


# Debian Bullseye 11 Installation Guide

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1. Start your virtual machine. Once booted you will be greeted with the main menu. Scroll down using your down key until you have reached Graphical Debian Installer. Press enter. Select your language of choice.



Press continue and select your location. And then your keyboard layout.



### Select your location


The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose "other" if your location is not listed.

*Country, territory or area:*

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- Botswana
- Canada
- Hong Kong
- India
- Ireland
- Israel
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Seychelles
- Singapore
- South Africa

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### Configure the keyboard

Keymap to use:

- American English
- Albanian
- Arabic
- Asturian
- Bangladesh
- Belarusian
- Bengali
- Belgian
- Berber (Latin)
- Bosnian
- Brazilian
- British English
- Bulgarian (BDS layout)
- Bulgarian (phonetic layout)
- Burmese
- Canadian French
- Canadian Multilingual

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### Configure the network

Detecting link on enp0s3; please wait...

Cancel

2. Configure the network. Enter a hostname and domain name. In this case the main user is Charlie.



### Configure the network

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:

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### Configure the network

The domain name is the part of your Internet address to the right of your host name. It is often something that ends in .com, .net, .edu, or .org. If you are setting up a home network, you can make something up, but make sure you use the same domain name on all your computers.

Domain name:

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3. Setup root password and user. For the sake of this project all passwords are the same: music. We will provide ways for Charlie and the band to change the root passwords and user passwords once the installation is completed and they have access to the terminal.



### Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

☐ Show Password in Clear


Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.

Re-enter password to verify:

☐ Show Password in Clear

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### Set up users and passwords

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.


Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

Full name for the new user:

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Here we are setting up Charlie as the main user. User: charlie, Password: music.



### Set up users and passwords

Select a username for the new account. Your first name is a reasonable choice. The username should start with a lower-case letter, which can be followed by any combination of numbers and more lower-case letters.  
*Username for your account:*

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### Set up users and passwords

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.  
*Choose a password for the new user:*


☐ Show Password in Clear

Please enter the same user password again to verify you have typed it correctly.  
*Re-enter password to verify:*

☐ Show Password in Clear

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Configure the clock to your region. For partition disk, use entire disks since this is installed unto a virtual machine.



### Configure the clock

If the desired time zone is not listed, then please go back to the step "Choose language" and select a country that uses the desired time zone (the country where you live or are located).

Select your time zone:

Newfoundland

Atlantic

Eastern

Central

East Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan


Mountain

Pacific

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### Partition disks

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

Guided - use entire disk

Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM

Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM

Manual

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Select the hard disk and have all files in one partition. Finish you partition settings and save them.

 **debian 11**

Partition disks


Note that all data on the disk you select will be erased, but not before you have confirmed that you really want to make the changes.

Select disk to partition:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 32.2 GB ATA VBOX HARDDISK

Screenshot

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 **debian 11**

Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - ATA VBOX HARDDISK: 32.2 GB

The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.

Partitioning scheme:

All files in one partition (recommended for new users)  
Separate /home partition  
Separate /home, /var, and /tmp partitions

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## Partition disks

*This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.*

### Guided partitioning

Configure software RAID

Configure the Logical Volume Manager

Configure encrypted volumes

Configure iSCSI volumes

#### ▽ SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 32.2 GB ATA VBOX HARDDISK

- > #1 primary 31.2 GB f ext4 /
- > #5 logical 1.0 GB f swap swap

Undo changes to partitions

Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

Screenshot

Help

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## Partition disks

If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:  
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:  
partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4  
partition #5 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap

Write the changes to disks?

