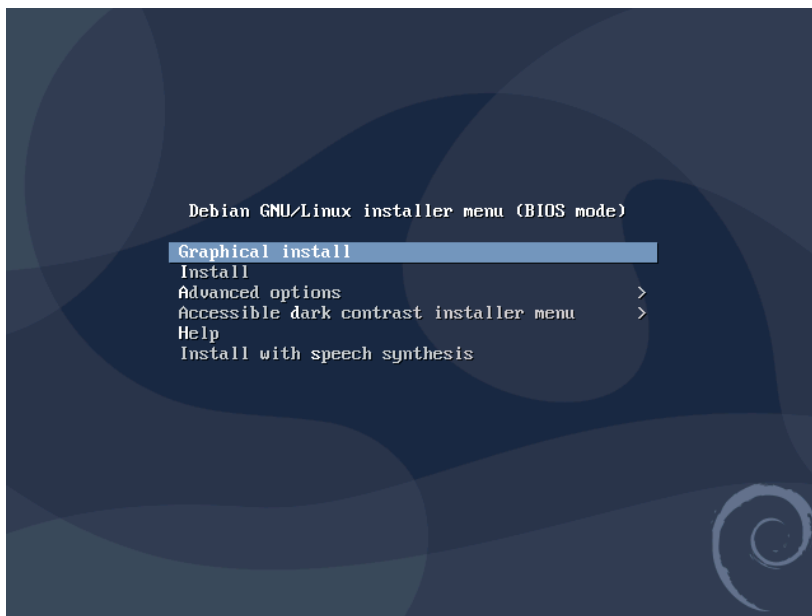
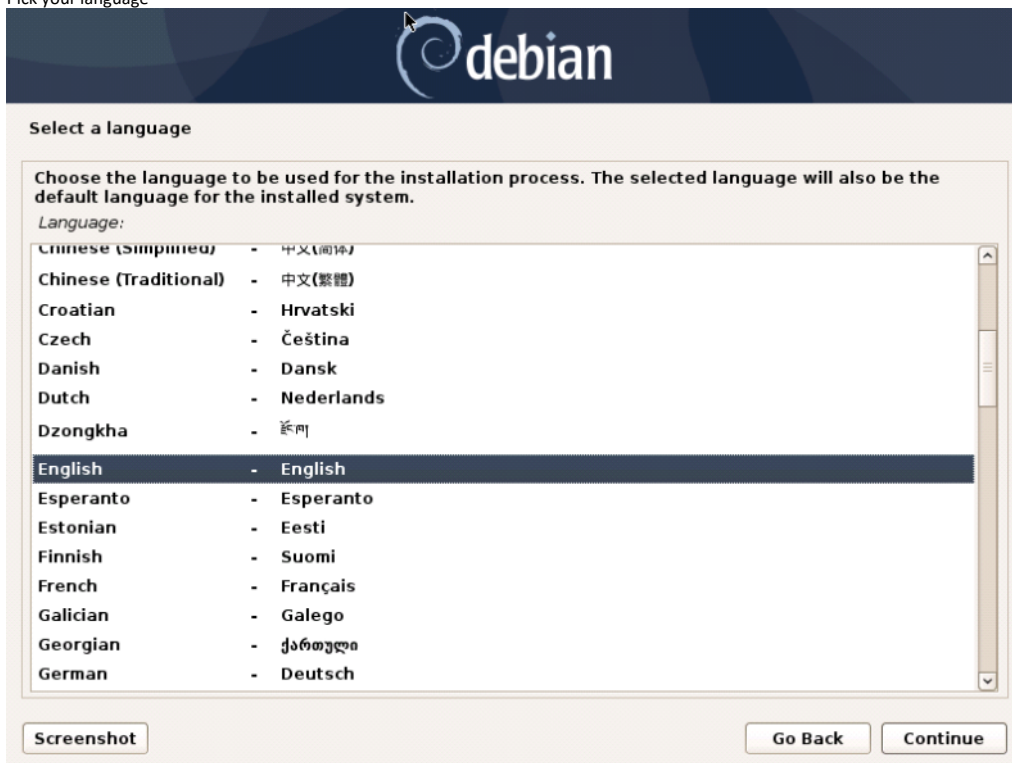


# Linux Router on Debian 10.05 installation

Use either the Graphical install (this guide) or text based Install



Pick your language



Pick your country



## 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:

Ireland  
Israel  
New Zealand  
Nigeria  
Philippines  
Seychelles  
Singapore  
South Africa  
United Kingdom  
United States  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe  
other

