# Debian - Basic OS Installation from ISO (Debian/Win2019)

### Image

Download an .ISO for the installation of Debian Linux.

The minimal .ISO (net install) will do, as long as the machine has network connectivity.

The current image can be found on this page: https://cdimage.debian.org/debian-cd/current/amd64/iso-cd/

The netinst.iso image is the correct one - scroll down to the bottom to select the appropriate version:

Other questions?	
See the Debian CD FAQ for lots more information about Debian CDs and installation.	
The images here were put together by the Debian CD team , using debian-cd and other software.	
Name	Last modified Size
Ge Parent Directory	-
SHA236SUMS	2021-08-14 22:19 302
SHA236SUMS sign	2021-08-14 22:22 833
SHA512SUMS	2021-08-14 22:19 494
SHA512SUMS sign	2021-08-14 22:22 833
(§) debian-11-0.0-am664-netixet.iso	2021-08-14 13:51 377M
S deban-edu-11.0.9-amd64-netinst iso	2021-08-14 13:51 438M
S debian-mac-11.0.0-amd64-netinst iso	2021-08-14 13:51 377M

## Installation

Select the text installer:

#### Debian GNU/Linux installer menu (BIOS mode)

Graphical install Install Advanced options Accessible dark contrast installer menu Help Install with speech synthesis

Select English as the language:

[!!] Sele	ct a language
Choose the language to be used for the inst also be the default language for the instal	allation process. The selected language will led system.
Language:	
C Albanian Arabic Asturian Basque Belarusian Bosnian Bulgarian Catalan Chinese (Simplified) Chinese (Traditional) Croatian Czech Danish Dutch English Esperanto Estonian Finnish French Galician Georgian German	<ul> <li>No localization</li> <li>Shqip</li> <li>マーンス</li> <li>Asturianu</li> <li>Euskara</li> <li>Беларуская</li> <li>Воsanski</li> <li>Български</li> <li>Сатаlà</li> <li>中文(简体)</li> <li>中文(常體)</li> <li>Hrvatski</li> <li>Čeština</li> <li>Dansk</li> <li>Nederlands</li> <li>Esperanto</li> <li>Eesti</li> <li>Suomi</li> <li>Français</li> <li>Galego</li> <li>Js600200</li> <li>Js600200</li> </ul>
<go back=""></go>	
ahs moves: <spares <enters="" activates<="" selects:="" th=""><th>buttons</th></spares>	buttons

Select other as the 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 Israel New Zealand Nigeria Philippines Seychelles Singapore South Africa United Kingdom United States Zambia Zimbabwe other		
<go back=""></go>		

Then select the appropriate location using the next two menus - here for Europe / Germany:

### – [!!] 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.

Select the continent or region to which your location belongs.

Continent or region:

Africa Antarctica Asia Atlantic Ocean Caribbean Central America Europe Indian Ocean North America Oceania South America other

<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.

Listed are locations for: Europe. Use the <Go Back> option to select a different continent or region if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

Georgia	1
Germany	
Gipraitar Greece	
Greenland	
Guernsey	
Holy See (Vatican City State)	
Hungary	
Iceland	
Ireland	
Isle of Man	
Topsou	
Latvia	
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Macedonia, Republic of	
Malta	
Moldova	Ŷ

<Go Back>

Then select en\_US.UTF-8 for the 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
Israel	-	en_IL
New Zealand	-	en_NZ.UTF-8
Nigeria	-	en_NG
Philippines	-	en_PH.UTF-8
Seychelles	-	en_SC.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

Select the appropriate keyboard layout (in this example **German**):

<Go Back>



Next, the installer will try to configure the network with DHCP. If this is not possible, select Configure network manually:

#### 🕂 [!!] 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>

Then enter the appropriate details:

[!!] Configure the network
The IP address is unique to your computer and may be:
<pre>* four numbers separated by periods (IPv4); * blocks of hexadecimal characters separated by colons (IPv6).</pre>
You can also optionally append a CIDR netmask (such as "/24").
If you don't know what to use here, consult your network administrator.
IP address:
10.42.22.31
<go back=""> <continue></continue></go>

[!!] Configure the network		
The netmask is used to determine which machines are local to your network. Consult your network administrator if you do not know the value. The netmask should be entered as four numbers separated by periods.		
Netmask:		
255.255.255.0		
<go back=""> <contir< td=""><td>nue&gt;</td></contir<></go>	nue>	

#### – [!!]Configure the network –

The gateway is an IP address (four numbers separated by periods) that indicates the gateway router, also known as the default router. All traffic that goes outside your LAN (for instance, to the Internet) is sent through this router. In rare circumstances, you may have no router; in that case, you can leave this blank. If you don't know the proper answer to this question, consult your network administrator.

