

Applications Places System

Installing Debian via the Internet - Mozilla Firefox

Sat Sep 9, 00:08 | Sat Sep 9, 00:08

debain_百度搜索 x Installing Debian via ... +

https://www.debian.org/distrib/netinst

About Debian Getting Debian Support Developers' Corner

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Installing Debian via the Internet

This method of installing Debian requires a functioning Internet connection *during* installation. Compared to other methods you end up downloading less data as the process will be tailored to your requirements. Ethernet and wireless connections are supported. Internal ISDN cards are unfortunately *not* supported.

There are three options for installs over the network:

[Small CDs or USB sticks](#)

[Tiny CDs, flexible USB sticks, etc.](#)

[Network boot](#)

Small CDs or USB sticks

选这个下载

The following are image files. Choose your processor architecture below.

[amd64, arm64, armel, armhf, i386, mips, mips64el, mipsel, ppc64el, s390x](#)

For details, please see: [Network install from a minimal CD](#)

Tiny CDs, flexible USB sticks, etc.

You can download a couple of image files of small size, suitable for USB Sticks and similar devices, write them to the media, and then start the installation by booting from that.

There is some diversity in the support for installing from various very small images between the architectures.

For details, please refer to the [installation manual for your architecture](#), especially the chapter "*Obtaining System Installation Media*".

Here are the links to the available image files (look at the MANIFEST file for information):

[amd64, arm64, armhf, i386, mips64el, ppc64el, s390x](#)

Network boot

You set up a TFTP and a DHCP (or BOOTP, or RARP) server which will serve the installation media to machines on your local network. If your client machine's BIOS supports it, you can then boot the Debian installation system from the network (using PXE and TFTP), and proceed with installing the rest of Debian from the network.

Not all machines support booting from the network. Because of the additional work required, this method for installing Debian is not recommended for novice users.

For details, please refer to the [installation manual for your architecture](#), especially the chapter "*Preparing Files for TFTP Net Booting*".

Here are the links to the image files (look at the MANIFEST file for information):

[amd64, arm64, armel, armhf, i386, mips, mips64el, mipsel, ppc64el, s390x](#)

Installing Debian via th...



Home



Windows 7 x64



Debian 9 PA

Welcome to VMware Workstation 12 Player



Create a New Virtual Machine

Create a new virtual machine, which will then be added to the top of your library.



Open a Virtual Machine

Open an existing virtual machine, which will then be added to the top of your library.



Upgrade to VMware Workstation Pro

Get advanced features such as snapshots, virtual network management, and more.



Help

View online help.



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Home



Windows



Debian

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Welcome to the New Virtual Machine Wizard

A virtual machine is like a physical computer; it needs an operating system.
How will you install the guest operating system?



added



Install operating system from:

 Use a physical drive:

Device: /dev/sr0

Rescan disc

 Use ISO image:

/home/wangliang/Downloads/debian-9.0.0

Browse...

⚠ Could not detect which operating system is in this image.
You will need to specify which operating system will be
installed.

→ 选你下载的镜像文件

 I will install the operating system later.

use only.

Help

Cancel

Back

Next

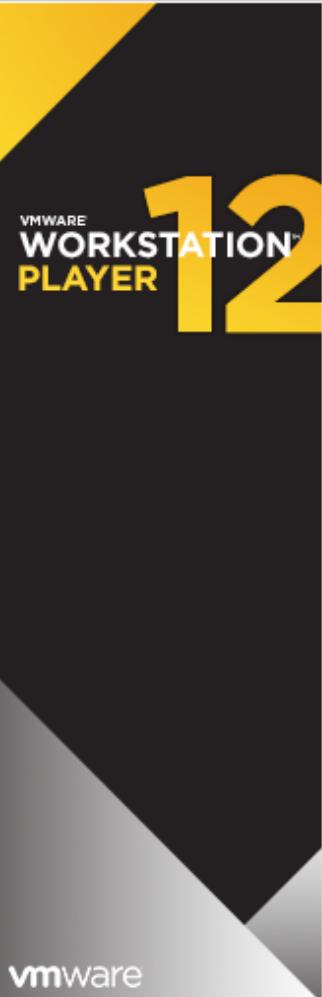
Select a Guest Operating System

Which operating system will be installed on this virtual machine?

