

**datazuul**

deep dive into code

[Blog](#) [Topics](#) [About](#) [Search](#)[Home](#) ▸ [Topics](#) ▸ [Linux](#) ▸ Installation Debian 3.0r0 ("Woody") auf Midi-Tower IBM Aptiva📅 **Date:** September 24, 2002 / 👤 **Author:** Ralf Eichinger

Installation Debian 3.0r0 ("Woody") auf Midi-Tower IBM Aptiva

- [Spezifikation der Hardware](#)
- [Installation](#)
 - [Booten von CD](#)
 - [Begrüßungsbildschirm](#)
 - [Sprachauswahl](#)
 - [Versions-Info](#)
 - [Hauptmenü](#)
 - [Tastaturkonfiguration](#)
 - [Partitionierung einer Festplatte](#)
 - [Einschränkungen von LILO](#)
 - [cfdisk 2.11n](#)
 - [Formatieren und Einbinden einer Swap-Partition](#)
 - [Formatieren und Einbinden einer Linux-Partition](#)
 - [Installation von Kernel und Modulen](#)
 - [Laden und Konfigurieren der Treibermodule](#)
 - [Konfiguration des Netzwerks](#)
 - [Installation des Basissystems](#)
 - [Das System bootfähig machen.](#)
 - [Neustart des Systems](#)
- [Konfiguration](#)
 - [Zeitzone](#)

- [Passwort](#)
- [PCMCIA](#)
- [PPP-Verbindung](#)
- [APT-Zugriffsmethode](#)
- [Einlesen der Paketindizes](#)
- [Hinzufügen anderer APT-Quellen](#)
- [Sicherheits-Updates](#)
- [Paket-Auswahl](#)
- [Paket-Installation](#)
- [Lokalisierung](#)
- [Drucker](#)
- [CVS](#)
- [GDM](#)
- [Gnuplot](#)
- [Mozilla-Browser](#)
- [X-Windows](#)
- [Tastatur](#)
- [Maus](#)
- [Monitor](#)
- [Entpacken der Packages](#)
- [Konfiguration der Packages](#)

Spezifikation der Hardware

Prozessor	Intel Pentium II (400 MHz)
Hauptspeicher	192 MB
Festplatte(n)	6 GB IDE (WDC AC26400B) ATA,\ 540 MB IDE (Conner CFS541A) ATA
Bildschirm	17" "Modular"
Grafikkarte (onBoard)	NVidia Riva 128

Soundkarte (onBoard)	SoundBlaster AudioPCI 64V (ES1373)
Netzwerkkarte	Realtek RTL-8029AS (PCI)
USB (onBoard)	2 x
USB 2.0 (interne Karte)	Adaptec AUA2000/3100LP (PCI)
Disketten-Laufwerk	3,5"
CD-Laufwerk	8x DVD-ROM Laufwerk (Trust)

Installation

Booten von CD

Legen Sie die CD ein und starten Sie den Rechner.

Begrüßungsbildschirm

Nach kurzer Zeit erscheint Debian mit einer Begrüßungsseite

```
                Welcome to Debian GNU/Linux 3.0!  
  
...  
Press <F1> for help, or <ENTER> to boot.  
  
boot:
```

Drücken Sie einfach auf `<ENTER>`.

Sprachauswahl

```
                Choose The Language  
  
...  
`de-` Dies auswählen und Return drücken, um auf Deutsch fortzufahren  
...
```

Wählen Sie den Sprachraum

Deutsch (Deutschland)

...

Versions-Info

Versions-Info

Software in the Public Interest
präsentiert

*** Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 ***

Dies ist Debians Installationssystem, ..., in der Version 3.0.23.

...

Hauptmenü

Sie befinden sich anschließend im Hauptmenü des Installationssystems, das Sie durch alle Schritte der Installation führt. Als erster Schritt wird der Punkt "Tastaturkonfiguration" aufgeführt.

Tastaturkonfiguration

Wählen Sie den Typ der Tastatur aus.

...

qwertz/de-latin1-nodeadkeys: Deutsch

Partitionierung einer Festplatte

Festplatte auswählen

/dev/hda

...

