

Debian 8.3.0

Install Debian Gnome on VmWare

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Boot Menu



Choose Language

[!!] 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	- Asturianu
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
English	- English
Esperanto	- Esperanto
Estonian	- Eesti
Finnish	- Suomi
French	- Français
Galician	- Galego
German	- Deutsch
Greek	- Ελληνικά

<Go Back>

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

Choose Location

[!!] 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

<Go Back>

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

Choose Locale Settings

[!] Configure locales

There is no locale defined for the combination of language and country you have selected. You can now select your preference from the locales available for the selected language. The locale that will be used is listed in the second column.

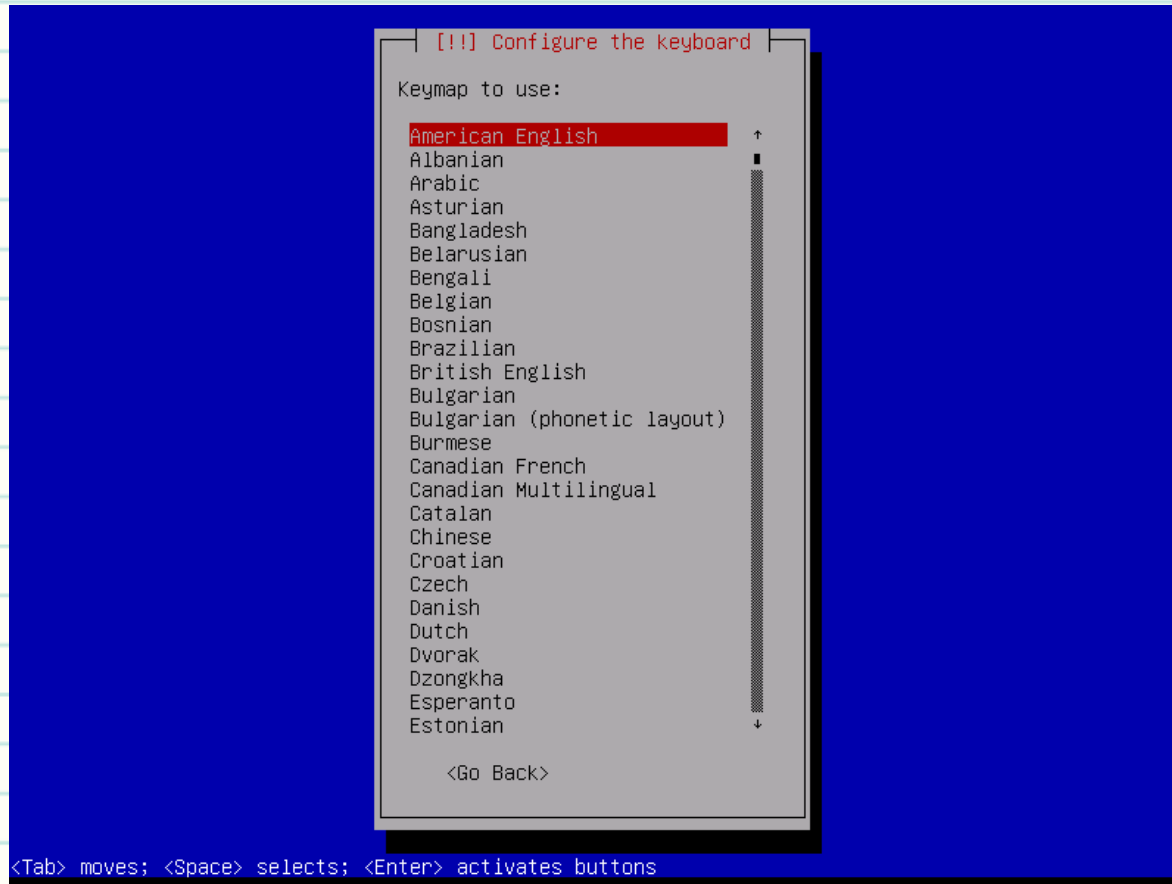
Country to base default locale settings on:

Antigua and Barbuda	- en_AG
Australia	- en_AU.UTF-8
Botswana	- en_BW.UTF-8
Canada	- en_CA.UTF-8
Hong Kong	- en_HK.UTF-8
India	- en_IN
Ireland	- en_IE.UTF-8
New Zealand	- en_NZ.UTF-8
Nigeria	- en_NG
Philippines	- en_PH.UTF-8
Singapore	- en_SG.UTF-8
South Africa	- en_ZA.UTF-8
United Kingdom	- en_GB.UTF-8
United States	- en_US.UTF-8
Zambia	- en_ZM
Zimbabwe	- en_ZW.UTF-8