Guest Operating System

- 1. Microsoft Windows
- 2. Linux
- 3. Novell NetWare
- 4. Solaris
- 5. Other

Version:



Help

Cancel

Back

Next



Home



Windows



Debian

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Name the Virtual Machine

What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

随便起个名字

Virtual Machine Name

Name: Location: 

vmware

Debian GNU/Linux installer boot menu

Graphical install

Install

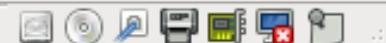
Advanced options >

Help

Install with speech synthesis



To grab input, press Ctrl+G



debian 9

Select a language

Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.

Language:

- Chinese (Simplified) - 中文(简体)
- Chinese (Traditional) - 中文(繁體)
- Croatian - Hrvatski
- Czech - Čeština
- Danish - Dansk
- Dutch - Nederlands
- Dzongkha - གྱାନ୍ଧା
- English** - English
- Esperanto - Esperanto
- Estonian - Eesti
- Finnish - Suomi
- French - Français
- Galician - Galego
- Georgian - ქართული
- German - Deutsch
- Greek - Ελληνικά

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

To grab input, press Ctrl+G





debian 9

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:

Hong Kong

India

Ireland

Israel

New Zealand

Nigeria

Philippines

Singapore

South Africa

United Kingdom

United States

Zambia

Zimbabwe

other



Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

To grab input, press Ctrl+G



debian 9

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.

Select the continent or region to which your location belongs.

Continent or region:

Africa

Antarctica

Asia

Atlantic Ocean

Caribbean

Central America

Europe

Indian Ocean

North America

Oceania

South America

other

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

To grab input, press Ctrl+G



debian 9

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.

Listed are locations for: Asia. Use the <Go Back> option to select a different continent or region if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

Afghanistan

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Brunei Darussalam

Cambodia

China

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Iran, Islamic Republic of

Iraq

Israel

Japan

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

To grab input, press Ctrl+G



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Configure locales

There is no locale defined for the combination of language and country you have selected. You can now select your preference from the locales available for the selected language. The locale that will be used is listed in the second column.

Country to base default locale settings on:

Australia	- en_AU.UTF-8
Botswana	- en_BW.UTF-8
Canada	- en_CA.UTF-8
Hong Kong	- en_HK.UTF-8
India	- en_IN
Ireland	- en_IE.UTF-8
Israel	- en_IL
New Zealand	- en_NZ.UTF-8
Nigeria	- en_NG
Philippines	- en_PH.UTF-8
Singapore	- en_SG.UTF-8
South Africa	- en_ZA.UTF-8
United Kingdom	- en_GB.UTF-8
United States	- en_US.UTF-8
Zambia	- en_ZM
Zimbabwe	- en_ZW.UTF-8

[Screenshot](#)

[Help](#)

[Go Back](#)

[Continue](#)

To grab input, press Ctrl+G





debian 9

Configure the keyboard

Keypad to use:

American English

Albanian

Arabic

Asturian

Bangladesh

Belarusian

Bengali

Belgian

Bosnian

Brazilian

British English

Bulgarian (BDS layout)

Bulgarian (phonetic layout)

Burmese

Canadian French

Canadian Multilingual

Catalan

Chinese

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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:

debian

选个喜欢的名字

Screenshot

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Continue

To grab input, press Ctrl+G



debian 9

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:

留空

Screenshot

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Continue

debian 9

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:

●●●●●●●●

记住你的 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

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

debian 9

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:

wangliang

随便设置一个

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

debian 9

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:

wangliang

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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:



设置一个并记住，嫌麻烦就和 root password 一样

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

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue





debian 9

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

Screenshot

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Continue



debian 9

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) - 21.5 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S

Screenshot

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Continue



debian 9

Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - VMware, VMware Virtual S: 21.5 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

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

To grab input, press Ctrl+G





debian 9

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) - 21.5 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S

>	#1	primary	20.9 GB	f	ext4	/
>	#5	logical	534.8 MB	f	swap	swap

[Undo changes to partitions](#)

[Finish partitioning and write changes to disk](#)

[Screenshot](#)

[Help](#)

[Go Back](#)

[Continue](#)





debian 9

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



debian 9

Configure the package manager

Your installation CD or DVD has been scanned; its label is:

Debian GNU/Linux 9.0.0 _Stretch_ - Official i386 NETINST 20170617-14:23

You now have the option to scan additional CDs or DVDs for use by the package manager (apt). Normally these should be from the same set as the installation CD/DVD. If you do not have any additional CDs or DVDs available, this step can just be skipped.

