

Installation von Debian GNU/Linux 2.2 (Potato) auf dem PC „jochen“

Der PC „jochen“

- muß mit den Boot-Disketten gebootet werden,
- soll mit zwei Betriebssystemen gebootet werden können,
- hat eine Sound-Karte,
- eine Netzwerk-Karte,
- keine Internet-Standleitung,
- kein Modem und
- keinen lokalen Drucker.

1 Erstellen von zwei Boot-Disketten (16. September 2000)

1. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
2. `mount /cdrom`
3. `cd /cdrom/dists/stable/main/disks-i386/current/images-1.44`
4. Leere Rescue-Diskette einlegen
5. `dd if=rescue.bin of=/dev/fd0 bs=1024`
6. Leere Root-Diskette einlegen
7. `dd if=root.bin of=/dev/fd0 bs=1024`
8. Rescue-Diskette einlegen
9. `cmp rescue.bin /dev/fd0`
10. Root-Diskette einlegen
11. `cmp root.bin /dev/fd0`
12. `cd`
13. `umount /cdrom`
14. Erste Debian-CD und Root-Diskette entnehmen

2 Planung der Partitionen (16. September 2000)

2.1 Plattengeometrie

Name	Köpfe	Sektoren	Zylinder	Byte/Zylinder
/dev/hda	64	63	1023	4032 · 512
/dev/hdc	16	63	2484	1008 · 512

2.2 Partitionen

Name	Mount	Betriebssystem	Zylinder	Zylinder	Megabyte
/dev/hda1	/	Nur 1	1– 325	325	640
/dev/hda2	/	Nur 2	326– 650	325	640
/dev/hda3	Swap	1 und 2	651– 668	18	35
/dev/hda4	/bckdsk	1 und 2	669–1023	355	699
/dev/hdc1	/sysdsk	Nur 1	1– 530	530	261
/dev/hdc2	/sysdsk	Nur 2	531–1060	530	261
/dev/hdc3	/usrdsk	1 und 2	1061–2484	1424	701

3 Partitionieren der Festplatte /dev/hda (16. September 2000)

1. Booten mit Rescue-Diskette
2. <RETURN> (boot:)
3. Root-Diskette einlegen
4. <RETURN>
5. Continue (Release Notes)
6. Configure the Keyboard
7. Germany
8. Partition a Hard Disk
9. /dev/hda
10. Continue (LILO Limitations)
11. Delete
12. hda2
13. Delete
14. Delete
15. New
16. Primary
17. 325c

18. Beginning
19. Free Space
20. New
21. Primary
22. 325c
23. Beginning
24. Free Space
25. New
26. Primary
27. 18c
28. Beginning
29. Type
30. <LEERTASTE> (Press a key to continue)
31. <RETURN> (82)
32. Free Space
33. New
34. Primary
35. <RETURN> (732.86)
36. Write
37. yes (write partition table)
38. Quit
39. Reboot the System
40. Installations-Diskette und -CD des alten Betriebssystems einlegen
41. Yes (Reboot the system?)

4 Installation des alten Betriebssystems (16. September 2000)

5 Partitionieren der Festplatte /dev/hdc (17. September 2000)

1. Booten mit Rescue-Diskette
2. <RETURN> (boot:)
3. Root-Diskette einlegen
4. <RETURN>
5. Continue (Release Notes)
6. Configure the Keyboard
7. Germany

8. Partition a Hard Disk
9. /dev/hdc
10. Continue (LILO Limitations)
11. Delete
12. New
13. Primary
14. 530c
15. Beginning
16. Free Space
17. New
18. Primary
19. 530c
20. Beginning
21. Free Space
22. New
23. Primary
24. <RETURN> (734.92)
25. Write
26. yes (write partition table)
27. Quit
28. Reboot the System
29. Rescue-Diskette einlegen
30. Yes (Reboot the system?)

