

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:

```
<OPTION TO LOAD SUPPORT FOR NON-US KEYBOARD>
If you are not using a US keyboard, you may now load a different
keyboard map. To select a different keyboard map, please enter 1
now. To continue using the US map, just hit enter.
Enter 1 to select a keyboard map: _
```

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 choose the label type, gpt is needed for hard drive > 2 TB and usually the best thing to choose. 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 partition sizes), make 1 partition that is about 2~4 GB smaller than 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:

```
Select partition type
EFI System
MBR partition scheme
Intel Fast Flash
BIOS boot
Sony boot partition
Lenovo boot partition
PowerPC PReP boot
ONIE boot
ONIE config
Microsoft reserved
Microsoft basic data
Microsoft LDM metadata
Microsoft LDM data
Windows recovery environment
IBM General Parallel Fs
Microsoft Storage Spaces
HP-UX data
HP-UX service
Linux swap
Linux filesystem
Linux server data
Linux root (x86)
Linux root (ARM)
Linux root (x86-64)
↓
0657FD6D-A4AB-43C4-84E5-0933C84B4F4F
```

It should look a bit like this:

```

Disk: /dev/sda
Size: 60 GiB, 64424509440 bytes, 125829120 sectors
Label: gpt, identifier: FCDE7E05-B68C-4C1C-B892-B7A886B6B1C4

```

Device	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type
/dev/sda1	2048	121636863	121634816	58G	Linux filesystem
>> /dev/sda2	121636864	125829086	4192223	2G	Linux swap

```

Partition UUID: F96C54FD-58E2-452C-ABC6-ED1D998F4504
Partition type: Linux swap (0657FD6D-A4AB-43C4-84E5-0933C84B4F4F)

```

[Delete] [Quit] [Type] [Help] [Write] [Dump]

Write partition table to disk (this might destroy data)

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

Now type setup

First thing to do now is setup the swap partition and target partition (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 likely be found and you will now get a screen where you can select the packages. The default settings are fine, so press enter.

Selecting software to install.

PACKAGE SERIES SELECTION

Now it's time to select which general categories of software to install on your system. Use the spacebar to select or unselect the software you wish to install. You can use the up and down arrows to see all the possible choices. Recommended choices have been preselected. Press the ENTER key when you are finished.

[*]	A	Base Linux system
[*]	AP	Various Applications that do not need X
[*]	D	Program Development (C, C++, Lisp, Perl, etc.)
[*]	E	GNU Emacs
[*]	F	FAQ lists, HOWTO documentation
[*]	K	Linux kernel source
[*]	KDE	The K Desktop Environment for X
[]	KDEI	International language support for KDE
[*]	L	System Libraries (needed by KDE, GNOME, X, and more)

56%

< OK > <Cancel>

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

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

SELECT PROMPTING MODE

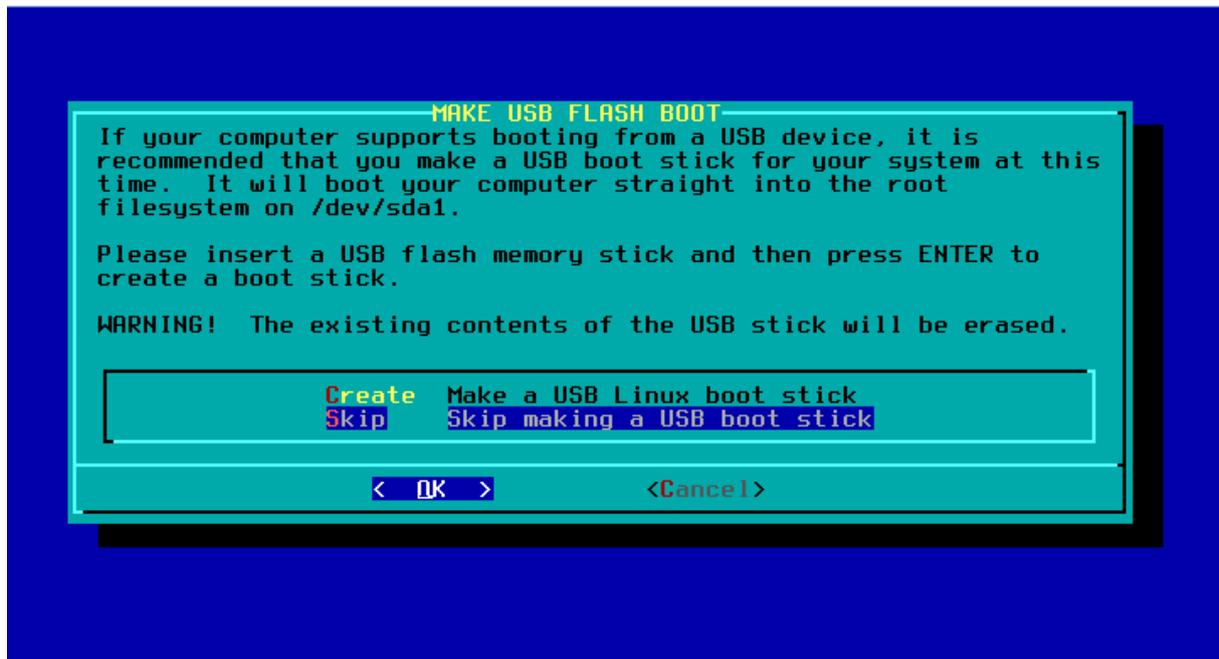
Now you must select the type of prompts you'd like to see during the installation process. If you have the drive space, the 'full' option is quick, easy, and by far the most foolproof choice. The 'newbie' mode provides the most information but is much more time-consuming (presenting the packages one 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?

