Installing Linux Redhat:

A how to guide in installing
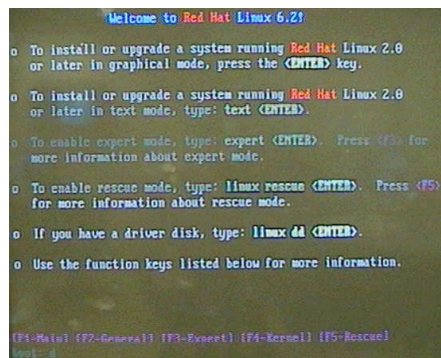and configuring Redhat 6.2

Topics

- Kernel selection.

- A step-by-step guide to installing Redhat 6.2
    - Method of installation
    - Pre-configuration set ups
    - Partitioning drives
    - Network configurations
    - System configurations
    - Hardware configurations

- Post Install Configuration
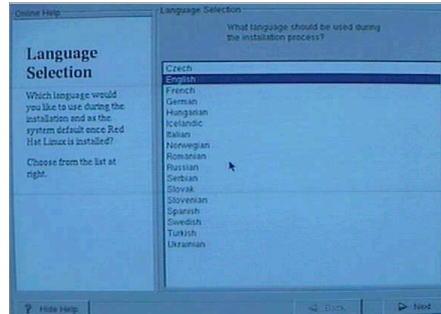
Kernel Selection

- The most current version of Redhat is 7.0 Kernel 2.2.16-5.

- This is an overview of what a new user to Linux Redhat will expect to see and what they will need to know to pre-configure and install Redhat 6.2.

- The kernel for Redhat 6.2 is 2.2.14-5. Recommended installing this version of Redhat, if you are planing to use the pre-compiled ASLA drivers.

- This is a step-by-step installation guide to get a PC up and running as an Isabel end station or an Isabel flowserver.
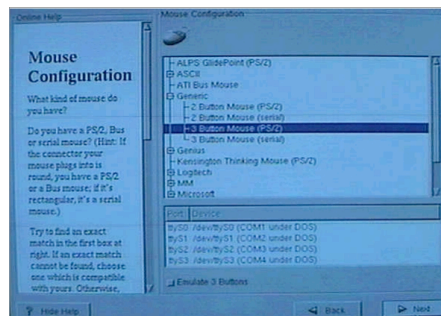
Method of installation

- Allows you to choose the various methods to install Redhat 6.2.
- This example will describe the installation procedure for the graphical mode.
- The expert mode is similar to the graphical mode with more configuration options, like LILO configuration.
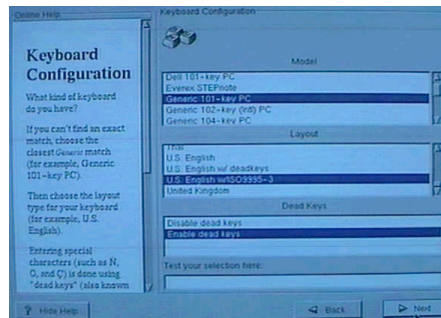
Pre-configuration Set up

- Redhat allows you to choose a default language for you Operating System.
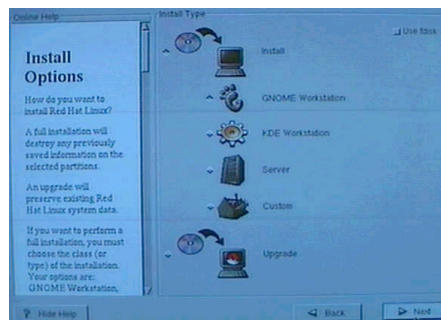
Pre-configuration Set up

