Installing Slackware

Download Slackware 14.2 64bit and burn it to a DVD. Then restart and boot from DVD. As soon as you see this:

ISOLINUX 4.07 2013-07-25 ETCD Copyright (C) 1994-2013 H. Peter Anvin et al Welcome to Slackware64 version 14.2 (Linux kernel 4.4.14)! If you need to pass extra parameters to the kernel, enter them at the prompt below after the name of the kernel to boot (huge.s etc). In a pinch, you can boot your system from here with a command like: boot: huge.s root=/dev/sda1 rdinit= ro In the example above, /dev/sda1 is the / Linux partition. To test your memory with memtest86+, enter memtest on the boot line below. This prompt is just for entering extra parameters. If you don't need to enter any parameters, hit ENTER to boot the default kernel "huge.s" or press [F2] for a listing of more kernel choices. Default kernel will boot in 2 minutes. boot: _

press enter.

During the loading of everything you get a message about keyboards:

Unless you happen to have a German, Danish or French keyboard, just press enter.

A few more things roll by and finally you get:

Welcome to the Slackware Linux installation disk! (version 14.2)
####### IMPORTANT! READ THE INFORMATION BELOW CAREFULLY. ######
- You will need one or more partitions of type 'Linux' prepared. It is also
recommended that you create a swap partition (type 'Linux swap') prior
to installation. For more information, run 'setup' and read the help file.
- If you're having problems that you think might be related to low memory, you
can try activating a swap partition before you run setup. After making a
swap partition (type 82) with cfdisk or fdisk, activate it like this:
 mkswap /dev/<partition> ; swapon /dev/<partition>
- Once you have prepared the disk partitions for Linux, type 'setup' to begin
the installation process.
- If you do not have a color monitor, type: TERM=vt100
before you start 'setup'.
You may now login as 'root'.
slackware login: _

Either type in root and press enter or just press enter.

Now you need to setup partitions. Type cfdisk (should automatically open /dev/sda). You have to chooce the label type, gpt is needed for hard drive > 2 TB and usually the best thing to chooce. If all went well, you will see no partitions and a HDD that is completely empty. Select [new] to make a partition. To make it easy (you can always re-install later with other partion sizes), make 1 partition that is about 2~4 GB smaller then the HDD size. Then make a second partition that uses the remaining size. Both will be of type Linux filesystem, but that isn't what we want. The smaller second partition should become the swap partition, so select type and then select swap:



It should look a bit like this:

			Disk: /dev/	sda		
	Siz	e: 60 GiB, 644	24509440 byt	es, 12582912	0 sectors	4
	Label: g	pt, Identifier	: ГСЛЕ/Е03-0	006-4616-005	2-0/H00000016	4
	Device	Start	End	Sectors	Size Type	
	/dev/sda1	2048	121636863	121634816	58G Linux f	ilesystem
>>	/dev/sda2	121636864	125829086	4192223	26 Linux s	шар
H	Partition UUID:	F96C54FD-58E2-	452C-ABC6-ED	1D998F4504		
Ľ	Partition type:	Linux swap (06	57FD6D-H4HB-	43C4-84E5-09	3308484646)	
	[Delete] [Quit] [Tune] [Heln 1 T	Write 1 [D	umo l
			· sp- · ·			
	Write	partition tabl	e to disk (t	his might de	stroy data)	

To actually make the partions select [write] followed by [quit]

Now type setup

First thing to do now is setup the swap partion and target partion (or maybe you want to read the help file). The system should automatically detect your swap partition so you only have to press enter.

Same with your target partition. The target partion needs to be formatted, select "quick format with no bad block checking" and select ext4 as file system. When the formatting is done, you will be asked if the partition needs to be added to /etc/fstab. And it needs to be added or else your system won't boot.

Finally, we can install everything. In source media selection select 1 (default) and press enter. In scanning for CD or DVD drive select auto (default) and press enter. The install DVD will most lickely be found and you will now get a screen where you can select the packages. The default settings are fine, so press enter.



The A (base) series contains the kernel and main system utilities.

Select promting mode... we don't want that, just install everthing. So press enter.