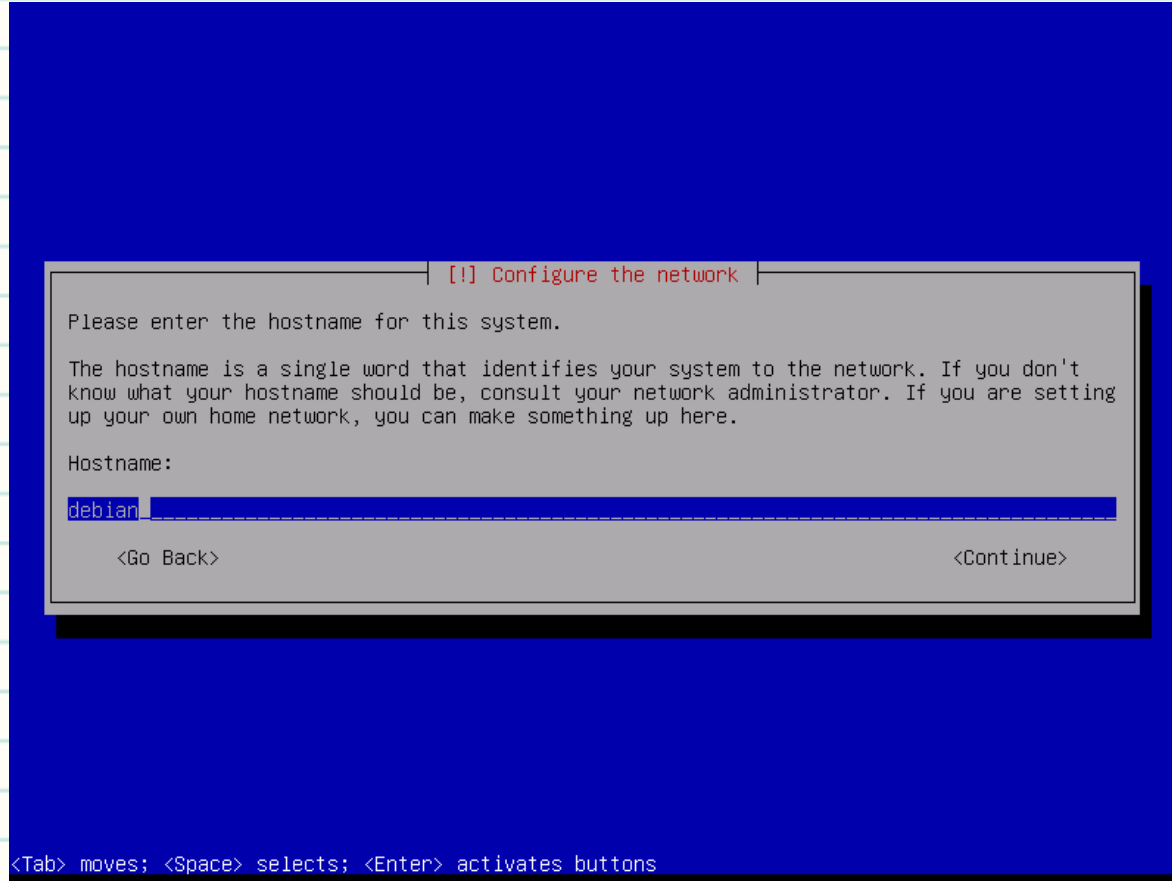
<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Keyboard



Hostname



[!] 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:

debian

<Go Back> <Continue>

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

Domain Name

[!] 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:

<Go Back>

<Continue>

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

Root Password

[!] 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.