☐ No

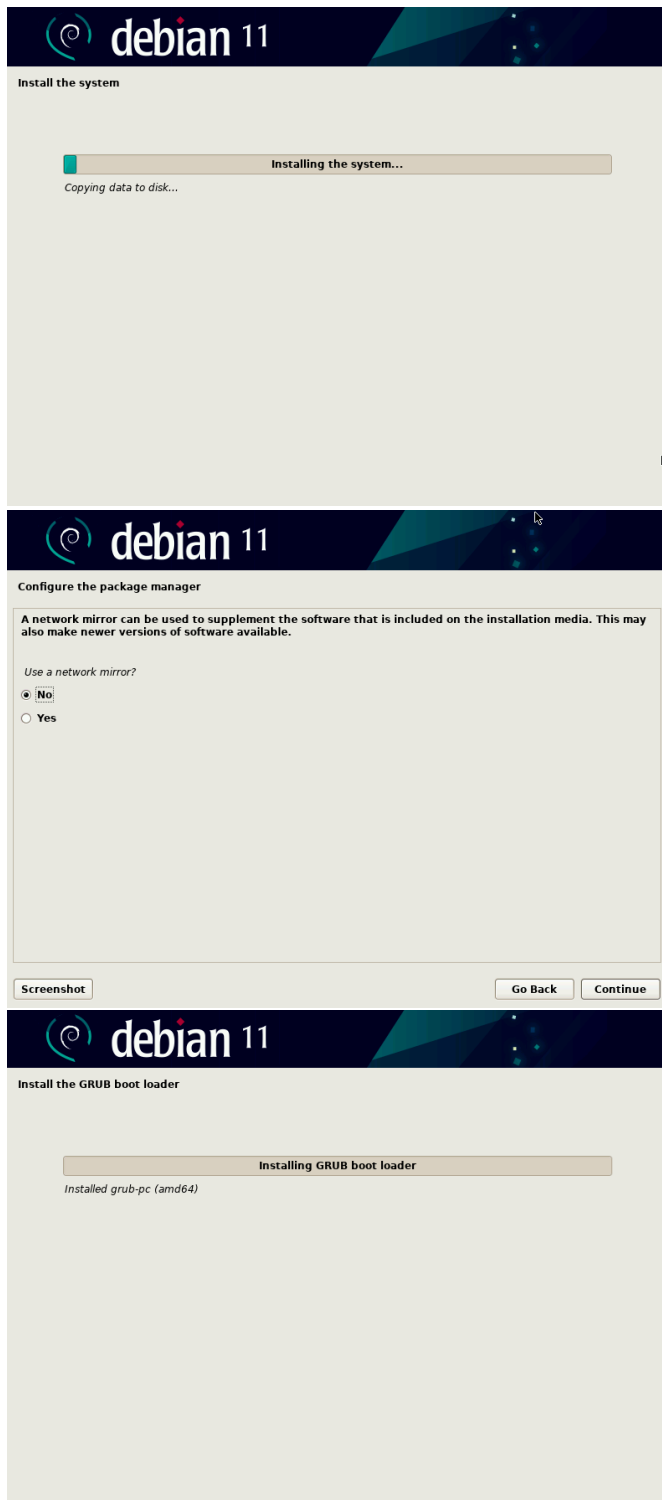
☒ Yes

Screenshot


Continue



Do not set a network mirror and continue the installation.



Install the GRUB boot loader and select the device.



Install the GRUB boot loader

It seems that this new installation is the only operating system on this computer. If so, it should be safe to install the GRUB boot loader to your primary drive (UEFI partition/boot record).

**Warning:** If your computer has another operating system that the installer failed to detect, this will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

*Install the GRUB boot loader to your primary drive?*

☐ No

☒ Yes

Screenshot

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Install the GRUB boot loader

You need to make the newly installed system bootable, by installing the GRUB boot loader on a bootable device. The usual way to do this is to install GRUB to your primary drive (UEFI partition/boot record). You may instead install GRUB to a different drive (or partition), or to removable media.