full	Install everything (9+ GB of software, RECOMMENDED!)
terse	Like 'full', but display one line per package during install
menu	Choose individual packages from interactive menus
expert	This is actually the same as the "menu" option
newbie	Use verbose prompting (the X series takes one year)
custom	Use custom tagfiles in the package directories
tagpath	Use tagfiles in the subdirectories of a custom path

87%

< OK > <Cancel>

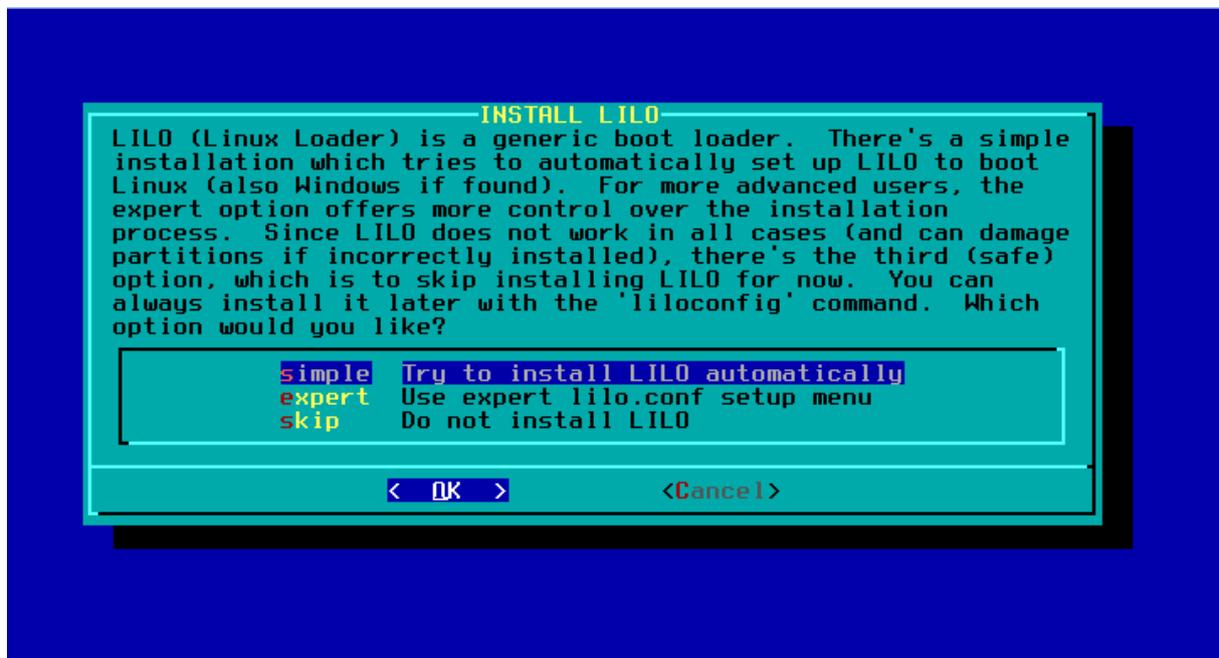
Sit back and wait till filling your HDD is finished.



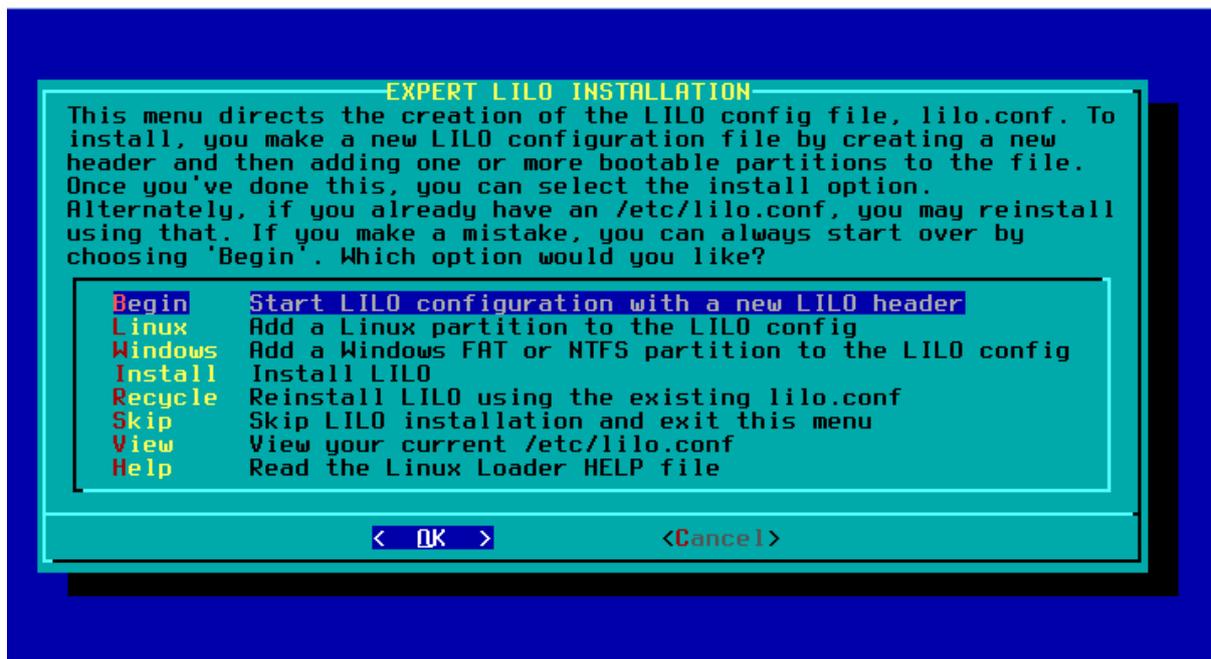
I usually select skip so just press enter.