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



## Configure the keyboard

Keymap 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

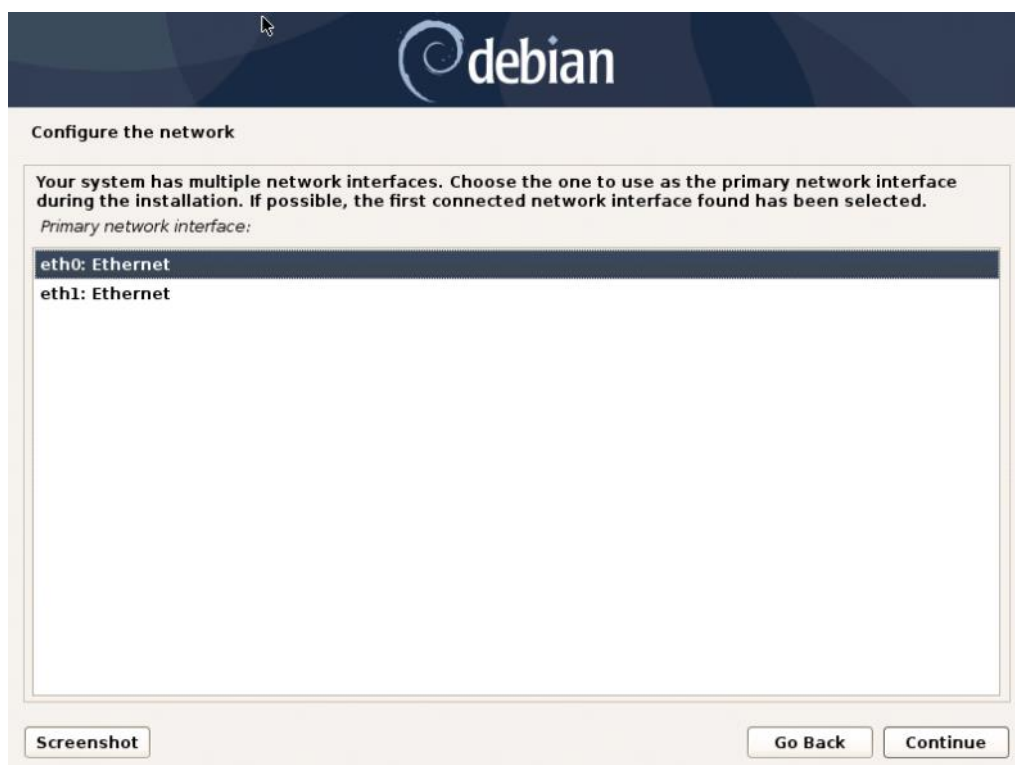
Screenshot

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Continue



It is only required to configure eth0 (Home/Office network), the installer will first try to set the IP settings for this network device by using DHCP. We will later change the IP address to a static 192.168.1.10





## 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:

Screenshot

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Continue



## 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:

Screenshot

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Continue



## 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:

●●●●●●●●

☐ 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

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Continue



## 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:

philipf

Screenshot

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Continue



## 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:*

Screenshot

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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:*

☐ Show Password in Clear

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

*Re-enter password to verify:*

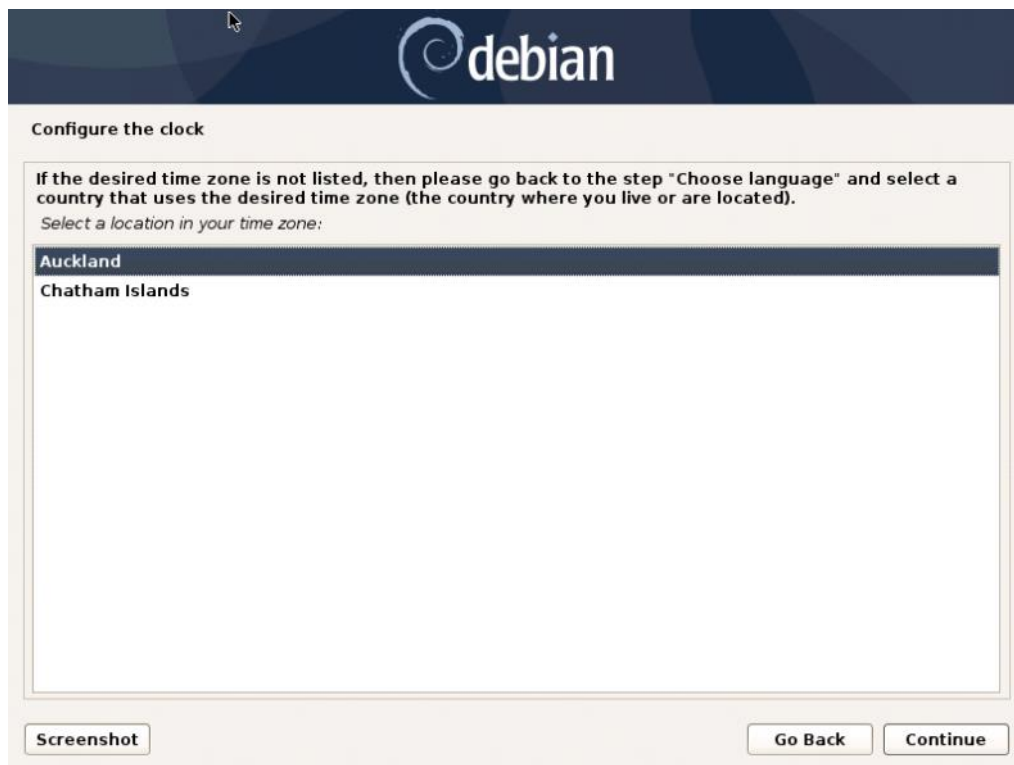
☐ Show Password in Clear

Screenshot

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Continue





Unfortunately because of the small disk size we cannot use the Guided mode. If manual partition is causing issues for you increase the VMs disk size.





