

Installation steps

Step 1 preparing software and hardware requirements

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

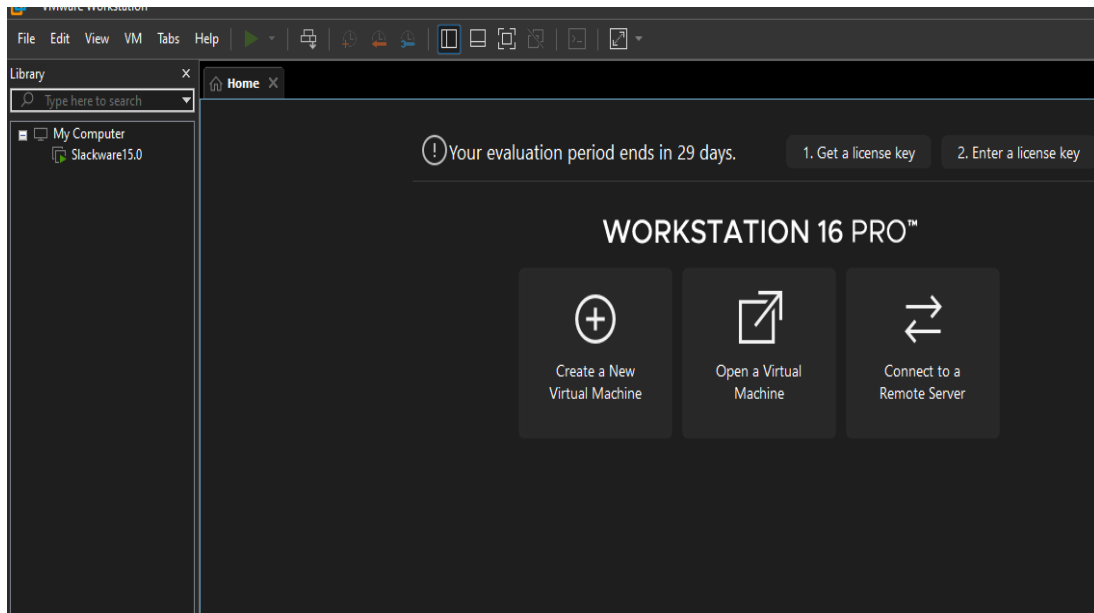
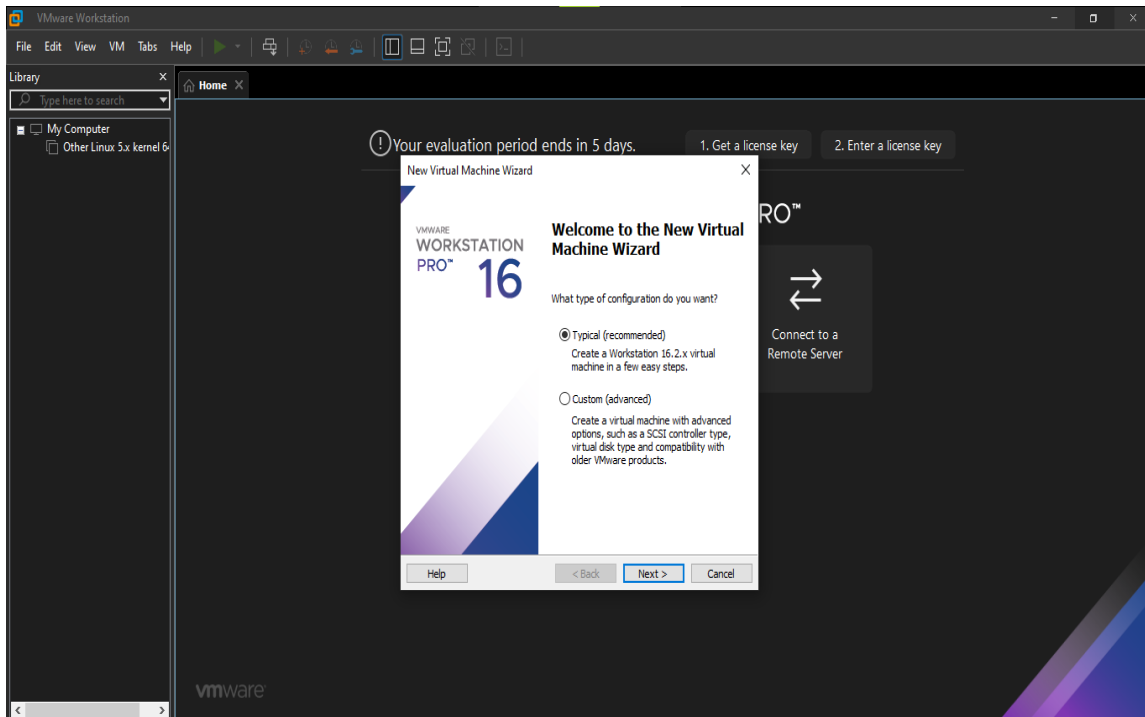
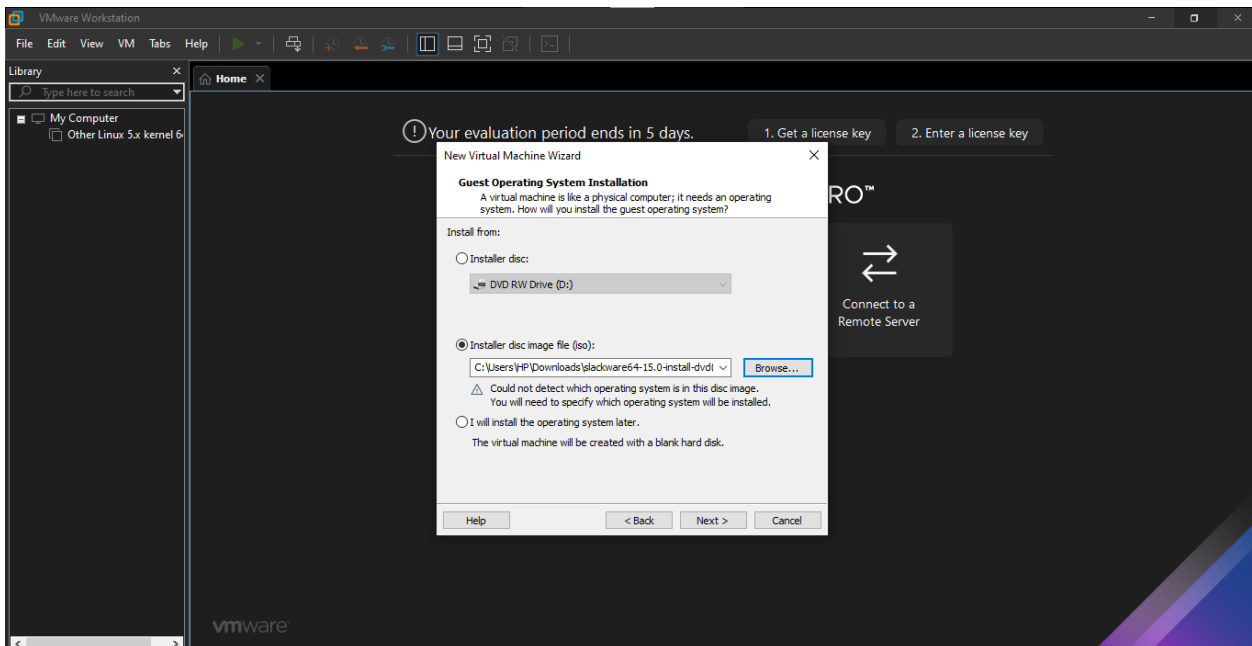


