

Installation von Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 (Woody) 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 (31. August 2002)

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. Root-Diskette und erste Debian-CD entnehmen

2 Vorhandene Partitionen (31. August 2002)

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 Installation des Debian-Basissystems (1. September 2002)

1. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
2. Booten mit Rescue-Diskette
3. <RETURN> (boot:)
4. Root-Diskette einlegen
5. <RETURN>
6. <RETURN> (Release Notes)
7. <RETURN>
8. <RETURN>
9. <RETURN>
10. <RETURN> (Are You Sure?)
11. <RETURN>
12. <RETURN>
13. <RETURN> (Scan for Bad Blocks?)
14. <RETURN> (Are You Sure?)
15. <RETURN> (Mount as the Root Filesystem?)
16. <RETURN>

17. <RETURN>
18. <RETURN> (Scan for Bad Blocks?)
19. <RETURN> (Are You Sure?)
20. <RETURN> (Select Mount Point)
21. sysdsk <RETURN>
22. <RETURN>
23. <RETURN>
24. <RETURN> (Select Mount Point)
25. usrdsk <RETURN>
26. <RETURN>
27. <RETURN>
28. <RETURN> (Select Mount Point)
29. bckdsk <RETURN>
30. <RETURN>
31. <RETURN> (Found a Debian CD-ROM)
32. <RETURN>
33. <RETURN> (Note about loaded drivers)
34. <RETURN>
35. <RETURN>
36. <RETURN> (3c509)
37. <RETURN> (Enter Command-Line Arguments)
38. <RETURN> (continue)
39. <RETURN> (Exit)
40. <RETURN>
41. <RETURN>
42. <RETURN> (es1371)
43. <RETURN> (Enter Command-Line Arguments)
44. <RETURN> (continue)
45. <RETURN> (Exit)
46. <RETURN> (Exit)
47. <RETURN>
48. jochen <RETURN>
49. <RETURN> (Automatic Network Configuration)

50. 192.168.1.1<RETURN>
51. <RETURN> (Choose the Network Mask: 255.255.255.0)
52. „Leeres Feld“<RETURN> (What is your IP gateway address?)
53. <RETURN> (Choose the Domain name)
54. <RETURN> (Choose the DNS Server Addresses)
55. <RETURN>
56. <RETURN>
57. <RETURN>
58. <RETURN> (Securing LILO)
59. <RETURN>
60. Leere Boot-Diskette einlegen
61. <RETURN> (Change Disk)*
62. <RETURN>
63. Boot-Diskette und erste Debian-CD entnehmen
64. <RETURN> (Reboot the system?)

4 Installation eines Minimalsystems (30. November 2002)

1. Erstes Booten mit LILO
2. Achte Debian-CD einlegen
3. <RETURN> (Debian System Configuration: run /usr/sbin/base-config)
4. <RETURN> (Time Zone Configuration: GMT?)
5. <RETURN>
6. <RETURN>
7. <RETURN> (Password setup: md5 passwords?)
8. <RETURN> (Password setup: shadow passwords?)
9. <RETURN> (Password setup: root password)
10. Password eingeben
11. Password nochmal eingeben
12. <RETURN> (Password setup: normal user account?)
13. <RETURN> (Debian System Configuration: remove pcmcia packages?)
14. <RETURN> (Debian System Configuration: PPP connection to install the system?)

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

15. Siebente Debian-CD einlegen
16. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
17. Sechste Debian-CD einlegen
18. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
19. Fünfte Debian-CD einlegen
20. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
21. Vierte Debian-CD einlegen
22. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
23. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
24. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
25. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
26. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
27. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
28. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
29. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: scan another CD?)
30. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: add another apt source?)
31. <RETURN> (Apt Configuration: security updates from security.debian.org?)
32. <RETURN> (Debian System Configuration: run tasksel?)
33.
34. <LEERTASTE>
35. f (Finish)
36. <RETURN> (Debian System Configuration: run dselect?)
37. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
38. 0 (cycle through sort options)
39.
40. -
41.
42. -
43. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
44. <RETURN>
45. <RETURN>
46. Y<RETURN> (92 packages, 139 MB: continue?)
47. <RETURN> (Erste Debian-CD)
48. <RETURN> (Configuring Binutils: kernel link failure info)

