

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كتاب تثبيت سلاكوير 10.2 لينكس خطوة بخطوة
install slackware 10.2 linux step by step



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شكرا لقراءتك الكتاب Thank you for reading book

ضع قرص سلاكوير الأول

عند بدأ تشغيل الجهاز اضغط على زر delete او F2 للأجهزة المحمولة
ثم اختر اعداد الاقلاع من الاسطوانه

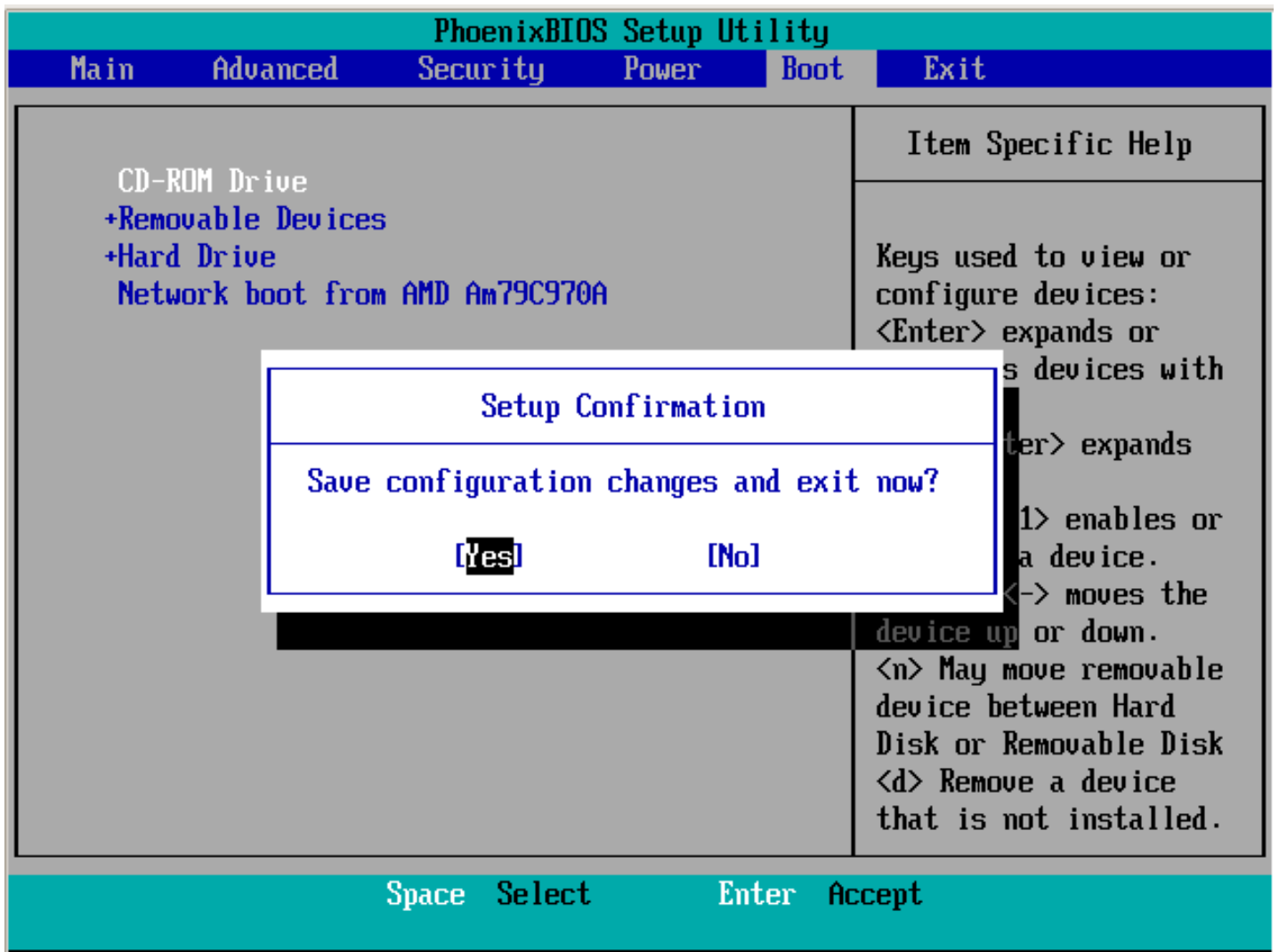
put slackware CD1

when start computer press on delete button or F2 for
laptop for boot from CD-ROM

PhoenixBIOS Setup Utility											
Main		Advanced		Security		Power		Boot		Exit	
CD-ROM Drive +Removable Devices +Hard Drive Network boot from AMD Am79C970A										Item Specific Help	
										Keys used to view or configure devices: <Enter> expands or collapses devices with a + or - <Ctrl+Enter> expands all <Shift + 1> enables or disables a device. <+> and <-> moves the device up or down. <n> May move removable device between Hard Disk or Removable Disk <d> Remove a device that is not installed.	
F1	Help	↑↓	Select Item	-/+	Change Values	F9	Setup Defaults				
Esc	Exit	↔	Select Menu	Enter	Select ► Sub-Menu	F10	Save and Exit				

ثم اضغط على زر F10 ثم yes لحفظ الاعدادات والخروج

then press F10 then yes for save settings and exit



اضغط زر Enter لبدأ الإقلاع

press Enter for start boot

```
ISOLINUX 2.13 2004-12-14 Copyright (C) 1994-2004 H. Peter Anvin

Welcome to Slackware version 10.2 (Linux kernel 2.4.31)!

If you need to pass extra parameters to the kernel, enter them at the prompt
below after the name of the kernel to boot (scsi.s etc).  NOTE: In most cases
the kernel will detect your hardware, and parameters are not needed.

Here are some examples (and more can be found in the BOOTING file):
    hdx=cyls,heads,sects,wpcom,irq (needed in rare cases where probing fails)
or hdx=cdrom (force detection of an IDE/ATAPI CD-ROM drive)
where hdx can be any of hda through hdt.

In a pinch, you can boot your system from here with a command like:

For example, if the Linux system were on /dev/hda1.

boot: bare.i root=/dev/hda1 noinitrd ro

This prompt is just for entering extra parameters.  If you don't need to enter
any parameters, hit ENTER to boot the default kernel "bare.i" or press [F2]
for a listing of more kernel choices.

boot: _
```