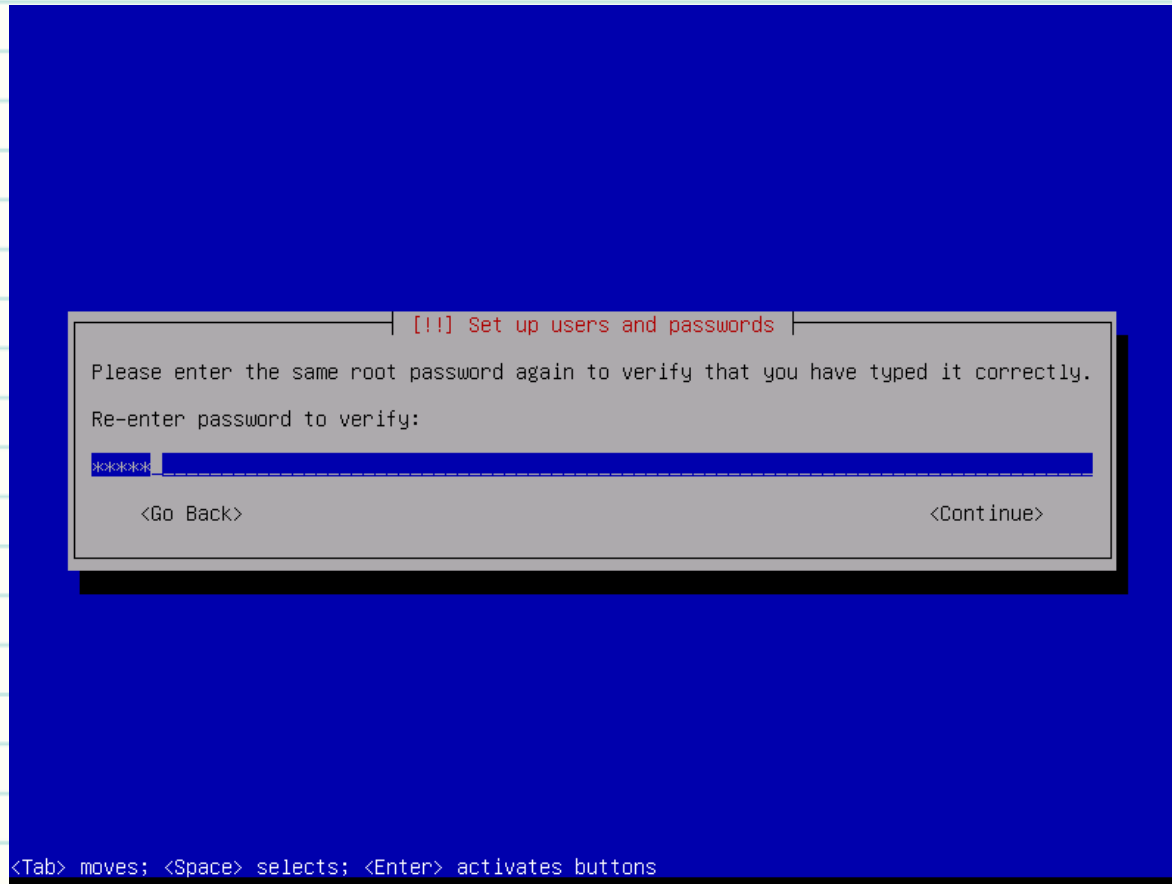
Root password:

<Go Back>

<Continue>

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

Re-type Password



[[!]] Set up users and passwords

Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.
Re-enter password to verify:

<Go Back> <Continue>

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

Fullname (for new user)

[!!] 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:

mohammad

<Go Back> <Continue>

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

Username

[!] 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:

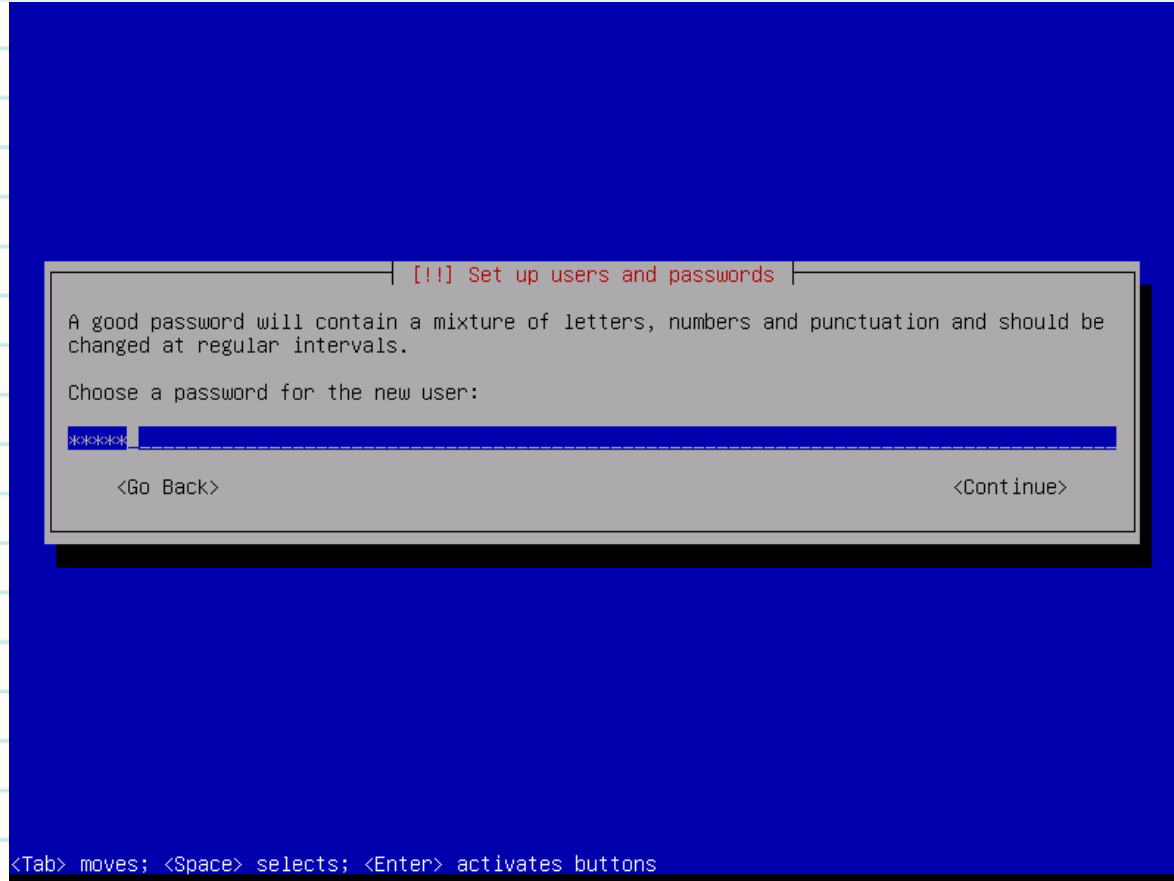
mohammad

<Go Back>

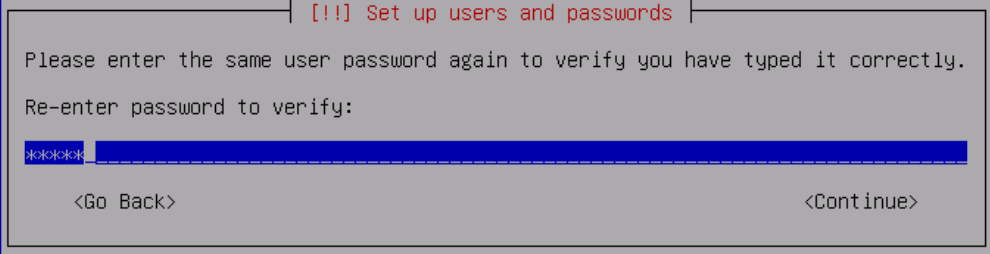
<Continue>

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

Password



Re-enter Password



[!!] Set up users and passwords

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

<Go Back> <Continue>

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

1.Guided Partitioning

[!!] 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>

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

Select Disk to partition

```

[!!!] 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) - 21.5 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S

<Go Back>

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