49. No <RETURN> (Configuring Less: mime handler for “application/*”?)
50.
51. <LEERTASTE>
52.
53. <LEERTASTE>
54.
55. <LEERTASTE>
56. <TAB>
57. Ok <RETURN> (Configuring Locales)
58. C <RETURN>
59. Yes <RETURN> (Configuring Ssh: allow SSH protocol 2 only?)
60. Ok <RETURN> (Configuring Ssh: privilege separation)
61. Yes <RETURN> (Configuring Ssh: /usr/lib/ssh-keysign SUID root?)
62. No <RETURN> (Configuring Ssh: run the sshd server?)
63. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
64. <RETURN>
65. 2<RETURN> (ngerman)
66. 1<RETURN> (ngerman)
67. 1<RETURN> (ngerman)
68. Y<RETURN> (erase downloaded .deb files?)
69. <RETURN> (continue)
70. <RETURN> (automatic configuration of your mail system)
71. 4<RETURN> (Local delivery only)
72. meyer<RETURN>
73. Y<RETURN> (OK?)
74. Ok <RETURN> (Debian System Configuration)
75. Zweite Debian-CD entnehmen

5 Konfiguration des Minimalsystems (30. November 2002)

5.1 Einbinden der /home-Daten (30. November 2002)

1. Als root anmelden
2. # cd /
3. # rmdir /home
4. # ln -s /usrdisk/home

5.2 Modifikation der Datei lilo.conf (30. November 2002)

```
# /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

# Overrides the default mapping between harddisk names and the BIOS'
# harddisk order. Use with caution.
#disk=/dev/hde
#   bios=0x81

#disk=/dev/sda
#   bios=0x80

# 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/hda2

# 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
# You have the choice between: bmp, compat, menu and text
# Look in /boot/ and in lilo.conf(5) manpage for details
```

```
#
install=/boot/boot-menu.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) LILO 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/hda2
    label=Linux
    read-only
#    restricted
#    alias=1

image=/alt/vmlinuz
root=/dev/hda1
    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
```

5.3 Installation des LILO (30. November 2002)

```
5. # cd /etc
6. # mv lilo.conf lilo.conf.orig
7. # cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/lilo.conf .
8. # chmod u+w lilo.conf
9. # mkdir /alt
10. # mount /dev/hda1 /alt
11. # lilo
12. # umount /dev/hda1
```

13. # rmdir /alt

5.4 Neue Benutzer definieren (30. November 2002)

14. # addgroup --gid 1902 privat
15. # adduser --no-create-home --uid 192 --ingroup backup shutdown
16. Password eingeben
17. Password nochmal eingeben
18. Backup- und Shutdown-User<RETURN> (Full Name)
19. <RETURN> (Room Number)
20. <RETURN> (Work Phone)
21. <RETURN> (Home Phone)
22. <RETURN> (Other)
23. y<RETURN> (information correct?)
24. # adduser --no-create-home --uid 1001 --ingroup users meyer
25. Password eingeben
26. Password nochmal eingeben
27. Dr.-Ing. Jochen Meyer-Hilberg<RETURN> (Full Name)
28. <RETURN> (Room Number)
29. <RETURN> (Work Phone)
30. <RETURN> (Home Phone)
31. <RETURN> (Other)
32. y<RETURN> (information correct?)
33. # adduser --no-create-home --uid 1902 --ingroup privat jochen
34. Password eingeben
35. Password nochmal eingeben
36. Dr.-Ing. Jochen Meyer-Hilberg<RETURN> (Full Name)
37. <RETURN> (Room Number)
38. <RETURN> (Work Phone)
39. <RETURN> (Home Phone)
40. <RETURN> (Other)
41. y<RETURN> (information correct?)

