

1



Debian GNU/Linux installer boot menu

- Install
- Graphical install
- Advanced options
- Help
- Install with speech synthesis

Make sure Install selected and Press Enter.

debian  
GNU/Linux

Press ENTER to boot or TAB to edit a menu entry

CCNA HUB

## [!!!] Select a language

Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.

Language:

C	-	No localization	↑
Albanian	-	Shqip	
Arabic	-	عربي	
Asturian	-	Asturiano	
Basque	-	Euskara	
Belarusian	-	Беларуская	
Bosnian	-	Bosanski	
Bulgarian	-	Български	
Catalan	-	Català	
Chinese (Simplified)	-	中文(简体)	
Chinese (Traditional)	-	中文(繁體)	
Croatian	-	Hrvatski	
Czech	-	Čeština	
Danish	-	Dansk	
Dutch	-	Nederlands	
<b>English</b>	-	<b>English</b>	
Esperanto	-	Esperanto	
Estonian	-	Eesti	
Finnish	-	Suomi	
French	-	Français	
Galician	-	Galego	
German	-	Deutsch	
Greek	-	Ελληνικά	↓

Select your Language and continue by pressing Enter.

<Go Back>

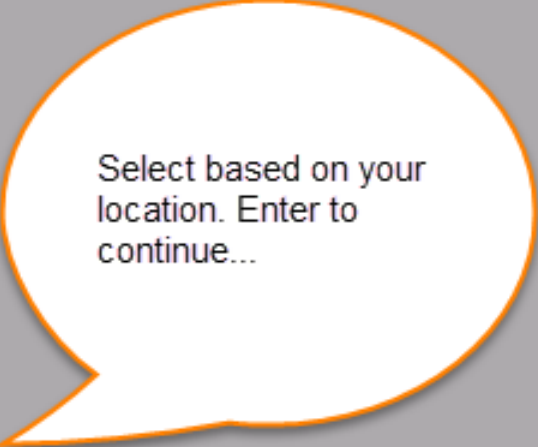
**[!!!] Select your location**

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:

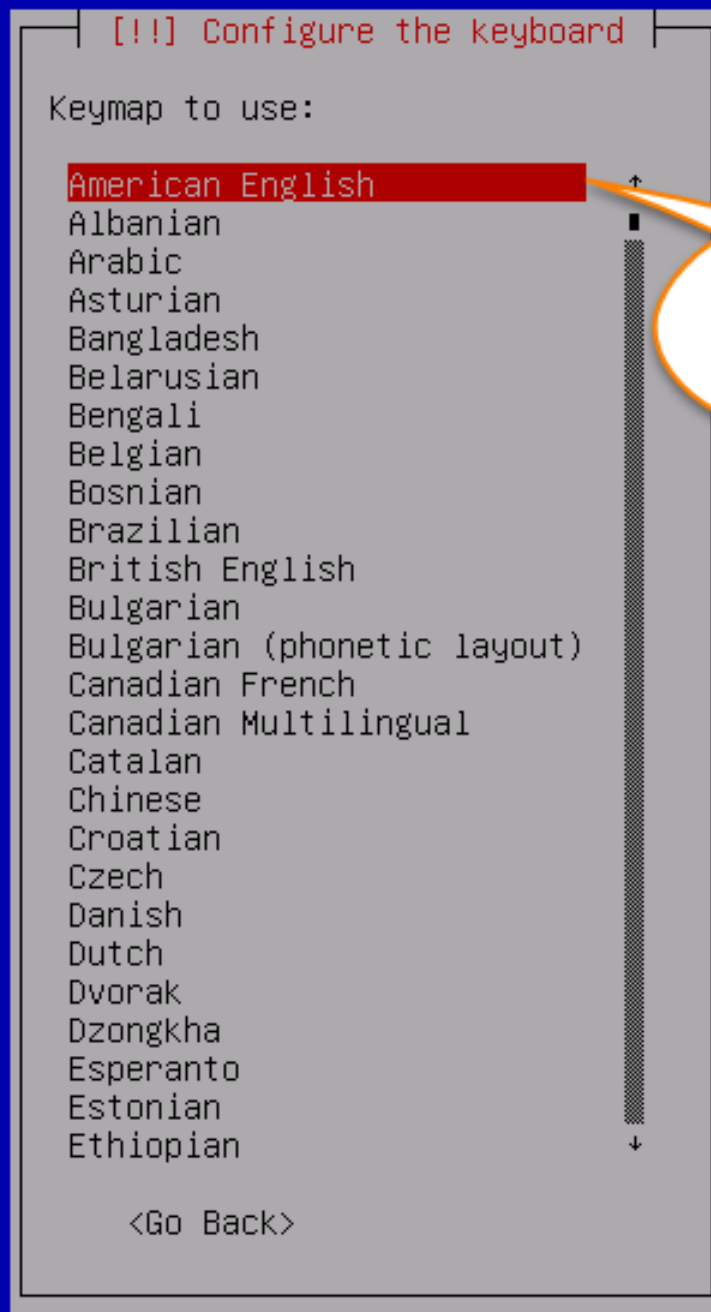
Antigua and Barbuda  
Australia  
Botswana  
Canada  
Hong Kong  
India  
Ireland  
New Zealand  
Nigeria  
Philippines  
Singapore  
South Africa  
United Kingdom  
**United States**  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe  
other



