

Re: reading MS outlook-file under linux

Source: <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Newsgroups/alt.os.linux.suse/2003-08/1154.html>

From: Kevin Nathan (knathan_at_project54.com)

Date: 08/17/03

Date: Sun, 17 Aug 2003 09:24:29 -0600

On Sun, 17 Aug 2003 09:58:19 +0200

Steve <steve@NOMAILwebvivant.com> wrote:

>
> *Thanks for the info – I'll go take a look, though I may be back with*
> *questions!*

That's what we're here for -- ask away! :-)

> *The last time I tried looking up info on the web I found*
> *most of the info reasonably easy to understand, but I always tripped*
> *up over some detail or other. For example, an instruction might be*
> *"type your fully-qualified domain name here", at which point I would*
> *realise that the instructions I was following were written by*
> *someone setting up a campus/corporate system with a permanent*
> *Internet connection, whereas I'm using POP3 mail from a commercial*
> *ISP via a dial-up connection via a router with a dynamic IP address.*
> *So I thought, "what do I put in here"? Anyway, when my server*
> *arrives, I'll give it a go...*

To answer your "example" question, a FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) is used by some programs regardless of whether you are part of a larger network, or not. IIRC, SuSE usually defaults the domain to "local" and then names your machine "localhost", so the domain name becomes "localhost.local". I may be in error on the ".local" part of it since I've used "linux.local" ever since I started using Linux.

The "local" part of the name is the Top Level Domain (TLD) and is *not* a valid TLD so is considered safe to use. Do *not* use a valid TLD name, such as ".com" or ".net", etc., unless the name is actually assigned to you.

Usually, when a program asks for a FQDN you can enter "localhost" on a standalone machine without problems -- some even let you skip it and it will assume "localhost". If you do something like I do and use a name like "linux.local", that is your FQDN as long as it's the only machine. When you add machines to your network, you want to add the names of the machines to it: "machinename.linux.local".

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Another site I used (but haven't been to in quite a while) is:

www.practicallynetworked.com

It has good info on it (or, at least, "had") and covers the hardware aspects pretty well.

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Kevin Nathan (Montana, USA)

Open standards. Open source. Open minds.

The command line is the front line.

Linux 2.4.20-4GB-athlon

9:05am up 12 days 12:20, 9 users, load average: 0.04, 0.03, 0.00