- Select the appropriate mouse configuration.
- Since this is a graphical mode of installation, the system usually probes for the mouse, and will select what it has found. If this is incorrect, simply select the correct configuration.
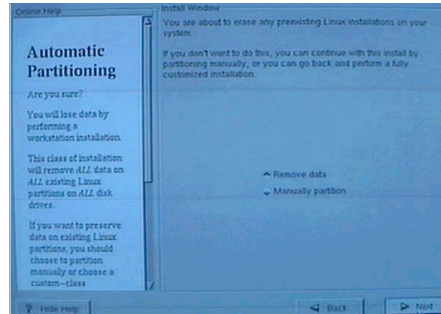
Pre-configuration Set up

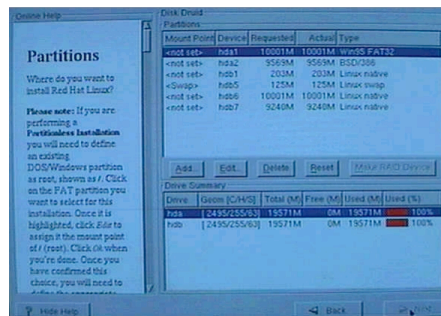- Select the keyboard setting you wish to use.

Choosing the installation type

- This menu allows the installer to choose from installing a GNOME, KDE, server or a custom workstation.
- GNOME and KDE are similar to MS Windows, running over the Redhat OS.
- Allows graphical interfaces instead of a command line interface.

Partitioning Drives

- Removing disk allow the system to manually partition your drive.
- This will only use free or partitioned drives formatted to ext2.
- Manually partition allows the user to manually set the partition size for each particular partition.
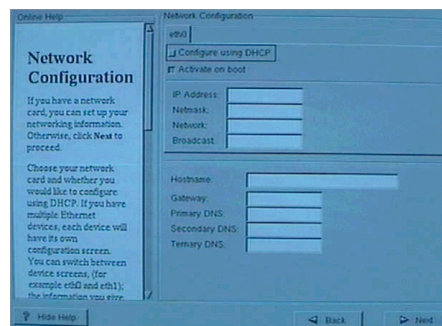
Setting partitions

- This systems has two 20 Gb drives, hda and hdb.
- hda is the primary drive and hdb is the secondary drive.
- hda has two partitions, one formatted to vfat32 and BSD/386, for windows and FreeBSD, respectively.
- The entire hdb drive is used for Linux, and has four partitions, /boot, /home, /, and a swap.

- The size of the boot partition should be a minimum of 75 Mb.

- The size of the swap space should also have a minimum of 75 Mb.

- A common problem when trying to create a working directly (/; /home; /usr) is not being able to create one of a specific size.

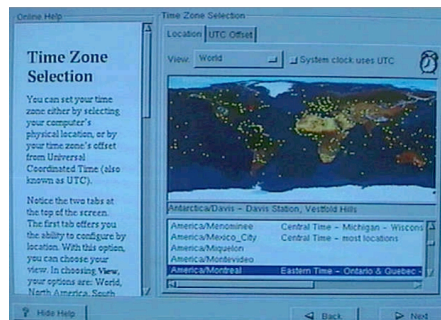- Must create this boot partition before you create other partitions,

Network configuration

- Allows you to use a static IP address or get one from a DHCP server.
- IP address: IP of local machine
- Netmask: Sub netmask of local machine.
- Network & Broadcast: will be set by the system after you entered the IP and Netmaks. Usually correct, if not, set to them accordingly.
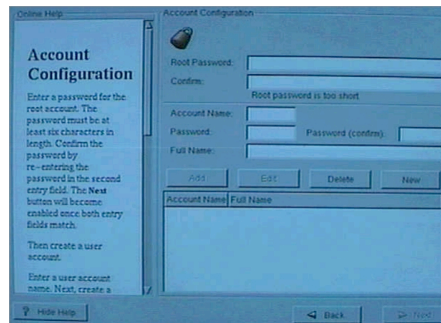
- Hostname: This is the name of your local host. Make sure you include the domain name along with the hostname.

- Gateway: This is the default gateway address where all traffic will leave. ie; to get outside the network.