Select based on your location. Enter to continue...

<Go Back>

4



Select your  
Keyboard and  
press Enter.

CCNA HUB

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

I haven't faced that problem using VirtualBox, but it happens using VMware Station. Originally when I created the VM hardware specs, I chose to set the Network connection as Bridge. For some reason, Debian doesn't obtain an IP address during OS setup if you chose Network Bridge. In case you faced a problem obtaining an IP Address as below, go to the VM settings and change the Network from Bridge to NAT, you can change it back to Bridge after the OS has been setup. Press continue and retry again after you have changed the Network connection from Bridge to NAT.

```
[!!] Configure the network
```

```
Network autoconfiguration failed
```

```
Your network is probably not using the DHCP protocol. Alternatively, the DHCP server may be slow or some network hardware is not working properly.
```

```
<Continue>
```



Hardware Options

6

Device	Summary
Memory	1 GB
Processors	1
Hard Disk (SCSI)	30 GB
CD/DVD (IDE)	Using file D:\ISO Files\debian-7.3.0-am...
Network Adapter	Bridged (Automatic)
Display	Auto detect

To Access this window, go to VMware Station Menu > VM > Settings. Select Network Adapter and change it from Bridge to NAT. You can change it back to Bridge when the setup is Done.

- Connected
- Connect at power on

## Network connection

- Bridged: Connected directly to the physical network
  - Replicate physical network connection state
- NAT: Used to share the host's IP address
- Host-only: A private network shared with the host
- Custom: Specific virtual network

VMnet0 (Bridged)

- LAN segment:

LAN Segments...

Advanced...

Add...

Remove

**CCNA HUB**

OK

Cancel

Help

## Retry after you changed Network from Bridge to NAT.

[!!] Configure the network

From here you can choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration (which may succeed if your DHCP server takes a long time to respond) or to configure the network manually. Some DHCP servers require a DHCP hostname to be sent by the client, so you can also choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration with a hostname that you provide.

Network configuration method:

**Retry network autoconfiguration**

Retry network autoconfiguration with a DHCP hostname

Configure network manually

Do not configure the network at this time

<Go Back>

## [!] 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:

debian7

I name the hostname based on the Linux Template I am preparing.

<Go Back>

<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:

ccnahub.com

<Go Back>

Well, you can use your own domain if you have one, or leave it blank.

<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:

\*\*\*\*\*

<Go Back>

**Choose a pass phrase for your Root account that include Letters and Numbers. Confirm it on the next screen and continue.**

<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:

Imad Daou

<Go Back>

I usually type my full name, you can pick any user name, however, we'll use root for configuring the system. In Either case you need to specify a Full Name for that new user.

<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:

imad

<Go Back>

Pick a simple user name but no Admin or Administrator. Usually it display your first name as username. Remember, that this user will be a regular user, however, we'll use root to configure the system.