6 Installation des Debian-Basissystems (18. Oktober 2000)

1. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
2. Booten mit Rescue-Diskette
3. <RETURN> (boot:)
4. Root-Diskette einlegen
5. <RETURN>
6. Continue (Release Notes)
7. Configure the Keyboard
8. Germany
9. Initialize and Activate a Swap Partition

10. /dev/hda3
11. No (Skip the Scan for Bad Blocks?)
12. Yes (Are You Sure?)
13. Initialize a Linux Partition
14. /dev/hda1
15. No (Pre-2.2 Linux Kernel Compatibility?)
16. No (Skip the Scan for Bad Blocks?)
17. Yes (Are You Sure?)
18. Yes (Mount as the Root Filesystem?)
19. Initialize a Linux Partition
20. /dev/hdc1
21. No (Pre-2.2 Linux Kernel Compatibility?)
22. No (Skip the Scan for Bad Blocks?)
23. Yes (Are You Sure?)
24. Other (Select Mount Point)
25. **sysdisk**
26. Initialize a Linux Partition
27. /dev/hdc3
28. No (Pre-2.2 Linux Kernel Compatibility?)
29. No (Skip the Scan for Bad Blocks?)
30. Yes (Are You Sure?)
31. Other (Select Mount Point)
32. **usrdisk**
33. Mount a Previously-Initialized Partition
34. /dev/hda4
35. Other (Select Mount Point)
36. **bckdisk**
37. Install Operating System Kernel and Modules
38. <RETURN> (cdrom)
39. Continue (Please insert the CD-ROM)
40. <RETURN> (/instmnt)
41. <RETURN> (default)
42. Configure Device Driver Modules
43. net
44. 3c509

45. Yes (3c509)
46. <RETURN> (Enter Command-Line Arguments)
47. <RETURN> (continue)
48. <RETURN> (Exit)
49. misc
50. es1371
51. Yes (es1371)
52. <RETURN> (Enter Command-Line Arguments)
53. <RETURN> (continue)
54. <RETURN> (Exit)
55. <RETURN> (Exit)
56. Configure the Network
57. jochen
58. No (Automatic Network Configuration)
59. 192.168.1.1
60. <RETURN> (Choose the Network Mask: 255.255.255.0)
61. „Leeres Feld“<RETURN> (What is your IP gateway address?)
62. <RETURN> (Choose the Domain name)
63. <RETURN> (Choose the DNS Server Addresses)
64. Install the Base System
65. <RETURN> (cdrom)
66. Continue (Please insert the CD-ROM)
67. <RETURN> (/instmnt)
68. <RETURN> (default)
69. Configure the Base System
70. Europe<RETURN>
71. Timezones:
72. Berlin<RETURN>
73. Yes (Timezone Configuration: GMT?)
74. Make Linux Bootable Directly From Hard Disk
75. /dev/hda
76. Make a Boot Floppy
77. Leere Boot-Diskette einlegen
78. Continue (Change Disk)*

* Zusätzliche Zeile in /etc/driveprm: drive0: deviation=-560

79. Reboot the System
80. Boot-Diskette entnehmen
81. Yes (Reboot the system?)

7 Installation eines Minimalsystems (18. Oktober 2000)

1. Erstes Booten mit LILO
2. Vierte Debian-CD einlegen
3. No (Debian System Configuration: md5 passwords?)
4. Yes (Debian System Configuration: shadow passwords?)
5. Ok (Debian System Configuration: root password)
6. Password eingeben
7. Password nochmal eingeben
8. No (Debian System Configuration: normal user account?)
9. Yes (Debian System Configuration: remove pcmcia packages?)
10. No (Debian System Configuration: PPP connection to install the system?)
11. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
12. Yes (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
13. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
14. Yes (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
15. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
16. Yes (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
17. No (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
18. No (Apt Configuration: add another apt source?)
19. advanced
20. <TAB>
21. Ok (Debian System Configuration: how do you want to install?)
22. Ok (Configuring: starting dselect)
23. <RETURN> (Access)
24. <RETURN> (apt)
25. <RETURN> (y/N) (change?)
26. <RETURN> (Update)
27. <RETURN> (Select)
28. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
29. gpm

30. _
31. debconf
32. +
33. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
34. <RETURN>
35. task-c-dev
36. +
37. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
38. <RETURN>
39. task-science
40. +
41. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
42. <RETURN>
43. task-german
44. +
45. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
46. <RETURN>
47. task-tex
48. +
49. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
50. <RETURN>
51. task-fortran
52. +
53. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
54. <RETURN>
55. <RETURN>
56. <RETURN> (Install)
57. Y (continue?)
58. <RETURN>
59. Dialog
60. <TAB>
61. Ok (Configuring Debconf: frontend for configuring packages?)
62. Ok (Configuring Debconf)
63. low
64. <TAB>