*Device for boot loader installation:*

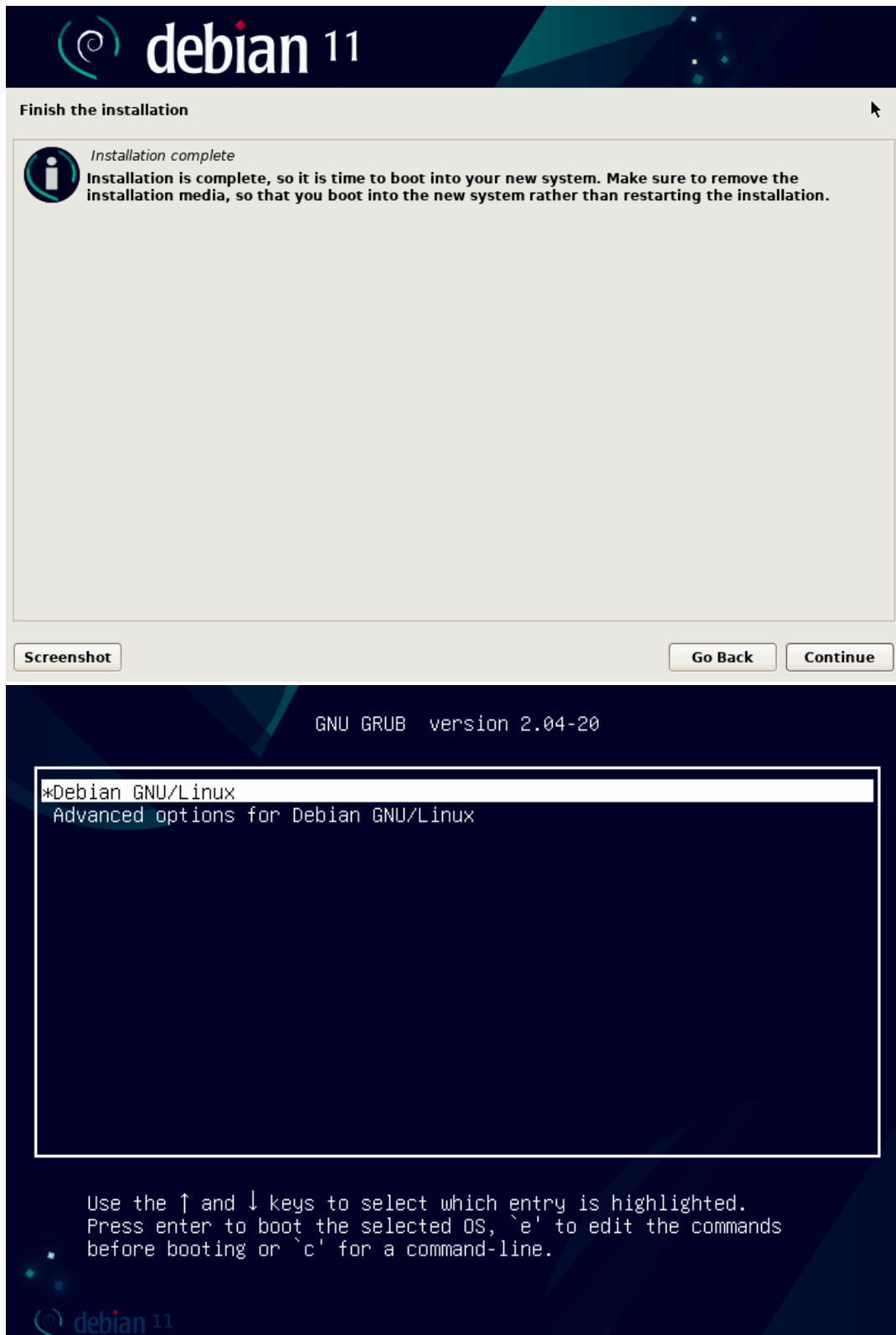
Enter device manually

/dev/sda (ata-VBOX\_HARDDISK\_VB62f80e50-b2c40aa8)