```


Scheme

```
[!] Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - VMware, VMware Virtual S: 21.5 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, /var, and /tmp partitions

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```

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

Finish

[!!] 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

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 21.5 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S

#1	primary	5.6 GB	f	ext4	/
#5	logical	712.0 MB	f	swap	swap
#6	logical	15.1 GB	f	ext4	/home

Undo changes to partitions

Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

2. Manual Partitioning

[!!] Partition disks

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>

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

Select disk

[!] 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

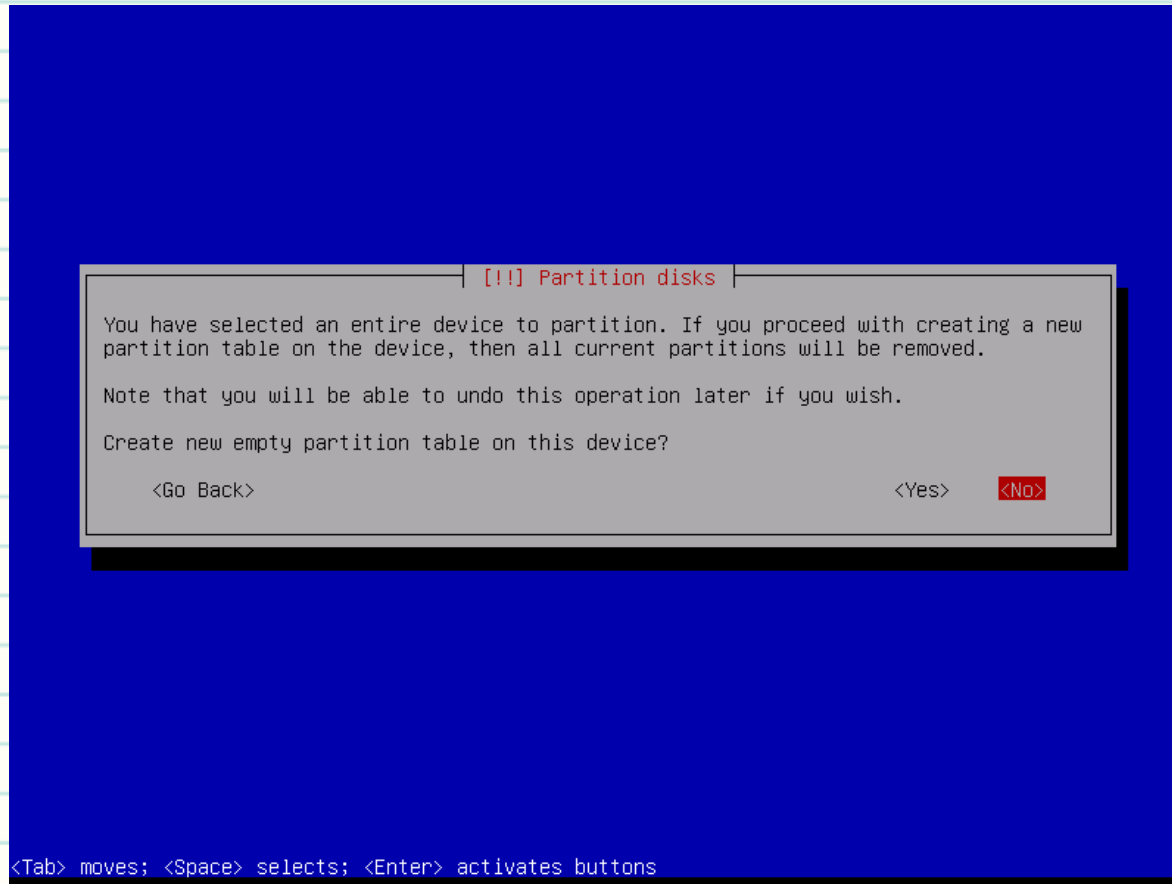
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 21.5 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Create Partition Table



Select Table

[!!] 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

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 21.5 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S
pri/log 21.5 GB FREE SPACE

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

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

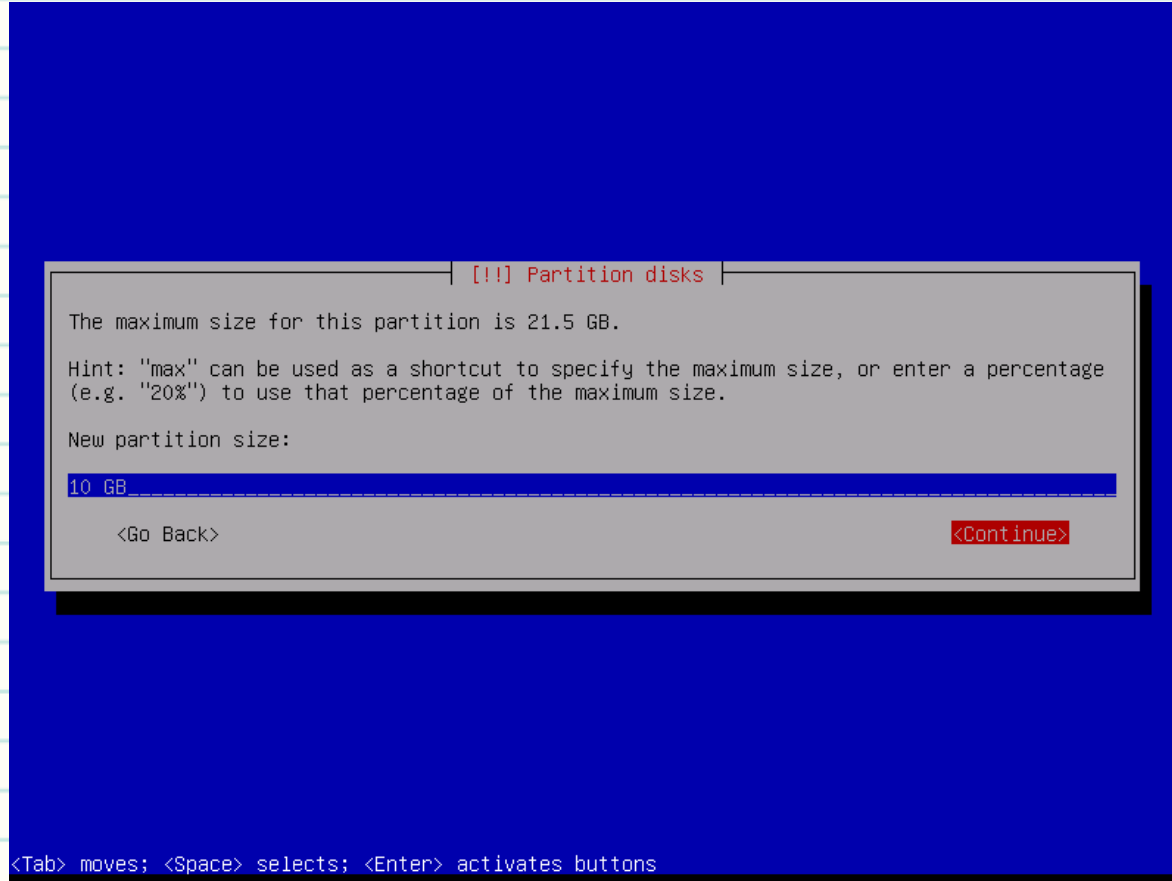
Create new Partition

