Installation steps

Step 1 preparing software and hardware requirements

- **Download Slackware Linux from the official website**
- **install Vmware workstataion**

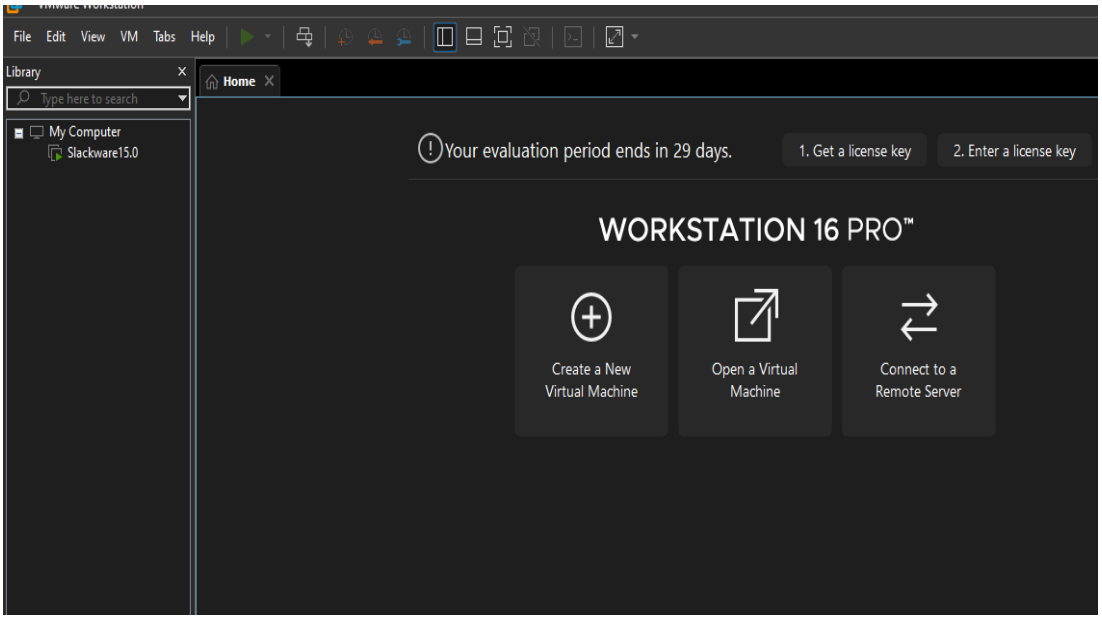
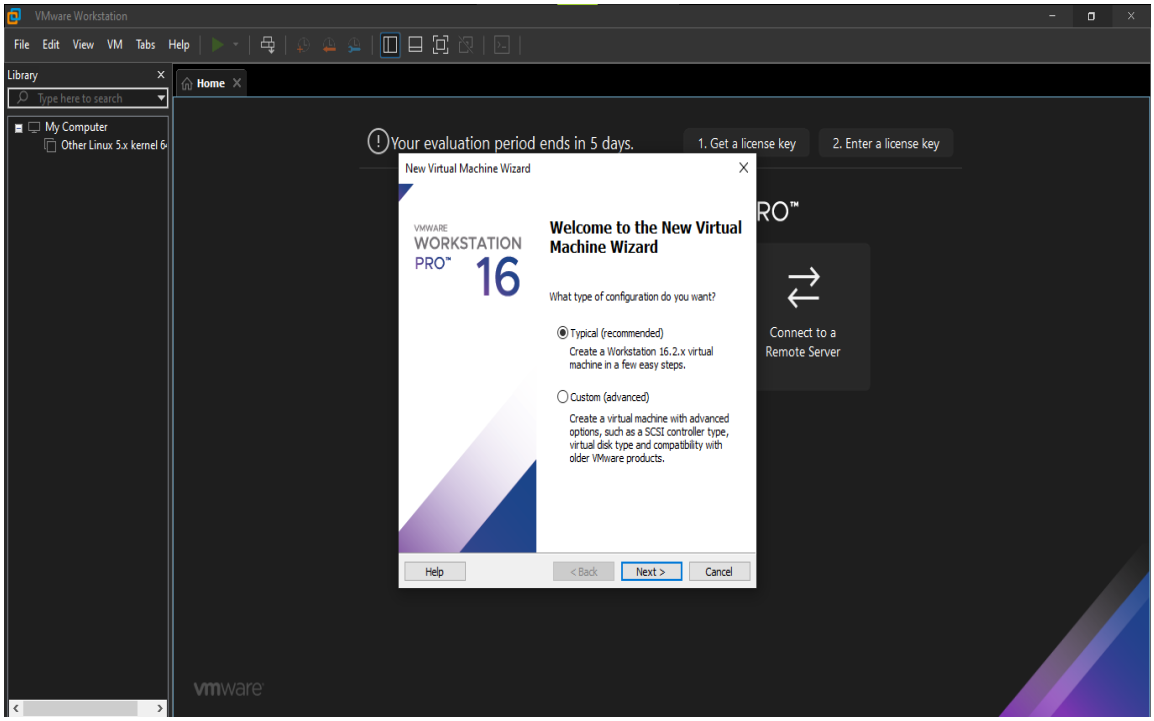
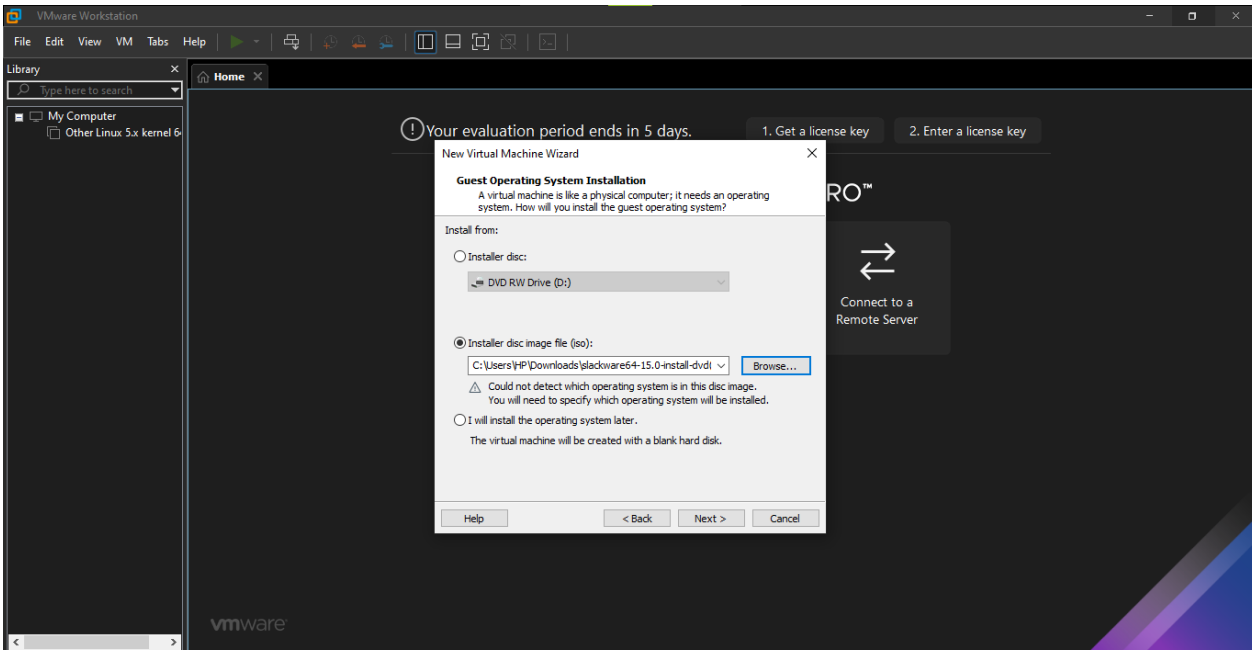