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

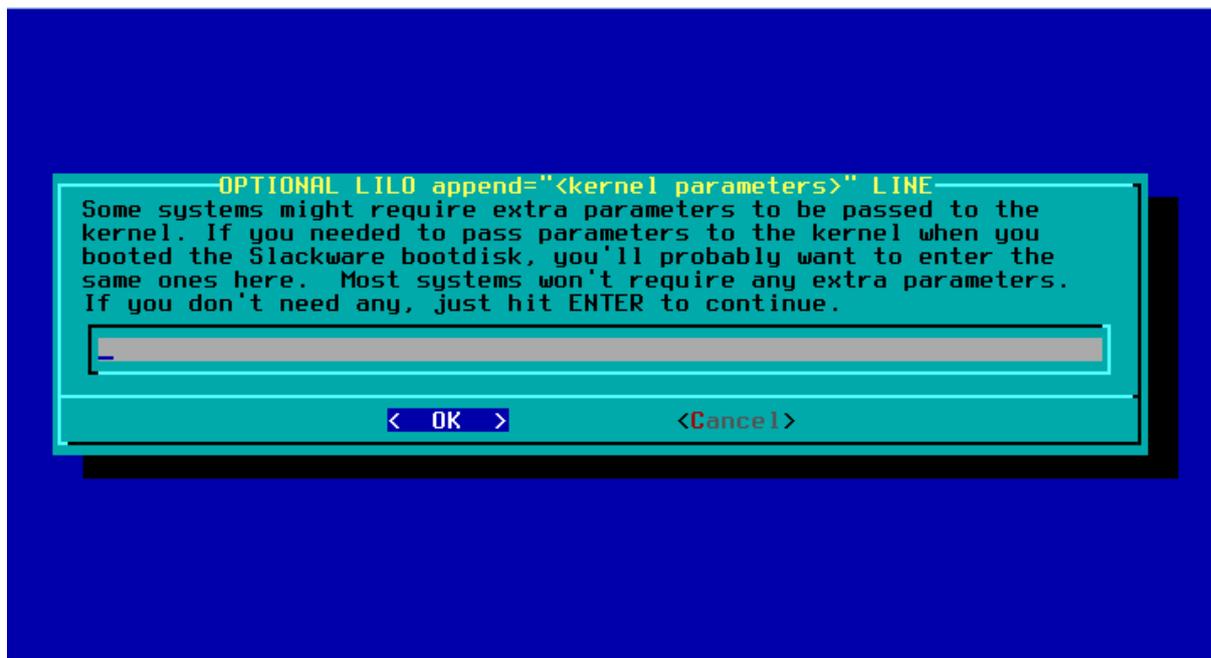
But now it comes to installing LILO. If that isn't done correctly your system won't boot:



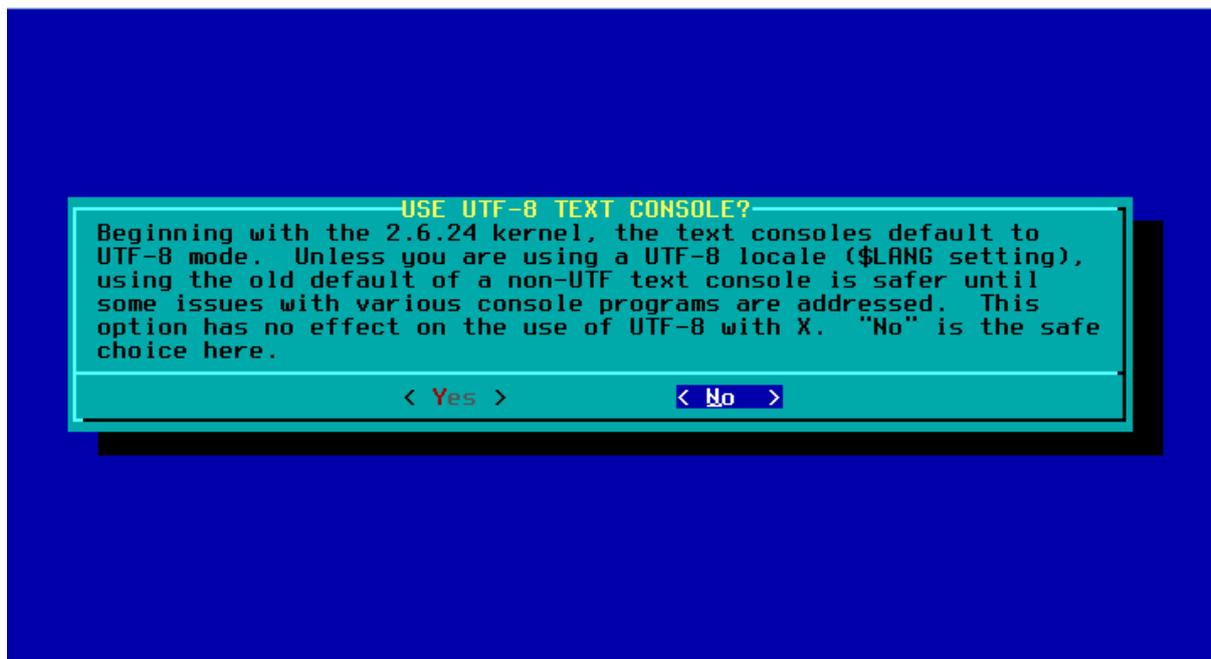
Select expert. Yeah, I know that you aren't a Linux expert, but you still need to select expert.