Fig1 VMware workstation interface

- **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

The screenshot shows a 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' window with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The title bar reads 'New Virtual Machine Wizard'. The main heading is 'Select a Guest Operating System', followed by the question 'Which operating system will be installed on this virtual machine?'. Below this, there are two sections: 'Guest operating system' and 'Version'. In the 'Guest operating system' section, there are four radio buttons: 'Microsoft Windows', 'Linux' (which is selected), 'VMware ESX', and 'Other'. In the 'Version' section, there is a dropdown menu currently showing 'Other Linux 5.x kernel 64-bit'. At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >' (which is highlighted with a blue border), and 'Cancel'.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Select a Guest Operating System
Which operating system will be installed on this virtual machine?

Guest operating system

☐ Microsoft Windows
☒ Linux
☐ VMware ESX
☐ Other

Version

Other Linux 5.x kernel 64-bit

Help < Back Next > Cancel

- Name the VM and choose storage location.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Name the Virtual Machine
What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Virtual machine name:
Slackware Linux 15.0

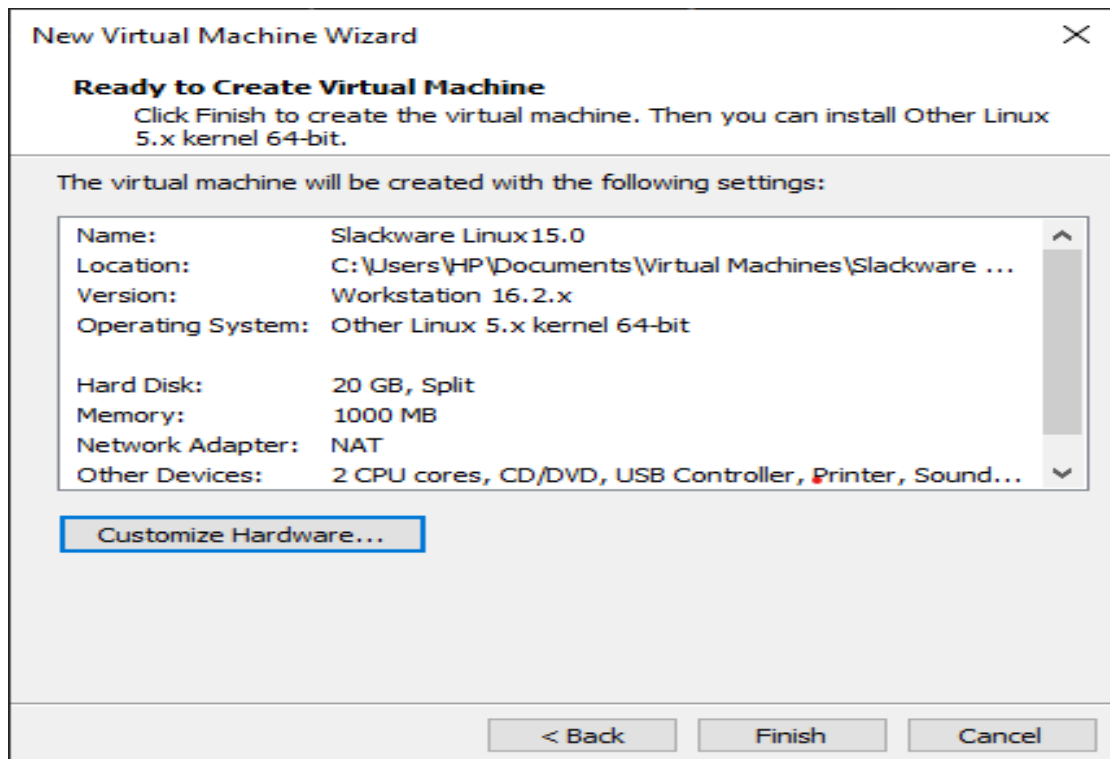
Location:
C:\Users\HP\Documents\Virtual Machines\Slackware Linux 15.0 Browse...

The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.

< Back **Next >** Cancel

➤ **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

```
ISOLINUX 4.07 2013-07-25 ETCD Copyright (C) 1994-2013 H. Peter Anvin et al
Welcome to Slackware64 version 15.0 (Linux kernel 5.15.19)!

If you need to pass extra parameters to the kernel, enter them at the prompt
below after the name of the kernel to boot (e.g., huge.s).

In a pinch, you can boot your system from here with a command like:

boot: huge.s root=/dev/sda1 initrd= ro

In the example above, /dev/sda1 is the / Linux partition.

To test your memory with memtest86+, enter memtest on the boot line below.

This prompt is just for entering extra parameters. If you don't need to enter
any parameters, hit ENTER to boot the default kernel "huge.s" or press [F2]
for a listing of more kernel choices. Default kernel will boot in 2 minutes.

boot:
```

Step 3 Use cfdisk to create partitions:

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

Label: dos, identifier: 0x98284be4

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
>> /dev/sda1		2048	3907583	3905536	1.9G	82	Linux swap
/dev/sda2	*	3907584	83886079	79978496	38.1G	83	Linux

