora users complain that xorg.conf is missing in Fedora 12 and cannot find it in its usual location /etc/X11/xorg.conf to make some changes on their own. Well this is not bug, this is a feature of Fedora 12! But here is how to create xorg.conf if you really need it. As root open a terminal and type:

```
Xorg -configure :1
```

This will create a default xorg.conf in /root/xorg.conf.new which you can copy to /etc/X11/xorg.conf.

If you are using Radeon or Nvidia drivers from rpmfusion repository alternatively type:

```
su -  
yum install system-config-display  
system-config-display
```

This script will automatically create an xorg.conf in its correct location.

28. GUI root login

Fedora 12 by default doesn't allow someone to login as root through GDM. Instead you have to login as a normal user and become root through your terminal. However many users still want to login as root. Although I don't approve this here is how to do it. Don't forget that once you login as root its easier to damage your system so don't do the following unless you are sure what you are doing.

Open a terminal and type:

```
su -c 'gedit /etc/pam.d/gdm'
```

Here find the following line

```
auth required pam_succeed_if.so user != root quiet
```

and comment it like this

```
#auth required pam_succeed_if.so user != root quiet
```

Save the file and logout.

Do the same for /etc/pam.d/gdm-password

```
su -c 'gedit /etc/pam.d/gdm-password'
```

Now you can login as root. However you will notice that some stuff like Services won't run. To solve this type:

```
su -c 'gedit /etc/PolicyKit/PolicyKit.conf'
```

And paste the following line between the <config></config>

```
<match user="root"><return result="yes" /></match>
```

The problem that remains is that system-config-services is slow to respond, but it works. Don't forget, it's not a good idea to login as root.

29. Install Google Chrome on Fedora 12

I believe you all know Google's browser, Chrome. A Linux version for Debian/Ubuntu is present for a lot time now. Now you can install Chromium on Fedora 12 as well easily thanks to a Chromium repo by spot.fedorapeople.org. It is available for both 32 and 64bit Fedora versions! To do so open a terminal and type:

```
su -  
gedit /etc/yum.repos.d/chromium.repo
```

And paste the following lines:

```
[chromium]
name=Chromium Test Packages
baseurl=http://spot.fedorapeople.org/chromium/F$releasever/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

Now just type:

```
su -c 'yum install chromium'
```

Now you can launch Chromium through -> Applications -> Internet -> Chromium Web browser

Some users of x86_64 Fedora have mention a few problems like "Error 105 (net::ERR_NAME_NOT_RESOLVED): The server could not be found" or "Error 0 (net::OK): Unknown error"

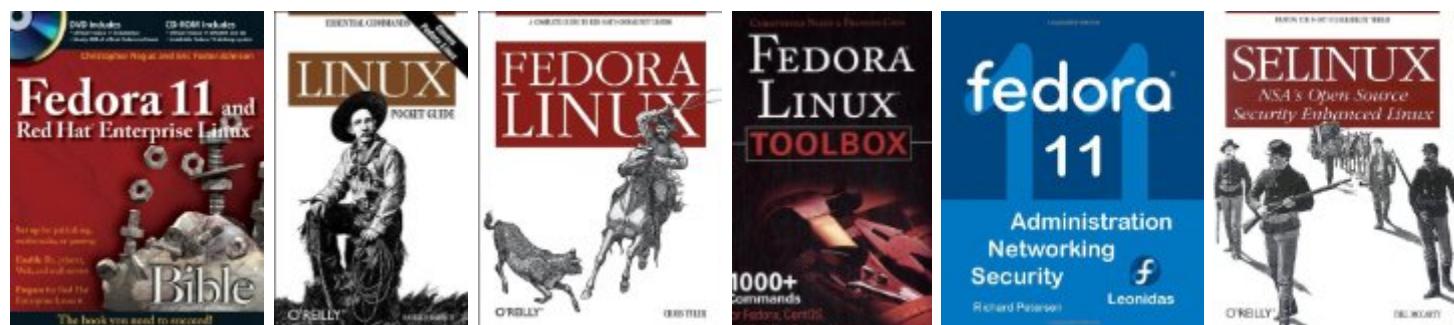
To resolve them type:

```
su -c 'yum install nss-mdns'
```

I hope this guide was useful for all Fedora users, old and new ones! If you think there is something that should be added on this guide just leave me a comment below!

30. Fedora Books

I have received many emails asking me to advise for Fedora and Linux books. Here are some good books you can read and enhance your knowledge on Linux and Fedora. I hope you will find them useful!



**** Note:** Because of the many sites that are direct linking to my guide I face heavy traffic. If you wish to help me pay for the hosting and bandwidth you can make a donate. Thank you!



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Puggg said:

In -s /opt/jre1.6.0_17/lib/amd64/libnpjp2.so /usr/lib64/mozilla/plugins/libnpjp2.so

That will make java x64 work in firefox 64 bit, and even if you install chrome after making this symbolic link, java 64 will work in chrome 64.

With Opera, (64 bit is available now), you have to enable Java through the regular options, (Tools -> Preferences -> Advanced -> Content) then tell opera to find java at its regular directory, not its mozilla symbolic link. E.G. java's regular directory is:

/opt/jre1.6.0_17/lib/amd64/

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axel said:

Thank you for the info Puggg. I will add this to the guide. 

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