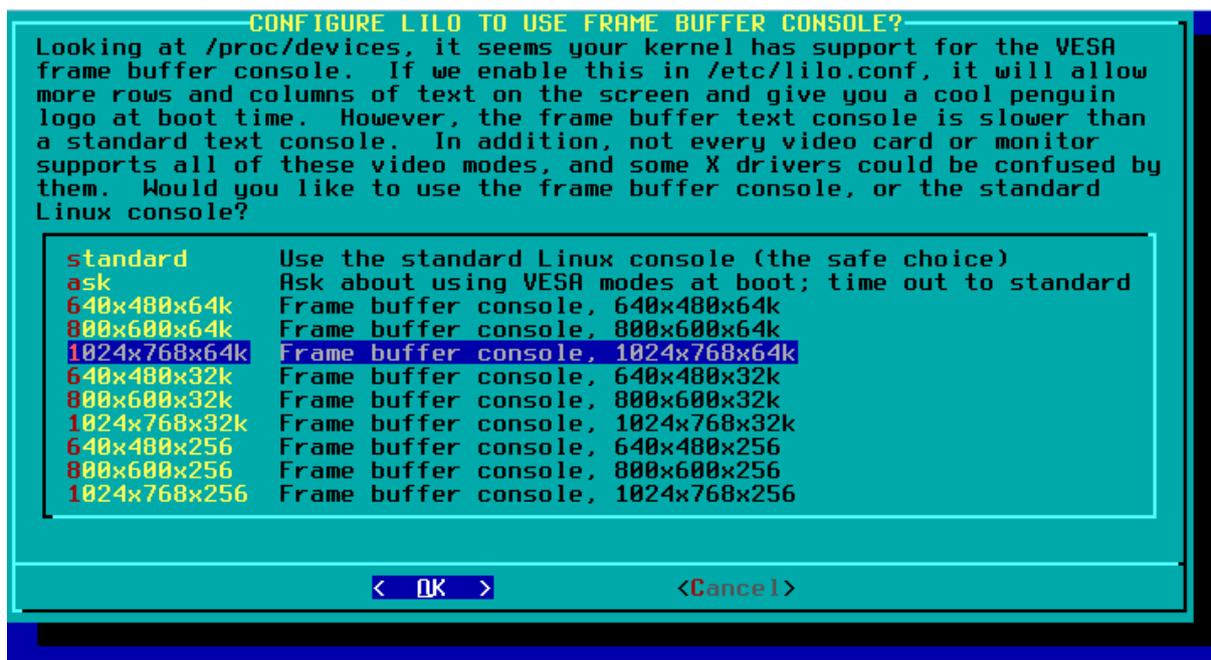
Just press enter. A whole series of windows will appear and most of the time you just need to press enter.



Above screen, press enter.