Einschränkungen von LILO

Einschränkungen von LILO

LILO, der Boot-LOader für Linux, und das alternativ installierbare 'mbr'-Programm unterstützen die Verwendung großer Festplatten, wenn sich in dem Rechner ein modernes BIOS (neuer als 1194-98) befindet, welches LBA und die "Enhanced Disk Drive Support Specification" unterstützt. Wenn Sie sicher sind, dass Ihr BIOS die INT 0x13-Erweiterung für große Festplatten unterstützt, können Sie die Festplatte so partitionieren, wie Sie mögen.

cfdisk 2.11n

cfdisk 2.11n

Disk Drive: /dev/hda

Size: 6448619520 bytes

Heads: 255 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 784

Name	Flags	Part Type	FS Type	[Label]	Size (MB)
hda1		Primary	Linux swap		403.04
hda2	Boot	Primary	Linux		32.91
hda3		Primary	Linux		3002.23
hda4		Primary	Linux		3010.46

[Write] - [Quit]

Formatieren und Einbinden einer Swap-Partition

Swappartition auswählen

...

/dev/hda1: Linux swap

...

Suche nach fehlerhaften Blöcken durchführen?

...

Soll die Suche nach fehlerhaften Blöcken auf /dev/hda1

durchgeführt werden?

... <Nein>

Sind Sie sicher?

...

Möchten Sie die Partition wirklich formatieren?

<Ja> ...

Formatieren und Einbinden einer Linux-Partition

Die 4 Partitionen müssen nun formatiert und eingebunden werden. Als Root-Dateisystem ("/") ist die Partition /dev/hda3 vorgesehen.

Wählen Sie eine Partition aus

Wählen Sie die Partition aus, die mit dem Linux'
"Ext2"-Dateisystem formatiert werden soll.

/dev/hda3: Linux native

...

Suche nach fehlerhaften Blöcken durchführen?

...

Soll die Suche nach fehlerhaften Blöcken auf /dev/hda3
durchgeführt werden?

... <Nein>

Sind Sie sicher?

...

Möchten Sie die Partition wirklich formatieren?

<Ja> ...

Dies als das Wurzeldateisystem mounten?

Sie müssen das Wurzeldateisystem ("/") einbinden, bevor Sie
andere Dateisysteme einbinden können. Möchten Sie /dev/hda3
als Root-Dateisystem einbinden?

<Ja> ...

Die anderen Partitionen (bis auf die zweite Festplatte /dev/hdd) wurden nacheinander über den Hauptmenü-Punkt "Formatieren und Einbinden einer Linux-Partition" folgendermaßen formatiert und eingebunden:

```
/dev/hda2    /boot: Eine kleine (5-10MB) Partition am Anfang der Platte.  
/dev/hda4    /home: Heimatverzeichnisse der Benutzer
```

Installation von Kernel und Modulen

Eine Debian-CD-ROM gefunden

...

<Ja> ...

Laden und Konfigurieren der Treibermodule

Anmerkung zu geladenen Treibern

...

<Weiter>

Kategorie auswählen

...

Bitte wählen Sie die Kategorie der Module.

Beenden	Alle Module erledigt. Zurück zum vorherigen Menü
block	Platten und plattenartige Geräte.
net	Netzwerkkarten und Netzwerkprotokolle.
fs	Treiber, um auf verschiedene Dateisysteme zugreifen zu können
cdrom	Gerätetreiber für CD-ROM Laufwerke.
misc	Treiber, die in keine der andern Kategorien passen.

Als Module wurden gewählt:

```
net pci-scan ...
```

Konfiguration des Netzwerks

Wählen Sie den Rechnernamen

...

aptiva

<OK> ...

Automatische Konfiguration des Netzwerks

...

Soll diese Schnittstelle automatisch über BOOTP oder DHCP
konfiguriert werden? ...

... <Nein>

Geben Sie die IP-Adresse an.

...

192.168.1.21

Bitte geben Sie die Netzwerkmaske an.

...

255.255.255.0

Wie lautet die IP-Adresse des Gateway-Systems?

...

192.168.1.1

Geben Sie den Namen Ihrer (IP-) Domäne an.

...

intranet

Geben Sie die IP-Adressen der DNS-Server an

...

(leer)

Installation des Basissystems

Wählen Sie das Installationsmedium aus

...

CDROM: CD-ROM Laufwerk

...