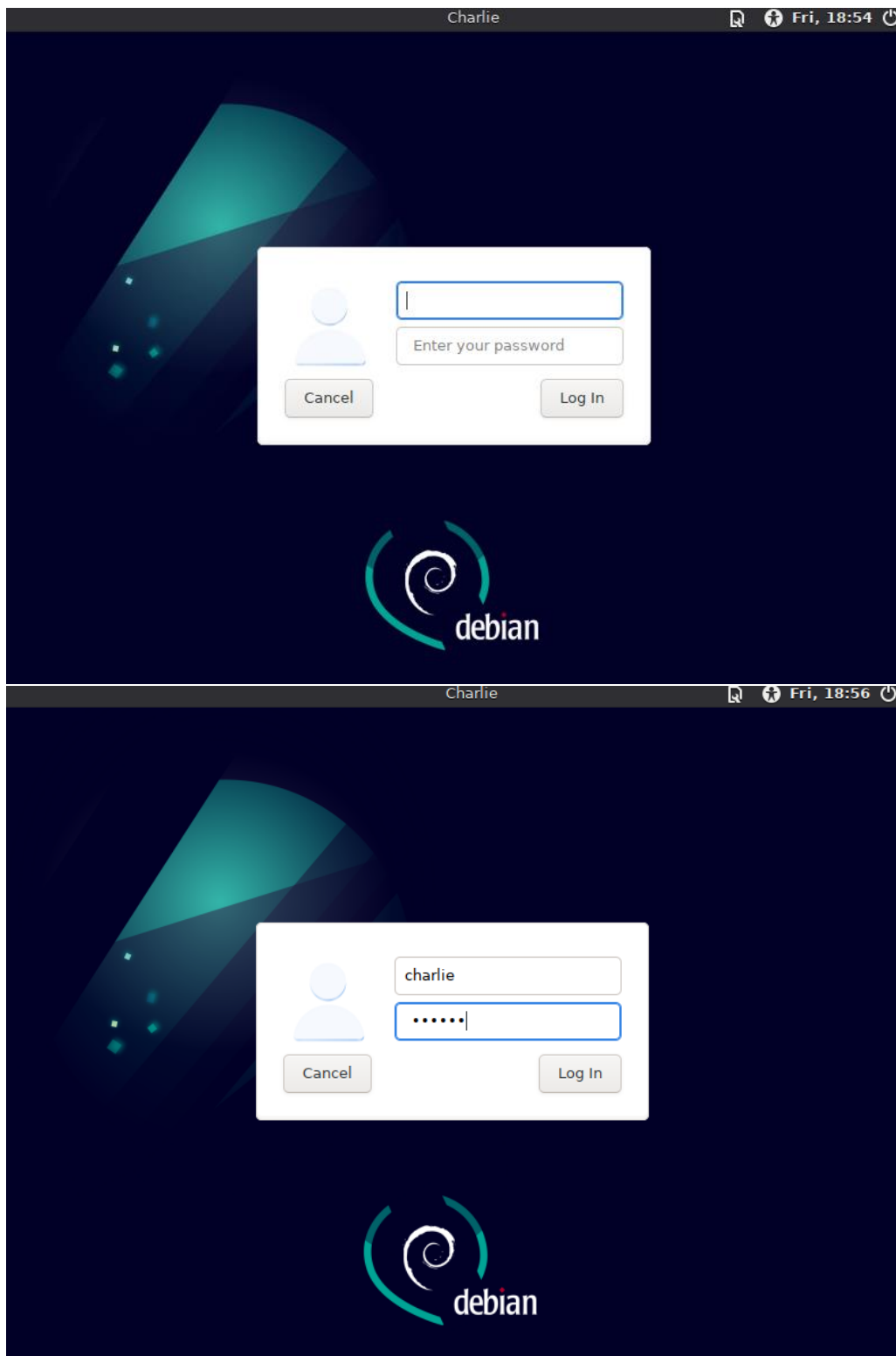
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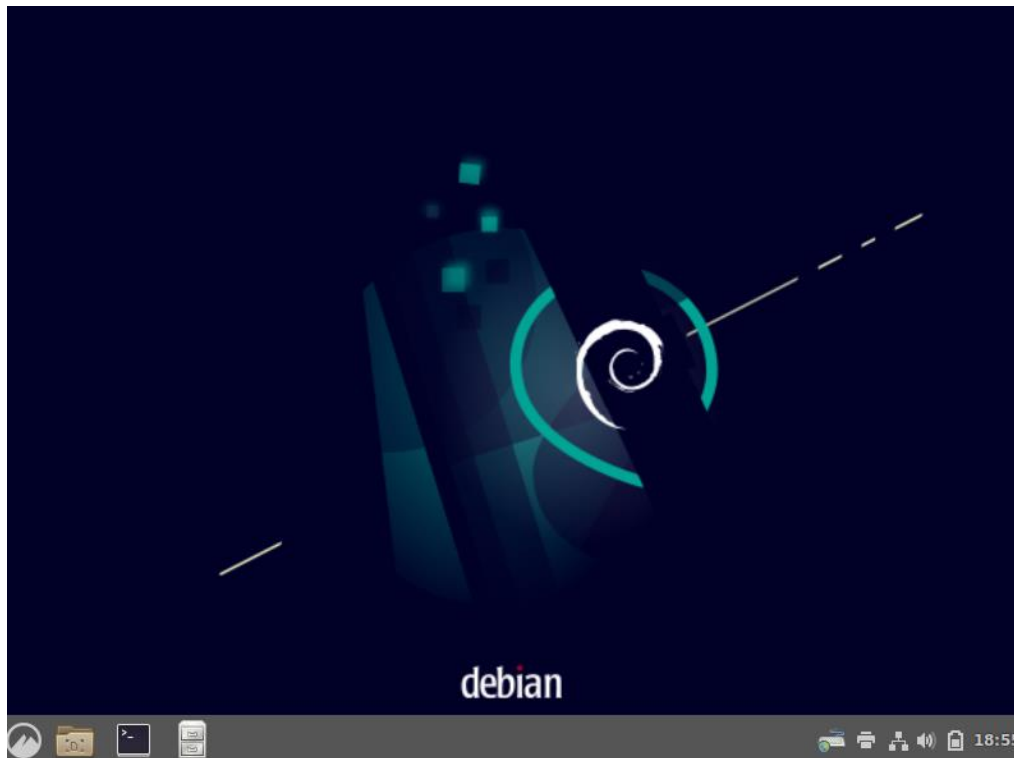
Once the installation is complete you can now restart your virtual machine. You will be greeted by the GNU GRUB menu when you reboot. Select Debian GNU/Linux to start Cinnamon.



Username: charlie, Password: music



Congratulations! You made it to your music desktop!



IMPORTANT: REMEMBER TO REMOVE YOUR ISO FROM THE OPTICAL DRIVE IF YOU DON'T WANT TO REINSTALL. This should automatically be removed but just in case, it always prudent to verify.



#### **Storage**

Controller: IDE

IDE Secondary Device 0: [Optical Drive] Empty

Controller: SATA

SATA Port 0: CharlieVM.vdi (Normal, 30.00 GB)

\*\* Desktop shown is a prototype and does not reflect the final project.