- 65. Ok (Configuring Debconf: ignore questions with a priority less than...)
- 66. Yes (Configuring Debconf: pre-configure packages?)
- 67. No (Configuring Debconf: show all old questions again and again?)
- 68. /home/meyer/etc/html/www-index.html
- 69. Yes (Configuring Esound-common: sound hardware installed?)
- 70. No (Configuring Gnuplot: setuid root?)
- 71. <RETURN> (automatic configuration of your mail system)
- 72. 4 (Local delivery only)
- 73. meyer
- 74. Y (OK?)
- 75. <RETURN> (american)
- 76. a4 (Default paper name?)
- 77. 2 (ngerman)
- 78. Y (erase downloaded .deb files)
- 79. <RETURN> (continue)
- 80. <RETURN> (Config)
- 81. <RETURN> (Remove)
- 82. <RETURN> (Quit)
- 83. Ok (Configuring)
- 84. Erste Debian-CD entnehmen

8 Konfiguration des Minimalsystems (18. Oktober 2000)

8.1 Kopieren der /home-Daten (18. Oktober 2000)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `cd /`
3. `cp -dpR /bckdsk/home /usrdsk`
4. `rmdir /home`
5. `ln -s /usrdsk/home`

8.2 Sichern der /etc-Daten (18. Oktober 2000)

6. `rm /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/etc.tgz`
7. `tar -czf /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/etc.tgz etc`
8. `chmod u-w /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/etc.tgz`

8.3 Modifikation der Datei lilo.conf (21. September 2000)

```
# /etc/lilo.conf - See: 'lilo(8)' and 'lilo.conf(5)',
# ----- 'install-mbr(8)', '/usr/share/doc/lilo/',
#          and '/usr/share/doc/mbr/'.

# +-----+
# |                !! Reminder !!                |
# |                                                |
# | Don't forget to run 'lilo' after you make changes to this |
# | conffile, '/boot/bootmess.txt', or install a new kernel. The |
# | computer will most likely fail to boot if a kernel-image |
# | post-install script or you don't remember to run 'lilo'. |
# |                                                |
# +-----+

# Support LBA for large hard disks.
#
lba32

# Specifies the boot device. This is where Lilo installs its boot
# block. It can be either a partition, or the raw device, in which
# case it installs in the MBR, and will overwrite the current MBR.
#
boot=/dev/hda

# Specifies the device that should be mounted as root. ('/')
#
# root=/dev/hda1

# Enable map compaction:
# Tries to merge read requests for adjacent sectors into a single
# read request. This drastically reduces load time and keeps the
# map smaller. Using 'compact' is especially recommended when
# booting from a floppy disk. It is disabled here by default
# because it doesn't always work.
#
# compact

# Installs the specified file as the new boot sector
#
install=/boot/boot.b

# Specifies the location of the map file
#
map=/boot/map

# You can set a password here, and uncomment the 'restricted' lines
# in the image definitions below to make it so that a password must
# be typed to boot anything but a default configuration. If a
```

```
# command line is given, other than one specified by an 'append'
# statement in 'lilo.conf', the password will be required, but a
# standard default boot will not require one.
#
# This will, for instance, prevent anyone with access to the
# console from booting with something like 'Linux init=/bin/sh',
# and thus becoming 'root' without proper authorization.
#
# Note that if you really need this type of security, you will
# likely also want to use 'install-mbr' to reconfigure the MBR
# program, as well as set up your BIOS to disallow booting from
# removable disk or CD-ROM, then put a password on getting into the
# BIOS configuration as well. Please RTFM 'install-mbr(8)'.
#
# password=tatercounter2000

# Specifies the number of deciseconds (0.1 seconds) LIL0 should
# wait before booting the first image.
#
# delay=20

# You can put a customized boot message up if you like. If you use
# 'prompt', and this computer may need to reboot unattended, you
# must specify a 'timeout', or it will sit there forever waiting
# for a keypress. 'single-key' goes with the 'alias' lines in the
# 'image' configurations below. eg: You can press '1' to boot
# 'Linux', '2' to boot 'LinuxOLD', if you uncomment the 'alias'.
#
# message=/boot/bootmess.txt
#     prompt
#     single-key
#     delay=100
#     timeout=100

# Specifies the VGA text mode at boot time. (normal, extended, ask, <mode>)
#
# vga=ask
# vga=9
#
vga=normal

# Kernel command line options that apply to all installed images go
# here. See: The 'boot-prompt-HOWO' and 'kernel-parameters.txt' in
# the Linux kernel 'Documentation' directory.
#
# append=

# Boot up Linux by default.
#
```

```
default=Linux
```

```
image=/vmlinuz
root=/dev/hda1
    label=Linux
    read-only
#    restricted
#    alias=1
```

```
image=/alt/vmlinuz
root=/dev/hda2
    label=alt
    read-only
#    optional
#    restricted
#    alias=2
```

```
# If you have another OS on this machine to boot, you can uncomment the
# following lines, changing the device name on the 'other' line to
# where your other OS' partition is.
```

```
#
# other=/dev/hda4
#    label=HURD
#    restricted
#    alias=3
```