اضغط Enter

press Enter

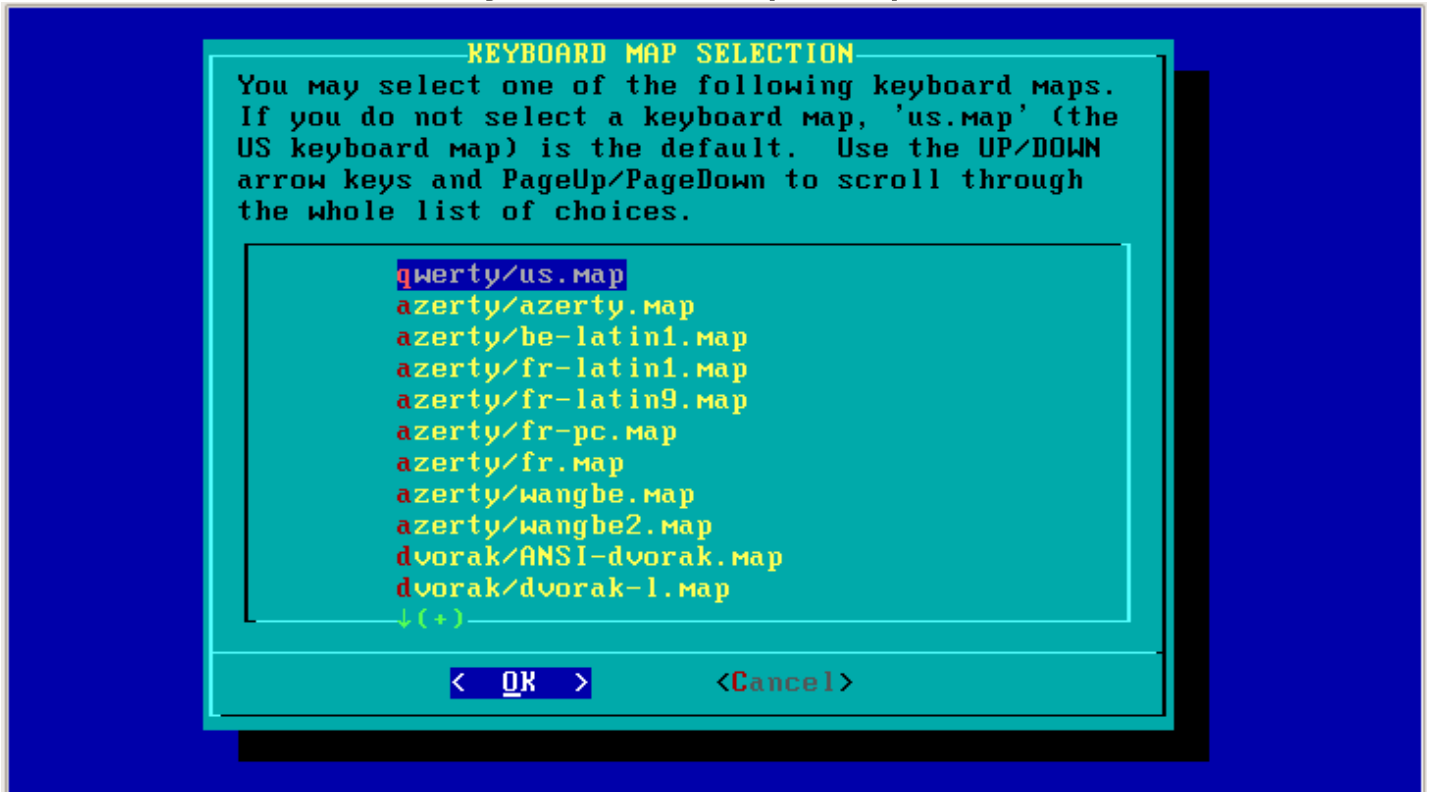
```
Initializing Cryptographic API
NET4: Linux TCP/IP 1.0 for NET4.0
IP Protocols: ICMP, UDP, TCP, IGMP
IP: routing cache hash table of 2048 buckets, 16Kbytes
TCP: Hash tables configured (established 16384 bind 32768)
Linux IP multicast router 0.06 plus PIM-SM
NET4: Unix domain sockets 1.0/SMP for Linux NET4.0.
RAMDISK: Compressed image found at block 0
Freeing initrd memory: 2583k freed
EXT2-fs warning: checktime reached, running e2fsck is recommended
VFS: Mounted root (ext2 filesystem).
Freeing unused kernel memory: 120k freed
init started: BusyBox v0.60.5 (2003.02.16-05:06+0000) multi-call binary
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
Probing for USB devices.
(to skip, give a 'nousb' kernel option at boot)

<OPTION TO LOAD SUPPORT FOR NON-US KEYBOARD>