```
[!!!] Partition disks
How to use this free space:
Create a new partition
Automatically partition the free space
Show Cylinder/Head/Sector information

<Go Back>
```

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Partition Size

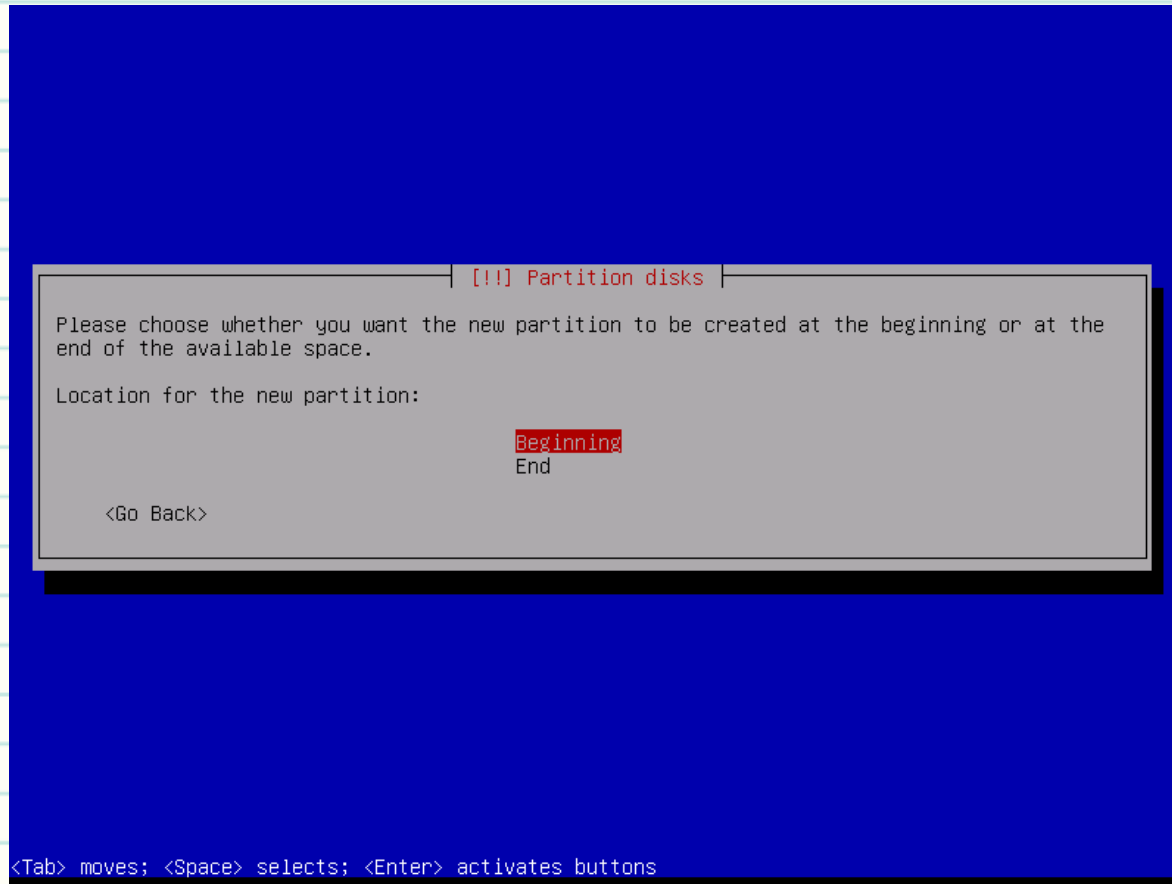


Partition Type



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

Partition Location



Partition Settings

```

[!!] Partition disks

You are editing partition #1 of SCSI3 (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: off

Delete the partition
Done setting up the partition

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

```

Done Settings

```

[!!] Partition disks

You are editing partition #1 of SCSI3 (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:   off

      Delete the partition
      Done setting up the partition

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

```

Partitions Uses

[!!] Partition disks

How to use this partition:

- Ext4 journaling file system
- Ext3 journaling file system
- Ext2 file system
- btrfs journaling file system
- JFS journaling file system
- XFS journaling file system
- FAT16 file system
- FAT32 file system
- swap area
- physical volume for encryption
- physical volume for RAID
- physical volume for LVM
- do not use the partition

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Mount Point

```

[!!] Partition disks

You are editing partition #3 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda). No existing file system was detected
in this partition.