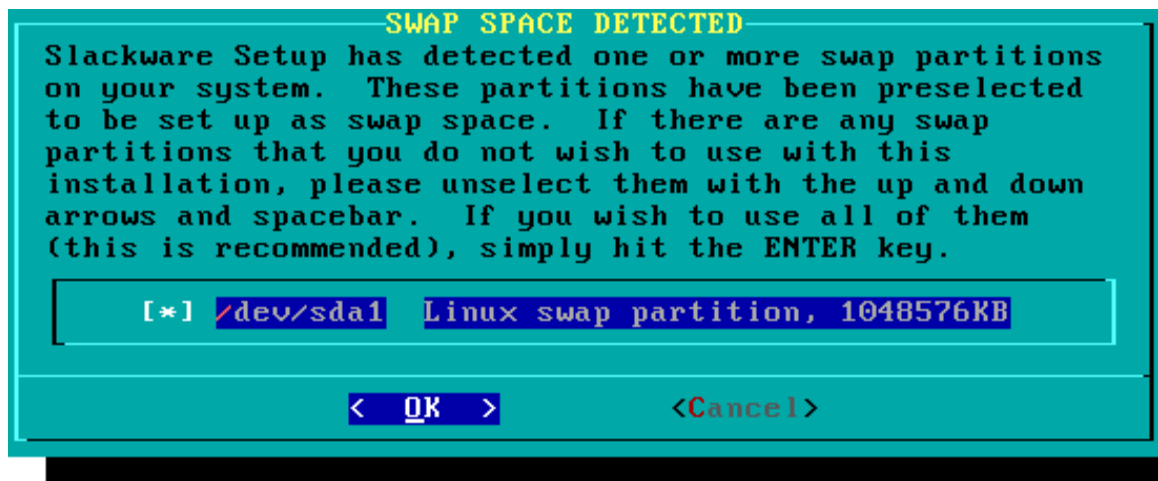
Partition type: Linux swap (82)

[Bootable] [Delete] [Resize] [Quit] [Type] [Help]
 [Write] [Dump]

Step 4: Set up the program

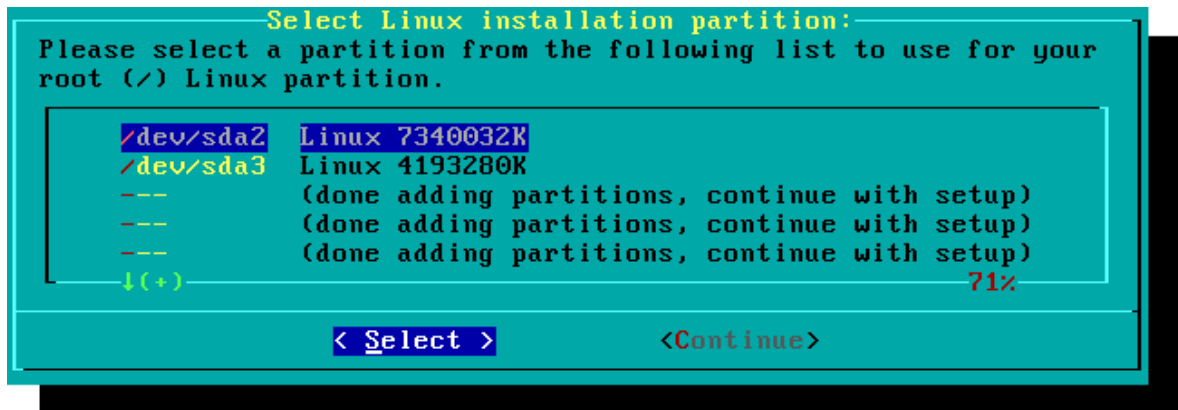
Addswap

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..

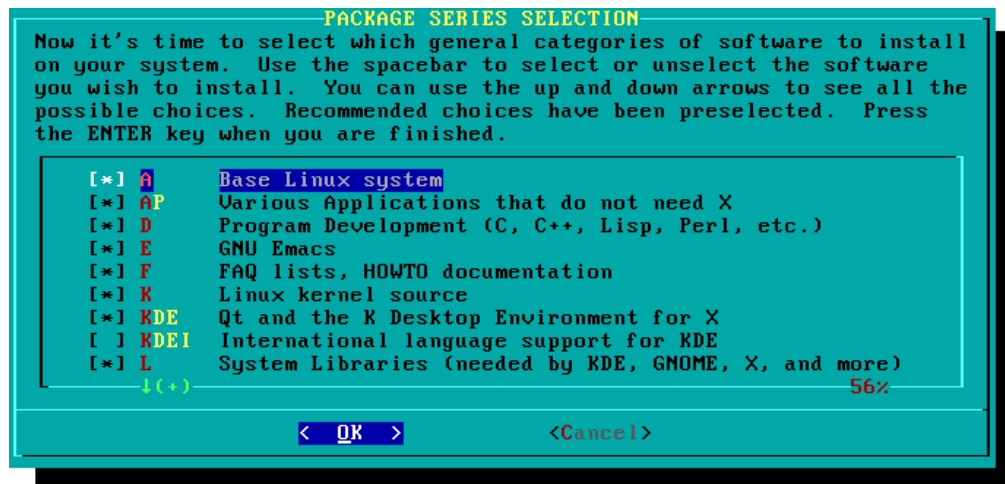


telling the installer where to find the Slackware packages. The most common method is to use the Slackware install DVD or CDs, but there are various other options are available.