Gateway:

10.42.22.1	
<go back=""></go>	<continue></continue>

want to use any name server, just leave this field blank. Name server addresses:	, quei ieu. In gou uon (
<go back=""></go>	<continue></continue>

Enter the fully qualified host name:

[!] Configure the network	
Please enter the hostname for this system.	
The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If up your own home network, you can make something up here.	If you don't you are setting
Hostname:	
acd-dbm-test31.jtel.de	
<go back=""></go>	<continue></continue>

Next, enter and repeat the 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:
[] Show Password in Clear
<go back=""> <continue></continue></go>

[!!] 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: [] Show Password in Clear <Go Back> Next, create a jtel user:

[!!] Set up users and passwords	
A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root ac non–administrative activities.	count for
Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be us default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program w the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.	ed for instance as hich displays or uses
Full name for the new user:	
litel	
<go back=""></go>	<continue></continue>
[11] Set up users and passwords	
Select a username for the new account. Your first name is a reasonable username should start with a lower-case letter, which can be follower of numbers and more lower-case letters.	ເe choice. The d by any combination
Username for your account:	
le itel	
<u>jtel</u>	

Enter the password for the jtel user:

[!!] Set up users and passwords	
A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should changed at regular intervals.	be
Choose a password for the new user:	
[] Show Password in Clear	
<go back=""> <continue></continue></go>	
[!!] Set up users and passwords	
Please enter the same user password again to verify you have typed it correctly	J.
Re-enter password to verify:	
хххжжжжжжжж	
[ ] Show Password in Clear	

For partitioning, choose Guided - use the entire disk and set up LVM:



Next select the disk to partition (do not partition the data partition, if you are installing the load balancer):



For the partition layout, select "All files in one partition (recommended for new users)". It will be easy enough to move things to extra disks later if the system needs it, and for most jtel systems this will not be necessary.

[!] Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - QEMU QEMU HARDDISK: 34.4 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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Choose to write the changes.

 [!!] 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?

Select to use the whole volume group.

[1] Partition dicke
I [:] Fartition uisks [
You may use the whole volume group for guided partitioning, or part of it. If you use only part of it, or if you add more disks later, then you will be able to grow logical volumes later using the LVM tools, so using a smaller part of the volume group at installation time may offer more flexibility.
The minimum size of the selected partitioning recipe is 1.9 GB (or 5%); please note that the packages you choose to install may require more space than this. The maximum available size is 33.8 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.
Amount of volume group to use for guided partitioning:
33.8 GB
<go back=""> <continue></continue></go>

And select to partition the disks:



The installation will now proceed:

	Installing the base system	
	36%	
Unpacking apt		

After installing a few things, it will ask if you want to scan another CD or DVD. Say No.

	[!] Configure the package manager
	Your installation CD or DVD has been scanned; its label is:
-	Debian GNU/Linux 10.7.0 _Buster_ – Official amd64 NETINST 20201205–11:16
	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?
	<go back=""> <yes> &lt;<mark><no></no></mark></yes></go>
L	

Select an appropriate country for your repo mirrors:



#### – [!]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.de.debian.org debian.inf.tu-dresden.de ftp2.de.debian.org ftp.halifax.rwth-aachen.de mirror.eu.oneandone.net mirror.de.leaseweb.net ftp.uni–kl.de deb.debian.org debian-archive.trafficmanager.net debian.tu-bs.de packages.hs-regensburg.de debian.mirror.lrz.de debian.mirror.iphh.net mirror.united-gameserver.de ftp.plusline.net debian.charite.de mirror.netcologne.de artfiles.org debian.intergenia.de ftp.hosteurope.de ftp.gwdg.de

<Go Back>

Select Continue when it asks you to configure an http proxy:



It will then upgrade the software.

Next it will ask for anonymouse usage statistics. Select whatever you feel comfortable with.

	[!] Configuring popularity-contest
r n X	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".
L	Participate in the package usage survey?
	<yes></yes>

Next under software selection, it will ask what to install. Select only SSH server and standard system utilities:



Now, it will complete some more steps. When it asks whether to install GRUB as the bootloader, say yes:

	[!] Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk
Γ	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=""> &lt;<u><yes></yes></u> <no></no></go>
l	

Enter /dev/sda for the location of the boot loader:

[!!] 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.
The device should be specified as a device in /dev. Below are some examples: – "/dev/sda" will install GRUB to the master boot record of your first bard drive:
<ul> <li>– "/dev/sda2" will use the second partition of your first hard drive;</li> <li>– "/dev/sdc5" will use the first extended partition of your third hard</li> </ul>
drive; – "/dev/fd0" will install GRUB to a floppy.
Device for boot loader installation:
/dev/sda
<go back=""> <continue></continue></go>



**Final Steps** 

- Make sure you can ssh into the machine as root
  Make sure the network configuration is correct, and that you can, for example, ping www.google.de
  Provide jtel with:

  The IP Address of the machine
  The jtel password
  The root password

If jtel is performing the installation, we will take over from here.