Partition settings:

Use as:                Ext4 journaling file system
Mount point:           /home
Mount options:         defaults
Label:                 none
Reserved blocks:       5%
Typical usage:         standard
Bootable flag:         off

Delete the partition
Done setting up the partition

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

```

Mount Point Types

```
[!!!] Partition disks
Mount point for this partition:
/ - the root file system
/boot - static files of the boot loader
/home - user home directories
/tmp - temporary files
/usr - static data
/var - variable data
/srv - data for services provided by this system
/opt - add-on application software packages
/usr/local - local hierarchy
Enter manually
Do not mount it

<Go Back>
```

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

Partitions should create

```
[!!] 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:
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda)

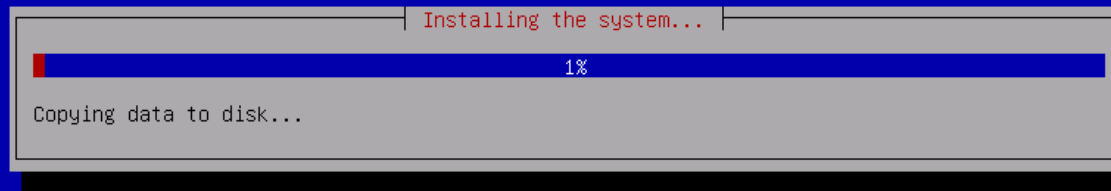
The following partitions are going to be formatted:
partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4
partition #2 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap
partition #3 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4

Write the changes to disks?

<Yes> <No>

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


Copying data to disk



Network Mirror

[!] Configure the package manager

A network mirror can be used to supplement the software that is included on the CD-ROM. This may also make newer versions of software available.

Use a network mirror?