## 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 iSCSI volumes

SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda) - 1.1 GB Msft Virtual Disk

Undo changes to partitions

Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue



## Partition disks

You have selected an entire device to partition. If you proceed with creating a new partition table on the device, then all current partitions will be removed.

**Note that you will be able to undo this operation later if you wish.**

*Create new empty partition table on this device?*

☐ No

☒ Yes

Screenshot

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Continue





## 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

### SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda) - 1.1 GB Msft Virtual Disk

> pri/log 1.1 GB FREE SPACE

Undo changes to partitions

Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue



## Partition disks

*How to use this free space:*

### Create a new partition

Automatically partition the free space

Show Cylinder/Head/Sector information

Screenshot

Help

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Continue



Partition disks

The maximum size for this partition is 1.1 GB.

Hint: "max" can be used as a shortcut to specify the maximum size, or enter a percentage (e.g. "20%") to use that percentage of the maximum size.


New partition size:

1GB

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



Partition disks

Type for the new partition:

Primary

Logical

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



## Partition disks

Please choose whether you want the new partition to be created at the beginning or at the end of the available space.

Location for the new partition:

Beginning

End

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



## Partition disks

You are editing partition #1 of SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda). No existing file system was detected in this partition.

Partition settings:

Use as: Ext4 journaling file system

Mount point: /

Mount options: defaults

Label: none

Reserved blocks: 5%

Typical usage: standard

Bootable flag: on

Delete the partition

Done setting up the partition

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue



## Partition disks

You are editing partition #1 of SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda). No existing file system was detected in this partition.

Partition settings:

Use as: Ext4 journaling file system

Mount point: /

Mount options: defaults

Label: none

Reserved blocks: 5%

Typical usage: standard

Bootable flag: on

Delete the partition

Done setting up the partition

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue



## 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

#### SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda) - 1.1 GB Msft Virtual Disk

> #1 primary 999.3 MB B f ext4 /

> pri/log 73.4 MB FREE SPACE

Undo changes to partitions

Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue



## Partition disks

How to use this free space:

Create a new partition

Automatically partition the free space

Show Cylinder/Head/Sector information

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue



## Partition disks

The maximum size for this partition is 73.4 MB.

Hint: "max" can be used as a shortcut to specify the maximum size, or enter a percentage (e.g. "20%") to use that percentage of the maximum size.


New partition size:

73.4 MB

Screenshot

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Continue



Partition disks

Type for the new partition:


Primary

Logical

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



Partition disks

You are editing partition #5 of SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda). No existing file system was detected in this partition.

Partition settings:

Use as: swap area

Bootable flag: off

Delete the partition

Done setting up the partition

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue



## 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

#### SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda) - 1.1 GB Msft Virtual Disk

>	#1	primary	999.3 MB	B	f	ext4	/
>	#5	logical	71.3 MB		f	swap	swap

Undo changes to partitions

Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

Screenshot

Help

Go Back

Continue

## 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:  
SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:  
partition #1 of SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4  
partition #5 of SCSI2 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap

Write the changes to disks?

☐ No

☒ Yes

Screenshot

Continue



## Install the base system

Installing the base system

Extracting util-linux...



## Configure the package manager

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

Debian GNU/Linux 10.5.0\_Buster\_ - Official amd64 NETINST 20200801-11:34

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



## 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:

Lithuania  
Luxembourg  
Macedonia, Republic of  
Mexico  
Moldova  
Netherlands  
New Caledonia  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Réunion

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



## 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, `deb.debian.org` is a good choice.

Debian archive mirror:

ftp.nz.debian.org  
ftp.citylink.co.nz  
mirror.fsmg.org.nz  
deb.debian.org  
debian-archive.trafficmanager.net

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue



## 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):

Screenshot

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Continue




## Configure the package manager

Configuring apt

Retrieving file 4 of 5

Cancel



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 <https://popcon.debian.org/>.

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

*Participate in the package usage survey?*


☒ No

☐ Yes

Screenshot

Continue

The standard system utilities are not required



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 Plasma

☐ ... Cinnamon

☐ ... MATE

☐ ... LXDE

☐ ... LXQt

☐ web server

☐ print server

☒ SSH server

☒ standard system utilities

Screenshot

Continue



## 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 (scsi-3600224809830e666c45a4f0cee3f4cfa)

Screenshot

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Continue





## 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.

Screenshot

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Continue

GNU GRUB version 2.02+dfsg1-20+deb10u2

»Debian GNU/Linux  
Advanced options for Debian GNU/Linux

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.  
Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands before booting or 'c'  
for a command-line.  
The highlighted entry will be executed automatically in 2s.

```
Debian GNU/Linux 10 router tty1
```

```
router login:
```

EOF