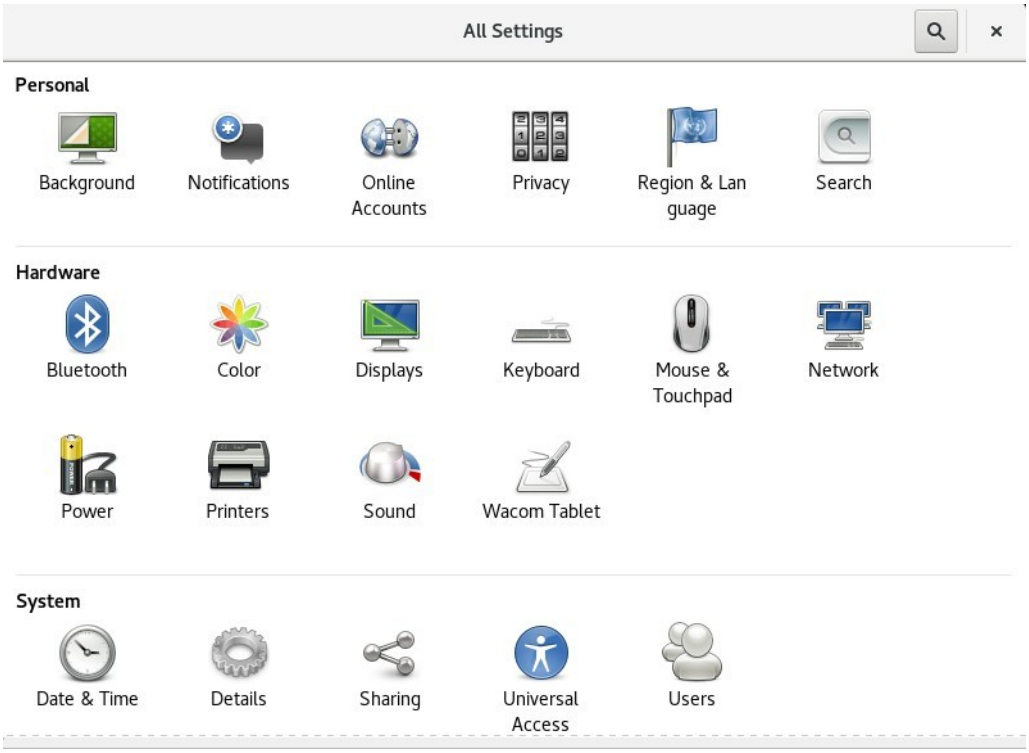
Linux Installation

Introduction and/or Background

There are two primary areas where Linux facilitates configuration information:

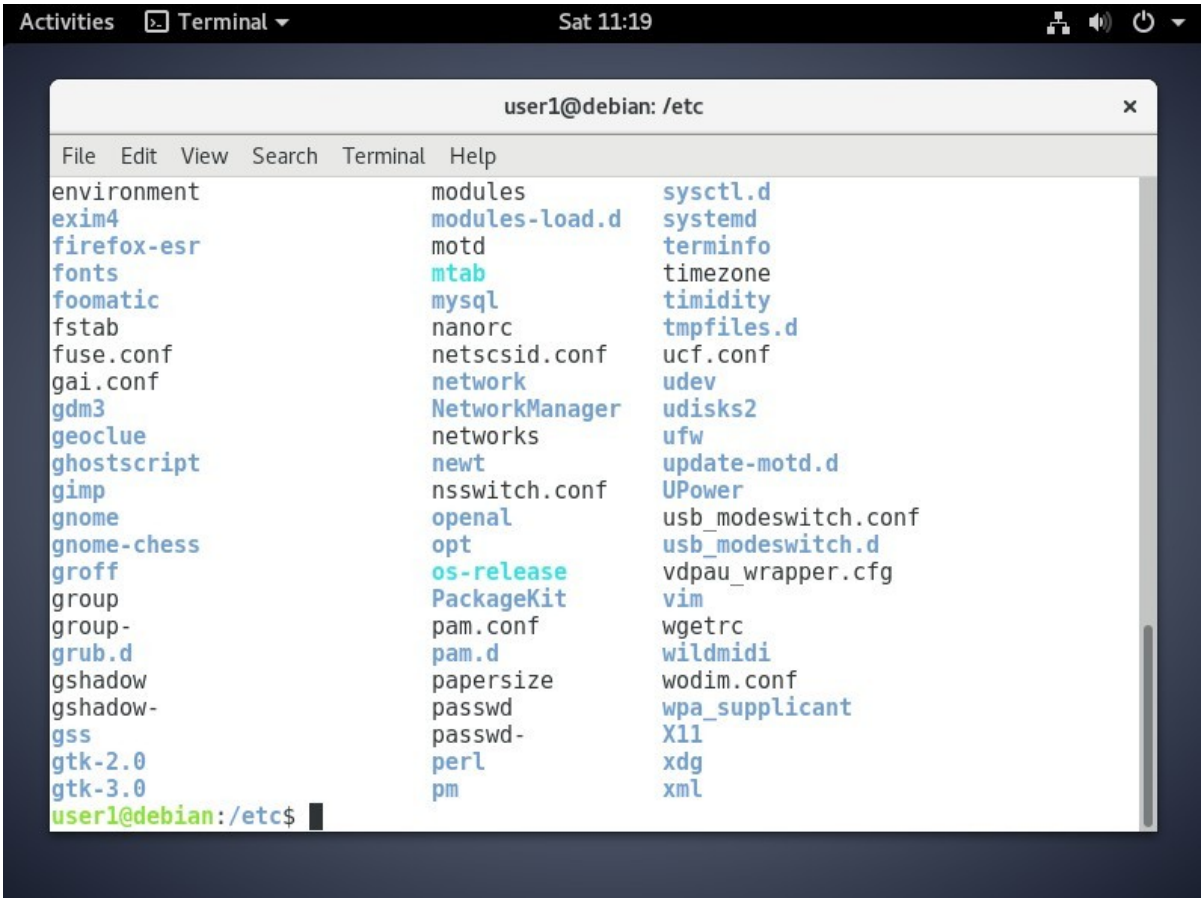
- **GUI** - For changing desktop attributes the All Settings panel is the place to execute those activities. It is available by right clicking on the desktop and selecting Settings from the submenu. This is the menu panel one would use to change GUI desktop settings:



- **/etc** - For all configuration changes that control Linux are centrally located in the /etc subdirectory. /etc is the equivalent of the Registry hive in Windows. Some things to know about this directory -
  - Root user is the owner of the directory. So if you want to update a configuration file you must be a root user on the system or have issued a sudo or su command.
  - A particular program's config files will be in a subdirectory titled under the programs name.
  - Configuration files are all ascii text files, humanly readable.
  - In most cases a change in the config file requires that the program of

choice must be restarted for the changes to take effect.

Critical Point: ONLY make a change to a config file using a text editor (vi or nano) not a document writer like LibreOffice Writer or MS Word! Sample of the /etc subdirectory in Debian:



Note: Notice the difference between the black on white text and the blue on white text? By convention black text denotes a plain text file. Blue text indicates a directory. Green text indicates a plain text file that is an executable file.

Objectives

In this project/lab the student will:

- Perform Linux configuration using the GUI
- Perform Linux configuration using command line

Equipment/Supplies Needed

- As specified in Lab 0.0.1.

Assignment

Perform Linux configuration using the GUI

1. Launch Debian.

2. Go to the All Settings panel. We are going to make a few minor changes to make your life easier.
   By default Debian goes into a screen lock state in less than a minute. Maddening as it means you are having to log in constantly.

3. From 'All Settings' select 'Privacy'. Select 'Screen Lock.' Select the button on the subpanel so that 'off' appears next to the 'Screen Lock' entry.

   Record a screenshot. Place that image in a Word or Writer document.
   Close the sub panels to get back to the All Settings panel. Close it.

Perform Linux configuration using command line

1. Open Terminal. Navigate to the /etc directory by typing cd /etc

   We are going to display the contents of a file by using the cat command.

   Example -
2. cat *a-file-name*

3. Type cat fstab

   Note: the fstab tells linux which storage device to load up at boot time.

   Your screen should fill with text. Record a screenshot of what is displayed. Place that image in a Word or Writer document.

   Type clear at the linux prompt.

4. Your terminal screen should now be blank. Close Terminal

   Lab Submissions Proof: Provide a screenshot of your Linux OS, showing you have successfully completed the installation; upload your proof to Moodle for grading.

Rubric

Checklist/Single Point Mastery

Concerns Working Towards Proficiency	Criteria Standards for This Competency	Accomplished Evidence of Mastering Competency
	Criteria #1: Provide a screenshot of your Linux OS, showing you have	

	successfully turned off screen lock using the GUI (50 points)	
	Criteria #2: Provide a screenshot of your Linux OS, showing you have successfully executed the cat fstab command (50 points)	