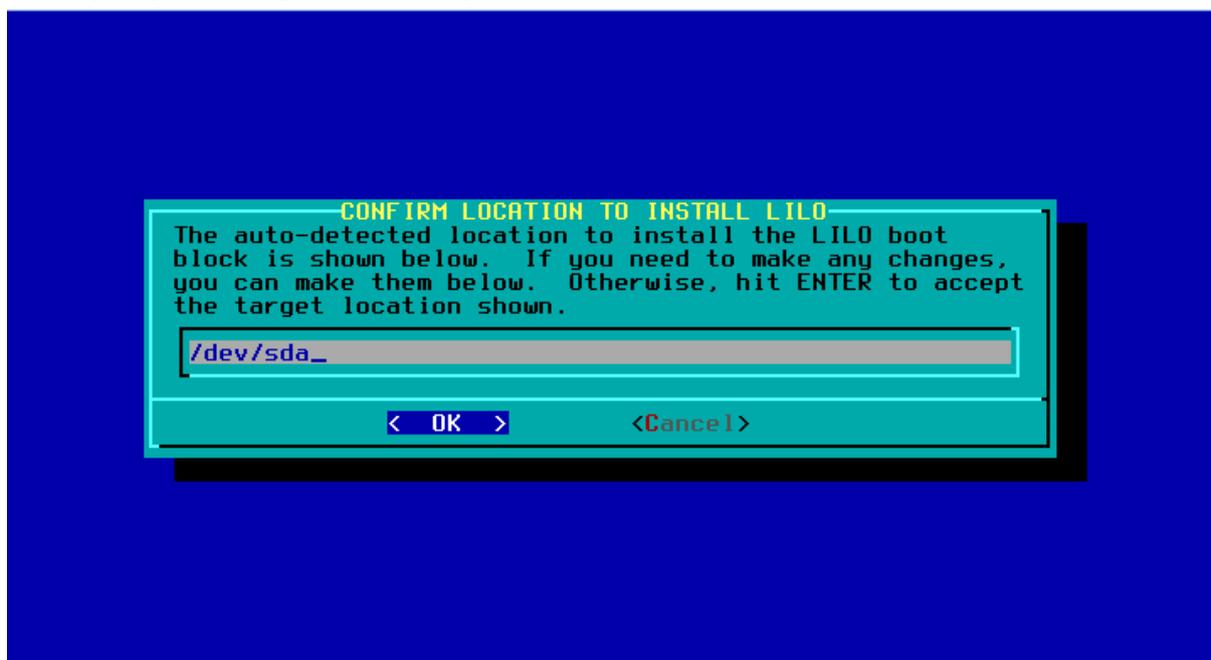
Above screen, press enter



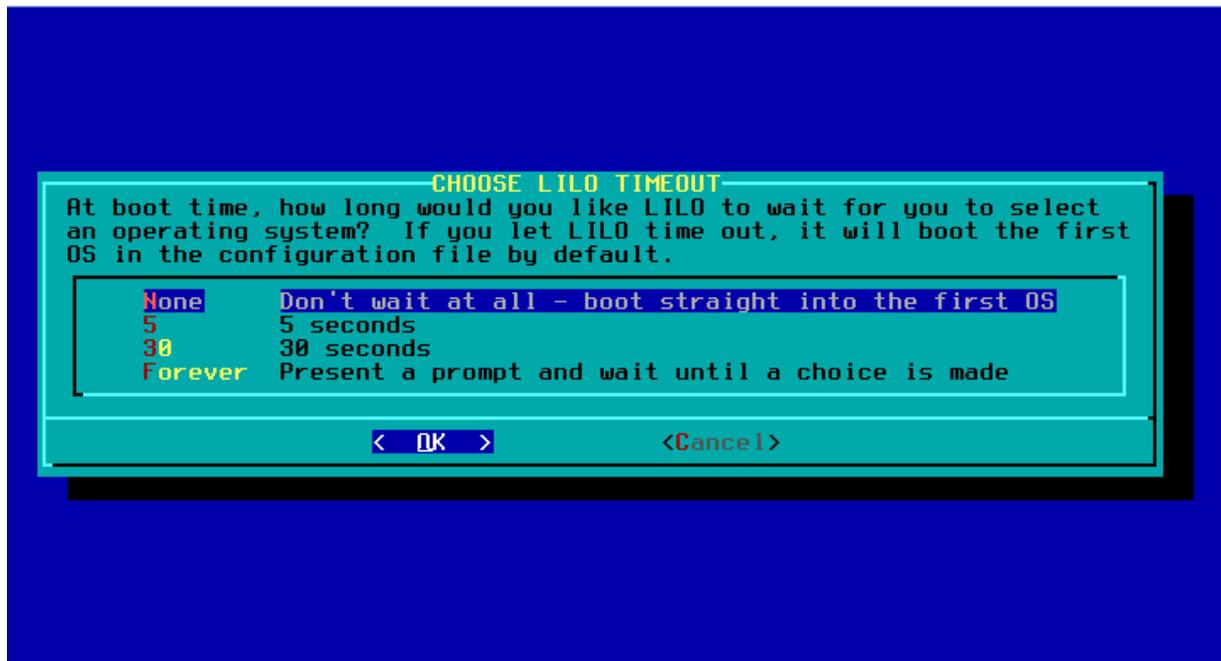
Above, select 1024x768x76k and press enter



