

Y algunos repositorios mas... :) (in english)

Fuente: The Unofficial Fedora FAQ <http://www.fedorafaq.org/>

If you have a question which is not answered here

1. Subscribe to the [Insider FAQ](#) .
2. Read the [most current Fedora Core 6 Release Notes](#) .
3. Ask it at [FedoraForum.org](#) .
4. Search the [Linux Google](#) .
5. Ask it in the [#Fedora IRC channel](#) .

If You Are New to Linux

I've answered many basic questions in the [Fedora Basics FAQ](#) . Even if you're not new to Linux, you might find one or two helpful hints in there.

Contributing To The FAQ

If you think that you have a FAQ that's not answered here, or if you see something that needs a correction/update, feel free to [contribute](#) !

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The FAQ

About Fedora

1. Q: What is this Fedora Core 6 thing? A: First, read [About Fedora](#) . You can also read the [Fedora Project FAQ](#) , if you want.

Now, I'll give you a summary. You can think of Fedora Core 6 as something like "Red Hat Linux 15," except it differs from the old Red Hat Linux in the following ways:

- It's a community-supported project. That means that *you* can be involved in creating Fedora Core, if you want.
- A new version of Fedora Core comes out every six months.
- When a new version comes out, the previous version becomes unsupported after another 6 - 8 months.

This means upgrading your OS every 6 - 8 months. The upgrades are usually very easy, much like Red Hat Linux 8 - Red Hat Linux 9. The easiness is not guaranteed.

[Red Hat Enterprise Linux](#) is based on Fedora Core, so if you want to learn a little about RHEL for free, use Fedora Core. RHEL5 will be based on Fedora Core 6.

- Q: What is the difference between Fedora and Red Hat Enterprise Linux? (Updated 25 January 2007)

A:
Red Hat Enterprise Linux is officially supported by Red Hat for 7 years. It's a better choice if

MP3 / JAVA y algunas cosas mas en Fedora

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you're running important machines in production, and you don't want to upgrade your OS all the time. It also has many nice features that are useful if you are running more than a few servers.

Also, you can (sometimes) actually *call* Red Hat and get support for RHEL, which you will *never* be able to do for Fedora.

Fedora is distributed for free, and RHEL costs money.

Fedora is much more cutting-edge than RHEL is, and Fedora has a larger community of users willing to help out and give free support (like this [web page](#)).

Red Hat also has [a cool page that answers this question](#).

- Q: Is it unstable? A: No!
- Q: Has it been released? A: Love the Fedora FAQ?

Want More Answers?

Subscribe to [The Insider](#) Yes! Fedora Core 6 was released on October 24, 2006. To see when new versions of Fedora are going to be released, you can look at the [release schedule](#)

- Q: Where can I find a list of all the programs that come with Fedora Core 6 (a package list)? A: There's a list of the main Fedora Core packages over at the [Distro watch Fedora Page](#)

- Q: When is the next version of Fedora coming out? A: A new version of Fedora is released every 6 - 8 months. Specific dates are usually in the [Release Schedule](#)

(Thanks to Tom Van Vleck for suggesting this question.)

- Q: What are the Fedora Extras? A: The "Fedora Extras" are a set of software packages supported by the Fedora Project, but they are not distributed with Fedora Core.

You can read more about them on the official [Fedora Extras](#) site.

To install a piece of software from Fedora Extras, just see the [question about installing software](#)

- Q: How can I help out the Fedora Project? A: The Fedora Project needs a lot of people to help in a *lot* of areas! Can you write documentation? Can you code? Do you know anything about bugs? Can you translate? Would you like to learn about any of these? Are you artistic? Do you just want to help out in any way you can? The Fedora Project has a [great page that describes how you can help](#). Check it out!

Installing Fedora

1. Q: Where do I get it? (Updated 25 January 2007) A: [Normal Download](#) or [BitTorrent](#). You don't want the "source" versions, you want the "binary" version.