SELECT PROMPTING MODE Now you must select the type of prompts you'd like to see during the installation process. If you have the drive space, the 'full' option is quick, easy, and by far the most foolproof choice. The 'newbie' mode provides the most information but is much more time-consuming (presenting the packages one by one) than the menu-based choices. Otherwise, you can pick packages from menus using 'expert' or 'menu' mode. Which type of prompting would you like to use?
fullInstall everything (9+ GB of software, RECOMMENDED!) terseterseLike 'full', but display one line per package during install menuchoose individual packages from interactive menus expertThis is actually the same as the "menu" option newbieuse verbose prompting (the X series takes one year) custom tagpathUse tagfiles in the package directories use tagfiles in the subdirectories of a custom path4(+)87%
Cancel>

Sit back and wait till filling your HDD is finished.

time. It filesyste	will boot your computer straight into the root m on /dev/sda1.
Please in create a	sert a USB flash memory stick and then press ENTER to boot stick.
WARN ING !	The existing contents of the USB stick will be erased.
	Create Make a USB Linux boot stick Skip Skip making a USB boot stick
	<pre>< OK > <cancel></cancel></pre>

I usually slelect skip so just press enter.

BTW, you may have noticed that the setup is really easy... just press enter a few times

But now it comes to installing LILO. If that isn't done correctly your system won't boot:

install Linux (expert process partiti option, always	ation which tries to automatically set up LILO to boot also Windows if found). For more advanced users, the option offers more control over the installation . Since LILO does not work in all cases (and can damage ons if incorrectly installed), there's the third (safe) which is to skip installing LILO for now. You can install it later with the 'liloconfig' command. Which
	simple Try to install LILO automatically expert Use expert lilo.conf setup menu skip Do not install LILO
	<pre></pre>

Select expert. Yeah, I know that you aren't a Linux expert, but you still need to select expert.

nis menu o	Irects the creation of the LiLU config file, filo.conf. To
nstall, yo	u make a new LILO configuration file by creating a new
eader and	then adding one or more bootable partitions to the file.
nce you've	done this, you can select the install option.
lternately	, if you already have an /etc/lilo.conf, you may reinstall
sing that.	If you make a mistake, you can always start over by
hoosing 'B	egin'. Which option would you like?
Begin	Start LILO configuration with a new LILO header
Linux	Add a Linux partition to the LILO config
Windows	Add a Windows FAT or NTFS partition to the LILO config
Install	Install LILO
Recycle	Reinstall LILO using the existing lilo.conf
Skip	Skip LILO installation and exit this menu
View	View your current /etc/lilo.conf
Help	Read the Linux Loader HELP file
	< <mark>(∭K ></mark> <cancel></cancel>

Just press enter. A whole series of windows will appear and most of the time you just need to press enter.

OPTION Some systems mi kernel. If you booted the Slac same ones here. If you don't ne	AL LILO append="Kke ght require extra p needed to pass para kware bootdisk, you Most systems won ed any, just hit EM	rnel parameters>" LINE- arameters to be passed " meters to the kernel who 'll probably want to en t require any extra para TER to continue.	to the en you ter the ameters.
-		(D 1)	
	<u>K UK 2</u>	(Lancel)	

Above screen, press enter.

Beginning with the 2.6.24 kernel, the text consoles default to UTF-8 mode. Unless you are using a UTF-8 locale (\$LANG setting), using the old default of a non-UTF text console is safer until some issues with various console programs are addressed. This option has no effect on the use of UTF-8 with X. "No" is the safe choice here					
	< Yes >	K No >			

Above screen, press enter

Looking at /pro frame buffer co more rows and c logo at boot ti a standard text supports all of them. Would yo Linux console?	ONFIGURE LILO TO USE FRAME BUFFER CONSOLE? c/devices, it seems your kernel has support for the VESA nsole. If we enable this in /etc/lilo.conf, it will allow columns of text on the screen and give you a cool penguin me. However, the frame buffer text console is slower than console. In addition, not every video card or monitor these video modes, and some X drivers could be confused by bu like to use the frame buffer console, or the standard
standard	Use the standard Linux console (the safe choice)
ask	Ask about using VESA modes at boot; time out to standard
640x480x64k	Frame buffer console, 640x480x64k
800x600x64k	Frame buffer console, 800x600x64k
1024x768x64k	Frame buffer console, 1024x768x64k
640x480x32k	Frame buffer console, 640x480x32k
800x600x32k	Frame buffer console, 800x600x32k
1024x768x32k	Frame buffer console, 1024x768x32k
640x480x256	Frame buffer console, 640x480x256
800x600x256	Frame buffer console, 800x600x256
1024x768x256	Frame buffer console, 1024x768x256
	K UK > (Cancel>

Above, slect 1024x768x76k and press enter



Yeah, you guessed right, its enter again



Just press enter

t boot time, n operating	CHOOSE LILO TIMEOUT how long would you like LILO to wait for you to select system? If you let LILO time out, it will boot the first
None 5 30 Forever	Don't wait at all - boot straight into the first OS 5 seconds 30 seconds Present a prompt and wait until a choice is made
	Cancel>

Make your chooce or just press enter

You are now back in the first screen (expert lilo installation). Select linux (add a linux partition to the lilo config) and press enter

Partition	Start	End	Sectors	ID
/dev/sda1	2048 121	636863 1216	34816 58G	Linux
	ОК >	<cance< td=""><td>e1></td><td></td></cance<>	e1>	

Just press enter

Hey, you need to type something. I typed slackware as that is what we are installing.