If you wish to scan another CD or DVD, please insert it now.

Scan another CD or DVD?

No

Yes

Screenshot

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Continue



debian 9

Configure the package manager

The goal is to find a mirror of the Debian archive that is close to you on the network -- be aware that nearby countries, or even your own, may not be the best choice.

Debian archive mirror country:

Austria

Bangladesh

Belarus

Belgium

Brazil

Bulgaria

Canada

Chile

China

Colombia

Costa Rica

Croatia

Czechia

Denmark

El Salvador

Estonia

Finland

Screenshot

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Continue





debian 9

Configure the package manager

Please select a Debian archive mirror. You should use a mirror in your country or region if you do not know which mirror has the best Internet connection to you.

Usually, `ftp.<your country code>.debian.org` is a good choice.

Debian archive mirror:

- mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn**
- ftp.cn.debian.org
- mirrors.ustc.edu.cn
- mirrors.163.com
- deb.debian.org
- debian-archive.trafficmanager.net
- ftp2.cn.debian.org
- mirrors.xjtu.edu.cn
- mirror.lzu.edu.cn

Screenshot

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Continue



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Configure the package manager

If you need to use a HTTP proxy to access the outside world, enter the proxy information here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

The proxy information should be given in the standard form of "http://[[user][:pass]@]host[:port]/".

HTTP proxy information (blank for none):

留空

Screenshot

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Continue

debian 9

Select and install software

Select and install software

Retrieving file 22 of 22 (19min 29s remaining)

等





debian 9

Configuring popularity-contest

The system may anonymously supply the distribution developers with statistics about the most used packages on this system. This information influences decisions such as which packages should go on the first distribution CD.

If you choose to participate, the automatic submission script will run once every week, sending statistics to the distribution developers. The collected statistics can be viewed on <http://popcon.debian.org/>.

This choice can be later modified by running "dpkg-reconfigure popularity-contest".

Participate in the package usage survey?

- No
 Yes

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



debian 9

Software selection

At the moment, only the core of the system is installed. To tune the system to your needs, you can choose to install one or more of the following predefined collections of software.

Choose software to install:

- Debian desktop environment**
- ... GNOME
- ... Xfce
- ... KDE
- ... Cinnamon
- ... MATE
- ... LXDE
- web server
- print server
- SSH server
- standard system utilities

选

Screenshot

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Continue



debian 9

Select and install software

Select and install software

Retrieving file 90 of 1061 (2min 10s remaining)

等





debian 9

Select and install software

Select and install software

Retrieving file 1028 of 1061 (52min 59s remaining)

死等



To grab input, press Ctrl+G



Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk

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 the master boot record of your first hard drive.

Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?

- No
 Yes

Screenshot

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Continue



Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk

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 on the master boot record of your first hard drive. If you prefer, you can install GRUB elsewhere on the drive, or to another drive, or even to a floppy.

Device for boot loader installation:

Enter device manually

/dev/sda

选 sda ! ! !

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

To grab input, press Ctrl+G





debian 9

Finish the installation



Installation complete

Installation is complete, so it is time to boot into your new system. Make sure to remove the installation media, so that you boot into the new system rather than restarting the installation.

重启!

[Screenshot](#)

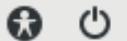
[Go Back](#)

[Continue](#)

debian

Sat, 01:15

en_US.utf8



登录，不是 root !



|

Enter your password

To grab input, press Ctrl+G





Applications Places System



Sat Sep 9, 01:15



Computer



wangliang's Home



Trash

恭喜！ ！！！！



To grab input, press Ctrl+G