There are three versions, i386, x86_64, and ppc. Here's how to figure out which one you need:

- **i386** - If you have a Pentium or Celeron (meaning any Pentium or Celeron, including a Pentium 4, Pentium M, etc.)
- **x86_64** - If you have a Core Duo, Core Solo, Opteron, Athlon 64, Turion 64, or Sempron. (This also includes the new "Intel Mac" machines.)
- **ppc** - Any modern Mac that's not an Intel Mac.

For more details on how to get Fedora, including how to buy a CD (if you can't download one), see the [Distribution](#) page on the Fedora Project site.

- Q: Can I install on ReiserFS, JFS, or XFS? A: Yes, you can install Fedora on ReiserFS, JFS, or XFS.



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None of these file systems are officially supported by the Fedora Project. (That means that you can use them, but you won't find a lot of official help from the Fedora Project if things go wrong.)

At the installer prompt, type this for ReiserFS:

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```
linux selinux=0 reiserfs
```

or this for JFS:

```
linux selinux=0 jfs
```

or this for XFS:

```
linux xfs
```



NOTE: You cannot use SELinux on ReiserFS or JFS. XFS is OK. (If you don't know what SELinux is, you can ignore this warning.)

(Thanks to whiprush [quoting Jesse Keating] for this. Thanks to Kai Thomsen for catching an important typo. Thanks to [Colin Charles](#) for the XFS part and the SELinux warning.)

- Q: Can Fedora run on a 64-bit (AMD-64 or Intel-64) computer? A: Yes, it can!
A 64-bit version of Fedora Core 6 is currently available to download. See the question about [getting Fedora](#)

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You can also run the normal 32-bit version of Fedora on your 64-bit computer, although that's rarely required nowadays.

- Q: Can I run Fedora on a Mac? (Updated 25 January 2007) A: Yes, you can!

If you have a new Intel Mac, you want the x86_64 version of Fedora, described in the question about [getting Fedora](#). Note that some things may not yet work perfectly on Intel Macs. The Fedora Project has a page about [Fedora on Mactel](#). There's also [mactel-linux.org](#), which has a [page about Fedora](#).

If you have a G3, G4, or G5 Mac, you can just install the "ppc" version of Fedora, See the question about [getting Fedora](#).

- Q: Where is the floppy disk install image for Fedora? (Updated 25 January 2006)

A:
You can't install Fedora from your floppy drive, because the 2.6 kernel in Fedora is too big to fit on a floppy.

If you have a CD-ROM drive, but you can't boot from it, you can try [Smart Boot Manager](#) to work around that.

(Thanks to [Charles Curley](#) for reminding me about Smart Boot Manager.)

Using Fedora and Installing Software

1. Q: Where can I get software for Fedora? A: The best way to get software is to use [yum](#).

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If you want to download software without using yum, there are a few "repositories" (sites that hold software) you can use. The primary sites are the highly unofficial rpm.livna.org (for packages with licensing or USA patent problems) and the official [Fedora Extras](#). They hold different software.

For an alternate choice, look at [RPMForge](#). There are some packages in RPMForge that aren't in Extras or livna.org. You can see the list of available packages on [Dag Wieers's RPMForge package list page](#).

To search for software in all the major repositories, use the [FedoraTracker search engine](#) or rpm.pbone.net.

2. Q: How do I install software in Fedora? (How to use yum or an RPM) (Updated 3 February 2007)

A:

The easiest way to install software in Fedora is to use [yum](#).

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Linux Made Simple **Configuring Yum**

Here's how to configure your yum:

1. Open a [Terminal](#).
2. Become [root](#):

su -

3. Now, install my yum configuration (Updated 03 Feb 2007), using this command:

```
rpm -Uvh http://www.fedorafaq.org/yum http://rpm.livna.org/livna-release-6.rpm
```



NOTE: The yum configuration provided here is updated from time to time, for various reasons.

Using Yum

If you have graphical access to your desktop, you can access yum by going to the "Applications" menu and choosing "Add/Remove Software." (It is called "pirut" when you access it graphically.)

However, often people want to use yum at the command line. To use yum, become [root](#), and then you can use the following commands:

- To see a list of **available software**:

```
yum list available
```

- To **install** some software, you type:

```
yum install packagename
```

- To **update** some software, you type:

```
yum update packagename
```

If you leave out "packagename", yum will update all your software.

- To see what **updates are available**, you can do:

yum check-update

- To **search** for a package, you can do:

yum search word

For **more info about yum**, see the [yum project page](#). (Thanks to Ron Kuris for this tip.)

To get yum through a **proxy**, see the [Fedora documentation about yum and proxies](#).

Installing Software Without Yum

To **install an RPM file** that you downloaded outside of yum, open up a [terminal](#), and as [root](#) do:

```
rpm -Uvh filename.rpm
```

- Q: Is there a Graphical User Interface (GUI) for yum? (Updated 25 January 2007)

A:

Yes! There's one for adding new programs, and one for updating software you already have installed.

- To install **new** software, just open up the "Applications" menu and choose "Add/Remove Programs." That's actually just a GUI for yum.
- When your software needs **updates**, a little icon will appear on your top panel (usually at the top right of your screen), and Fedora will tell you that you need updates.

If this doesn't happen, you need to install the yum-updatesd package:

1. Open a [Terminal](#).
2. Become [root](#):

```
su -
```

3. Run the following command:

```
yum install yum-updatesd
```

Now you will be automatically notified when there are new updates available for the software you have installed!

4. Q: Is there anything like apt for Fedora? A: APT is a program for Debian Linux that installs not only the software you specify, but also all of that software's dependencies. It makes installing software much easier.

There *is* a piece of software like this for Fedora, that comes in the standard Fedora Core installation. It's called [yum](#). It can automatically download and install a program and all of its dependencies, with just one command. I even provide [a special configuration](#) that I use for yum on my computer, in [the question where I explain how to use yum](#).

If you really want to use APT, there is a version for Fedora. You can install it using yum--the package name is apt. It's not supported officially by the Fedora Project, though.

5. Q: Does up2date still work? A: No, up2date is no longer shipped with Fedora Core. Instead, you should use [yum](#) to get updates.

Also, there's a new program called "pup" that you can use in the GUI, if you just want a simple program to keep your packages up-to-date. It's called "Software Updater" under the "System Tools" menu.

6. Q: How do I install Java? (Updated 26 January 2007) A: For Java programmers, Fedora Core 6 actually comes with a Java compiler called [gcj](#).

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However, if you want to do things like use Java programs in your web browser, you'll need to follow these instructions to install Java in a way that works well with Fedora:

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Linux Made Simple

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#).
2. Download [Sun's Java Software Development Kit Version 5.0 Update 10](#) (also called the "JDK 5.0 Update 10"). Choose the "Linux self-extracting file" version (

not

the RPM version).

3. You should have the Java Software Development Kit on your desktop. It is a file whose name looks like:

```
jdk-1_5_0_10-linux-i586.bin
```

4. Open a [Terminal](#).

5. Become [root](#) :

```
su -
```

6. Change back to *your* home directory (instead of root's home directory):

```
cd ~username
```

Where "username" is your normal username.

7. Move the file that you downloaded into the correct place:

```
mv Desktop/jdk*bin /usr/src/redhat/SOURCES/
```

8. Install some software that you will need to continue (these are small downloads):

```
yum install yum-utils jpackage-utils rpm-build
```

9. Download the JPackage Java RPM:

```
yumdownloader --enablerepo=jpackage-nonfree java-1.5.0-sun
```

10. Build the JPackage Java RPM:

```
setarch i586 rpmbuild --rebuild java-1.5.0-sun*nosrc.rpm
```

11. Install Java:

```
yum localinstall /usr/src/redhat/RPMS/i586/java-1.5.0-sun-*
```

12. Enable the Java Plugin:

```
In -s /usr/lib/jvm/jre/plugin/i386/ns7/libjavaplugin_oji.so /usr/lib/mozilla/plugins/
```

Java should now be installed and working properly! You may need to log out and then log in again for some things to work properly.

(Thanks to Kai Thomsen for noting that you only have to login-logout, not reboot.)

13. Q: How can I install Flash in my web browser? A:

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#) .
2. Open a [Terminal](#) .
3. Become [root](#) :

```
su -
```

4. Type:

```
yum install flash-plugin
```

If you have any questions, see the [Flash Plugin FAQ](#) ! (Thanks to Warren Togami for that link.)

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5. Q: How can I see PDF files inside my browser? (Updated 26 January 2007)

A:

Yeah, just install mozplugger:

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

su -

3. Install mozplugger:

```
yum install mozplugger evince
```

This also enables Firefox to open lots of other types of files, like movies, audio, Word documents, etc.

4. Q: How can I watch movies in my web browser? A: Just install the [mplayer](#) plug-in:

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New Answers Posted All The Time!

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#) .
2. Open a [Terminal](#) .
3. Become [root](#) :

su -

4. Install the plug-in:

```
yum install mplayerplug-in
```

5. Close all the windows of your web browser and then open it again.

Now, you can see movies on web sites!

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You might also want to install the various **Windows movie decoders**. Note that there may be some legal issues with these decoders. You can install them by:

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#) .
2. Open a [Terminal](#) .
3. Become [root](#) :

su -

4. Install the package of decoders:

```
yum --enablerepo=atrpms install w32codec
```

(Thanks to Sindre for writing the original text for this question, and suggesting the w32codec part.)

5. Q: Can I use MSN Messenger/AIM/ICQ/Yahoo instant messaging in Fedora?

A:

Yes, Fedora comes with an instant messaging program called

[Gaim](#)

. When you use gaim, you can use

[MSN Messenger](#)

,

[ICQ](#)

,

[AIM](#)

,

[Yahoo! Messenger](#)

, and

[Jabber](#)

, all at the same time.

To start Gaim, click on the Applications menu, go to "Internet," and choose "Internet Messenger."

See the [Gaim documentation](#) for information about how to set up gaim with your IM accounts.

(Thanks to Peter Lawler for letting me know that "Gaim" isn't all caps. And Thomas Winwood for letting me know that the first letter *is* capitalized. Thanks to Joshua Mock for catching a typo.)

6. Q: How do I install fonts? Can I use Windows (.ttf) fonts? (Updated 3 February 2007) A: Yes,

you can. Here's how you install fonts:

1. Under the "System" menu in the tray, choose "Preferences" and then "Fonts."
2. Click on the "Details..." button.
3. Click on "Go to font folder."

Now simply drag & drop your fonts into the "Fonts" window to add them. You may have to log out and log in again to see them actually show up in that folder.

If you have any programs open, you will need to close them and then open them again, to have the new fonts show up in those programs.

Helped by the Fedora FAQ?

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By the way, there's also a very easy way to install all of the **common Windows fonts** on Linux. This can sometimes make web pages display more nicely:

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

su -

3. Download the MS Core Fonts Smart Package File:

```
wget http://corefonts.sourceforge.net/msttcorefonts-2.0-1.spec
```

4. Make sure that the rpm-build and cabextract packages are installed:

yum install rpm-build cabextract

5. Build the Core Fonts package:

```
rpmbuild -ba msttcorefonts-2.0-1.spec
```

6. Install the Core Fonts package:

```
rpm -Uvh /usr/src/redhat/RPMS/noarch/msttcorefonts-2.0-1.noarch.rpm
```

(Thanks to David A. Wheeler and others for convincing me to add the MS Core Fonts instructions. Thanks to byro for pointing out the URL to the 2.0 package!)

7. Q: Where can I get drivers for my hardware for Fedora? (Updated 3 February 2007)

A:

Most drivers come with Fedora. However, if your driver doesn't come with Fedora, you can see what drivers are available for automatic download:

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#).
2. Open a [Terminal](#).
3. Become [root](#):