5.5 Freigabe von CD-ROM und Soundkarte (21. Januar 2003)

42. # chmod o+rw /dev/hdd
43. # adduser meyer audio
44. # adduser jochen audio

5.6 Freigabe des Disketten-Laufwerks (30. Dezember 2002)

- 45. # adduser meyer floppy
- 46. # adduser jochen floppy

5.7 Korrektur der locales-Konfiguration (2. Januar 2003)

- 47. # dpkg-reconfigure locales
- 48.
- 49. <LEERTASTE>
- 50.
- 51. <LEERTASTE>
- 52.
- 53. <LEERTASTE>
- 54. <TAB>
- 55. <RETURN> (Configuring Locales)
- 56. <RETURN>
- 57. # exit

6 Installation von X-Windows und Emacs (30. Dezember 2002)

- 1. Als root anmelden (df \implies 250964 kB belegt)
- 2. # dselect
- 3. <RETURN> (Access)
- 4. <RETURN> (apt)
- 5. <RETURN> (y/N) (change?)
- 6. <RETURN> (Update)
- 7. <RETURN> (Select)
- 8. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 9.
- 10. +
- 11. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 12. <RETURN>
- 13.
- 14. +
- 15. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
- 16. <RETURN>

17. `xserver-xfree86`
18. -
19. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
20. <RETURN>
21. `xterm`
22. +
23. `rxvt`
24. +
25. `xosview`
26. +
27. `icepref`
28. +
29. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
30. <RETURN>
31. `xscreensaver-nognome`
32. +
33. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
34. <RETURN>
35. `kdm`
36. +
37. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
38. <RETURN>
39. `emacs20-el`
40. +
41. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
42. <RETURN>
43. `euro-support-x`
44. +
45. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
46. <RETURN>
47. <RETURN>
48. <RETURN> (Install)
49. Y<RETURN> (62 packages, 172 MB: continue?)
50. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
51. <RETURN>

52. <RETURN> (Paper Size Configuration)
53. <RETURN> (Configuring Kdm: does not listen on a UDP port)
54. <RETURN> (Configuring Kdm: 100 dpi)
55. <RETURN> (Configuring Kdm: do not listen on a TCP port)
56. <RETURN> (Configuring Psfontmgr: do you have a PostScript Printer?)
57. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-common: configuration file with debconf?)
58. Vierte Debian-CD einlegen
59. <RETURN>
60. Siebente Debian-CD einlegen
61. <RETURN>
62. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
63. <RETURN>
64. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: configuration file with debconf?)
65. <RETURN> (xfree86)
66. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: keyboard model)
67. <RETURN> (pc104)
68. de<RETURN>
69. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: keyboard variant)
70. nodeadkeys<RETURN>
71. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: keyboard options)
72. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: keyboard options)
73. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: mouse)
74. <RETURN>
75. <RETURN>
76. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: LCD device?)
77. <RETURN> (Configuring Xserver-s3: monitor)
78. <RETURN>
79. 27-70<RETURN> (kHz, horizontal sync range: 1280×1024 65Hz, 1024×768 86Hz)
80. 50-120<RETURN> (Hz, vertical refresh range)
81.
82. <LEERTASTE>
83.
84.
85.

86. <TAB>
87. (Configuring Xserver-s3: video modes)
88. (bits per pixel)
89. Y (erase downloaded .deb files?)
90. (continue)
91. (Config)
92. (Remove)
93. (Quit)
94. # dpkg -i /home/meyer/etc/archiv/icewm-common_1.2.0-1_i386.deb
95. # dpkg -i /home/meyer/etc/archiv/icewm_1.2.0-1_i386.deb
96. # exit
97. Zweite Debian-CD entnehmen

7 Installation von \TeX / \LaTeX (2. Januar 2003)

1. Als root anmelden (df \implies 420672 kB belegt)
2. # tasksel
3.
4. <LEERTASTE>
5. f (Finish)
6. Y (20 packages, 110 MB: continue?)
7. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
8.
9. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
10.
11. (Configuring Xaw3dg: no longer libXaw replacement)
12. # dselect
13. (Access)
14. (apt)
15. (y/N) (change?)
16. (Update)
17. (Select)
18. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
19.
20. +

