

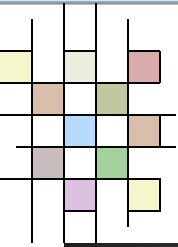
Linux Installation

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payberah@yahoo.com

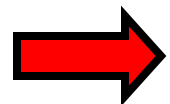
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دانشگاه صنعتی امیرکبیر
(پلی تکنیک تهران)



Contents



- Linux Installation
- Linux Post-Installation

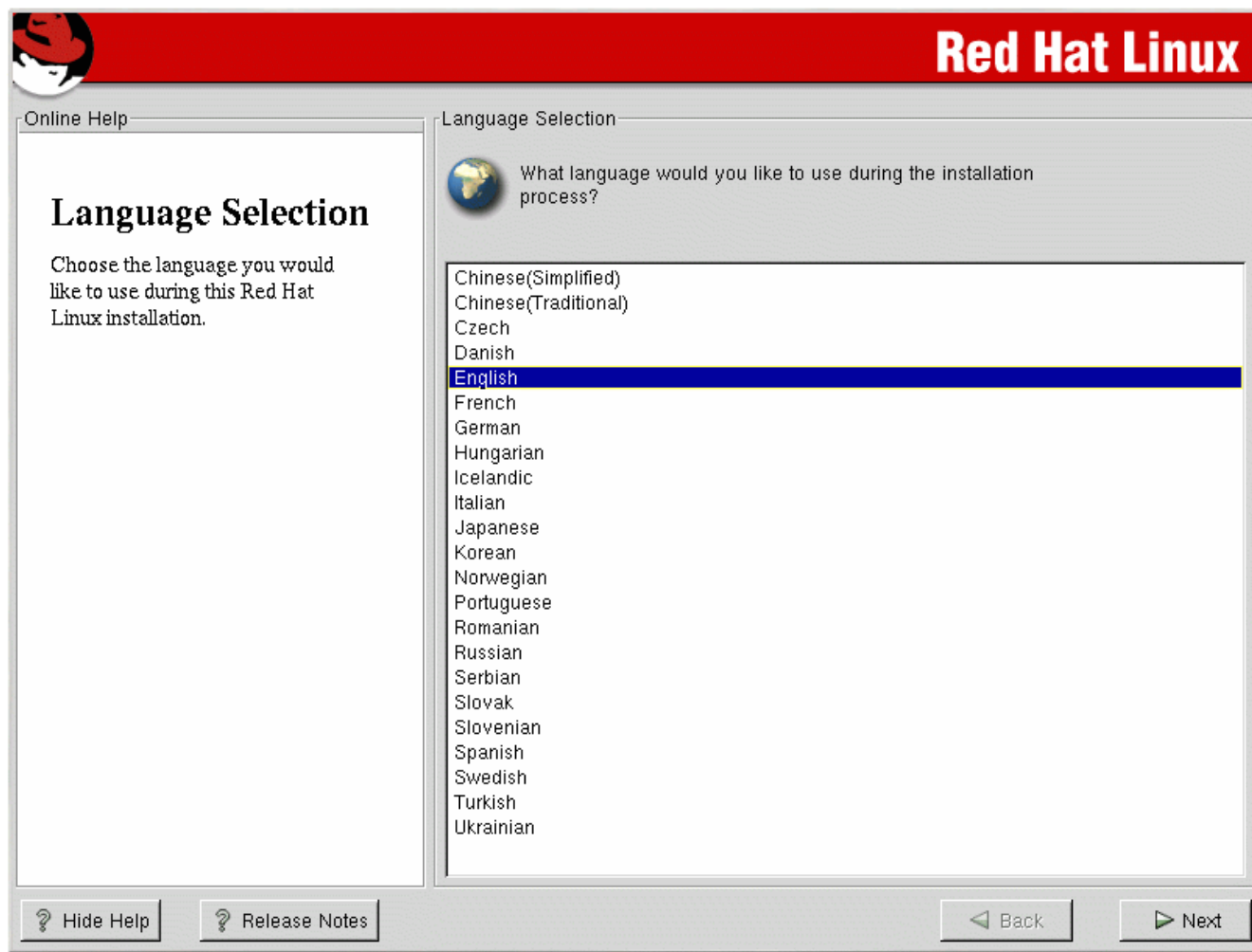


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Language Selection



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Keyboard Configuration



Red Hat Linux

Online Help

Keyboard Configuration

Choose your exact keyboard model if it is listed. If you cannot find an exact match, choose the closest *Generic* match (for example, Generic 101-key PC).

Hint: A 101-key keyboard is a generic keyboard. A 104-key or 105-key keyboard is a keyboard designed to work with MS Windows 95 and features keys such as **Home**, **End**, **Page Up**, and **Page Down**.

Choose the layout type for your keyboard (for example, U.S. English).

Entering special characters (such as Ñ, Ô, and Ç) is done using "dead keys" (or compose key sequences). If you wish to use special characters requiring the

Keyboard Configuration

Which model keyboard is attached to the computer?

Model

- Generic 101-key PC
- Generic 102-key (Intl) PC
- Generic 104-key PC
- Generic 105-key (Intl) PC**
- Genius Comfy KB-16M
- HP Internet
- IBM Rapid Access

Layout

- Swiss German
- Thai
- Turkish
- U.S. English**
- U.S. English w/ deadkeys
- U.S. English w/ISO9995-3
- Ukrainian

Dead Keys

- Disable dead keys
- Enable dead keys**

Test your selection here:

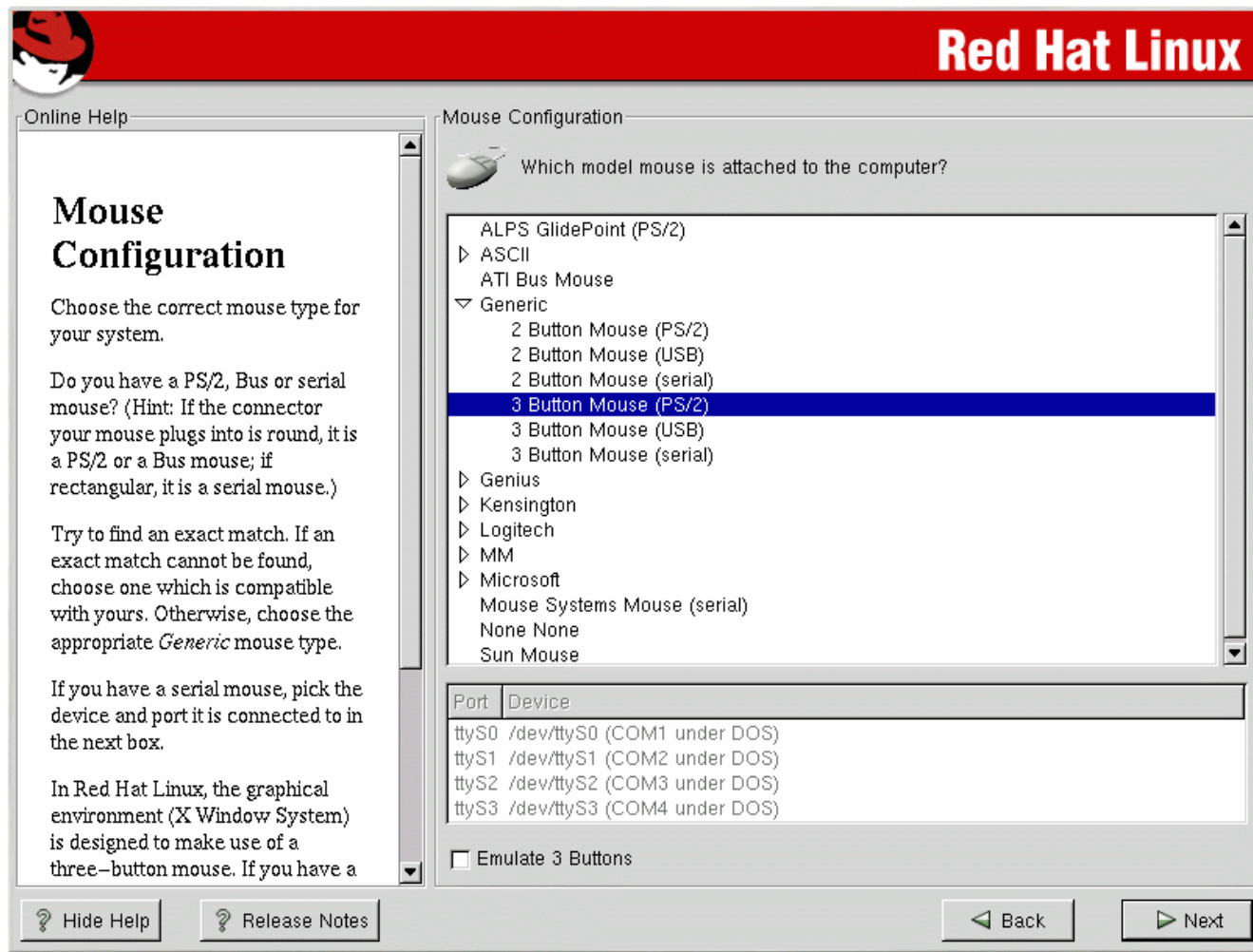
◀ Back ▶ Next

Hide Help Release Notes

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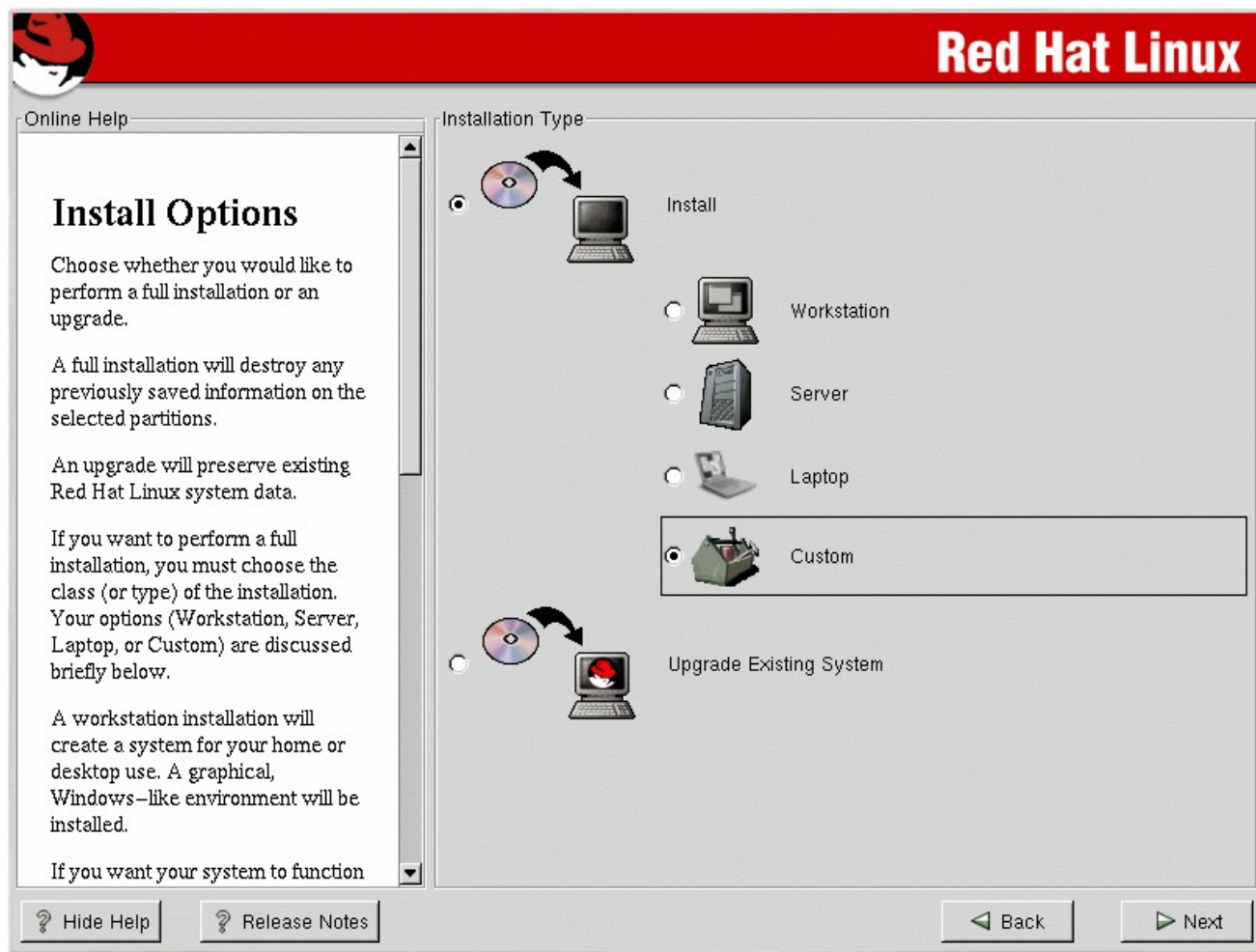
Mouse Configuration



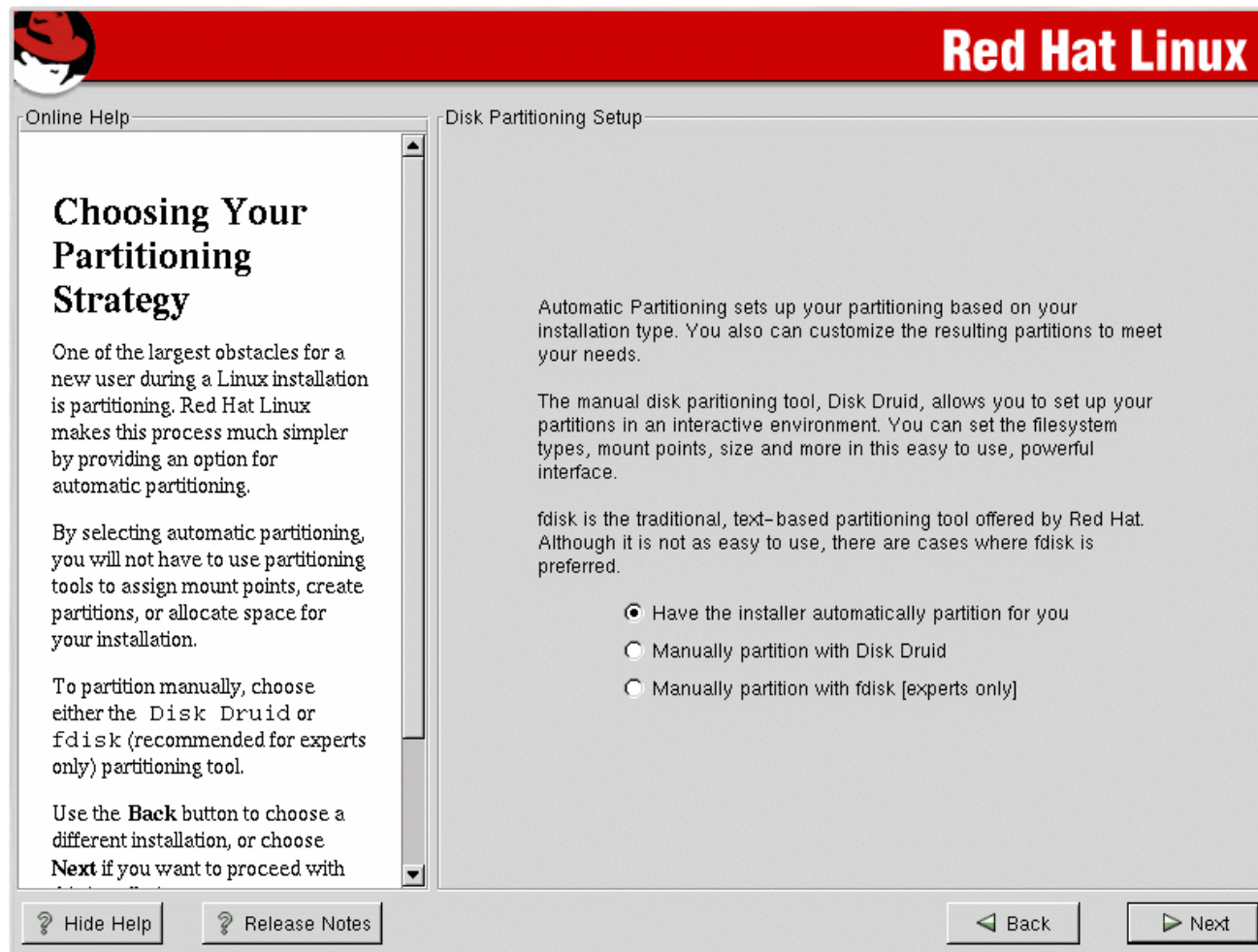
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Installation Type