Bitte legen Sie die CD-ROM ein


```
...  
                                <Weiter>  
  
                                Bitte warten  
  
...  
  
                                Wählen Sie den Archiv-Pfad aus.  
  
...  
  
                                /instmnt  
  
                                Installiere das Basissystem, bitte warten...  
  
...
```

Das System bootfähig machen.

```
                                Wohin soll der Boot-Loader LILO installiert werden?  
  
...  
/dev/hda: Installation von LILO in den MBR (im Zweifelsfall).  
  
...  
  
                                LILO absichern  
  
...
```

Neustart des Systems

```
                                Neustart des Systems  
  
...  
  
                                Neustart des Systems?  
  
...  
Soll das System neugestartet werden?  
                                <Ja> ...
```

Nehmen Sie beim Bootvorgang die CD aus dem Laufwerk.

Konfiguration

Nach dem Booten führt Sie Debian durch die weitere Konfiguration des Systems

Debian System Configuration

...

If you want to revisit this setup process at a later date, just run
/usr/bin/base-config.

<Ok>

Zeitzone

Time Zone Configuration

...

The hardware clock says the time is now Tue Sep 24 19:27:45 2002.
Is the hardware clock set to GMT?

... <No>

In diesem Fall haben wir mit "No" geantwortet, da die Zeit die lokale Ortszeit wiedergab und nicht die GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

Time Zone Configuration

Pick the geographic area in which you live.
What area do you live in?

...

Europe

...

<Ok> ...

...

Select a city or time zone:

...

Berlin

...

<OK> ...

Passwort

Password setup

Md5 passwords are more secure and allow for passwords longer than 8 characters to be used. However, they can cause compatibility problems if you are using NIS or sharing password files with older systems.

Shall I enable md5 passwords?

... <No>

Password setup

Shadow passwords make your system more secure because nobody is able to view even encrypted passwords. Passwords are stored in a separate file that can only be read by special programs. We recommend the use of shadow passwords. However, if you're going to use NIS you could run into trouble.

Shall I enable shadow passwords?

<Yes> ...

Password setup

...

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

Enter a password for root:

<Ok> ...

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

Re-enter password to verify:

<Ok> ...

Password setup

...

Shall I create a normal user account now?

<Yes> ...

...

Enter a username for your account:

ralf

<Ok> ...

...

Enter the full name of the new user. Your full name is a good choice.

Enter a full name for the new user:

Ralf Eichinger

<Ok> ...

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

Enter a password for the new user:

<Ok> ...

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

Re-enter password to verify:

<Ok> ...

PCMCIA

Debian System Configuration

It seems your system doesn't need PCMCIA. It was installed with the rest of the kernel, but can be removed now.

Shall I remove the pcmcia packages?

<Yes> ...

PPP-Verbindung

Debian System Configuration

If you have an account on an ISP, and you want to use it to fetch the packages to install on the system from the Internet, you may configure the PPP service now, and I will open a PPP connection to your ISP.

Do you want to use a PPP connection to install the system?

... <No>

APT-Zugriffsmethode

Apt Configuration

Apt can access the Debian archive in a variety of ways. Choose the access method apt should use. For example if you have a Debian cd, select "cdrom", while if you plan to install via a Debian mirror, choose "ftp" or "http".

You probably used a CD to install the Debian base system, but it is not currently in the drive. You should probably just insert it and select "cdrom".

Choose the method apt should use to access the Debian archive:

cdrom

...

<Ok> ...

Legen Sie die CD 1 ein und bestätigen Sie mit "Ok".

Einlesen der Paketindizes

...

Scanning Disc for index files..

Apt Configuration

If you have another Debian CD (for example, the second in a two CD

```
set), you should insert and scan it now.
```

```
Scan another CD?
```

```
<Yes> ...
```

Legen Sie (falls vorhanden) die CD 2 ein und bestätigen Sie mit "Ok".

```
...
```

```
Scanning Disc for index files..
```

Fahren Sie solange fort, bis die Indizes aller Ihrer CDs eingelesen wurden. Fahren Sie dann fort mit:

```
Apt Configuration
```

```
If you have another Debian CD (for example, the second in a two CD set), you should insert and scan it now.
```

```
Scan another CD?
```

```
<No> ...
```

Hinzufügen anderer APT-Quellen

```
Apt Configuration
```

```
Apt is now configured, and should be able to install Debian packages. However, you may want to add another source to apt, so it can download packages from more than one location.
```

```
Add another apt source?
```

```
... <No>
```

Wir antworten mit "No", da wir vorerst nur von CD installieren wollen.