21. `xpdf`
22. +
23. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
24. <RETURN>
25. `musixtex`
26. +
27. `musixtex-doc`
28. +
29. `tetex-eurosym`
30. +
31. <RETURN>
32. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
33. <RETURN>
34. <RETURN> (Install)
35. Y<RETURN> (11 packages, 7542 kB: continue?)
36. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
37. <RETURN>
38. Fünfte Debian-CD einlegen
39. <RETURN>
40. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
41. <RETURN>
42. Siebente Debian-CD einlegen
43. <RETURN>
44. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
45. <RETURN>
46. Y<RETURN> (erase downloaded .deb files?)
47. <RETURN> (continue)
48. <RETURN> (Config)
49. <RETURN> (Remove)
50. <RETURN> (Quit)
51. # exit
52. Erste Debian-CD entnehmen

8 Weitere Konfiguration des Debian-Systems

8.1 Korrektur der texmf-Konfiguration (2. Januar 2003)

1. Als root anmelden
2. # `chmod o+w /var/spool/texmf/ls-R`

8.2 Konfiguration des shutdown-Benutzers (2. Januar 2003)

3. # `cd /etc`
4. # `mv passwd passwd.orig`
5. # `cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/passwd .`
6. # `chmod u+w passwd`

8.3 Kalibrierung des Disketten-Laufwerks (2. Januar 2003)

7. # `cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/driveprm .`
8. # `chmod u+w driveprm`

8.4 Konfiguration des Netzwerks (2. Januar 2003)

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

8.5 Konfiguration der Drucker (2. Januar 2003)

18. # `cd /var/spool/lpd`
19. # `cp -dpR lp lp1`
20. # `cp -dpR lp lp2`
21. # `cp -dpR lp lp3`
22. # `cp -dpR lp lp4`
23. # `cd /etc`
24. # `mv printcap printcap.orig`


```
25. # cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/printcap .
26. # chmod u+w printcap
27. # /etc/init.d/lpd restart
```

8.6 Konfiguration des kdm (2. Januar 2003)

```
28. # cd /usr/share/apps/kdm/pics/users
29. # mv root.png root.png.orig
30. # cp /home/meyer/etc/pc/jochen/kdm/*.png .
31. # chmod u+w root.png meyer.png jochen.png
```

8.7 Kopieren der /usr-Daten nach /sysdsk (4. Januar 2003)

```
32. # mkdir /sysdsk/usr
33. # mkdir /sysdsk/usr/share
34. # cd /usr/share
35. # cp -dpR doc /sysdsk/usr/share
36. # rm -rf doc
37. # ln -s /sysdsk/usr/share/doc
38. # cp -dpR texmf /sysdsk/usr/share
39. # rm -rf texmf
40. # ln -s /sysdsk/usr/share/texmf
41. # cp -dpR emacs /sysdsk/usr/share
42. # rm -rf emacs
43. # ln -s /sysdsk/usr/share/emacs
44. # cd /sysdsk/usr/share
45. # ln -s /usr/share/gettext
46. # ln -s /usr/share/common-licenses
47. # exit
```

9 Installation von Standard-Anwendungen (12. Oktober 2003)

1. Als root anmelden (`df` \implies (373504 + 168812) kB belegt)
2. `# dselect`
3. `<RETURN>` (Access)
4. `<RETURN>` (apt)
5. `<RETURN>` (y/N) (change?)
6. `<RETURN>` (Update)
7. `<RETURN>` (Select)
8. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
9. `alien`
10. `+`
11. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
12. `<RETURN>`
13. `dahb-html`
14. `+`
15. `tk smb`
16. `+`
17. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
18. `<RETURN>`
19. `enscript`
20. `+`
21. `unzip`
22. `+`
23. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
24. `<RETURN>`
25. `zip`
26. `+`
27. `mozilla-browser`
28. `+`
29. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
30. `<RETURN>`
31. `tidy`
32. `+`
33. `wget`