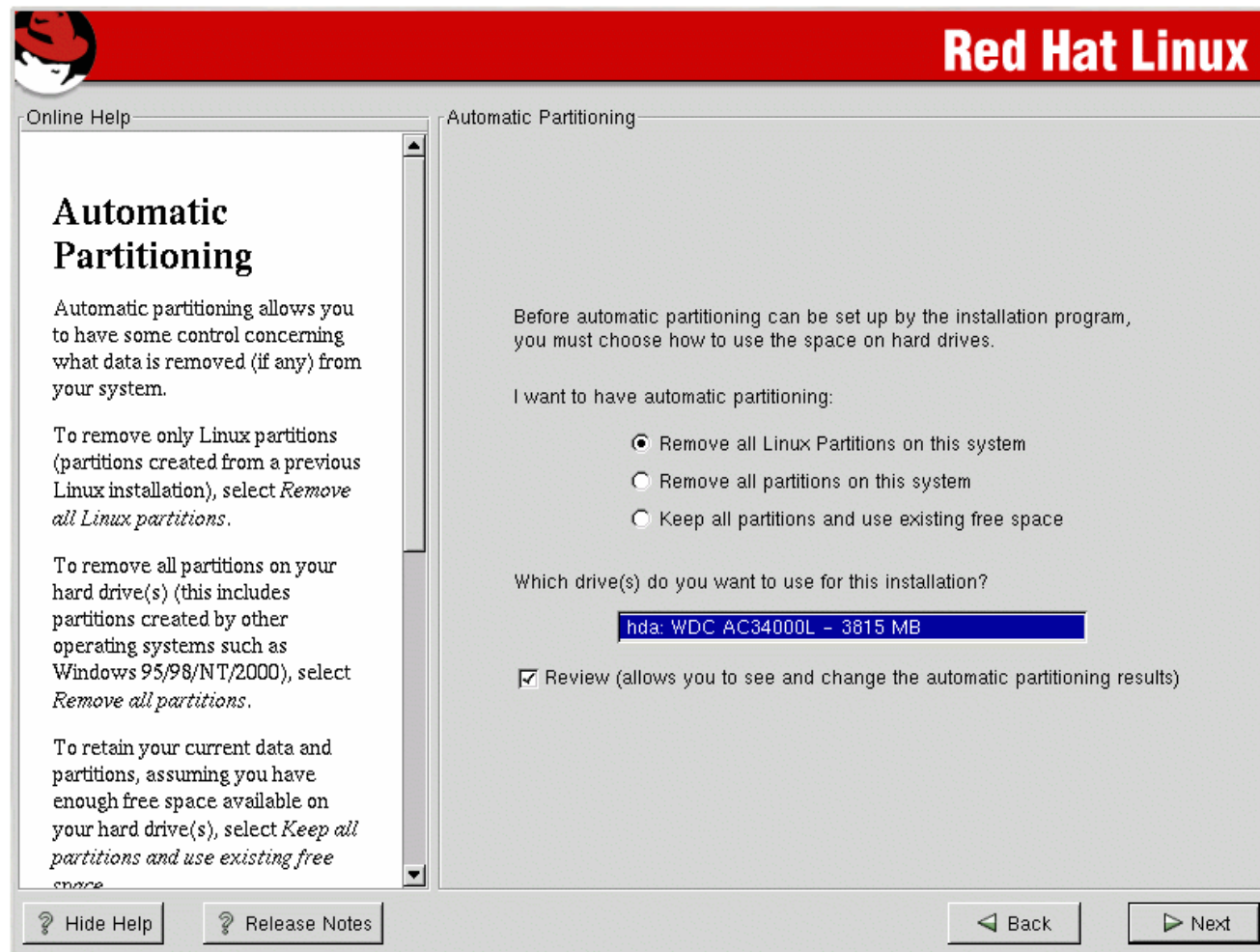
Partitioning Strategy



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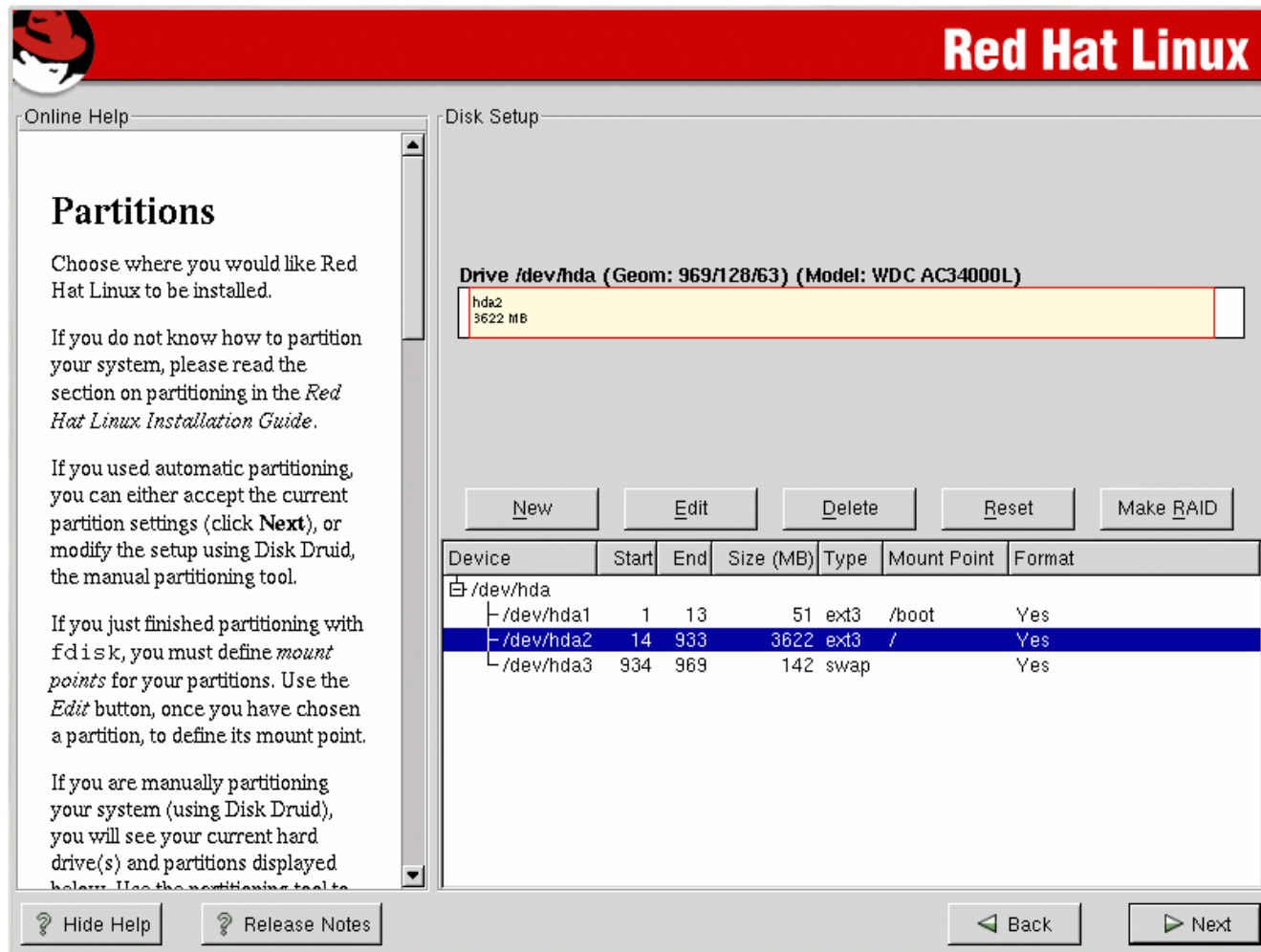
Automatic Partitioning



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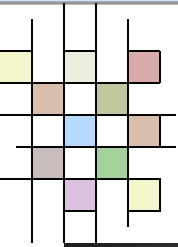
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Disk Druid



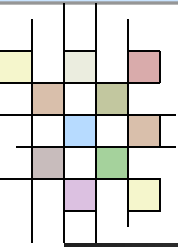
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fdisk

- It is manually
- **m** : print help
- **n** : create new partition
- **d** : delete new partition
- **t** : changes a partition system id
- **l** : list known partition types
- **p** : print partition table
- **q** : quit without saving changes
- **w** : write table to disk and exit



Mounting Partitions

Mount Point:

Filesystem Type:

Allowable Drives:

Size (MB):

Additional Size Options

☒ Fixed size

☐ Fill all space up to (MB):


☐ Fill to maximum allowable size

☐ Force to be a primary partition

☐ Check for bad blocks



Boot Loader Installation



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Online Help

Boot Loader Installation

New to Red Hat Linux 7.2, GRUB is a software boot loader that can be used to start Red Hat Linux on your computer. It can also start other operating systems, such as Windows 9x. Here, you'll be asked how (or whether) you want to configure a boot loader and which one (GRUB or LILO).

Choose which boot loader you want to install. If you would rather use the legacy boot loader, LILO, make sure it is selected instead of GRUB. If you choose not to install a boot loader, make sure you create a boot disk or have another way to boot your Red Hat Linux system.

To install a boot loader, select where you want to install it. If your system will use only Red Hat Linux

Boot Loader Configuration

Please select the boot loader that the computer will use. GRUB is the default boot loader. However, if you do not wish to overwrite your current boot loader, select "Do not install a boot loader."

