

OpenBSD Rc.conf switches detail created by NtWaK0

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routed_flags=NO	# for normal use: "-q" This enables the routing daemon (routed Routed) and IRDP routing. You do not want to enable this.
altqd_flags=NO	# for normal use: ""
mrouted_flags=NO	# for normal use: "", if activated . for normal use: "", if activated . This controls the multicast daemon, turning your OpenBSD system into a multicast router. Under normal environments you do not want to enable this. For multicast routing to work you need to enable this.
rarpd_flags=NO	This enables and manages the rarpd daemon which provides a TCP wrappers-style service for MAC addresses.
bootparamd_flags=NO	# for normal use: "" This enables and manages rpc.bootparamd. If you use diskless HP
rbootd_flags=NO	# for normal use: "" This enables the remote booting protocol used by diskless HP
sshd_flags=""	# for normal use: "" This manages the ssh daemon sshd. The global configuration can be found in /etc/ssh
smtpfwdd_flags=NO	# for normal use: ""; be sure to configure smtpd(8) and sendmail(8) to use MSA only
named_flags=NO;	# for normal use: "" This enables and configures the nameserver. Setting this to two empty quotes starts the nameserver in the default configuration.
rdate_flags=NO	# for normal use: name of RFC868 timeserver. You can run rdate at boot to set the system time from a central time server. If you want to use this put the name or IP address if your rdate server in "quotes"
timed_flags=NO	# for normal use: "" The timed program is used to synchronize time on a network. This is different than ntpd
ntpdate_flags=NO	# for normal use: NTP server; run before ntpd starts. This enables setting the system clock from a central time server via Network Time Protocol. If you want to use this give this variable the value of the NTP server you want to update from.
photurisd_flags=NO	# for normal use: ""

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isakmpd_flags=""	# for normal use: "" This manages the other IPsec key management daemon, isakmpd
mopd_flags=NO	# for normal use: "-a" mopd services bootfile requests from MOP diskless clients older DEC.
httpd_flags=NO	# for normal use: "" (or "-DSSL" after reading ssl(8)). Apache run in a chroot environment. To have apache not chroot (less secure) use the "-u" flag.
apmd_flags=NO	# for normal use: "". This starts and configures the Advanced Power Management Daemon, apmd
dhcpcd_flags=NO	# for normal use: "-q"
rtadvd_flags=NO	# for normal use: list of interfaces. This enables and configures router advertisements for Ipv6 routing
route6d_flags=NO	Route6d supports RIP over Ipv6. If you need to route RIP over Ipv6, you want this. Be sure to set net.inet6.ip6.forwarding=1
rtsold_flags=NO	Rtsold helps a system finding an Ipv6 router. Set this to the name of your network interface if you want to use it. Be sure to set the sysctl net.inet6.ip6.accept_rtadv=1 # for normal use: interface
lpd_flags=NO	# for normal use: "" (or "-l" for debugging)
squid=YES	# squid HTTP-Proxy
sendmail_flags=NO	# For normal use: "-L sm-mta -bd -q30m" #"-L sm-mta -C/etc/mail/localhost.cf -bd -q30m" Set to NO if ftpd is running out of inetd . This enables and gives command-line options to sendmail. By default openBSD sendmail listens only on the localhost address.
ftpd_flags=NO	# Set to NO if ftpd is running out of inetd # for non-inetd use: "-D" If you only have a few FTP connections you can choose to run ftpd out of inetd. Set this variable to "-D" if you want ftpd to run in standalone mode. This is good if you want dedicated FTP server.
identd_flags=NO	This starts and configures the identification daemon identd. # Set to NO if identd is running out of inetd # for non-inetd use: "-b -u nobody -elo"
xdm_flags=NO	# On some architectures, you must also disable console getty in /etc/ttys This manages the xdm. X display manager.
wsmoused_flags=NO	# For enabling console mouse support (i386 architecture only) # for ps/2 or usb mice: "" set to empty "" # for serial: "-p /dev/cua00"
rwhod=NO	# set the following to "YES" to turn them on. If you set this to YES OpenBSD will start rwhod upon boot.