Fig1 VMware workstation interface

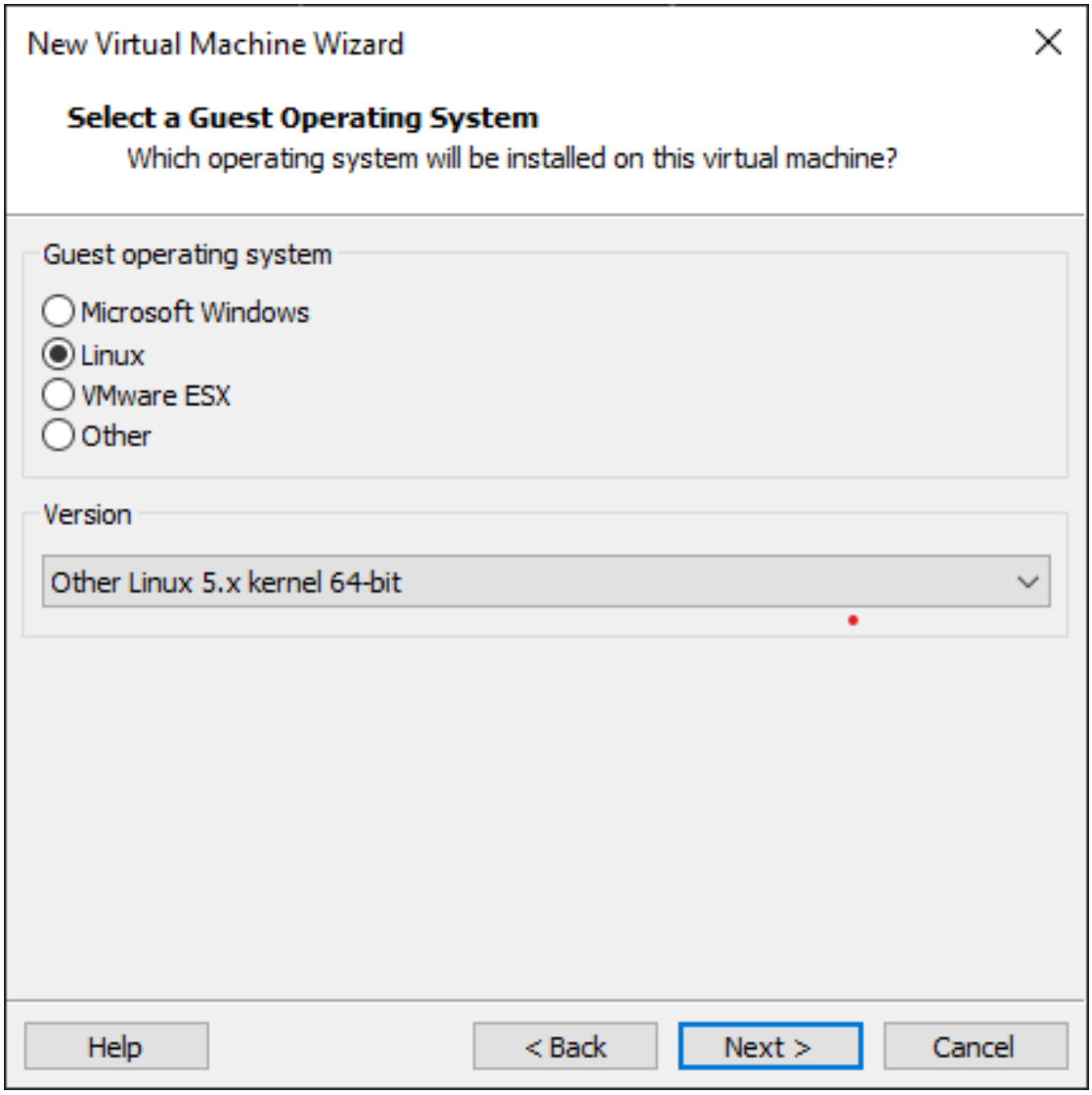
- **Create New Virtual Machine**
  - Open VMware Workstation.
  - Click "Create a New Virtual Machine".
  - **Choose Typical and then click Next.**