```
su -
```

4. `yum --enablerepo=rpmsforge list kmod-* dkms-*`

If you don't find what you need at Dag's site, try [Googling](#) for:

Fedora NameOfHardware

or:

Linux NameOfHardware

Where NameOfHardware is the normal name of your hardware. If it has more than one name, keep trying different ones until you get a result.

5. Q: How do I play MP3s in Fedora? (Updated 3 February 2007) A:
Before I talk about this, you should know: In the United States and some other countries, you may have to [pay patent royalties](#) to use MP3 players or encoders. However, for home users, there is no legal problem with MP3 players. (Thanks to Doug McClean for clearing that up for me!)

With that said, the plugins for these things are usually in the rpm.livna.org repository. You install a different package depending on which Fedora MP3 player you want to use. If you're not sure which one to pick, Rhythmbox is the standard. It's in the "Applications" menu, under "Sound & Video" -- it's called "Music Player." It looks kind of like iTunes when you run it.

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Linux Made Simple

Here's how to install the correct MP3 plugin:

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#) .
2. Open a [Terminal](#) .
3. Become [root](#) :

su -

4. Now, install the correct plugin depending on which MP3 player you want to use:
 - For **Rhythmbox** or **Totem**:

yum install gstreamer-plugins-ugly

- For **Audacious** (which is like XMMS or Winamp):

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```
yum install audacious-plugins-nonfree-mp3
```

- For **KDE** MP3 players, like Noatun or Juk:

```
yum install kdemultimedia-extras-nonfree
```

Now you should be able to play MP3s in your favorite Fedora MP3 player!

(Thanks to Dave Stevens for catching a typo in this question! Thanks to Dawid Gajownik for letting me know that the KDE package changed to nonfree.)

- Q: How do I read my NTFS (Windows NT/2000/XP/2003) drive in Fedora? (Updated 3 February 2007)

A:

Well, now, that's an easy one! You just have to install the ntfs-3g program!

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

```
su -
```

3. Type:

```
yum install ntfs-3g
```

Now you can read and write to your NTFS drives!

For information on how to use your NTFS drive, you can read the [NTFS FAQ](#) . (You don't

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need to worry about /proc/filesystems like it says there, though.)

4. Q: How do I edit the menus in the panel? A: You can use a program called [Alacarte Menu Editor](#)

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[We](#) can actually help you

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

su -

3. Install alacarte:

```
yum install alacarte
```

4. Now, in the menu at the top of your screen, go to System → Preferences → More Preferences → Menu Layout. That's your menu editor!

For **KDE** users, there is a program called `kmenuedit` that you can run to edit the menu.

(Thanks to Conor O'Neill for telling me about SMEG/Alacarte! Thanks to Dawid Gajownik for letting me know that it is now in Extras.)

5. Q: How do I get Wine to work? A: Wine is a way of running some Windows programs on Linux. It's available from Fedora Extras:

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

su -

3. Install wine:

```
yum install wine
```

(Thanks to [Stewart Adam](#) for letting me know Wine was in Extras.

4. Q: How do I play DVDs in Fedora? (Updated 3 February 2007) A: Easy!
You just have to install a new version of the Totem Movie Player:
1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#) .
 2. Open a [Terminal](#) .
 3. Become [root](#) :

su -

4. Now we remove the version of Totem that comes with Fedora, and install the new version of Totem (along with the files you need you play DVDs):

```
echo -e "remove totemn install totem-xine libdvdcss libdvdnav  
xine-lib-extras-nonfree runn quit" | yum -y shell
```

And now you can play DVDs! You can find Totem in the "Applications" menu, under "Sound and Video." It's just called "Movie Player." To play a DVD you have to go to the File menu and choose Open Location, and then type dvd:// into the box.



By the way, this is also a great way to watch movies that Totem normally can't play. The totem-xine package can play almost any movie file in existence!

5. Q: How do I get Flash and Java in my browser on a 64-bit version of Fedora?

A:

This is a little trickier than it is on a 32-bit version of Fedora, but it can be done!

