
Topic / Issue: Linux LPR print server configuration (10Mbps)- PSE1S2P-B / PSCUB1P-B

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1. Check the base of the Print Server for the Default Name in the form SCxyyzz (SC followed by 6 numbers).

2. Determine the Physical Address by joining "00:c0:02:" to the digits in the Default Name
(e.g SC123456 means the physical address is 00:c0:02:12:34:56).

3. Associate the physical address with the desired IP address by using the arp command:

```
arp -s IP_Address 00:c0:02:xx:yy:zz
```

IP_Address is the IP Address you wish to assign. 00:c0:02:xx:yy:zz is the physical address.

4. Connect to the Print Server using ftp, open IP_Address, user SCxyyzz, and no password.

5. Enter "get config", quit ftp, then use your favourite text editor to edit config to have an IP_Address,
Subnet mask, and other properties for your Print Server.

6. Connect to the Print Server again using ftp, as in step 4, then enter "put config".

7. Add the required entry to the /etc/hosts file, to allow the Print Server to be addressed by name.

```
e.g. ip_address PS_name # comment
```

Where ip_address and PS_name are the IP address and name you assigned to the Print Server.

8. Configure you Unix system for LPD printing to the Print Server, using the following data:

* Remote host name is the name of the Print Server.

* Remote printer name is L1 to Ln, representing the logical printer ports on the Print Server.

9. Edit the printing configuration file /etc/printcap
#example of printcap:

```
printer_name|Remote_Printer_Alias:\
[TAB] :lp=:\
[TAB] :rm=PS_NAME:\
[TAB] :rp=Logical_Printer_name:\
[TAB] :sd=Spooler_directory:\
[TAB] :mx#0:
```

10. A spool directory must also be created ie. /var/spool/Generic

11. To print use: `lpr -Pprinter_name filename`, for example, `lpr -PGeneric /home/david/blah.txt`

***note - you can use `lpc` to check printer daemon, queue, and spool status.**

Summary:
(If required)