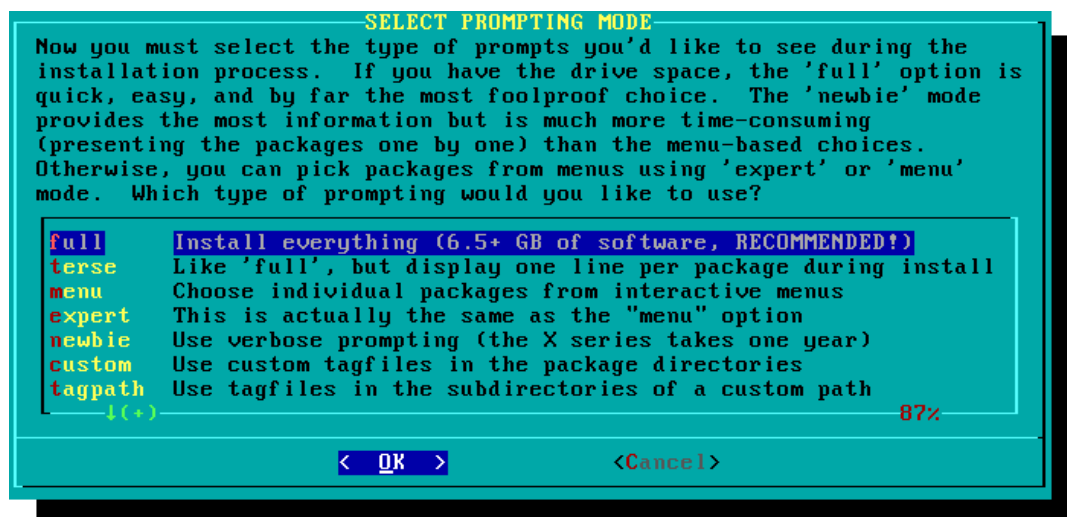
Series Selection

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.