☒ Use GRUB as the boot loader
☐ Use LILO as the boot loader
☐ Do not install a boot loader

Install Boot Loader record on:

☒ /dev/hda Master Boot Record (MBR)
☐ /dev/hda1 First sector of boot partition

Kernel Parameters:

☐ Force use of LBA32 (not normally required)

Partition: /dev/hda2 Type: ext3

☒ Default boot image

Boot label:

Default	Device	Partition type	Boot label
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/dev/hda2	ext3	Red Hat Linux



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GRUB Password



Red Hat Linux

Online Help

GRUB Password

Now that you have chosen to install GRUB as your boot loader, you should create a password to protect your system. Users can pass options to the kernel which can compromise your system security.

To enhance your system security, you should select *Use a Grub Password*.

Once selected, enter in a password and then confirm it.

Boot Loader Password Configuration

A GRUB password prevents users from passing arbitrary options to the kernel. For highest security, we recommend setting a password, but this is not necessary for more casual users.

☒ Use a GRUB Password?

Password:

Confirm:

Password accepted.

? Hide Help

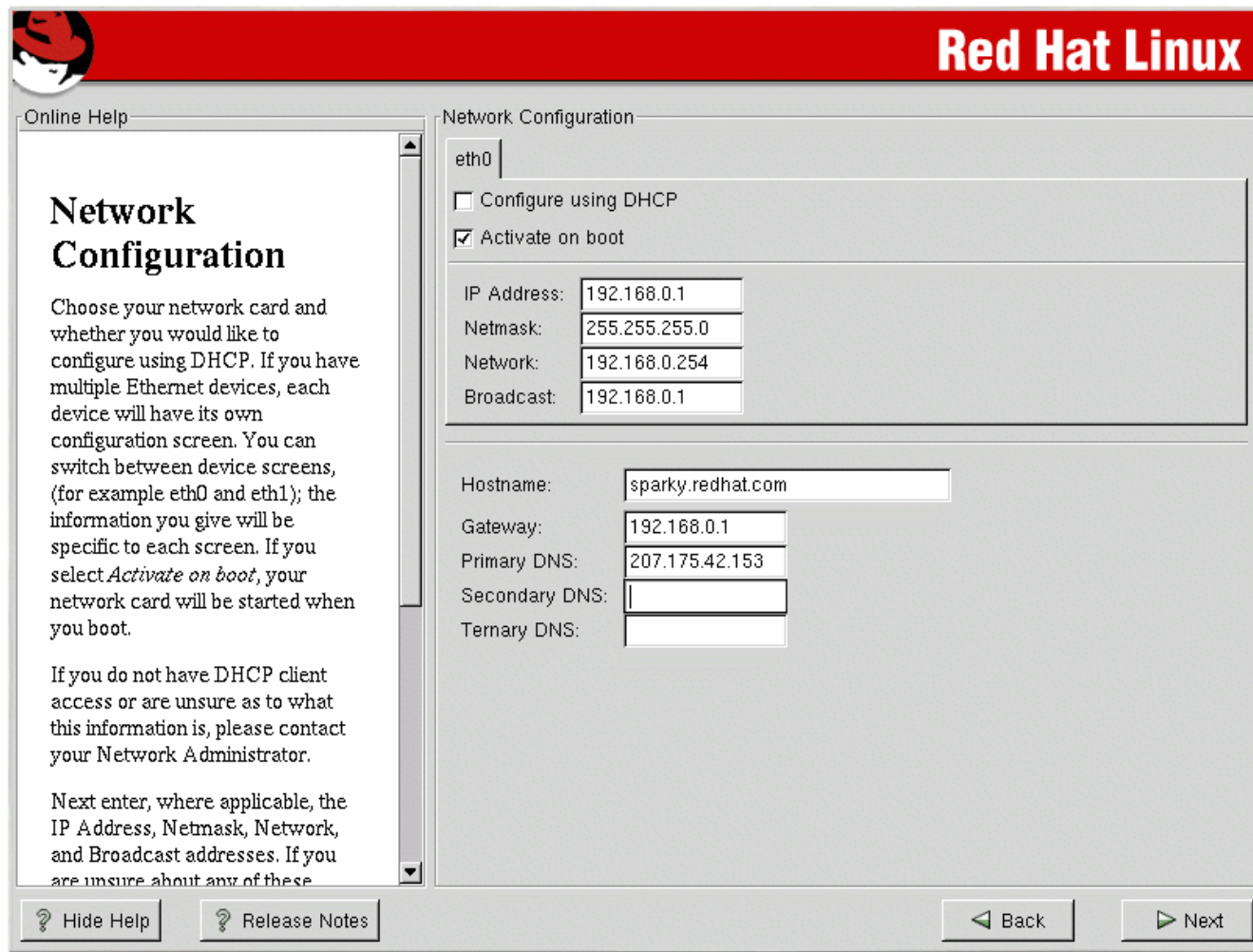
? Release Notes

◀ Back

▶ Next



Network Configuration



The image shows a screenshot of the Red Hat Linux Network Configuration window. The window has a red title bar with the Red Hat logo and the text "Red Hat Linux". Below the title bar, there is a "Network Configuration" section. On the left side, there is a "Network Configuration" help panel with a scroll bar. The help panel contains the following text:

Network Configuration

Choose your network card and whether you would like to configure using DHCP. If you have multiple Ethernet devices, each device will have its own configuration screen. You can switch between device screens, (for example eth0 and eth1); the information you give will be specific to each screen. If you select *Activate on boot*, your network card will be started when you boot.

If you do not have DHCP client access or are unsure as to what this information is, please contact your Network Administrator.

Next enter, where applicable, the IP Address, Netmask, Network, and Broadcast addresses. If you are unsure about any of these

At the bottom of the help panel, there are two buttons: "? Hide Help" and "? Release Notes".

The main configuration area on the right is titled "Network Configuration" and shows the configuration for the "eth0" interface. It includes the following fields:

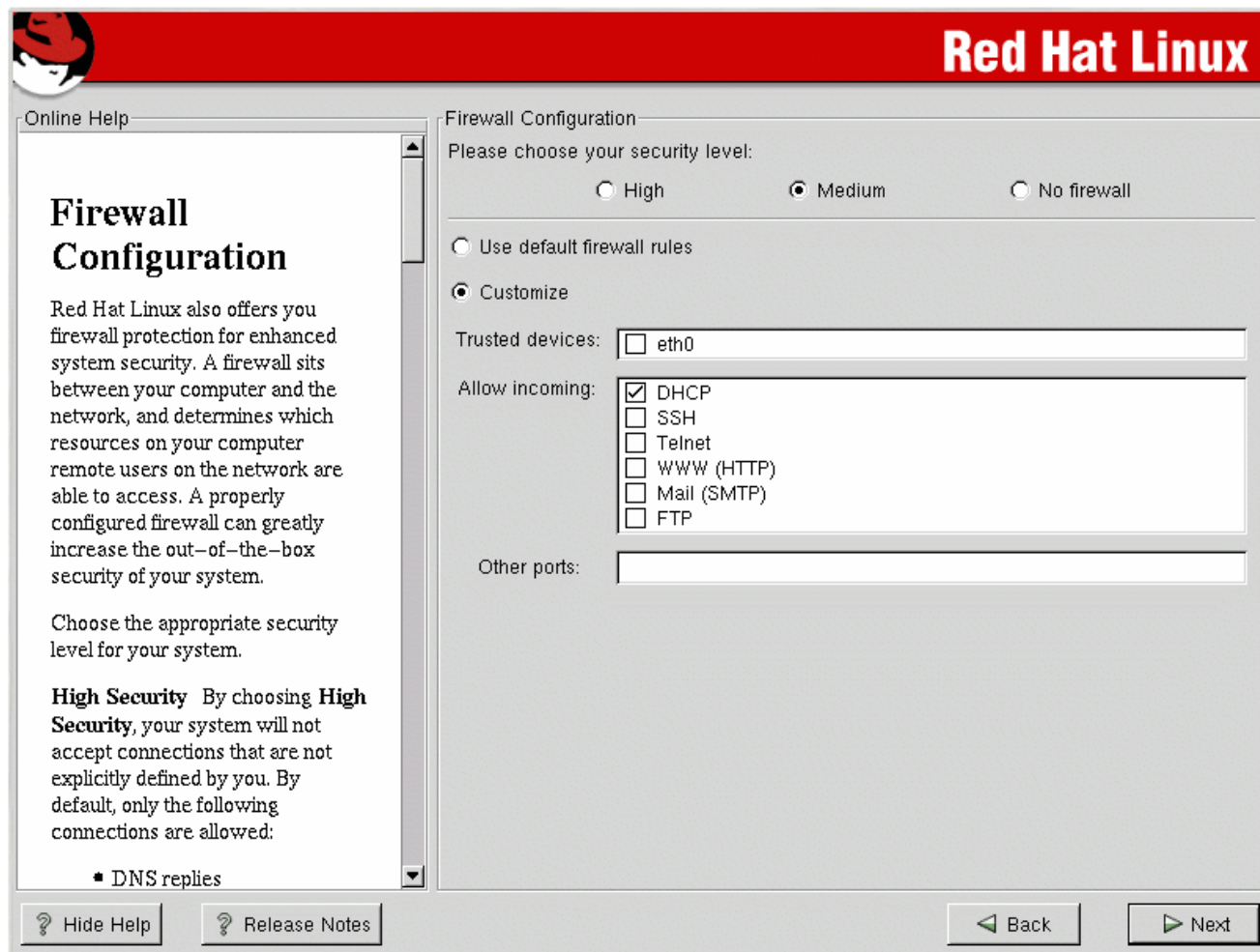
- ☐ Configure using DHCP
- ☒ Activate on boot
- IP Address: 192.168.0.1
- Netmask: 255.255.255.0
- Network: 192.168.0.254
- Broadcast: 192.168.0.1
- Hostname: sparky.redhat.com
- Gateway: 192.168.0.1
- Primary DNS: 207.175.42.153
- Secondary DNS:
- Tertiary DNS:

At the bottom of the window, there are two buttons: "< Back" and "> Next".

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Firewall Configuration



The image shows a screenshot of the Red Hat Linux Firewall Configuration window. The window has a red title bar with the Red Hat logo and the text "Red Hat Linux". The main content area is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled "Online Help", contains text about firewall configuration and a list of allowed connections for High Security. The right pane, titled "Firewall Configuration", contains options for security level, firewall rules, trusted devices, and allowed incoming connections. The "High Security" option is selected, and the "Customize" option is selected for firewall rules. The "Trusted devices" list contains "eth0". The "Allow incoming" list contains "DHCP", "SSH", "Telnet", "WWW (HTTP)", "Mail (SMTP)", and "FTP". The "Other ports" field is empty. At the bottom of the window are buttons for "Hide Help", "Release Notes", "Back", and "Next".

Red Hat Linux

Online Help

Firewall Configuration

Red Hat Linux also offers you firewall protection for enhanced system security. A firewall sits between your computer and the network, and determines which resources on your computer remote users on the network are able to access. A properly configured firewall can greatly increase the out-of-the-box security of your system.

Choose the appropriate security level for your system.

High Security By choosing **High Security**, your system will not accept connections that are not explicitly defined by you. By default, only the following connections are allowed:

- DNS replies

Firewall Configuration

Please choose your security level:

☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ No firewall

☐ Use default firewall rules ☒ Customize

Trusted devices: ☐ eth0

Allow incoming:

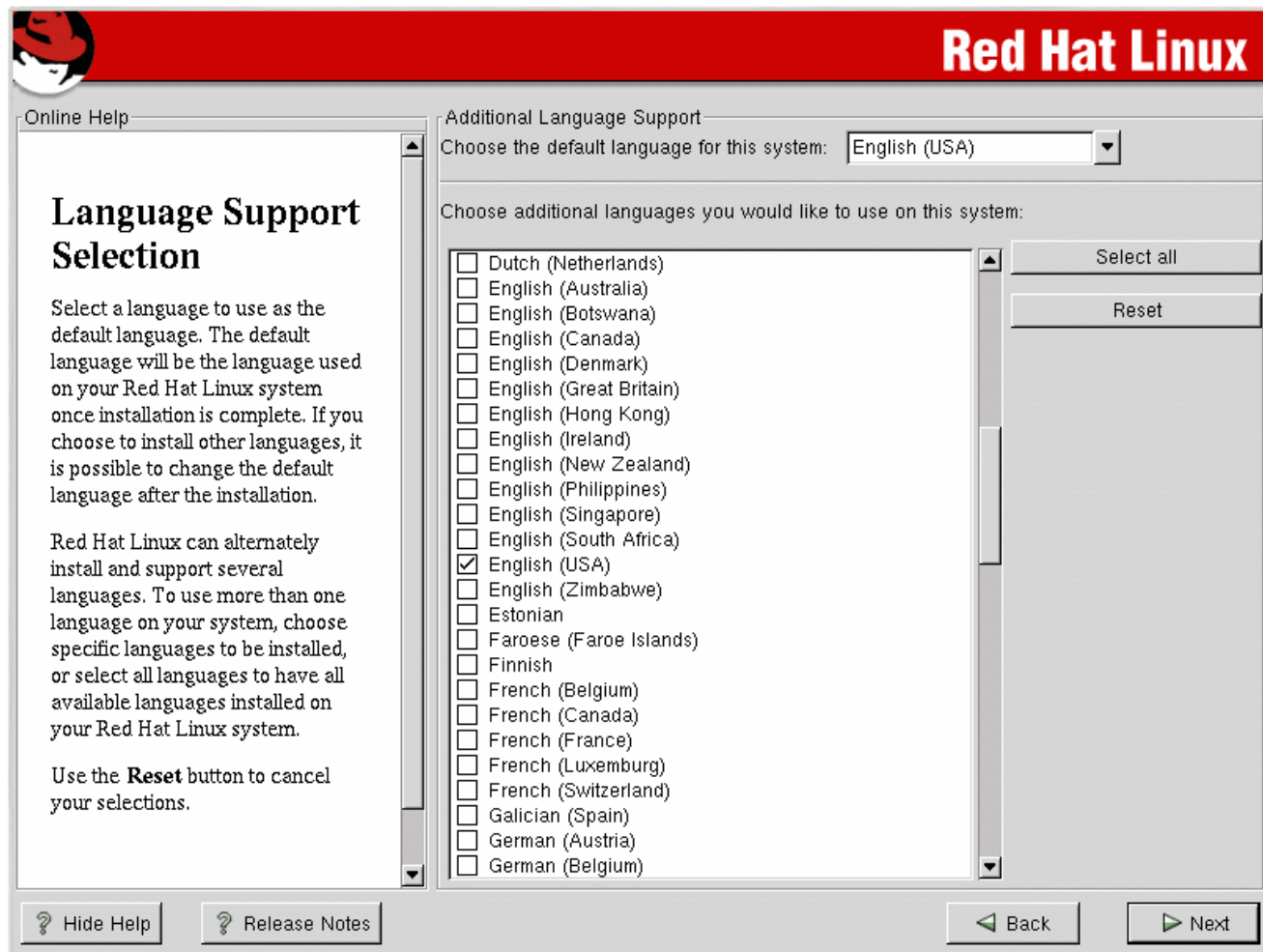
- ☒ DHCP
- ☐ SSH
- ☐ Telnet
- ☐ WWW (HTTP)
- ☐ Mail (SMTP)
- ☐ FTP

Other ports:

? Hide Help ? Release Notes < Back > Next



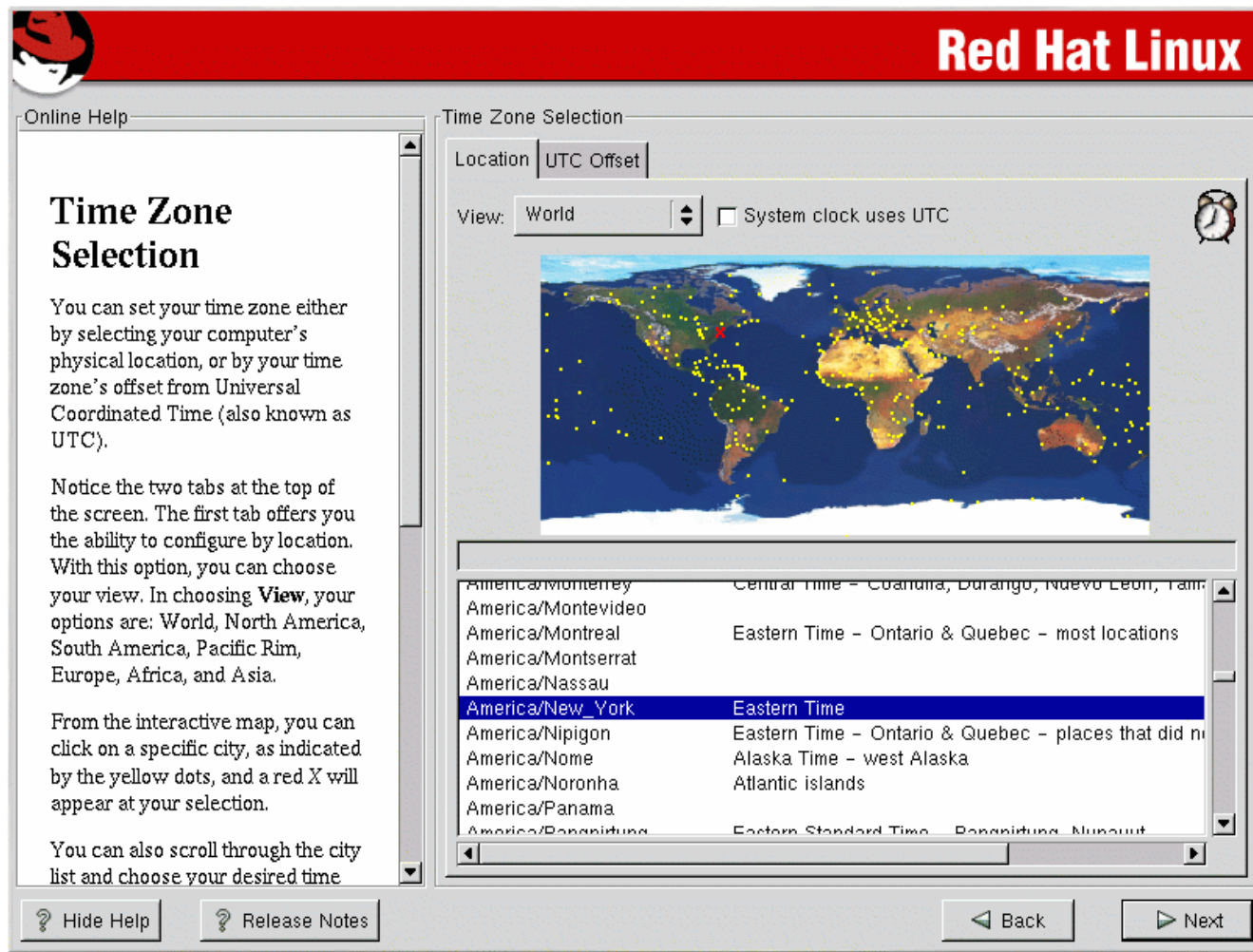
Language Support



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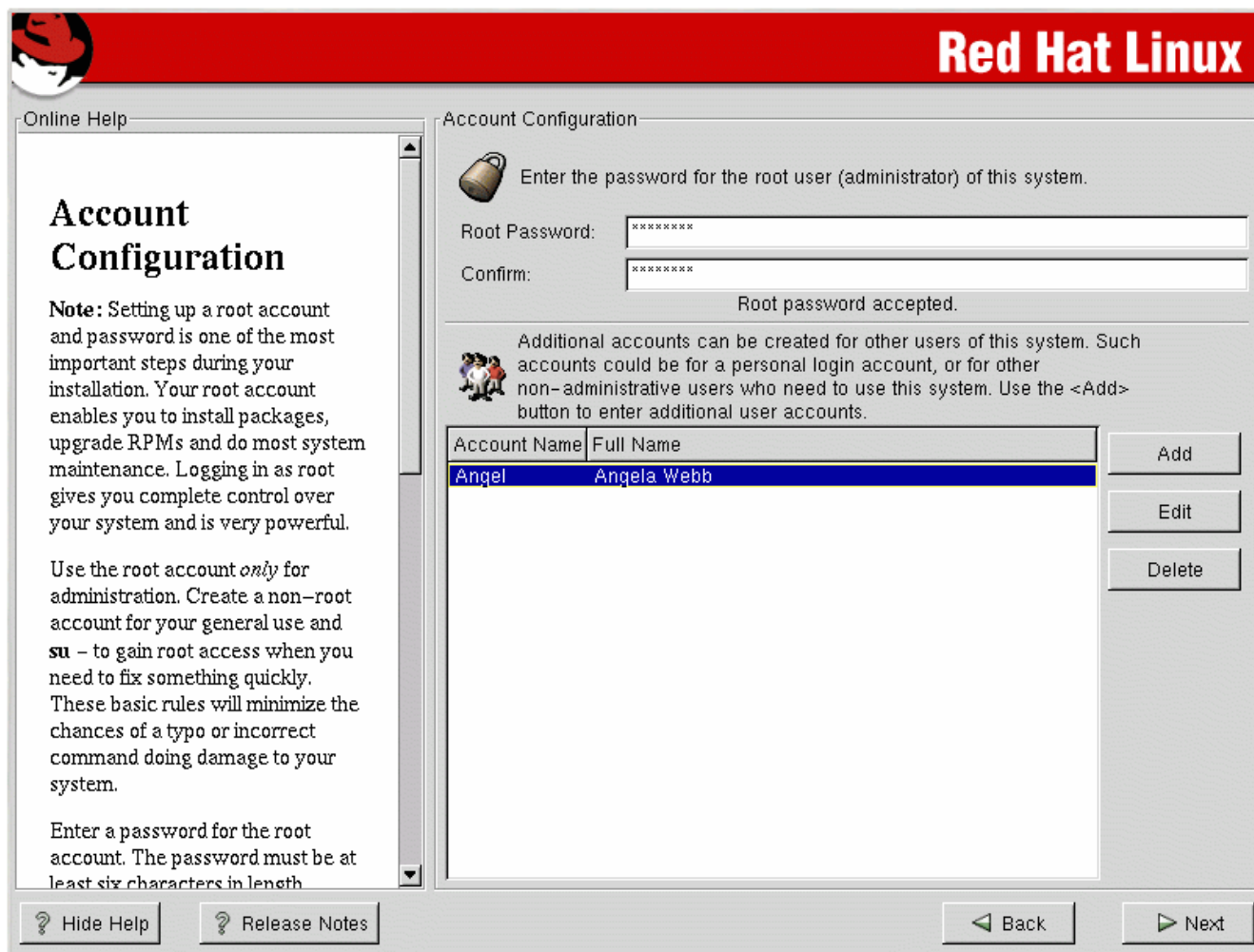
Time Zone Configuration



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Account Configuration



The image shows a screenshot of the Red Hat Linux Account Configuration window. The window has a red title bar with the Red Hat logo and the text "Red Hat Linux". The main content area is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled "Account Configuration", contains a "Note" about setting up a root account and password, and instructions on using the root account for administration. The right pane, titled "Account Configuration", contains a section for entering the root password, a section for creating additional accounts, and a table of existing accounts. The table has two columns: "Account Name" and "Full Name". The first row shows "Angel" and "Angela Webb". To the right of the table are buttons for "Add", "Edit", and "Delete". At the bottom of the window are buttons for "Hide Help", "Release Notes", "Back", and "Next".

Red Hat Linux

Online Help

Account Configuration

Note: Setting up a root account and password is one of the most important steps during your installation. Your root account enables you to install packages, upgrade RPMs and do most system maintenance. Logging in as root gives you complete control over your system and is very powerful.

Use the root account *only* for administration. Create a non-root account for your general use and **su** - to gain root access when you need to fix something quickly. These basic rules will minimize the chances of a typo or incorrect command doing damage to your system.

Enter a password for the root account. The password must be at least six characters in length.

Account Configuration

Enter the password for the root user (administrator) of this system.

Root Password:

Confirm:

Root password accepted.

Additional accounts can be created for other users of this system. Such accounts could be for a personal login account, or for other non-administrative users who need to use this system. Use the <Add> button to enter additional user accounts.

Account Name	Full Name
Angel	Angela Webb


Add

Edit

Delete

Hide Help Release Notes Back Next

Authentication Configuration



Red Hat Linux

Online Help

Authentication Configuration

You can skip this section if you will not be setting up network passwords. If you are unsure, ask your system administrator for assistance.

Unless you are setting up an *NIS* password, you will notice that both *MD5* and *shadow* are selected. Using both will make your system as secure as possible.