- Primary DNS: The IP or domain name of a Domain Name Server (DNS)

- Secondary DNS: A second IP or domain name of a DNS server
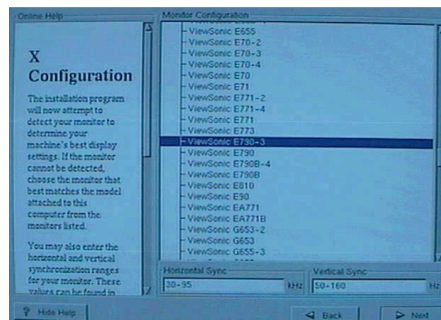
System Configuration

- Configuring the correct time zone for your system.
- If the incorrect one is selected, this can be easily changed within Redhat after installation.
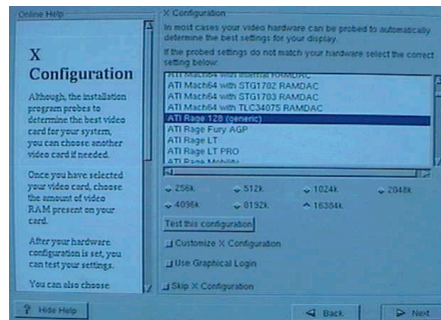
System Configuration

- Configuring account information.
- Use an appropriate root password, making sure it is not too short, and try using upper and lower case letters and characters.
- Create users to avoid the system administrators to run non-root commands as root.
- This is more a security issue.

Hardware configuration

- System will usually probe for a monitor.
- Select the model of the monitor you are using if the system probes the incorrect model.
- If you decide to use a generic monitor, make sure that the correct horizontal and vertical sync is entered, as this may cause harmful damages to the monitor itself.
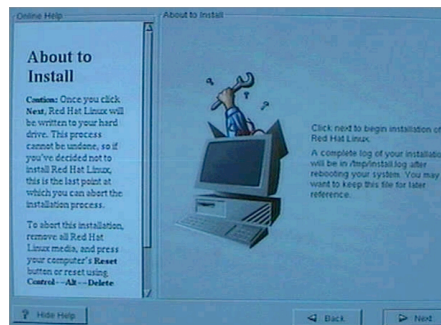
Hardware configuration

- The menu allows you to choose the video display card you are using for you system.
- The system will probe and select a default, but that can be changed.
- The configuration can be tested to verify that everything is configured accordingly by clicking on the "test the configuration" icon.
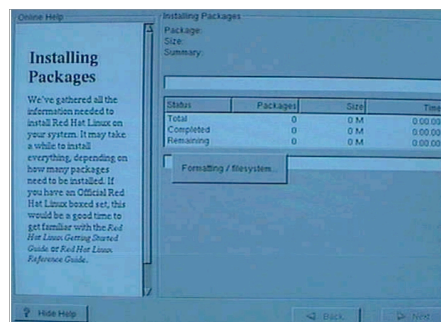
- If everything is configured properly, the system will display a gray then green back ground followed by a menu instructing you on whether you can see the that test menu.

- You can also customize the the X configurator.

- The X configurator allows you to set the colour depth, and the resolution of the display.

- There is also an option to use a graphical login screen. If this is not selected, the default is the text mode login screen.

Pre-install configuration completed

- This is the last chance to change any configuration before Redhat is installed.
- If all configuration is correct, click "next" and installion will begin.

Installing Packages

- This is what you'll see during installation.
- This screen will display the number of packages being installed, number of packages installed, and the time remaining for installation.
- When all the packages are all installed, a final screen will appear stating all packages have been install successfully.

Post-Install Configuration

- Reboot the system.

- If you chose the graphical login, simply type the user name followed by the password. When the password is verified, Xwindows will automatically start.

- If you did not choose the graphical login, the default text login will appear after boot up.

- Type the user login followed by the password. At the prompt, type "startx" and this will start Xwindows.