8.4 Installation des LILO (21. September 2000)

9. `cd /etc`
10. `mv lilo.conf lilo.conf.orig`
11. `cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/lilo.conf .`
12. `chmod u+w lilo.conf`
13. `mkdir /alt`
14. `mount /dev/hda2 /alt`
15. `lilo`
16. `umount /dev/hda2`
17. `rmdir /alt`

8.5 Neue Benutzer definieren (3. Oktober 2000)

18. `addgroup --gid 1902 privat`
19. `adduser --no-create-home --uid 192 --ingroup backup shutdown`
20. Password eingeben
21. Password nochmal eingeben

22. Backup- und Shutdown-User (Full Name)
23. <RETURN> (Room Number)
24. <RETURN> (Work Phone)
25. <RETURN> (Home Phone)
26. <RETURN> (Other)
27. y (information correct?)
28. `adduser --no-create-home --uid 1001 --ingroup users meyer`
29. Password eingeben
30. Password nochmal eingeben
31. Dr.-Ing. Jochen Meyer-Hilberg (Full Name)
32. <RETURN> (Room Number)
33. <RETURN> (Work Phone)
34. <RETURN> (Home Phone)
35. <RETURN> (Other)
36. y (information correct?)
37. `adduser --no-create-home --uid 1902 --ingroup privat jochen`
38. Password eingeben
39. Password nochmal eingeben
40. Dr.-Ing. Jochen Meyer-Hilberg (Full Name)
41. <RETURN> (Room Number)
42. <RETURN> (Work Phone)
43. <RETURN> (Home Phone)
44. <RETURN> (Other)
45. y (information correct?)

8.6 Freigabe des Disketten-Laufwerks (21. September 2000)

46. `chmod a+rw /dev/fd0`

8.7 Korrektur der texmf-Konfiguration (3. Oktober 2000)

47. `chmod a+w /var/spool/texmf/ls-R`

8.8 Freigabe der Soundkarte (7. November 2000)

48. `chmod a+rw /dev/audio`
49. `chmod a+rw /dev/dsp`
50. `chmod a+rw /dev/mixer`

8.9 Anlegen eines eigenen tmp-Verzeichnisses (23. Oktober 2000)

51. `mkdir /bckdsk/tmp`
52. `chmod a+rxw /bckdsk/tmp`

8.10 Anlegen eines cdimage-Verzeichnisses (2. November 2000)

53. `mkdir /bckdsk/cdimage`
54. `chown jochen.privat /bckdsk/cdimage`

8.11 Kopieren der /usr-Daten nach /sysdsk (18. Oktober 2000)

55. `mkdir /sysdsk/usr`
56. `mkdir /sysdsk/usr/share`
57. `cd /usr/share`
58. `cp -dpR doc /sysdsk/usr/share`
59. `rm -rf doc`
60. `ln -s /sysdsk/usr/share/doc`
61. `cp -dpR texmf /sysdsk/usr/share`
62. `rm -rf texmf`
63. `ln -s /sysdsk/usr/share/texmf`
64. `cp -dpR emacs /sysdsk/usr/share`
65. `rm -rf emacs`
66. `ln -s /sysdsk/usr/share/emacs`
67. `cd /sysdsk/usr`
68. `ln -s /usr/lib`
69. `exit`

9 Installation weiterer Pakete (18. Oktober 2000)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `dselect`
3. `<RETURN>` (Access)
4. `<RETURN>` (apt)
5. `<RETURN>` (y/N) (change?)
6. `<RETURN>` (Update)
7. `<RETURN>` (Select)
8. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)