- *Enable MD5 Passwords* allows a long password to be used (up to 256 characters).
- *Use Shadow Passwords* provides a very secure method of retaining passwords for you.
- *Enable NIS* allows you to

Authentication Configuration

☒ Enable MD5 passwords

☒ Enable shadow passwords

NIS | LDAP | Kerberos 5 | SMB

☐ Enable NIS

NIS Domain:

☒ Use broadcast to find NIS server

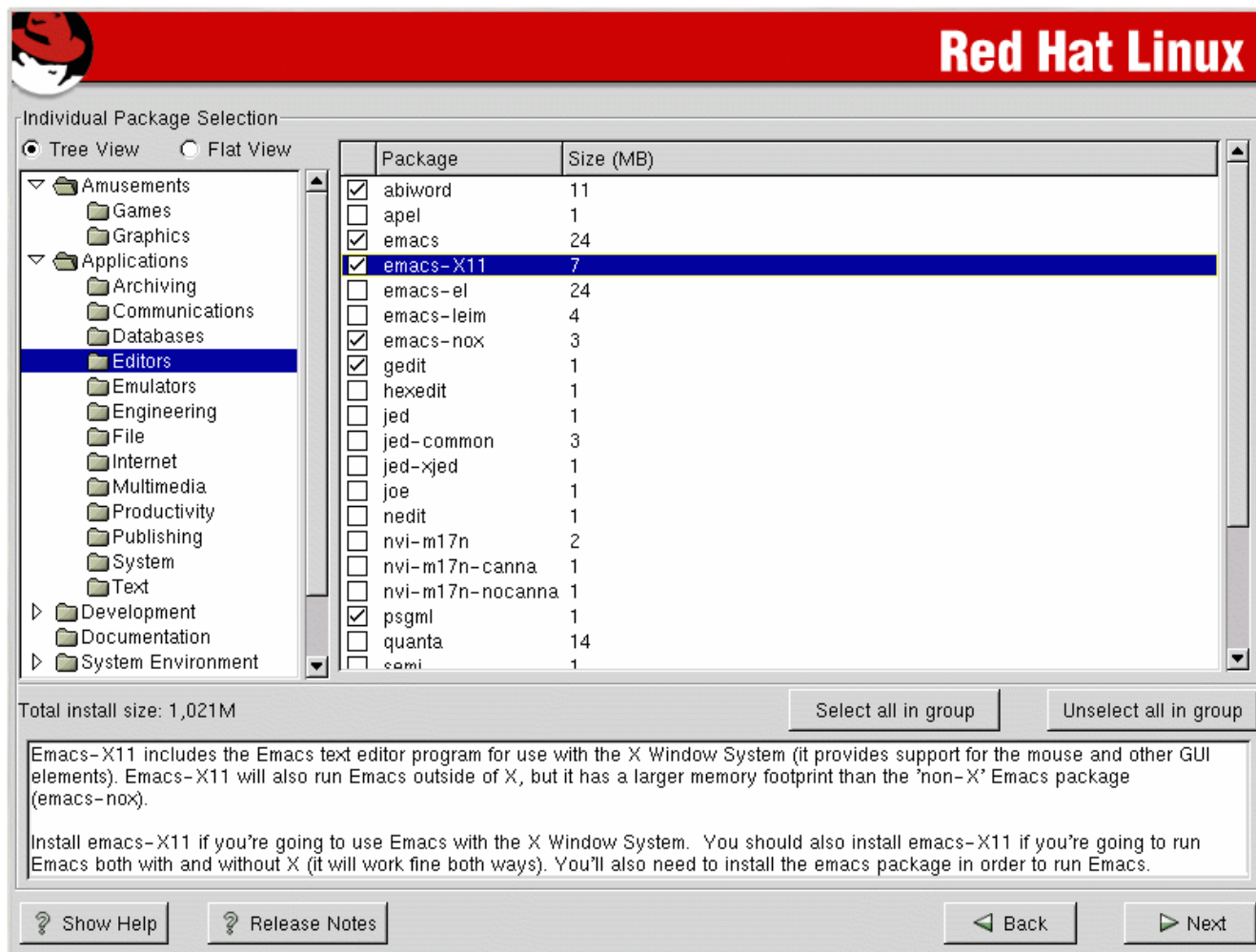
NIS Server:

? Hide Help ? Release Notes < Back > Next

Select Package Group



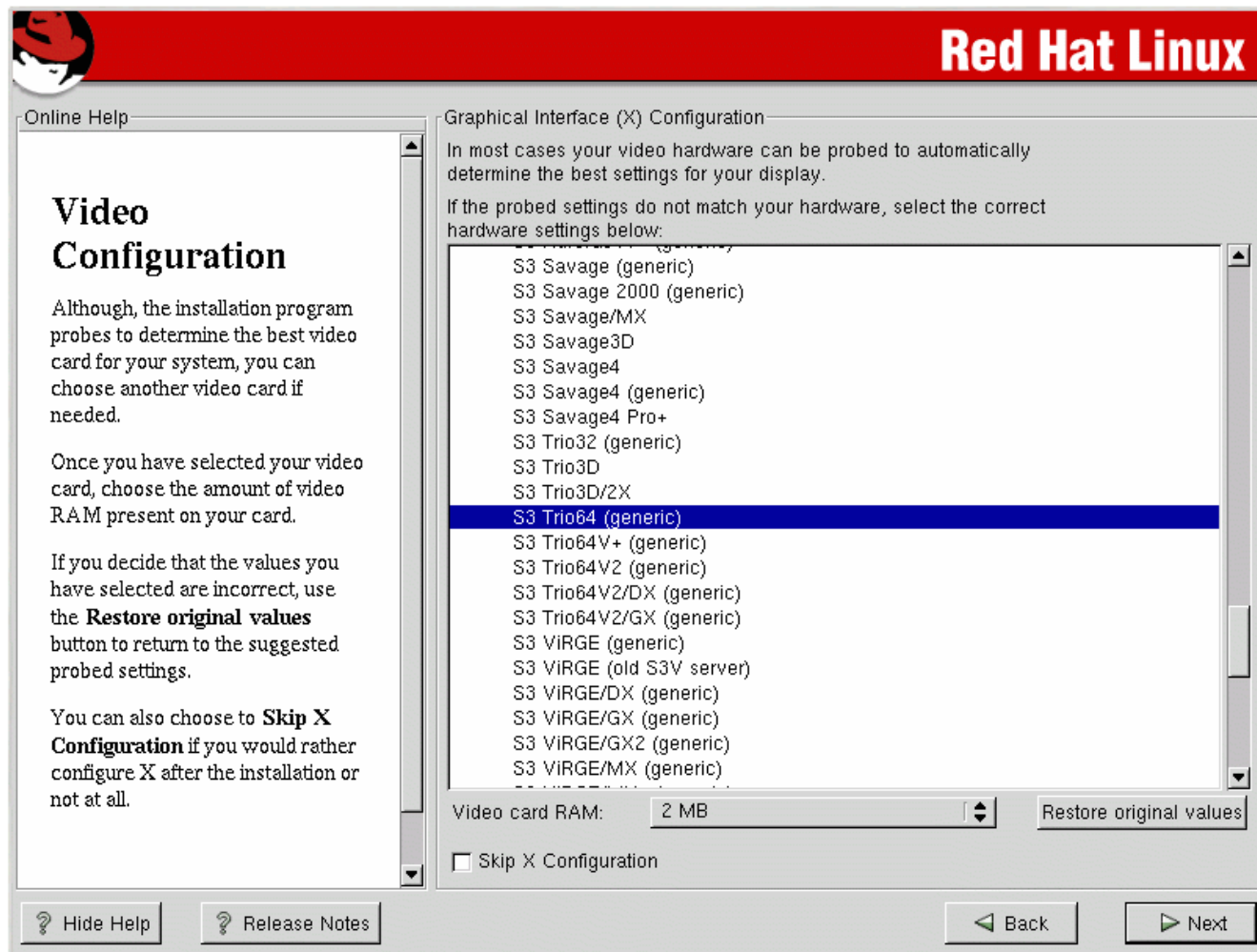
Individual Packages



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X Configuration



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Installing Packages

Red Hat Linux



Online Help

Installing Packages


We have gathered all the information needed to install Red Hat Linux on your system. It may take a while to install everything, depending on how many packages need to be installed.

Installing Packages

Package: ncurses-5.2-12
Size: 9,836 KBytes
Summary: A CRT screen handling and optimization package.

Package Progress: 
Total Progress: 

Status	Packages	Size	Time
Total	441	1018 M	0:11:49
Completed	120	297 M	0:03:26
Remaining	321	721 M	0:08:22



redhat.