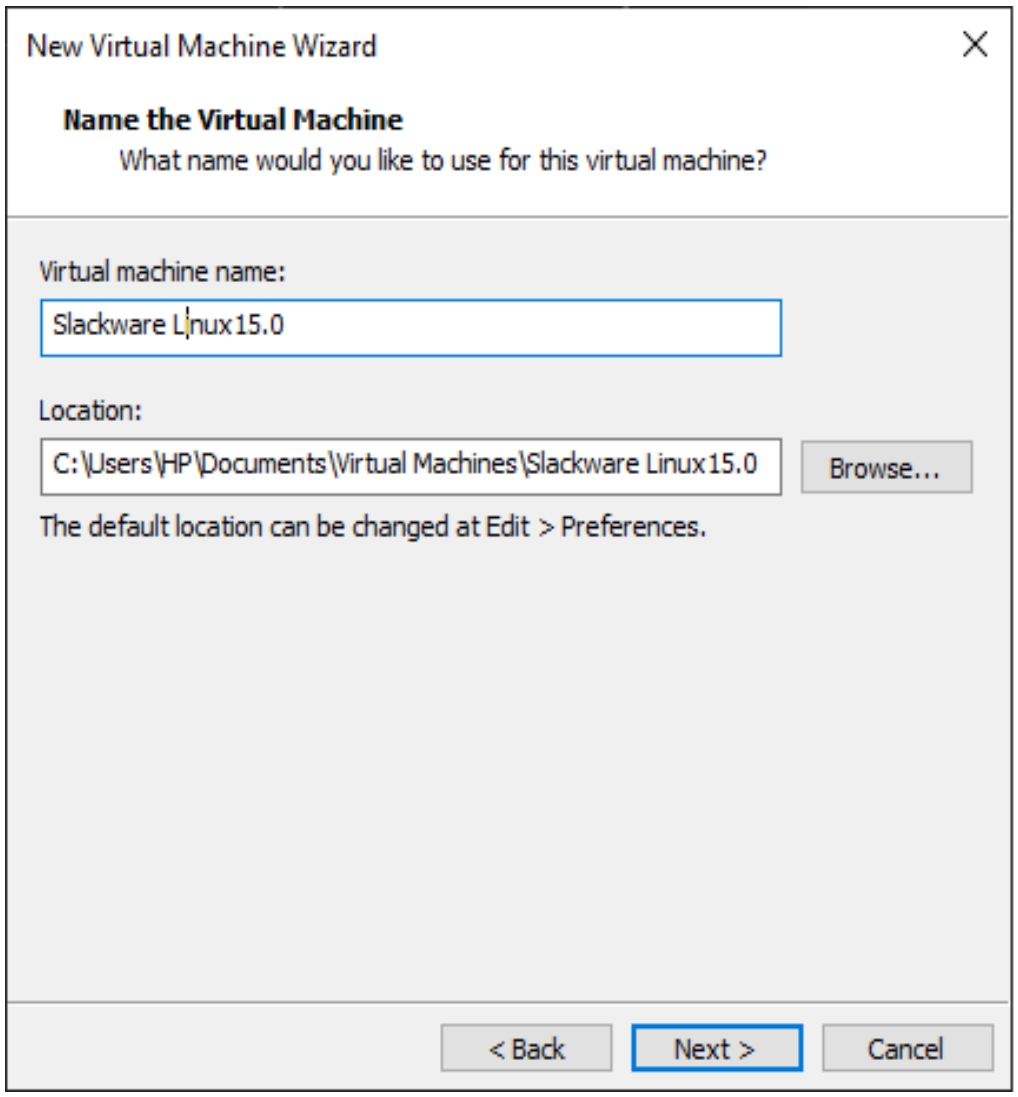
- **Select Installer disc image file (iso) and load your Slackware ISO.**



- **Write OS type: Linux and Version: Other Linux 5.x and later kernel (64-bit) and then click next**