Yeah, you guessed right, its enter again

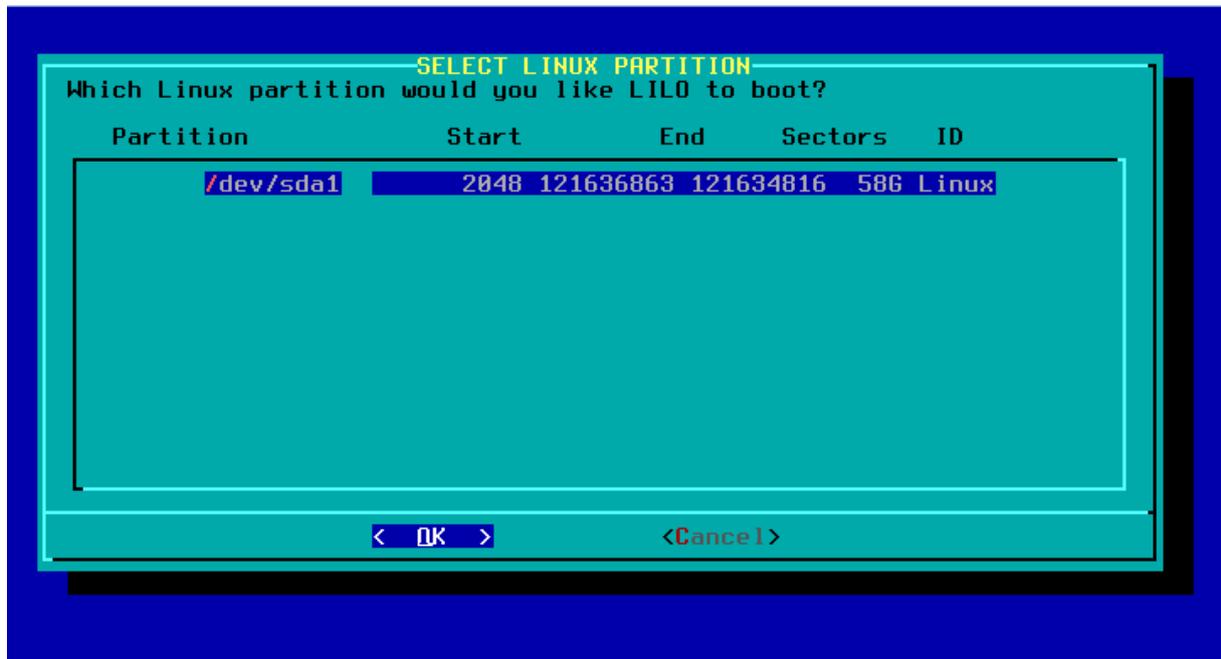


Just press enter



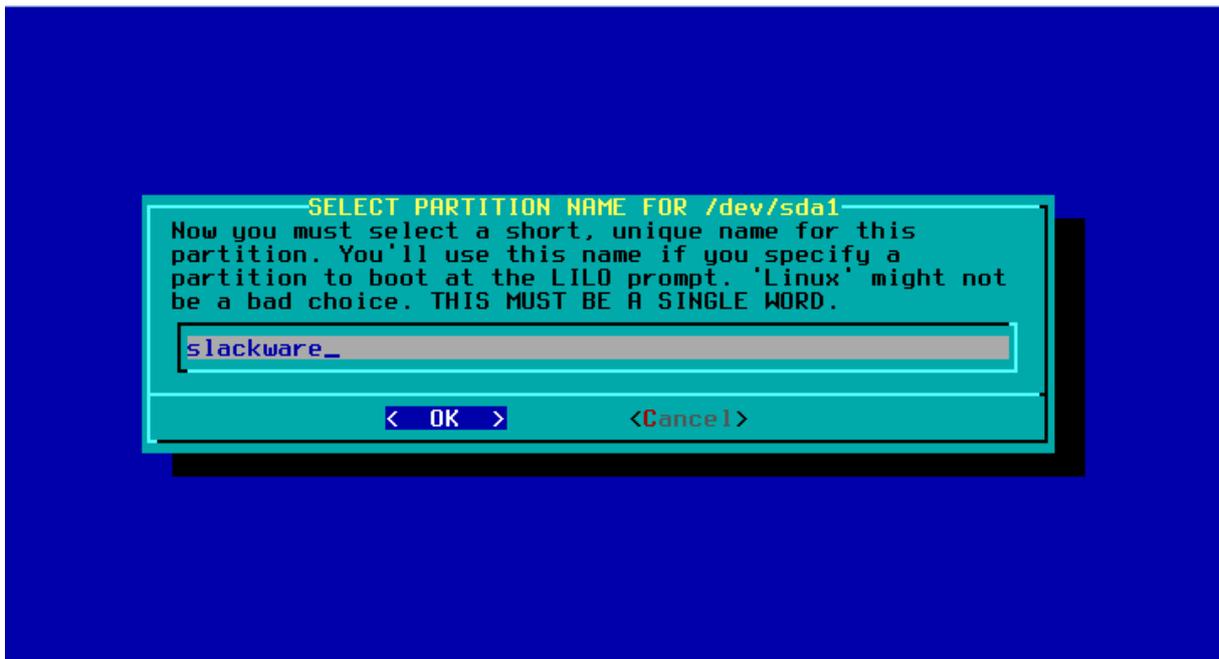
Make your choice or just press enter

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



Just press enter

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



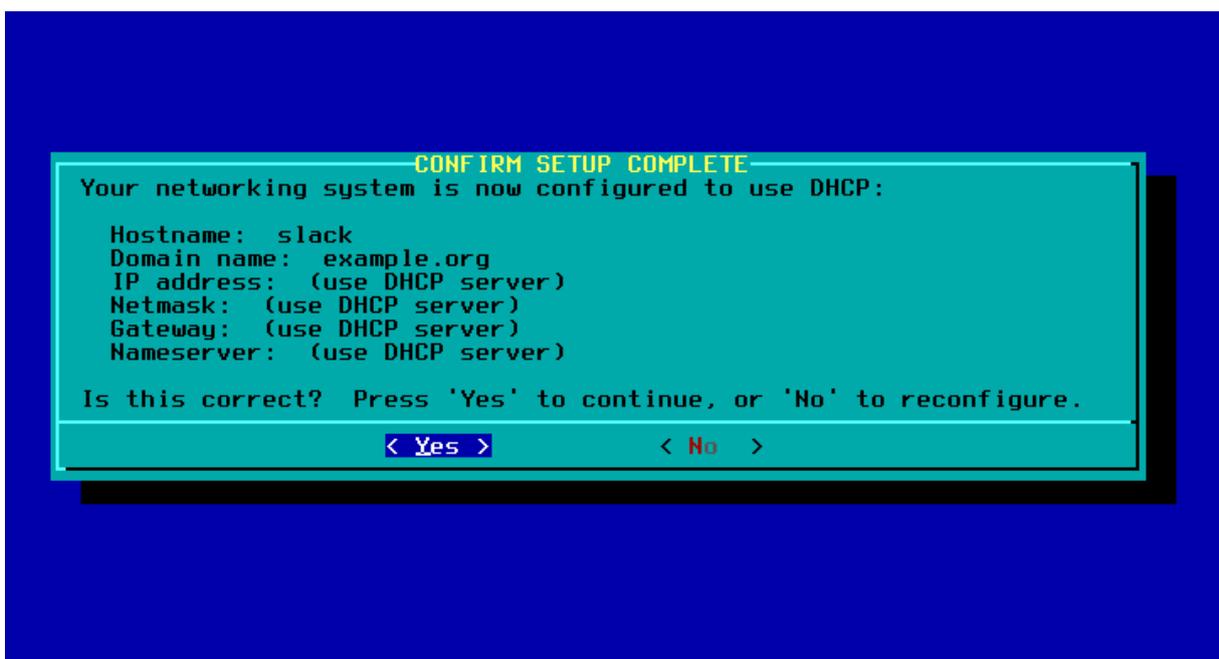
And then press enter