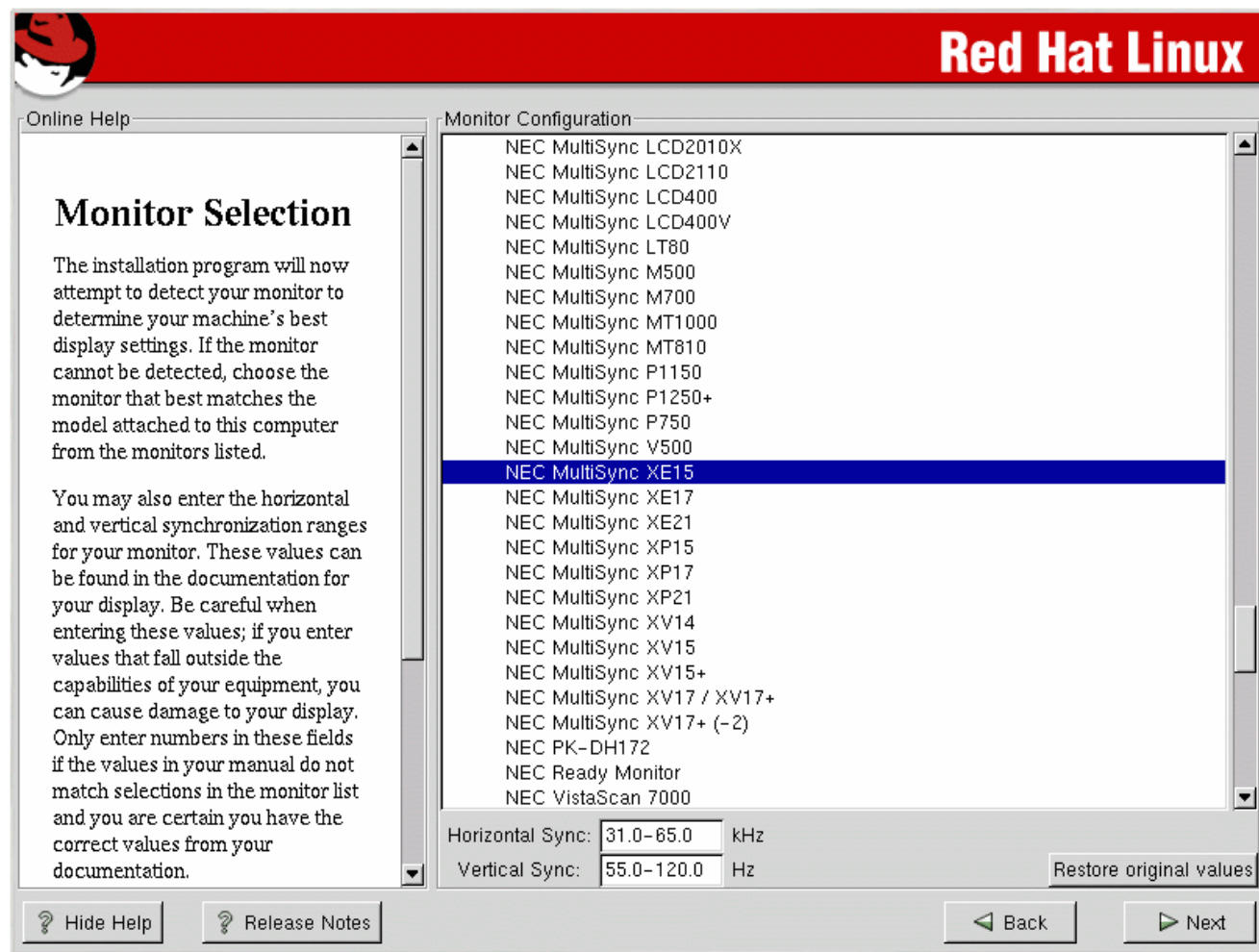
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Boot Disk Creation



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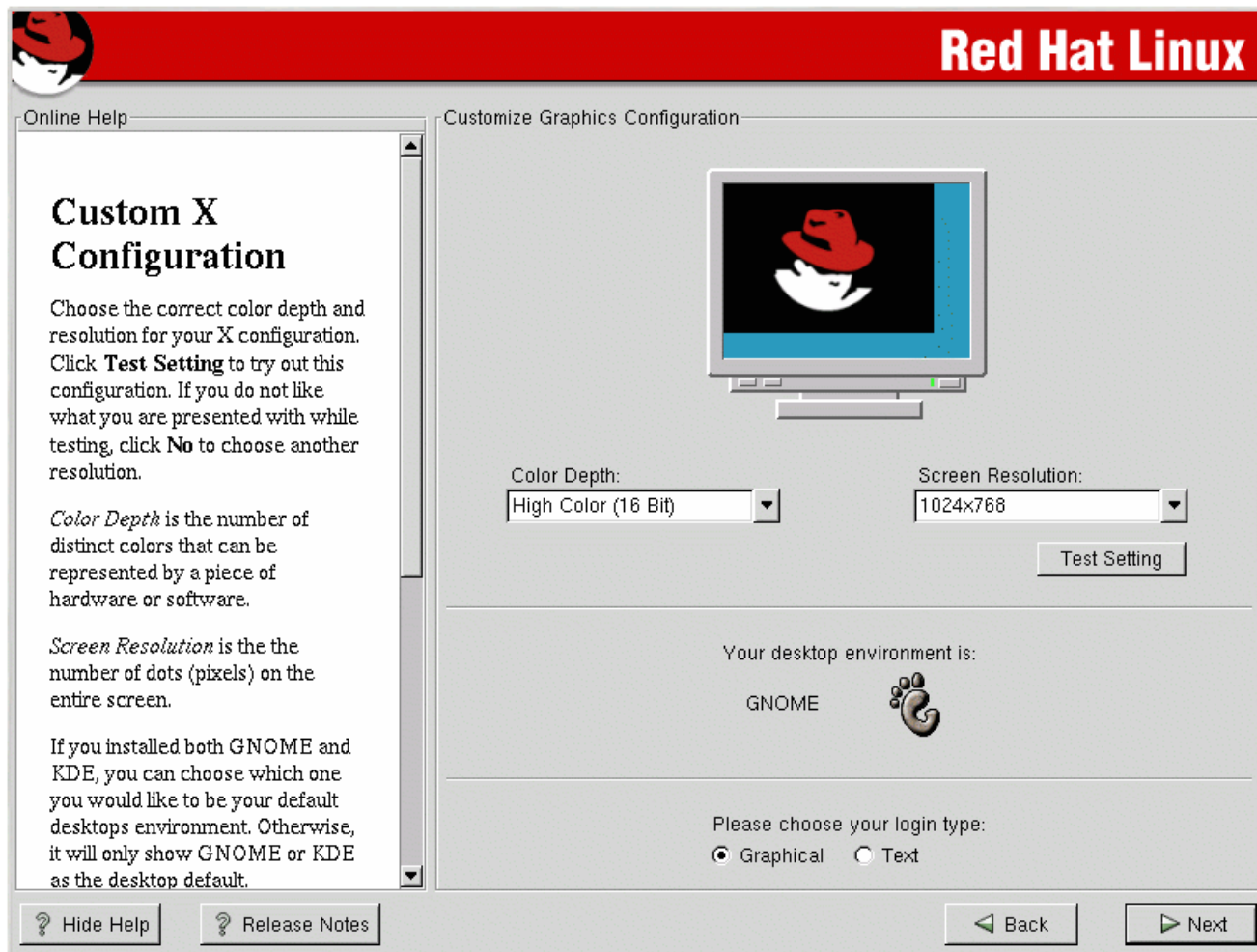
Monitor Selection



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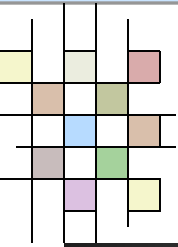
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Custom X Configuration



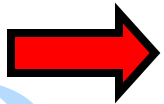
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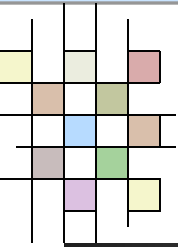
- Linux Installation
- Linux Post-Installation



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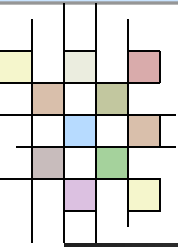
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Keyboard Configuration

- kbdconfig
- /etc/sysconfig/keyboard

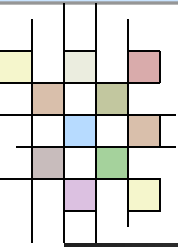




Mouse Configuration

- mouseconfig
- /etc/sysconfig/mouse





X Configuration

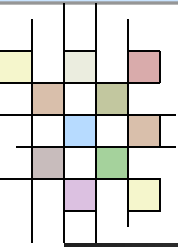
- xf86config
- Xconfigurator
- /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/XF86Config



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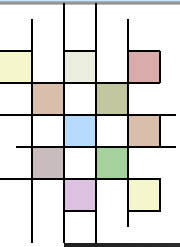


Sound Configuration

- sndconfig



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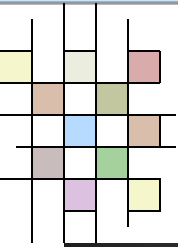


Network Configuration

- netconfig



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Modem Configuration

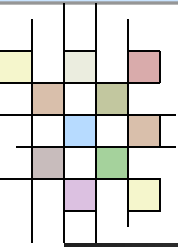
- modemconf
- In -s /dev/ttyS0 /dev/modem



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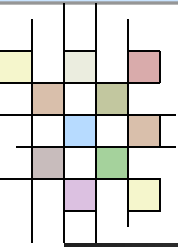


Printer Configuration

- printtool



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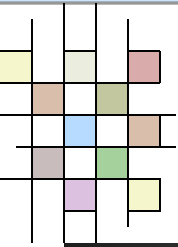


Useful Command

- setup



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Question?

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