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Marcelo Pereira da Silva, marcelo@pereira.com.
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Marcelo Pereira da Silva, marcelo@pereira.com

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This howto contains the general configuration to get linux printing to a Windows print share.

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1. Introdution

As we want the print service running, let set up all the environment step by step, to avoid mistakes or bad configurations.

First, set up the server, so when you have the server running, go to the clients and configure them.

2. Server (Windows)

There is no special rules when configurating the server. Just install the printer driver in the Windows server, test it to certificate the printer is running properly, so share the printer.

3. Client (Linux)

The setup of the client is almost the same when you are setting up the printcap to print linux to linux, with some changes.

3.1 Standard Ipr

The simplest way to do it is adding an entry in /etc/printcap. As a quick example, the entry for a generic matricial printer would be:

```
# EPSON LX300
epson:\
    :sd=/var/spool/lpd/epson:\
    :mx#0:\
    :sh:\
    :if=/var/spool/lpd/epson/filter:\
    :lp=/dev/null:
```

Be sure you have created the directory /var/spool/lpd/epson, and the users you wish to use the printer have the right access to this.

For example, let the Windows Print Server be called by meriadoc, it IP=192.168.1.49 and the printer (at Windows) are shared as epsonLX.

So, you have to configure /var/spool/lpd/epson/.config like this:

```
share='\\meriadoc\epsonLX'
hostip=192.168.1.49
```

Where:

- share='\\windows-print-server-name\print-share-name'
- hostip=windows-print-server-IP

Once your /etc/printcap is configured, you have to enable the print share:

```
[localhost]$ lpc up epson
[localhost]$ lpc enable epson
```

If everything is ok, you can send jobs to the queue:

```
[localhost]$ lpr -Pepson <file>
```

4. /etc/printcap TIPS

I have used the entry below in the first example, but this is not a particularly good idea:

```
:..::lp=/dev/null:\
```

Because lpr does an 'exclusive' open on the file you specify as lp=. It does this in order to prevent multiple processes from trying to print to the dame printer at the same time.

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^{*} Make sure you are using the correct filter, or the right generic one.

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The side effect of this is that in your case, eng and colour can't print at the same time, (usually more or less transparent since they probably print quickly and since they queue you probably don't notice) but any other process that tries to write to /dev/null will break!

On a single user system, probably not a big problem. I have a system with over 50 printers. It would be a problem there.

The solution is to create a dummy printer for each. Eg: touch /dev/eng.

```
[localhost]$ touch /dev/eng
[localhost]$ touch /dev/colour
```

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6. Credits

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