The basic problem is that there isn't a 64-bit Flash Plugin. Adobe hopes to make one in the future, but it's taking them some time to do that.

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Anyhow, first you have to install a 32-bit version of Firefox. It runs just as fast as the 64-bit version. Here's how:

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

su -

3. Install the 32-bit version of Firefox:

```
yum install firefox.i386
```

4. Remove the 64-bit version of Firefox:

```
yum remove firefox.x86_64
```

Now you can install [Flash](#) normally.

To get the Java Plugin working, you have to:

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

su -

3. Temporarily move a file that's going to cause you trouble:

```
mv /etc/rpm/platform /etc/rpm/platform.bak
```

4. Install an additional package that you'll need, so that installing Java will work:

```
yum install unixODBC-devel.i386
```

5. Follow the [normal Java instructions](#) .
6. Put back in place the file that you moved:

```
mv /etc/rpm/platform.bak /etc/rpm/platform
```

And now you have working Java and Flash! To get everything else working, you can try installing the [32-bit version of MozPluggger](#) . (Remember to uninstall any MozPluggger you already have installed.)

Problems and Their Solutions

1. Q: I get a NOKEY warning from RPM, or I get a gpg signature error when using yum!
A: The NOKEY warning is not really a problem. It won't prevent you from doing anything. (The yum error, though, will usually prevent you from installing software.)

If you'd like to resolve it, do the following command to get the correct key for the site you're downloading from:

You must [be root](#) to do any of this.

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- Red Hat and Fedora Extras:

```
rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY*
```

- rpm.livna.org:

```
rpm --import http://rpm.livna.org/RPM-LIVNA-GPG-KEY
```

- FreshRPMs:

rpm --import http://freshrpms.net/RPM-GPG-KEY-freshrpms

- DAG:

rpm --import http://dag.wieers.com/packages/RPM-GPG-KEY.dag.txt

- ATrpms:

rpm --import http://atrpms.net/RPM-GPG-KEY.atrpms

- NewRPMs:

rpm --import http://newrpms.sunsite.dk/gpg-pubkey-newrpms.txt

- Dries (RPMForge):

rpm --import http://apt.sw.be/dries/RPM-GPG-KEY.dries.txt

- JPackage:

rpm --import http://www.jpackage.org/jpackage.asc

- kde-redhat:

rpm --import http://kde-redhat.sourceforge.net/gpg-pubkey-ff6382fa-3e1ab2ca



NOTE: If you install [my yum configuration](#), most of these keys are installed for you automatically.

(Thanks to Kai Thomsen for the original location of the ATrpms key, and thanks to Tom Householder for the new location! Thanks to Pim Rupert for the location of the Dries key. Thanks to Anduin Withers for a good idea about how to reorganize this question. Thanks to Dieter Komendera for the new location of the FreshRPMs key.)

- Q: How do I enable 3D support for my ATI Radeon card in Fedora?

A: livna.org

[g](http://livna.org)

provides ATI driver RPMs that are designed especially for Fedora.



NOTE: If you have nVidia drivers installed, you must un-install them before installing these ATI drivers. (Thanks to Ajay for telling me this!)

Here's how to install them:

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#) .
2. Open a [Terminal](#) .
3. Become [root](#) :

su -

4. Install the driver:

```
yum install kmod-fglrx
```

5. Shut down X:

```
init 3
```

6. Log in as [root](#) .
7. Enable the driver:

```
ati-fglrx-config-display enable
```

8. Restart X:

```
init 5
```

If you have an **Intel motherboard**, you will have to modify your xorg.conf file after installing the

MP3 / JAVA y algunas cosas mas en Fedora

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drivers:

1. Open a [Terminal](#) .
2. Become [root](#) :

su -

3. Open the xorg.conf file in a text editor:

```
gedit /etc/X11/xorg.conf
```

4. Find the line that looks like:

```
Driver "fglrx";
```

5. Add the following line right below it:

```
Option "UseInternalAGPGART" "no";
```

6. Save the file, and reboot your computer.

(Thanks to Anton Andreev for telling me about that Intel thing.)