9. navigator
10. +
11. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
12. <RETURN>
13. gnat
14. +
15. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
16. <RETURN>
17. gpc
18. +
19. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
20. <RETURN>
21. dahb-html
22. +
23. dahb-pdf
24. +
25. emacs-lisp-intro
26. +
27. installmanual-de
28. +
29. manpages-de-dev
30. +
31. ada-mode
32. +
33. emacs20-el
34. +
35. acm
36. +
37. xphoon
38. +
39. xplanet
40. +
41. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
42. <RETURN>
43. coolmail

44. +
45. fetchmail
46. +
47. octave-epstk
48. +
49. octave-headers
50. +
51. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
52. <RETURN>
53. octave-plplot
54. +
55. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
56. <RETURN>
57. octave-sp
58. +
59. plotmtv
60. +
61. ifhp
62. +
63. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
64. lpr
65. _
66. <RETURN>
67. wu-ftp
68. +
69. xanim
70. +
71. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
72. <RETURN>
73. xv
74. +
75. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
76. <RETURN>
77. pine4-diffs
78. +

79. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
80. <RETURN>
81. acroread
82. +
83. gnupg
84. +
85. xpdf-i
86. +
87. zip-crypt
88. +
89. pgp-i
90. +
91. unzip-crypt
92. +
93. sox
94. +
95. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
96. <RETURN>
97. timidity-patches
98. +
99. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
100. <RETURN>
101. tkmixer
102. +
103. xmcd
104. +
105. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
106. <RETURN>
107. xmms
108. +
109. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
110. <RETURN>
111. xosview
112. +
113. olvwm

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- 114. +
- 115. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 116. <RETURN>
- 117. task-x-window-system-core
- 118. +
- 119. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 120. xserver-sis
- 121. _
- 122. xserver-s3
- 123. +
- 124. <RETURN>
- 125. xcontrib
- 126. +
- 127. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 128. <RETURN>
- 129. xdaliclock
- 130. +
- 131. xfonts-100dpi
- 132. +
- 133. xscreensaver-gl
- 134. +
- 135. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 136. <RETURN>
- 137. xterm
- 138. +
- 139. ucbmpeg
- 140. +
- 141. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 142. <RETURN>
- 143. xcdroast
- 144. +
- 145. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 146. <RETURN>
- 147. mswordview
- 148. +

149. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
150. <RETURN>
151. <RETURN>
152. <RETURN> (Install)
153. Y (continue?)
154. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
155. <RETURN>
156. y (remove /var/spool/lpd?)
157. Vierte Debian-CD einlegen
158. <RETURN>
159. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
160. <RETURN>
161. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
162. <RETURN>
163. y (make the S3 X server the default?)
164. n (create the XFree86 configuration file?)
165. n (set up anonymous FTP account?)
166. y (xmcid: remove setuid bit?)
167. y (configure xmcid?)
168. n (Internet CD database?)
169. c (continue without browser)
170. n (browser?)
171. /dev/hdd
172. 37 (Toshiba)
173. 18 (XM-5702)
174. y (continue?)
175. n (more CD-ROM drives?)
176. Y (/etc/printcap: package maintainer's version)
177. <RETURN> (read /usr/doc/xcdroast/README.nonroot.gz)
178. <RETURN> (Config)
179. <RETURN> (Remove)
180. <RETURN> (Quit)
181. exit
182. Erste Debian-CD entnehmen

10 Konfiguration von X-Windows (21. September 2000)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `anXious`
3. Yes (anXious: overwrite existing configuration?)
4. Yes (anXious: automatically determine hardware?)
5. Ok (anXious)
6. `xfonts-100dpi`
7. `<LEERTASTE>`
8. `<TAB>`
9. Ok (anXious)
10. `xterm`
11. `<TAB>`
12. Ok (anXious)
13. `olvwm`
14. `<LEERTASTE>`
15. `twm`
16. `<LEERTASTE>`
17. `<TAB>`
18. Ok (anXious)
19. No (anXious: install xdm?)
20. `PS/2`
21. `<LEERTASTE>`
22. `<TAB>`
23. Ok (anXious)
24. No (anXious: Emulate3Buttons?)
25. `/dev/psaux`
26. German
27. `<LEERTASTE>`
28. `<TAB>`
29. Ok (anXious)
30. 08: 1280×1024 60Hz (1280×1024 65Hz, 1024×768 86Hz, 27–70kHz)
31. `<LEERTASTE>`
32. `<TAB>`
33. Ok (anXious)