34. +
35.
36. +
37. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
38. <RETURN>
39.
40. +
41. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
42. <RETURN>
43. <RETURN>
44. <RETURN> (Install)
45. Y<RETURN> (37 packages, 64,1 MB: continue?)
46. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
47. <RETURN>
48. <RETURN> (Configuring Cdrecord: SUID root?)
49. <RETURN> (Configuring Xcdroast: use xcdroast by normal user?)
50. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
51. <RETURN>
52. <RETURN> (fetchmail-common: system-wide scripts)
53. <RETURN> (fetchmail-common: system-wide fetchmail service?)
54. <RETURN> (Configuring Mozilla-browser: use FreeType2 support?)
55. <RETURN> (Configuring Mozilla-browser: dsp wrapper?)
56. <RETURN> (Samba Server: configure smb.conf?)
57. <RETURN> (Configuring X-ttcidfont-conf)
58. <RETURN> (Configuring X-ttcidfont-conf: font paths changed)
59. Sechste Debian-CD einlegen
60. <RETURN>
61. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
62. <RETURN>
63. Y<RETURN> (erase downloaded .deb files?)
64. <RETURN> (continue)
65. <RETURN> (Config)
66. <RETURN> (Remove)
67. <RETURN> (Quit)
68. # exit
69. Dritte Debian-CD entnehmen

10 Installation von Programmier-Anwendungen

(12. Oktober 2003)

1. Als root anmelden (`df` \implies (420512 + 182625) kB belegt)
2. `# dselect`
3. `<RETURN>` (Access)
4. `<RETURN>` (apt)
5. `<RETURN>` (y/N) (change?)
6. `<RETURN>` (Update)
7. `<RETURN>` (Select)
8. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
9. `fftw-dev`
10. `+`
11. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
12. `<RETURN>`
13. `g77`
14. `+`
15. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
16. `<RETURN>`
17. `gnat`
18. `+`
19. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
20. `<RETURN>`
21. `gpc`
22. `+`
23. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
24. `<RETURN>`
25. `ada-mode`
26. `+`
27. `gnuplot`
28. `+`
29. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
30. `<RETURN>`
31. `plotmtv`
32. `+`

33. `octave`
34. +
35. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
36. <RETURN>
37. `octave2.0-emacsen`
38. +
39. `octave2.0-htmldoc`
40. +
41. `octave-ci`
42. +
43. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
44. <RETURN>
45. `octave-epstk`
46. +
47. <RETURN>
48. <RETURN> (Install)
49. Y<RETURN> (20 packages, 61,2 MB: continue?)
50. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
51. <RETURN>
52. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
53. <RETURN>
54. `No`<RETURN> (Configuring Gnuplot: setuid root?)
55. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
56. <RETURN>
57. Vierte Debian-CD einlegen
58. <RETURN>
59. Fünfte Debian-CD einlegen
60. <RETURN>
61. Y<RETURN> (erase downloaded .deb files?)
62. <RETURN> (continue)
63. <RETURN> (Config)
64. <RETURN> (Remove)
65. <RETURN> (Quit)
66. # exit
67. Fünfte Debian-CD entnehmen

11 Installation von Graphik-Anwendungen

(12. Oktober 2003)

1. Als root anmelden (`df` \implies (469476 + 192572) kB belegt)
2. `# dselect`
3. `<RETURN>` (Access)
4. `<RETURN>` (apt)
5. `<RETURN>` (y/N) (change?)
6. `<RETURN>` (Update)
7. `<RETURN>` (Select)
8. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
9. `bb`
10. `+`
11. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
12. `<RETURN>`
13. `xphoon`
14. `+`
15. `gimp1.2`
16. `+`
17. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
18. `<RETURN>`
19. `imagemagick`
20. `+`
21. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
22. `<RETURN>`
23. `smpeg-plaympeg`
24. `+`
25. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
26. `<RETURN>`
27. `xloadimage`
28. `+`
29. `xplanet`
30. `+`
31. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
32. `<RETURN>`