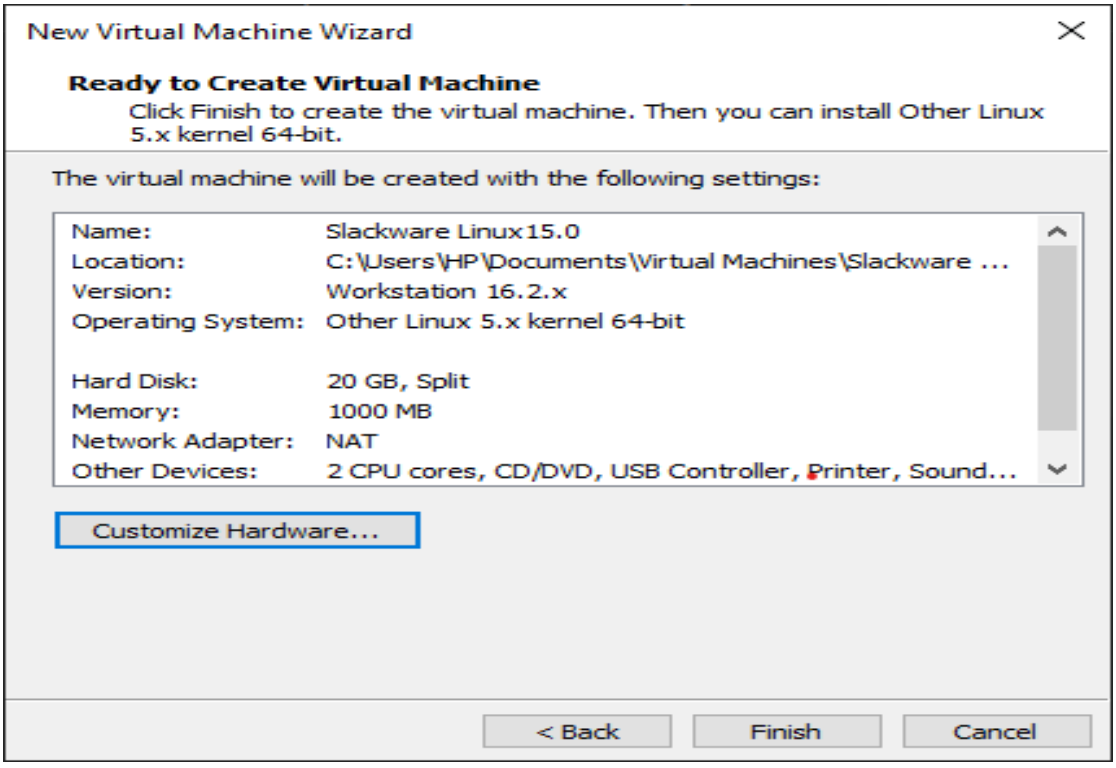


- **Name the VM and choose storage location.**

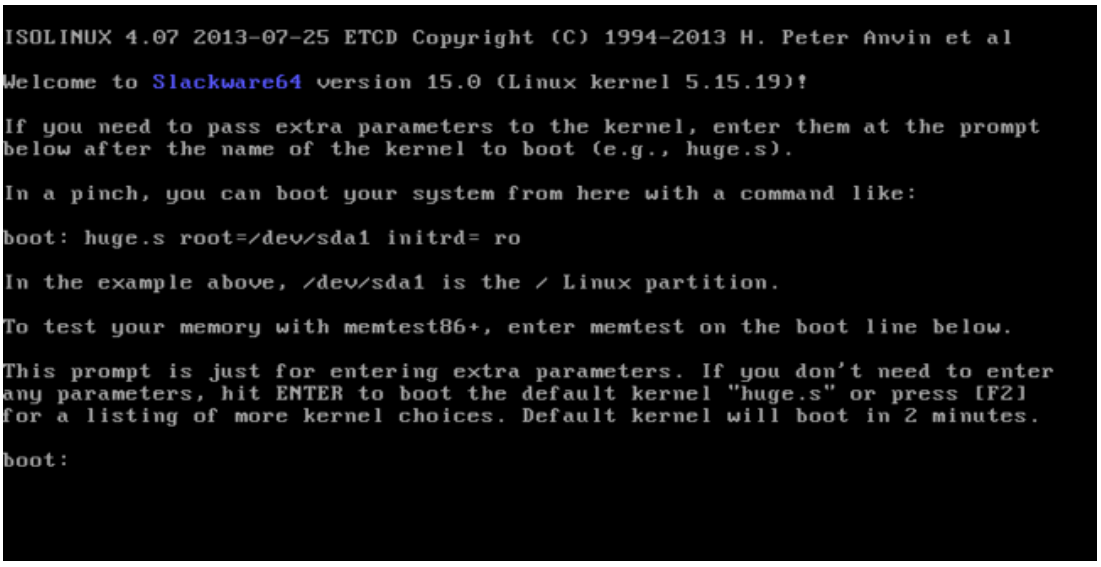


➢ **Set VM Hardware**

- Assign RAM (recommend 1 GB or more).
- Create a virtual hard disk (recommend 20 GB or more).
- Finish setup.

