

Linux Installation

Part 2 of 2

Lab

Section # 009

Exercise Instructions with Hints

1. Insert the boot CD in the CDROM drive of your computer.
2. Turn on the computer
3. The system will boot from it and you will see a screen giving you different installation options. We will use standard installation, so press Enter.
4. Choose the language for the installation process and click OK.
5. Choose your keyboard model and click OK.
6. Select NFS image as install media. Click OK.
7. Select "Use a driver disk", and click OK
8. Select "fd0" as source for the driver disk, and click OK.
9. Depending on the setting we might be able to use DHCP otherwise we may need to use Static IP addressing. Verify with the instructor. Once the selection has been made click OK.
10. Enter the IP address of the NFS Server and the directory that is exported and contains Red Hat Linux.
11. The install process will now contact the NFS server and will start the X-based installer (Anaconda). This will take a minute or so.
12. You will now see the Red Hat Linux Welcome Screen. Click next.
13. Select your mouse model. If you have a two-button mouse, make sure to emulate a 3 buttons.
14. If a previous Red Hat Linux was found on your system, you will now be prompted to upgrade this. This is not what we want, so please select "Perform a new Red Hat Linux Installation" and click Next.
15. Choose the "Workstation" Installation type. Click Next.
16. At the "Disk Partitioning Setup" screen, choose to "Manually partition with Disk Druid". Click Next.
17. The Disk Druid screen will appear and show the current layout of your disk(s). If everything is correct, you should only see a small (200-500 MB) Windows 9x/ME/NT/2000/XP partition. Now you can start adding Linux partitions. Make sure you create three additional partitions:
 - a. One partition will be used as the /boot partition, which holds all files (the second stage boot loader, the Linux Kernel image, possibly the initial root disk and the system map file) that are necessary for the kernel to boot. This partition should be 100 Megabytes and should be formatted with an ext3 filesystem.
 - b. One partition will be used as the root partition. Its mount point should be "/", the partition type should be "Linux Native", the size of this partition should be 2.5 Gigabytes (2560 Megabytes) and should be formatted with an ext3 filesystem.
 - c. The third partition will be used as swap space. A swap space does not have a mount point (it will show as "<Swap>"). The size should be equal to the amount of real memory, with a maximum of 256MB, and the partition type should be "Linux swap"
18. Let the instructor check your partition configuration before you save it. After the instructor has checked your partition configuration, click Next.
19. The install program will now allow you to configure your boot loader. You can accept all defaults here:
 - Use GRUB as the boot loader
 - The default boot image Red Hat Linux, and Windows is also bootable.

- Do not configure a boot loader password.
Note that in the text install this is spread out over **five** screens.

20. If you have a network adapter (ethernet or token ring), the next screen allows you to configure it. Your instructor will tell you whether to use DHCP or not. If not, he or she will provide you with the IP address, Netmask, Network and Broadcast addresses, and with the Hostname, Gateway, and DNS address. Enter these values, double-check them and click Next.
Note that the text install uses a separate screen for each network adapter.
21. The next screen allows you to configure firewall rules. We are not going to use this type of firewalling, so select "No firewall" and click Next.
22. The installer will now ask for languages to be installed. This will, among other things, depending which spell checker libraries will be installed. So select all languages you are planning to use on your system. Click Next.
23. Now select your Time Zone, then click Next.
24. In the next screen you need to set the root password. For convenience in the class, set the password to ibmlnx. Click next
25. At the "Workstation Defaults" screen, select "Customize the set of packages to be installed". Then click Next and add the "KDE Desktop Environment" group. Click Next.
26. Note the location of the log file: /root/install.log and click Next.
27. Red Hat will not format the filesystems and install Red Hat Linux. This may take anywhere from 5 minutes to an hour, depending on the number of packages to install, and the speed of the computer.
28. Choose to create a custom boot disk for your system. You will need a blank floppy for this, which your instructor will provide.
29. The next screen will allow you to configure your graphical adapter. Most graphical adapters will be autodetected. If your graphical adapter was not autodetected you will need to choose the correct one from the list. Then click Next.
30. The next screen will allow you to configure your monitor. Modern monitors can be autodetected and the monitor found will be selected. If your monitor was not autodetected, you will need to choose the correct one from the list. If your monitor was not listed, select "Generic Monitor". Then click Next.
31. The next screen will allow you to configure your color depth and resolution. Make sure to test your configuration. When done, click Next.
32. Your installation is now complete. Remove the custom boot disk from the drive and click Exit to reboot your system.
33. When your Red Hat Linux system boots for the first time, the Red Hat Setup agent is started. Click the "Forward" button.
34. Add a personal user account for yourself, with a password you make up yourself. Then click "Forward"
35. Check the date and time, adjust if necessary, and click Forward.
36. Do not register with the Red Hat Network. Then click Forward.
37. Do not install additional software. Click Forward, then click forward again.**End of Lab**

SuSE 8.2 Network Installation Instructions.

- __1. Boot from CDROM. You may need to press F12 at the first boot screen.
- __2. Choose "Manual Installation" from the first GRUB boot screen.
- __3. Choose "English" for language and keyboard.
- __4. Choose "Kernel Modules"
- __5. Choose "Load Kernel Modules"
- __6. Click on "e1000" then press ENTER at additional parameters.
- __7. Go back on screen and choose "Start Installation" then again
- __8. Choose "Network" and "NFS"
- __9. Yes to DHCP question
- __10. Enter NFS Server IP address, then NFS Directory
- __11. Choose "English" then "OK" to all 5 pop-up windows
- __12. Choose "New Installation" then "OK"
- __13. Choose "Partitioning" and on the next screen choose to "Create Custom Partitioning" then "Custom" again.
- __14. If you see many partitions, it may be easiest to Delete all partitions before you begin. Highlight /dev/hda, click "Delete" then "Yes"
- __15. Then "Create" a "Primary" partition, File System choose "ext3", End= "5gb", and Mount Point = "/", then Next.
- __16. Then "Create another "Primary" partition, File System choose "swap", End="512mb", then "Next".
- __17. Choose "Software", "Default", "Detailed"
- __18. Then check all the boxes on the left except the last, and click "Accept"
- __19. At the conflict screen, choose, "Do Not Install kio_sql" click "OK" then "Continue"
- __20. Set your Time Zone to USA, Central, local time (instead of UTC), then "Accept" and "Yes".
- __21. The PC will reboot - let it reboot without any intervention.
- __22. Now give "ibmlnx" for the root password, check the Network interface configuration then "Finish", skip the network test, choose "Stand Alone Machine"
- __23. Add a local user, read (or not) the Release Notes.
- __24. Check Video and Sound, then click "Finish"