SELECT PART low you must select partition You'll us	TITION NAME a short, un se this name	FOR /dev/sda1 nique name for the	is
artition to boot at a bad choice. TH	t the LILO I IS MUST BE I	orompt. 'Linux' mi A SINGLE WORD.	ight not
slackware_			
K OK	>	(Cancel)	

And then press enter

We are back in the first screen again. Now we finally can install lilo. Select install (install lilo)

When that is done a serie of screen will appear about settin up your mouse (press enter), gpm configuration (press enter) and cofigurate network (press enter).

You will be asked for a hostname. Just type slack and press enter. Then it needs a domain name. If you happen to have one, you can type it in here but otherwise, type example.org. Assuming your internet router act as a DHCP server select dhcp (just press enter) and in the next screen, just press enter.

It will ask confirmation now. If it looks like the next image, press enter.

	CONF IRM	1 SETUP COM	PLETE-		
Your networking	system is now) configure	d to us	e DHCP:	
Hostname: sla Domain name: IP address: (Netmask: (use Gateway: (use Nameserver: (Is this correct?	nck example.org (use DHCP server) e DHCP server) (use DHCP server) (use DHCP server) ? Press 'Yes'	ver) ver) to contin	ue, or	'No' to reconf	figure.
	K Yes >	<	No >		

Select the services you want to run at startup. The default ones are pretty ok, so press enter. You can always add more or remove some later.

CONFIRM The selected services will them, you may unselect the system security). You may run by default, but be awa Use the spacebar to select Recommended choices have t you are finished.	f STARTUP SERVICES TO RUN- be started at boot time. If you don't need on to turn them off (which may improve overall y also choose to start services that are not are that more services means less security. to r unselect the services you wish to run. been preselected. Press the ENTER key when			
[] rc.atalk [] rc.bind [] rc.cups [] rc.dnsmasq [*] rc.fuse [] rc.httpd [*] rc.inetd (+)	Netatalk Appletalk file/print server BIND (Domain Name System) server CUPS print server dnsmasq DHCP/DNS server Filesystem in Userspace library The Apache web server The BSD Inetd daemon 36%			
K OK → KCancel>				
The Netatalk server is a fil	e and print server for Macintosh networks.			

Console font configuration, just press enter

Hardware clock set to UTC? Probably not, so select NO and then select the correct time zone

$\uparrow(-)$	-/Iclo of Man		
Europo	e/Istanbul		
Europo	e/Jersey		
Europo	e/Kaliningrad		
Luropo	e/Kiev		
Europ	e/Kiruv e/Lichon		
Europ	e/Liubliana		
Europe	e/London		
Europe	e/Luxembourg		
Europo	e/Madrid		
Europe	e/Mariobamp		
	ernar tenaimi	78%	
		10%	
Europo + (+)	e/Mariehamn	78%	

Select default windows manager for X. KDE is pretty good, so press enter

SELECT Please select the defau System. This will def computer uses. KDE pro Windows or MacOS exper: managers are easier on features.	DEFAULT WINDOW MANAGER FOR X ult window manager to use with the X Window ine the style of graphical user interface the ovides the most features, and people with ience will find it easy to use. Other window system resources, or provide other unique
<pre>xinitrc.kde xinitrc.xfce xinitrc.fluxbox xinitrc.blackbox xinitrc.wmaker xinitrc.fvwm2 xinitrc.twm</pre>	KDE: K Desktop EnvironmentThe Cholesterol Free Desktop EnvironmentThe fluxbox window managerThe blackbox window managerWindowMakerF(?) Virtual Window Manager (version 2.xx)Tab Window Manager (very basic)
K	<u>∩K ></u> <cancel></cancel>

Warning: no root password detected. No of course not, we are just installing everyting. Press enter so you can type in a root password.



And write it down on a piece of paper as well. Otherwise you won't be able to login later.

DONE!! Setup complete. We may now reboot our system.

But it first comes back in the Slackware Linux Setup screen. Select exit.

And keep our fingers crossed when we do reboot. Hopefully Slackware will start and we will get a login prompt.



Login as root and then type adduser. Follow the instructions. Then logout as root and login again as the new user.

To start the kde (windows) type startx. It should start with the correct video settings. And if your internet router did indeed act as dhcp server you should have internet access as well.