Sicherheits-Updates

```
Apt Configuration
```

```
Debian provides timely security updates via the website
http://security.debian.org/. Should these updates be tracked each time
you upgrade your system? If you are on the internet, this is generally
a good idea.
```

```
Use security updates from security.debian.org?
<Yes> ...
```

Zu diesem Zeitpunkt ist das System noch nicht mit dem Netzwerk (und dem Internet) verbunden. Eine Kontaktaufnahme schlägt daher vorerst fehl:

Apt Configuration

```
Cannot access security updates.
```

```
I cannot access the security updates on security.debian.org, so those
updates will not be made available to you at this time. You may want to
investigate this later. Commented out entries for security.debian.org
have been added to the bottom of /etc/apt/sources.list. The error
message I received from apt was:
```

```
Failed to fetch
http://security.debian.org/dists/stable/updates/main/binary-i386/Packages
Something wicked happened resolving 'security.debian.org:http' (-3)
Failed to fetch
http://security.debian.org/dists/stable/updates/main/binary-i386/Packages
Something wicked happened resolving 'security.debian.org:http' (-3)
E: Some index files failed to download, they have been ignored, or old
ones used instead.
```

```
<Ok>
```

Paket-Auswahl

Debian System Configuration

```
At this point, your Debian system is very minimal, composed of just
enough software to bootstrap a complete system. ... Tasksel lets you
pick from various predefined collections of software ...
```

Run tasksel?

<Yes> ...

Debian Task Installer v1.18

Select tasks to install

-- End-user --

x X window system
x desktop environment
 dialup system
x games
x Debian Jr.
 laptop system
x scientific applications

-- Servers --

SQL database
 DNS server
 file server
 mail server
 usenet news server
 print server
 conventional unix server
 web server

-- Development --

x C and C++
 fortran
x Python
x Tcl/Tk

-- Localization --

simplified Chhinese environment
 traditional Chinese environment
 Cyrillic environment
 French environment
x German environment
 Japanese environment
 Korean environment
 Polish environment
 Russian environment
 Spanish environment


```
-- Miscellaneous --  
x          TeX/LaTeX environment  
  
          <Finish> ... ..
```

Paket-Installation

```
...  
0 packages upgraded, 492 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
Need to get 0B/322MB of archives. After unpacking 910 MB will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y  
Media Change: Please insert the disc labeled 'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 r0 _Woo  
Official i386 Binary-1 (20020718)' in the drive '/cdrom' and press enter
```

Lokalisierung

Configuring Locales

You can choose locales to be generated by selecting locales you want. Selected locales will be saved to '/etc/locale.gen' file. You can also manually edit this file. You need to run 'loocale-gen' after edit the file.

Select locales to be generated.

```
...  
x      de_DE ISO-8859-1  
...  
x      de_DE@euro ISO-8859-15  
...
```

Which locale should be the default in the system environment?

```
...  
de_DE@euro
```

<Ok>

Drucker

Configuring Psfontmgr

Those who have a PostScript printer should answer Yes, and register fonts installed in the printer to have PostScript-outputting applications know what PostScript fonts are available, by using defoma-psfont-installer.

Do you have a PostScript Printer?
... <No>

Paper Size Configuration

...
Which papersize should be the default?

a4
...

<Ok>

CVS

Configuring Cvs

List the directories that are the roots of your repositories, separated by colons.

These repositories can be exported by the pserver, have their history files rotated automatically every week, and general repository security checks will be performed on them.

If you wish to create a new repository, enter the path where you wish to create it. You will then be given the option of creating it later.

Where are your repositories?
/var/lib/cvs

<Ok>

...

Do you wish to fix invalid repositories?

create
...

<Ok>

```
...  
Should the CVS pserver be enabled?  
... <No>
```

GDM

```
                Configuring Gdm  
A display manager is a program that provides graphical login  
capabilities for the X Window System.  
...  
  
Select the desired default display manager.  
  
    gdm  
    ...  
                                <Ok>
```

Gnuplot

```
                Configuring Gnuplot  
In order to enable ordinary users to use SVGA console graphics gnuplot  
needs to be set up as setuid root. Please note that this is usually  
considered to be a security hazard.  
  
Do you want to install gnuplot setuid root?  
... <No>
```

Mozilla-Browser

```
                Configuring Mozilla-Browser  
...  
Do you want to use FreeType2 support on Mozilla?  
    <Yes> ...  
  
...This setting  
will be saved into /etc/mozilla/mozillarc and can be overridden with  
your ~/.mozillarc.
```

Please choose your sound daemon's dsp wrapper.