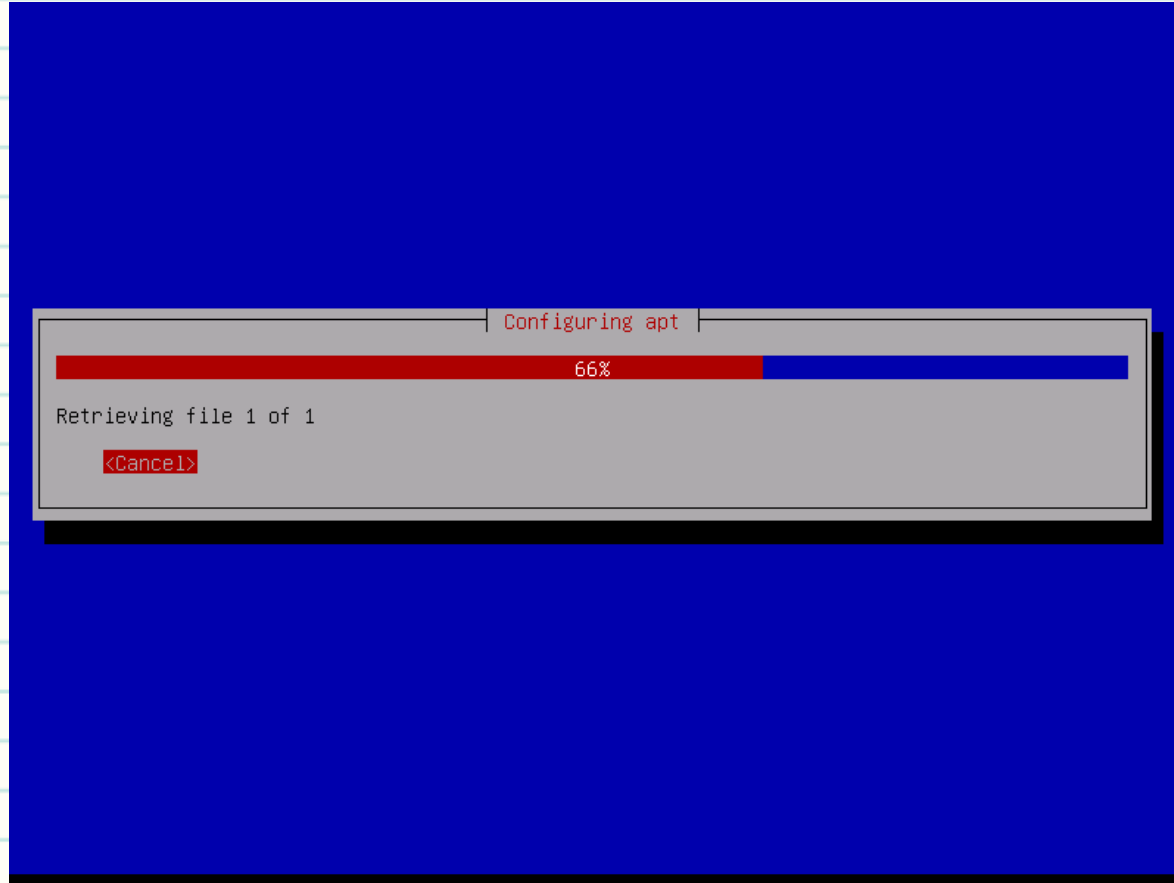
<Go Back>

<Yes>

<No>

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

Configuring apt



Install GRUB boot loader

[!] 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?

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<Yes>

<No>

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

Select Device to install GRUB

[!] 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

<Go Back>

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

Finish

[!!] Finish the installation

Installation complete

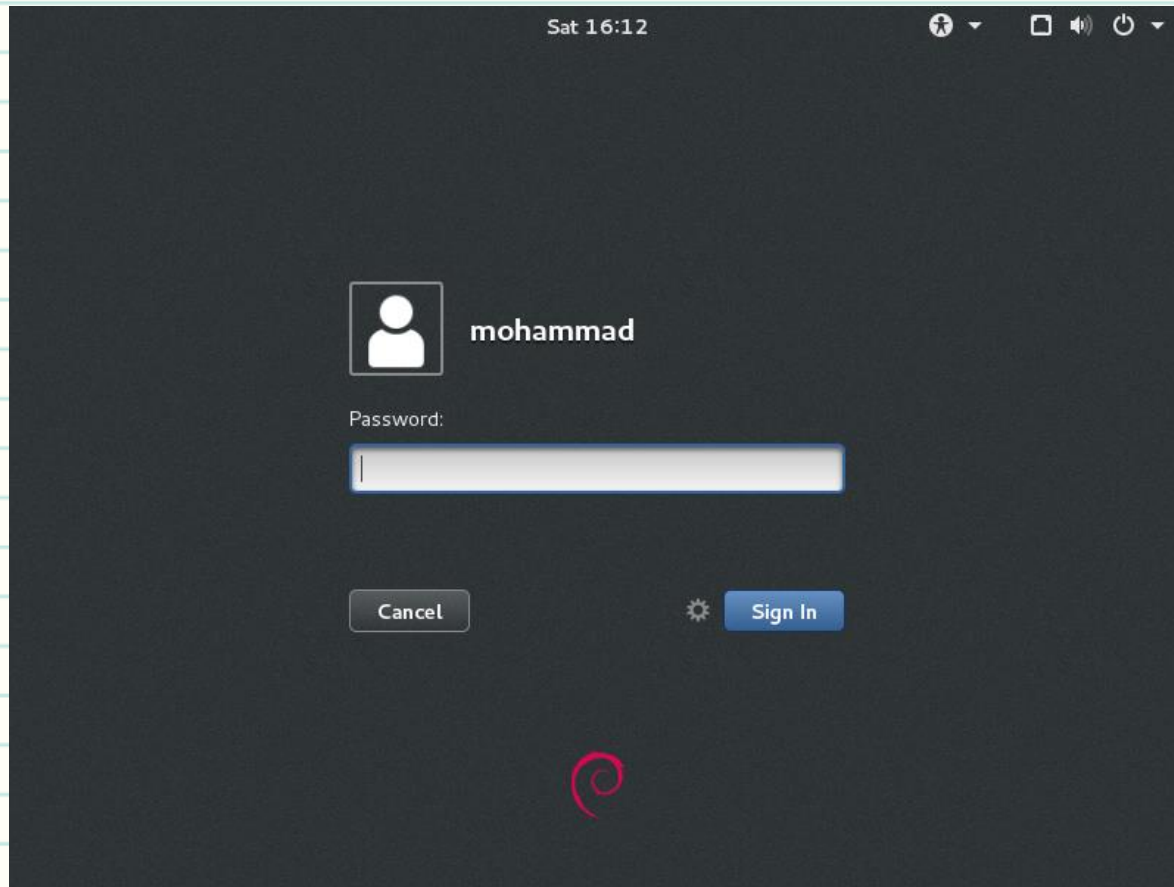
Installation is complete, so it is time to boot into your new system. Make sure to remove the installation media (CD-ROM, floppies), so that you boot into the new system rather than restarting the installation.

<Go Back>

<Continue>

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

TA-DA !



Debian Desktop(looks empty)



Main Menu