If you have any trouble with the livna.org RPMs, please report a bug to the [Livna.org Bugzilla](#) .



If you encounter a bug in the ATI driver, please report it using the [ATI Feedback Form](#) !

(Thanks to *everybody* who reminded me and encouraged me to update the FAQ with this information! Thanks to Peter Lawler for a *lot* of help with this question. Thanks to Sindre for writing the original instructions.)

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7. Q: How do I enable 3D support for my nVidia graphics card in Fedora? A: Save Hours On Questions Not In the FAQ! S

Subscribe to [The Insider](#) There are now nVidia driver RPMs provided by livna.org that are designed especially for Fedora. Here's how to install them:

1. Make sure that you're using my [yum configuration](#) from the [installing software question](#) .
2. Open a [Terminal](#) .
3. Become [root](#) :

su -

4. Install the driver:

```
yum install kmod-nvidia
```

5. Shut down X:

```
init 3
```

6. Log in as [root](#) .
7. Enable the driver:

```
nvidia-config-display enable
```

8. Restart X:

```
init 5
```

And now you should have working 3D with your nVidia card!

If you need support for the nVidia drivers, check out the [nV News "NVIDIA Linux Forum"](#) . (Thanks to Exile in Paradise for this tip.)

9. Q: The installer's media check says all my CDs are bad! A: There is a bug in

the kernel which causes the media check to say some CDs are bad when they are not, on some systems. To do a successful media check, do the following:

1. At the installer prompt, type:

```
linux mediacheck ide=nodma
```

2. Run the media check on your CDs/DVD.
3. Reboot, and run the installer normally.

Note that sometimes mediacheck will report that only **some** CDs are bad, but this will still fix that problem. (Thanks to Tony Nelson for reminding me of that!)

4. Q: I have strange installation problems. A: If your installation doesn't work, or you have problems during or after installation, first read the [latest Release Notes](#)

Also, the Fedora Project provides a [detailed installation guide](#) if you'd like any other help while installing.

If the Release Notes and Installation Guide don't have a solution for your problem, try booting the installer with one of the following commands:

```
linux ide=nodma
```

```
linux acpi=off
```

```
linux i8042.nomux
```

```
linux acpi=off apm=off
```

linux nofb

The `nofb` is especially helpful if you have keyboard or mouse problems, and the `nofb` is helpful if you have video problems.

If any of those commands fixes your problem, please [file a bug](#) in [Red Hat's Bugzilla](#).

(Thanks to [Alan Cox](#) for most of this information, and to Nilanjan Lahiri for the `nofb` one.)

5. Q: How do I make all my folders open in the same window, in Nautilus? A: If you want to set the file manager so that it doesn't open a new window for each folder, you can follow these steps:

1. Double-click on the "Computer" icon on your desktop.
2. Go to the "Edit" menu and choose "Preferences."
3. Click on the "Behavior" tab.
4. Put a check in the box marked "Always open in browser windows."

(Thanks to Eugène Roux for this method of doing it! And thanks to Raivis Dejus for a better phrasing of the question.)

5. Q: I can't access my Windows network shares anymore! People tell me to use the `smbmount` command, but it doesn't work! A: Modern version of Fedora Core use a cool new type of Windows file sharing called "The Common Internet File System" (CIFS). Instead of using `smbmount`, try:

```
mount -t cifs //1.2.3.4/share /mnt/somedirectory
```

For more information about this, in a [terminal](#) you can do:

```
man mount.cifs
```

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Note that CIFS can't resolve Windows computer names, so you're better off using their IP addresses.

6. Q: 0mG, ur so l4m3! A: I love you too, man. Real love.

This FAQ is maintained by Max Kanat-Alexander. That's max [at] fedorafaq .dot* org or "mkanat" in #fedora on [FreeNode IRC](#) .

[You can help us keep this FAQ up to date](#) ! If you discover an issue we don't cover, find any errors in the answers already here or have a suggestion of some kind, please contact us and we'll get on it.