<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:

\*\*\*\*\*

Choose a pass phrase for your Regular account that include Letters and Numbers. Confirm it on the next screen and continue.

<Go Back>

<Continue>

**Select your time zone. Enter to continue...**

[!] Configure the clock

If the desired time zone is not listed, then please go back to the step "Choose language" and select a country that uses the desired time zone (the country where you live or are located).

Select your time zone:

Eastern  
Central  
Mountain  
Pacific  
Alaska  
Hawaii  
Arizona  
East Indiana  
Samoa

<Go Back>

**Use Guided with LVM. Enter to continue...****[!!!] Partition disks**

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

- Guided - use entire disk
- Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM**
- Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM
- Manual

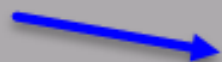
<Go Back>

The disk will be selected. Enter to continue...

[!!] Partition disks

Note that all data on the disk you select will be erased, but not before you have confirmed that you really want to make the changes.

Select disk to partition:



SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 32.2 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S

<Go Back>



**All Files in one Partition. Enter to continue...**

[!] Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - VMware, VMware Virtual S: 32.2 GB

The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.

Partitioning scheme:

 All files in one partition (recommended for new users)

Separate /home partition

Separate /home, /usr, /var, and /tmp partitions

&lt;Go Back&gt;

Select Yes and Enter to continue...

[!!] Partition disks

Before the Logical Volume Manager can be configured, the current partitioning scheme has to be written to disk. These changes cannot be undone.

After the Logical Volume Manager is configured, no additional changes to the partitioning scheme of disks containing physical volumes are allowed during the installation. Please decide if you are satisfied with the current partitioning scheme before continuing.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:  
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda)

Write the changes to disks and configure LVM?

<Yes>

<No>

## Confirm the changes. Enter to 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

LVM VG debian7, LV root - 30.6 GB Linux device-mapper (linear)  
#1 30.6 GB f ext4 /  
LVM VG debian7, LV swap\_1 - 1.4 GB Linux device-mapper (linear)  
#1 1.4 GB f swap swap  
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 32.2 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S  
#1 primary 254.8 MB f ext2 /boot  
#5 logical 32.0 GB K lvm

Undo changes to partitions  
**Finish partitioning and write changes to disk**

<Go Back>

Select Yes and Enter to 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:

LVM VG debian7, LV root  
LVM VG debian7, LV swap\_1  
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:

LVM VG debian7, LV root as ext4  
LVM VG debian7, LV swap\_1 as swap  
partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext2

Write the changes to disks?

<Yes>

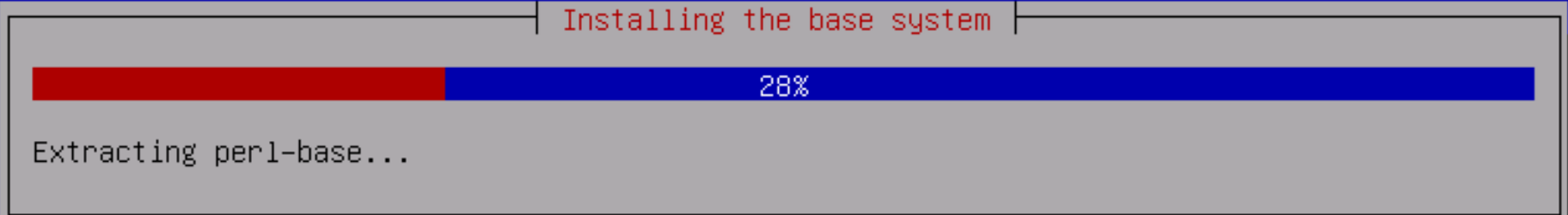
<No>

Please wait while the base system getting installed.

Installing the base system

28%

Extracting perl-base...