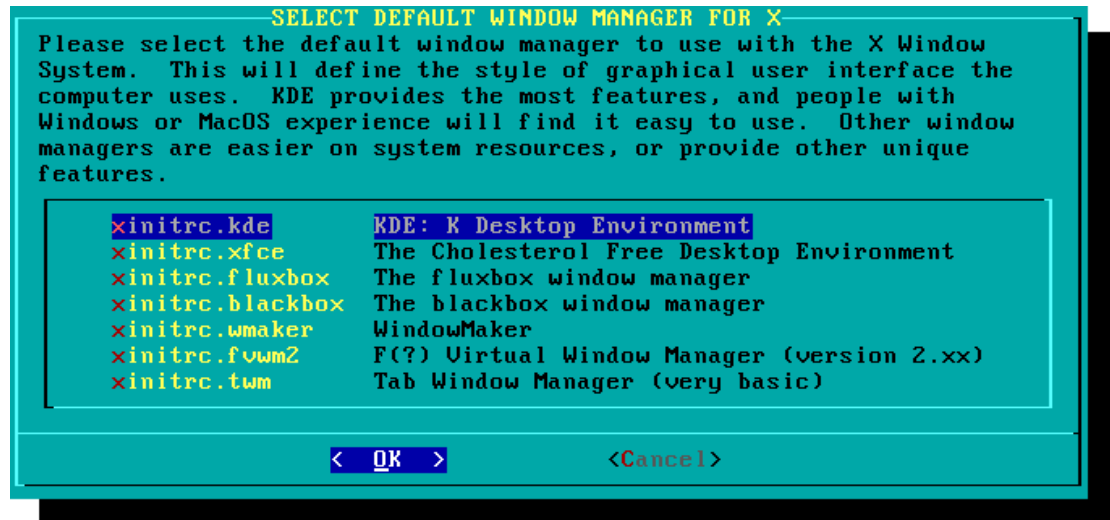


Install

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

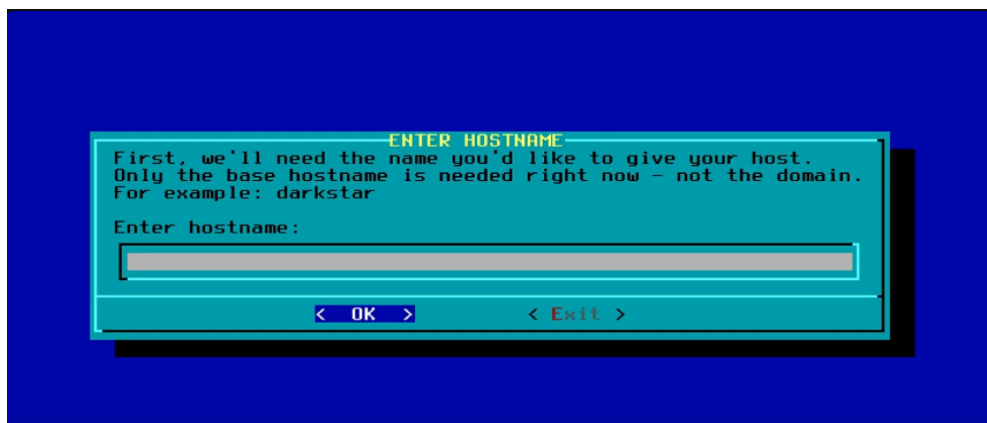


Select default desktop environment

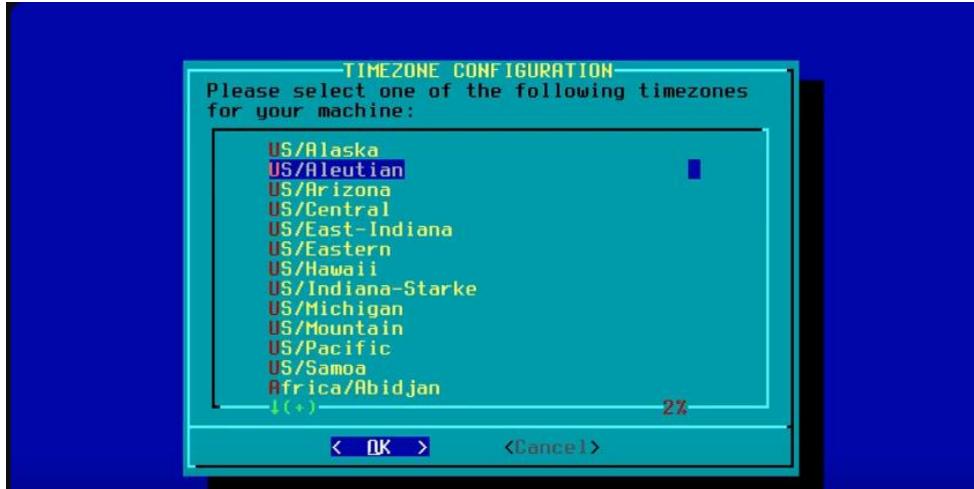


Configure

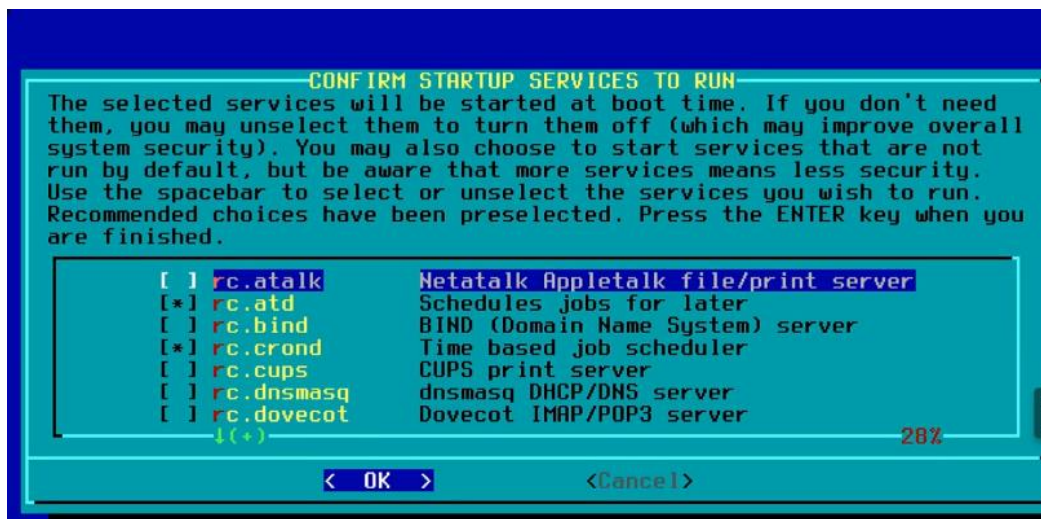
- Network using netconfig



- Timezone and hardware clock



- Bootloader (LILO or GRUB)



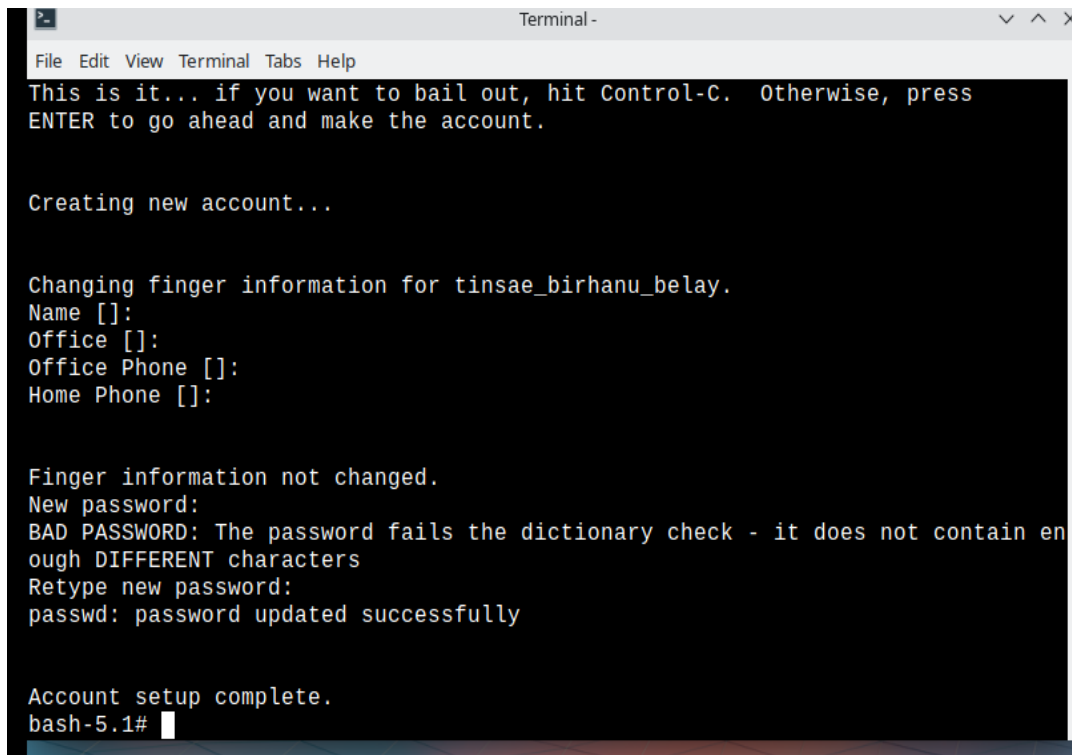
Step5: After configuration exit from the set up and Reboot the operating system

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.

A terminal window titled "Terminal -" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The terminal output shows the process of creating a new user. It starts with a message about bailing out with Control-C. Then it says "Creating new account...". Next, it prompts for "Changing finger information for tinsae_birhanu_belay." with fields for Name, Office, Office Phone, and Home Phone. It then says "Finger information not changed." and prompts for a "New password:". The first password attempt fails with the message "BAD PASSWORD: The password fails the dictionary check - it does not contain enough DIFFERENT characters". After retyping, it says "passwd: password updated successfully". Finally, it says "Account setup complete." and shows the prompt "bash-5.1#".

```
Terminal -
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
This is it... if you want to bail out, hit Control-C. Otherwise, press
ENTER to go ahead and make the account.

Creating new account...

Changing finger information for tinsae_birhanu_belay.
Name []:
Office []:
Office Phone []:
Home Phone []:

Finger information not changed.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password fails the dictionary check - it does not contain en
ough DIFFERENT characters
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully

Account setup complete.
bash-5.1#
```