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

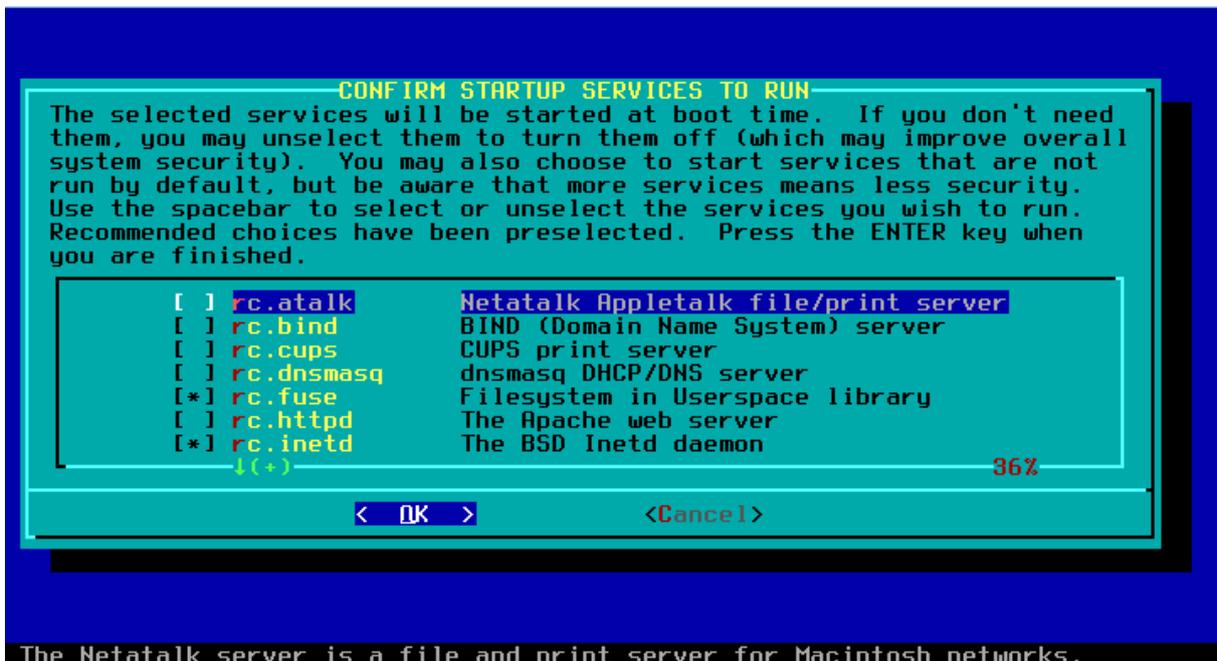
When that is done a serie of screen will appear about settin up your mouse (press enter), gpm configuration (press enter) and cofigurate network (press enter).

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.



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.