...

auto

...

<Ok>

X-Windows

Configuring Xserver-common

The `/etc/X11/Xwrapper.config` file, which contains configuration information controlling who is permitted to start the X server and how it is invoked, can be handled automatically by debconf, or manually by you.

Note that only specific, marked sections of the configuration file will be handled by debconf if you select this option; if those markers are absent, you will have to update the file manually, or move or delete the file.

Manage X server wrapper configuration file with debconf?

<Yes> ...

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

The `/etc/X11/XF86Config-4` file, which contains the configuration information for the XFree86 version 4 X server, can be handled automatically by debconf, or manually by you.

Note that only specific, marked sections of the configuration file will be handled by debconf if you select this option; if those markers are absent, you will have to update the file manually, or move or delete the file.

Manage XFree86 4.x configuration file with debconf?

<Yes> ...

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

For the X Window System graphical user interface to operate correctly,

it is necessary to select a video card driver for the X server. Drivers are typically named for the video card or chipset manufacturer, or for a specific model or family of chipsets.

Select the desired X server driver.

...

nv

...

<Ok>

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

Rather than communicating directly with the video hardware, the X server may be configured to perform some operations, such as video mode switching, via the kernel's framebuffer driver.

In theory, either approach should work, but in practice, sometimes one does and the other does not. Enabling this option is the safe bet, but feel free to turn it off if it appears to cause problems.

Use kernel framebuffer device interface?

... <No>

Tastatur

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

For the X server to handle your keyboard correctly, an XKB rule set must be chosen.

Users of most keyboards should enter "xfree86". Users of Sun Type 4 and Type 5 keyboards, however, should enter "sun".

Advanced users can use any defined XKB rule set. See the /etc/X11/xkb/rules directory for available rule sets.

If you don't know what rule set to use, enter "xfree86".

Please select the XKB rule set to use.

xfree86

<Ok>

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

Please select your keyboard model.

pc104

<Ok>

...

Please select your keyboard layout.

de

<Ok>

...

Many keyboard layouts support an option to treat "dead" keys such as non-spacing accent marks and diaereses as normal spacing keys, and if this is the preferred behavior, enter "nodeadkeys".

Advanced users can use any variant supported by the selected XKB layout. See the /etc/X11/xkb/symbols directory for the file corresponding to your selected layout for available variants.

...

Please select your keyboard variant.

nodeadkeys

<Ok>

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

For the X server to handle your keyboard as you desire, keyboard options may be entered. Available options depend on which XKB rule set was previously selected. Not all options will work with every keyboard model and layout.

For example, if you wish the Caps Lock key to behave as an additional Control key, you may enter "ctrl:nocaps"; if you would like to switch the Caps Lock and left Control keys, you may enter "ctrl:swapcaps".

Advanced users can use any options compatible with the selected XKB model, layout and variant. See the /etc/X11/xkb/symbols directory available options files, which define only partial keyboard

translations. (For example, /etc/X11/xkb/symbols/ctrl.)

If you don't know what options to use, leave this entry blank.

Please select your keyboard options.

<Ok>

Maus

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

...

Please choose your mouse port.

/dev/psaux

...

<Ok>

Please choose the entry that best describes your mouse.

PS/2

...

<Ok>

Monitor

Configuring Xserver-xfree86

...

Is your monitor an LCD device?

... <No>

...

Please choose a method for selecting your monitor characteristics.

...

Medium

<Ok>

...

Please select your monitor's best video mode.

```
1280x960 @ 60Hz
...
                                <Ok>

...
Select the video modes you would like the X server to use.

...
1152x864
1024x768
800x600
640x480
                                <Ok>

...
Please select your desired default color depth in bits.

24
...
                                <Ok>
```

Entpacken der Packages

Nach der Konfiguration von X-Windows beginnt das Entpacken der Packages auf der Festplatte. Dies kann sehr lange dauern... (ca. 15 min).

Konfiguration der Packages

Gleich im Anschluß werden die Pakete konfiguriert. Teilweise werden Eingaben von Ihnen verlangt.

🔖 Tags:

topics

linux