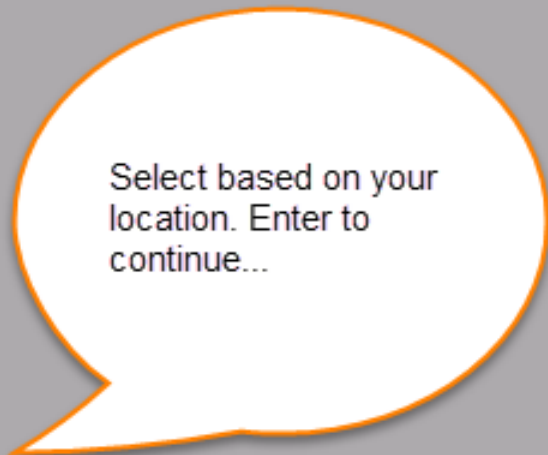
A progress bar with a red segment on the left and a blue segment on the right. The text 'Installing the base system' is centered above the bar, and '28%' is centered within the blue segment. Below the bar, the text 'Extracting perl-base...' is displayed.

[!] 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:

- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Norway
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Serbia
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States**



<Go Back>

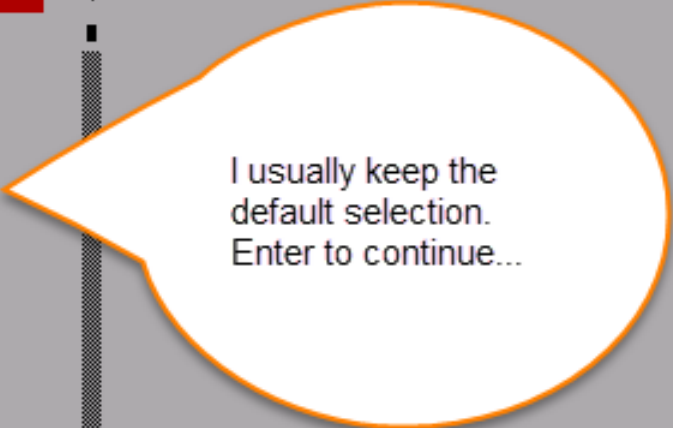
## [!] Configure the package manager

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, ftp.<your country code>.debian.org is a good choice.

Debian archive mirror:

```
ftp.us.debian.org
ftp.egr.msu.edu
mirrors.kernel.org
debian.lcs.mit.edu
debian.osuosl.org
ftp-nyc.osuosl.org
ftp-chi.osuosl.org
mirror.cc.columbia.edu
mirror.hmc.edu
mirror.ancl.hawaii.edu
debian.cc.lehigh.edu
debian.gtisc.gatech.edu
cdn.debian.net
ftp.gtlib.gatech.edu
ftp-mirror.internap.com
ftp.uwsg.indiana.edu
debian.uchicago.edu
carroll.aset.psu.edu
mirrors.xmission.com
ftp.keystealth.org
mirror.lug.udel.edu
```



I usually keep the  
default selection.  
Enter to continue...

<Go Back>

If your ISP provider uses Proxy, then type your HTTP proxy. Leave it blank if your internet service provider never need a proxy to connect you to the internet.

### [!] 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):

<Go Back>

<Continue>



**Select NO and Enter to continue...****[!] 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 <http://popcon.debian.org/>.

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

Participate in the package usage survey?

<Go Back>

<Yes>

<No>




To manage the system remotely using SSH client such Putty, select SSH Server. Besides, select "Standard System Utilities". Use the space bar to select. Any other needed packages will be installed later on.

[!] 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
[ ] Web server
[ ] Print server
[ ] SQL database
[ ] DNS Server
[ ] File server
[ ] Mail server
[*] SSH server
[ ] Laptop
[*] Standard system utilities
```



<Go Back>

<Continue>

Yes, install GRUB. Enter to 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.

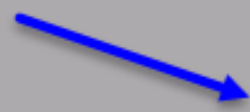
Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?

<Go Back>

<Yes>

<No>



Congratulations! You made it :)

Disregard the following message. Usually it bypass the ISO file and boots into the OS Server, however, we can remove the ISO file from settings later on.

Thanks for following CCNA HUB OS setup instructions. Next, would be login and configuring basic requirements. For now, press Enter to boot into your new Server.

```
[!!!] 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 (CD-ROM, floppies), so that you boot into the new system rather than restarting the installation.
```

```
<Go Back>
```

```
<Continue>
```