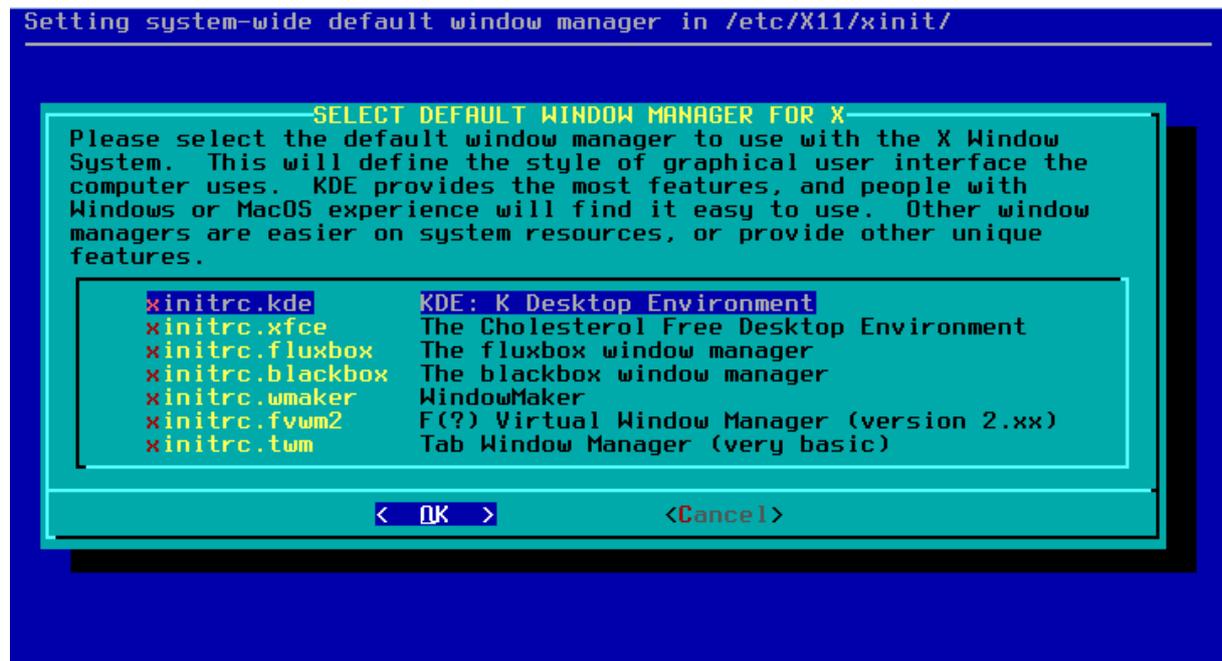


Console font configuration, just press enter

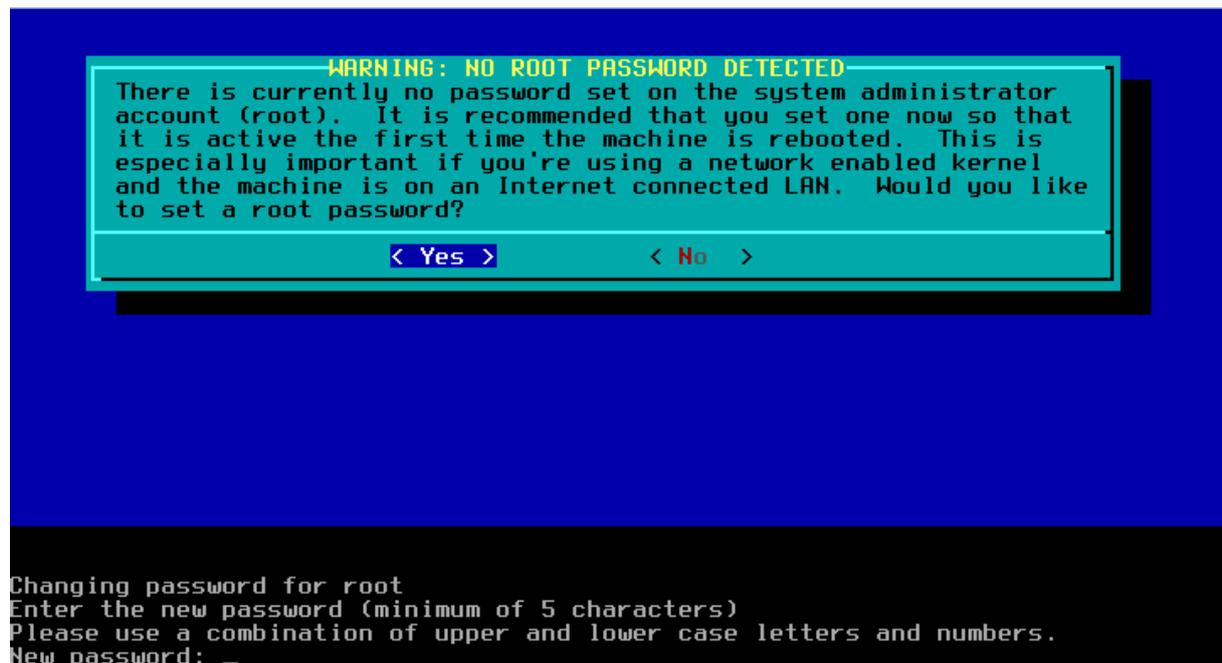
Hardware clock set to UTC? Probably not, so select NO and then select the correct time zone



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



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.

```
Your identification has been saved in /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key.
Your public key has been saved in /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:0tqeA1cP7a40M+6a25oJx0fdRaxYM7QMCbQnxYgmxZ4 root@slack
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ECDSA 256]---+
| .oo+oo.. |
| . = .ooo+.o |
| = o..oo= |
| .E ooo . . |
| .S. = . . |
| .+ . . + . |
| .+o.o. |
| ..B+.. |
| oB0= |
+---[SHA256]-----+
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Your identification has been saved in /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key.
Your public key has been saved in /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:dxK2Wl3YDj4nQE4Jz7mFaQCxKDDXlv8EnKh5zXtdvQQ root@slack
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ED25519 256]---+
| ..oo+.. |
| .*. * o |
| . 0 * 0 . |
| .+ o . o *Eo |
| X * . S +o. |
| +B + ..oo |
| o o + . . . . |
| . o . . . . |
| o. |
+---[SHA256]-----+
Starting ACPI daemon: /usr/sbin/acpid
Updating MIME database: /usr/bin/update-mime-database /usr/share/mime &
Starting ConsoleKit daemon: /usr/sbin/console-kit-daemon
Updating gtk.immodules:
/usr/bin/update-gtk-immodules &
Updating gdk-pixbuf.loaders:
/usr/bin/update-gdk-pixbuf-loaders &
Compiling GSettings XML schema files:
/usr/bin/glib-compile-schemas /usr/share/glib-2.0/schemas &
Starting gpm: /usr/sbin/gpm -m /dev/mouse -t imps2

Welcome to Linux 4.4.14 (tty1)
slack login:
```

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.