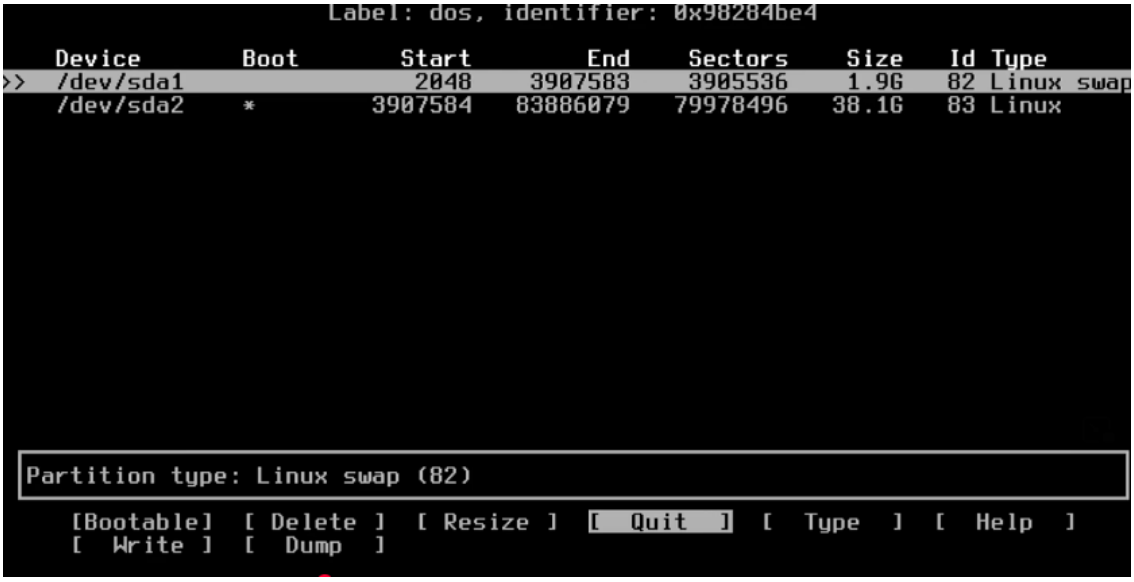


Step2: boot in to Slackware installer and login as root



Step 3 Use cfdisk to create partitions:

- Swap (e.g., 2 GB)
- Linux root (/) with ext4



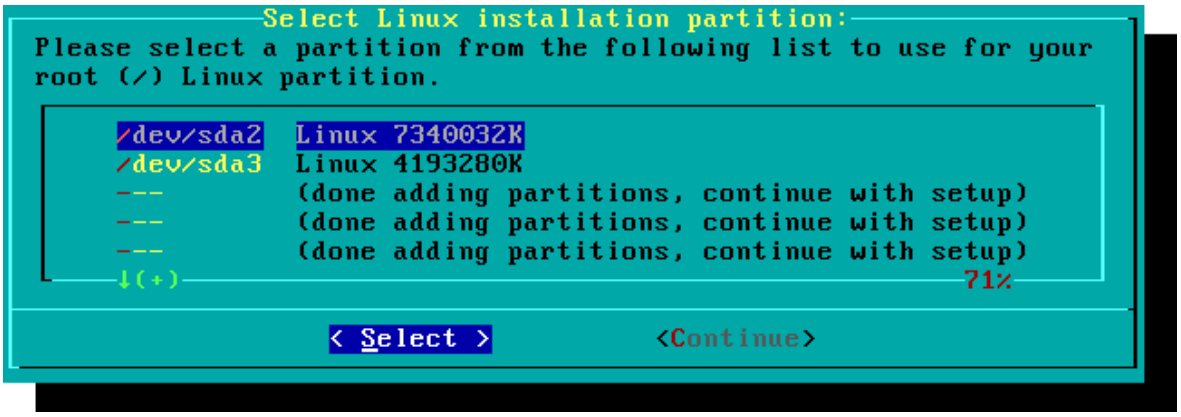
Step 4: Set up the program

Addswap

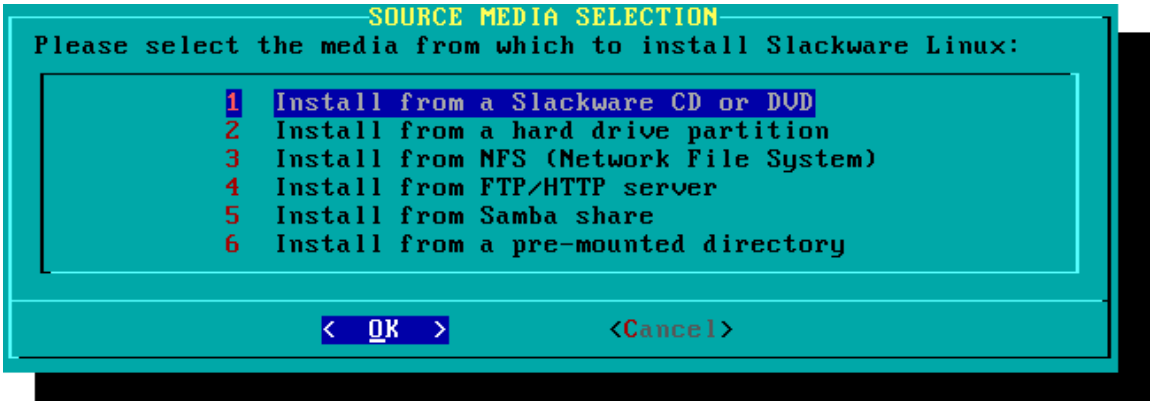
If you created a swap partition, this step will allow you to enable it before running any memory-intensive activities like installing packages. swap space is essentially virtual memory. It's a hard drive partition where regions of active system memory get copied when your computer is out of useable RAM. This lets the computer “swap” programs in and out of active RAM, allowing you to use more memory than your computer actually has.

select

Our next step is selecting our root partition and any other partitions we'd like Slackware to utilize..