34. 3: 50–100 (50–120Hz)
35. <LEERTASTE>
36. <TAB>
37. Ok (anXious)
38. EIZO FlexScan F35
39. 2048k
40. <LEERTASTE>
41. <TAB>
42. Ok (anXious)
43. ELSA Winner 1000TRIO/V
44. 00. none
45. <LEERTASTE>
46. <TAB>
47. Ok (anXious)
48. No (anXious: probe for clocks?)
49. 16bpp
50. <LEERTASTE>
51. <TAB>
52. Ok (anXious)
53. 1024×768
54. <LEERTASTE>
55. <TAB>
56. Ok (anXious)
57. 640×480
58. 512×384
59. <LEERTASTE>
60. 800×600
61. <LEERTASTE>
62. <TAB>
63. Ok (anXious)
64. <RETURN> (/etc/X11/XF86Config)
65. Ok (anXious)
66. exit

11 Installation weiterer Pakete (7. November 2000)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `dselect`
3. `<RETURN>` (Access)
4. `<RETURN>` (apt)
5. `<RETURN>` (y/N) (change?)
6. `<RETURN>` (Update)
7. `<RETURN>` (Select)
8. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
9. `quake-x11`
10. `+`
11. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
12. `<RETURN>`
13. `musixlyr`
14. `+`
15. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
16. `<RETURN>`
17. `lyx`
18. `+`
19. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
20. `<RETURN>`
21. `selfhtml`
22. `+`
23. `oneko`
24. `+`
25. `xbill`
26. `+`
27. `xfishtank`
28. `+`
29. `xlife`
30. `+`
31. `xsabre`
32. `+`
33. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)

34. <RETURN>
35. xsok
36. +
37. xtris
38. +
39. xvier
40. +
41. libpng2-dev
42. +
43. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
44. <RETURN>
45. smpeg-plaympeg
46. +
47. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
48. <RETURN>
49. bb
50. +
51. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
52. <RETURN>
53. gimp-nonfree
54. +
55. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
56. <RETURN>
57. jpeg2ps
58. +
59. scilab
60. +
61. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
62. <RETURN>
63. mpg123
64. +
65. musixtex-doc
66. +
67. tksmb
68. +

69. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
70. <RETURN>
71. tetex-dev
72. +
73. wget
74. +
75. alien
76. +
77. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
78. <RETURN>
79. <RETURN>
80. <RETURN> (Install)
81. Y (continue?)
82. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
83. <RETURN>
84. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
85. <RETURN>
86. Vierte Debian-CD einlegen
87. <RETURN>
88. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
89. <RETURN>
90. <RETURN> (Config)
91. <RETURN> (Remove)
92. <RETURN> (Quit)
93. exit
94. Dritte Debian-CD entnehmen

12 Weitere Konfiguration des Debian-Systems

12.1 Konfiguration des shutdown-Benutzers (26. Oktober 2000)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `cd /etc`
3. `mv passwd passwd.orig`
4. `cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/passwd .`
5. `chmod u+w passwd`

12.2 Kalibrierung des Disketten-Laufwerks (14. November 2000)

6. cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/driveprm .
7. chmod u+w driveprm

12.3 Konfiguration des Netzwerks (18. April 2001)

8. mv hosts hosts.orig
9. cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/hosts .
10. chmod u+w hosts
11. mv hosts.allow hosts.allow.orig
12. cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/hosts.allow .
13. chmod u+w hosts.allow
14. mv hosts.deny hosts.deny.orig
15. cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/hosts.deny .
16. chmod u+w hosts.deny

12.4 Konfiguration der Drucker (12. Mai 2001)

17. cd /var/spool/lpd
18. cp -dpR lp lp1
19. cp -dpR lp lp2
20. cp -dpR lp lp3
21. cp -dpR lp lp4
22. rm lp2/*.lp
23. rm lp3/*.lp
24. rm lp4/*.lp
25. cd /etc
26. mv printcap printcap.orig
27. cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/printcap .
28. chmod u+w printcap
29. /etc/init.d/lprng restart