33. `xanim`
34. `+`
35. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
36. `<RETURN>`
37. `ucbmpeg-play`
38. `+`
39. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)
40. `<RETURN>`
41. `<RETURN>`
42. `<RETURN>` (Install)
43. `Y<RETURN>` (32 packages, 45,5 MB: continue?)
44. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
45. `<RETURN>`
46. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
47. `<RETURN>`
48. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
49. `<RETURN>`
50. `Y<RETURN>` (erase downloaded .deb files?)
51. `<RETURN>` (continue)
52. `<RETURN>` (Config)
53. `<RETURN>` (Remove)
54. `<RETURN>` (Quit)
55. `# exit`
56. Zweite Debian-CD entnehmen

12 Installation von Sound-Anwendungen (12. Oktober 2003)

1. Als root anmelden (`df` \implies (509860 + 196270) kB belegt)
2. `# dselect`
3. `<RETURN>` (Access)
4. `<RETURN>` (apt)
5. `<RETURN>` (y/N) (change?)
6. `<RETURN>` (Update)
7. `<RETURN>` (Select)
8. `<LEERTASTE>` (exit help)

9.
10. +
11.
12. +
13.
14. +
15. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
16. <RETURN>
17.
18. +
19.
20. +
21. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
22. <RETURN>
23.
24. +
25. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
26. <RETURN>
27. <RETURN>
28. <RETURN> (Install)
29. Y<RETURN> (11 packages, 22,1 MB: continue?)
30. Zweite Debian-CD einlegen
31. <RETURN>
32. Erste Debian-CD einlegen
33. <RETURN>
34. y<RETURN> (configure xmcd?)
35. n<RETURN> (Internet CD database?)
36. n<RETURN> (browser?)
37. c<RETURN> (continue without browser)
38. n<RETURN> (browser?)
39. /dev/hdd
40. 18<RETURN> (NEC)
41. 47<RETURN> (other non-SCSI)
42. y<RETURN> (continue?)
43. n<RETURN> (multi-disc changer?)

44. n<RETURN> (more CD-ROM drives?)
45. Y<RETURN> (erase downloaded .deb files?)
46. <RETURN> (continue)
47. <RETURN> (Config)
48. <RETURN> (Remove)
49. <RETURN> (Quit)
50. # exit
51. Erste Debian-CD entnehmen

13 Installation von Spiel-Anwendungen (29. November 2003)

1. Als root anmelden (df \implies (531208 + 196629) kB belegt)
2. # dselect
3. <RETURN> (Access)
4. <RETURN> (apt)
5. <RETURN> (y/N) (change?)
6. <RETURN> (Update)
7. <RETURN> (Select)
8. <LEERTASTE> (exit help)
9.
10. +
11.
12. +
13. <RETURN>
14. <RETURN> (Install)
15. Y<RETURN> (2 packages, 1421 kB: continue?)
16. Dritte Debian-CD einlegen
17. <RETURN>
18. Y<RETURN> (erase downloaded .deb files?)
19. <RETURN> (continue)
20. <RETURN> (Config)
21. <RETURN> (Remove)
22. <RETURN> (Quit)
23. # dpkg -i /home/meyer/etc/archiv/quake-lib_1.06-10.deb
24. # dpkg -i /home/meyer/etc/archiv/quake-x11_0.1.1-1.deb
25. # exit
26. Dritte Debian-CD entnehmen

14 Installation und Konfiguration von slab

(3. Mai 2003)

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

15 Installation des Telefonbuchs (8. April 2003)

1. Telefonbuch-CD einlegen
2. Als root anmelden
3. # mount /cdrom
4. # bash /cdrom/install_linux
5. (Telefonbuch für Deutschland)
6. (Telefonbuch für Deutschland: Nutzungsbedingungen?)
7. (Telefonbuch für Deutschland)
8. (Telefonbuch für Deutschland: GNOME-Menü?)
9. (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

16 Aktualisieren der locate-Datenbank (23. Oktober 2003)

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