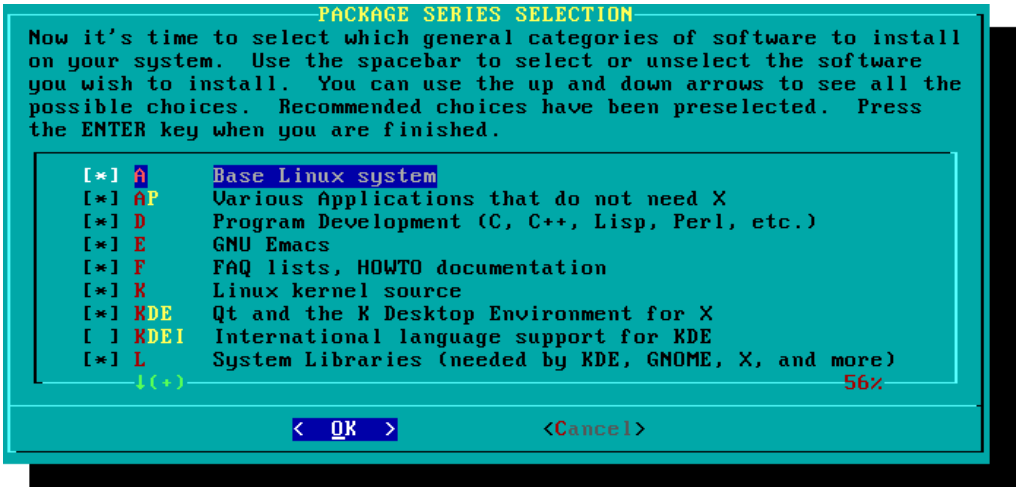


telling the installer where to find the Slackware packages. The most common method is to use the Slackware install DVD or CDs, but there are various other options are available.



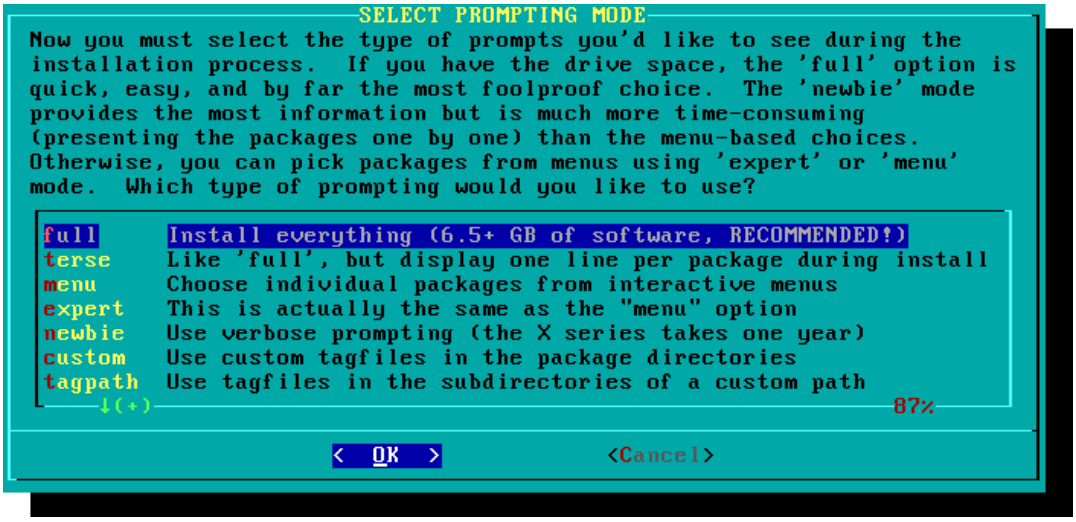
Series Selection

One unique feature of Slackware is its manner of dividing packages into disksets. At the beginning of time, network access to FTP servers was available only through incredibly slow 300 baud modems, so Slackware was split into disk sets that would fit onto floppy disks so users could download and install only those packages they were interested in.