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nfs_server=NO	# see sysctl.conf for nfs client configuration. If you set this to "YES" OpenBSD will start the NFS server. You need to configure /etc/exports too
lockd=NO	If you set this to "YES" OpenBSD will start rpc.lockd. You need to have NFS server enabled to run this.
gated=NO	This manages the gated routing program. The gated is not installed by default.
amd=NO	This starts and configures the automounter daemon amd
pf=YES	# Packet filter / NAT. If you are using packet filtering or NAT set this to YES
portmap=NO	# almost always needed. Set this to YES to enable portmap. If you are using NFS you need this.
inetd=YES	# almost always needed. This starts and manages the inetd server
check_quotas=NO	# NO may be desirable in some YP environments. When set to YES, OpenBSD will regularly limit users disk usage as described in quota.
ntpd=NO	# run ntpd if it exists. This starts the ntpd continuous time synchronization client.
krb4_server_kdc=NO	# kerberos server. run 'info kth-krb' for assistance.
krb4_slave_kdc=NO	# kerberos slave server.
krb5_master_kdc=NO	# KerberosV master KDC. Run 'info heimdal' for help. This enables the Kerberos V "Heimdal" domain controller server.
krb5_slave_kdc=NO	# KerberosV slave KDC. This enables the Kerberos V slave domain controller server.
afs=NO	# mount and run afs. This enables mounting and running AFS file systems. You need to set afs_mount_point and afs_device too.
	# Multicast routing configuration # Please look at /etc/netstart for a detailed description if you change these
multicast_host=NO	# Route all multicast packets to a single interface . This tells the system that it will support multicasting.
multicast_router=NO	# A multicast routing daemon will be run, e.g. mrouted. If you set this to "YES" OpenBSD will look for a multicast router running on the local system. If this entry is set to an interface name OpenBSD will look for a multicast router outside that interface.
savecore_flags=	# "-z" to compress. This gives options to savecore, should the system find a kernel dump upon rebooting after a panic.
gated_flags=	

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ybserv_flags=	# E.g. -1 for YP v1, -d for DNS etc. This gives any flags to the ybserv information services daemon. Ybserv starts automatically if YP services are configured.
yppasswdd_flags=	# "-d /etc/yp" if passwd files are in /etc/yp. This allows you to hand any flags to the yppasswdd daemon. Yppasswdd starts automatically if YP services are configured.
nfsd_flags="-tun 4	" # Crank the 4 for a busy NFS fileserver. Nfsd starts automatically if the machine is configured as a NFS server
amd_dir=/tmp_mnt	# AMD's mount directory. This variable give the location where amd mounted directories are mounted
amd_master=/etc/amd/master	# AMD 'master' map. Points to the file containing amd master map
syslogd_flags=	# add more flags, ie. "-u -a /chroot/dev/log" This starts and configures the system logger, syslogd
named_user=named	# Named should not run as root unless necessary. The default user, called "named" is good for almost all circumstances.
named_chroot=/var/named	# Where to chroot named if not empty. This is the directory where named should chroot after starting. The default /var/named is ok for just about any installation
pf_rules=/etc/pf.conf	# Packet filter rules file. This point to the file containing all the packet filter rules. The default is /etc/pf.conf
nat_rules=/etc/nat.conf	# NAT rules file
pflogd_flags=	# add more flags, ie. "-s 256" This gives additional flags to be given to pflog. The pflog program starts automatically if pf is enabled.
afs_mount_point=/afs	# Mountpoint for AFS. Here where AFS files are mounted
afs_device=/dev/xf0	# Device used by afsd. This is the device name used by afsd
afsd_flags=-z	# Flags passed to afsd. These are extra flags handed to afsd. Afsd runs automatically if you set afs=YES
shlib_dirs=	# extra directories for ldconfig. Put extra directories to be included by ldconfig during boot here.
local_rcconf="/etc/rc.conf.local"	
[-f \${local_rcconf}] && . \${local_rcconf}	# Do not edit this line