12.5 Kopieren der /usr-Daten nach /sysdsk (3. Januar 2001)

30. rm /sysdsk/usr/lib
31. mkdir /sysdsk/usr/lib
32. cd /usr/lib
33. cp -dpR scilab /sysdsk/usr/lib

```
34. rm -rf scilab
35. ln -s /sysdsk/usr/lib/scilab
36. cp -dpR Acrobat4 /sysdsk/usr/lib
37. rm -rf Acrobat4
38. ln -s /sysdsk/usr/lib/Acrobat4
39. cp -dpR games /sysdsk/usr/lib
40. rm -rf games
41. ln -s /sysdsk/usr/lib/games
42. cd /sysdsk/usr
43. ln -s /usr/X11R6
44. exit
```

13 Installation des Pine (3. Oktober 2000)

```
1. Als root anmelden
2. cd /usr/src/pine4
3. dpkg-source -x pine4_4.21-1.dsc
4. cd pine4-4.21/pine
5. mv init.c init.c.orig
6. cp /home/meyer/etc/c/pine/init.c .
7. chmod u+w init.c
8. cd ..
9. debian/rules binary
10. <RETURN> (continue)
11. cd ..
12. dpkg -i pilot_4.21-1_i386.deb
13. dpkg -i pico_4.21-1_i386.deb
14. dpkg -i pine_4.21-1_i386.deb
15. <RETURN> (Server name)
16. dpkg -i pine-tech-notes_4.21-1_all.deb
17. rm *.deb
18. rm -rf pine4-4.21
19. exit
```

14 Installation von dvipdfm (17. April 2002)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `cd /home/meyer/etc/archiv`
3. `tar -xzf dvipdfm-0.13.2c.tar.gz`
4. `cd dvipdfm`
5. `./configure --datadir=/usr/share`
6. `make`
7. `make install`
8. `cd /usr/share/texmf/tex/latex/graphics`
9. `mv dvipdfm.def dvipdfm.def.orig`
10. `cp /home/meyer/etc/archiv/dvipdfm/latex-support/dvipdfm.def .`
11. `chmod u+w dvipdfm.def`
12. `mktexlsr`
13. `cd /home/meyer/etc/archiv`
14. `rm -rf dvipdfm`
15. `exit`

15 Installation von imaze (25. Januar 2001)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `cd /home/meyer/etc/archiv`
3. `alien imaze-1.3-252.i386.rpm`
4. `dpkg -i imaze_1.3-253_i386.deb`
5. `rm imaze_1.3-253_i386.deb`
6. `exit`

16 Installation und Konfiguration von slab

(31. Oktober 2000)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `cd /usr/local`
3. `tar -xzf /home/meyer/etc/archiv/slab-4.09-1b-linux-glibc.tar.gz`
4. `chmod -R go-w slab`
5. `cd slab/dataBase/DiskFile`
6. `mv dev.config dev.config.orig`
7. `ln -s /bckdsk/cdimage/slab/dev.config`

8. `tar -czf startCD.tgz startCD`
9. `rm -rf startCD`
10. `ln -s /bckdsk/cdimage/slab/startCD`
11. `ln -s /bckdsk/cdimage/slab/Rock`
12. `ln -s /bckdsk/cdimage/slab/Quatsch`
13. `ln -s /bckdsk/cdimage/slab/Kinder`
14. `ln -s /bckdsk/cdimage/slab/Floete`
15. `ln -s /bckdsk/cdimage/slab/Schrott`
16. `exit`

17 Installation des Telefonbuchs (18. Oktober 2000)

1. Telefonbuch-CD einlegen
2. Als root anmelden
3. `mount /cdrom`
4. `bash /cdrom/install_linux`
5. Ok (Telefonbuch für Deutschland)
6. Yes (Telefonbuch für Deutschland: Nutzungsbedingungen?)
7. Ok (Telefonbuch für Deutschland)
8. No (Telefonbuch für Deutschland: GNOME-Menü?)
9. Ok (Telefonbuch für Deutschland: Menü „Anwendungen“)
10. `umount /cdrom`
11. `cd /usr/bin`
12. `mv starttfd starttfd.orig`
13. `ln -s /home/meyer/.tfd/starttfd`
14. `exit`
15. Telefonbuch-CD entnehmen

18 Aktualisieren der locate-Datenbank (18. Oktober 2000)

1. Als root anmelden
2. `/etc/cron.daily/find`
3. `reboot`