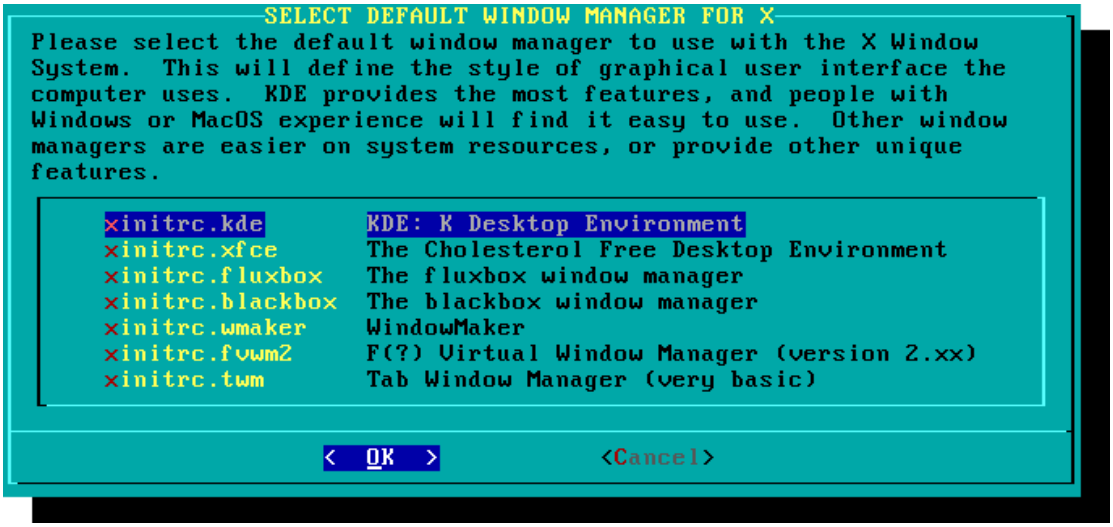


Install

Finally we get to the meat of the installer. At this stage, Slackware will ask what method to use to choose packages.



Select default desktop environment

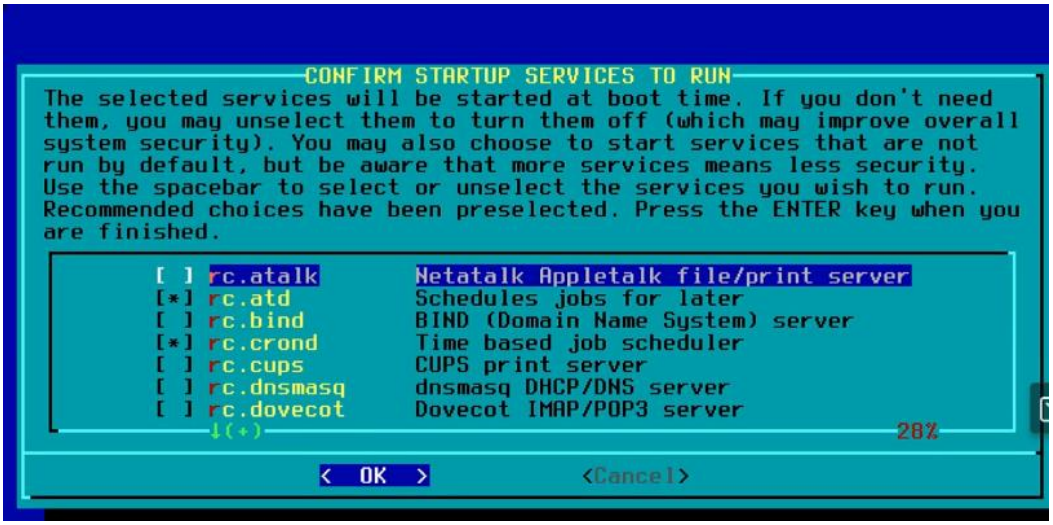


Configure

- Network using netconfig

- Timezone and hardware clock

- Bootloader (LILO or GRUB)



Step5: After configuration exit from the set up and Reboot the operating system

login to your system as root and then startx or install a display manager.

Step 6: Create a new user with your full name

After rebooting the system, I logged in as root and created a new user with my full name. Since Slackware Linux does not allow spaces in usernames, I used tinsae_birhanu_belay as the username.