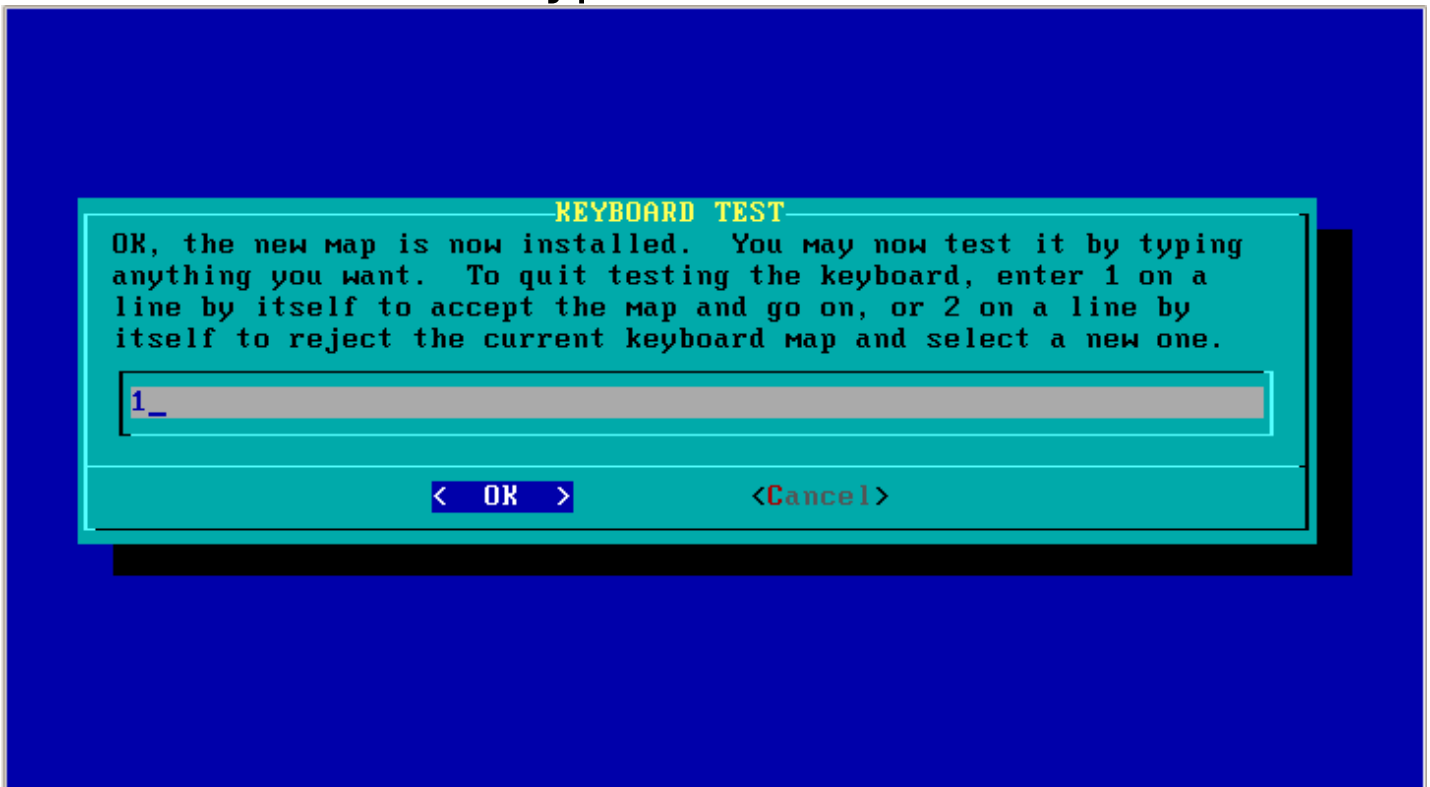
If you are not using a US keyboard, you may now load a different
keyboard map.  To select a different keyboard map, please enter 1
now.  To continue using the US map, just hit enter.

Enter 1 to select a keyboard map: _
```

اختر خريطة لوحة المفاتيح او اضغط Enter
select keyboard map or press Enter



اكتب الرقم واحد ثم ok
type 1 then ok



ادخل اسم المدير root
type root then press Enter

```
Welcome to the Slackware Linux installation disk! (version 10.2)

##### IMPORTANT! READ THE INFORMATION BELOW CAREFULLY. #####

- You will need one or more partitions of type 'Linux' prepared. It is also
  recommended that you create a swap partition (type 'Linux swap') prior
  to installation. For more information, run 'setup' and read the help file.

- If you're having problems that you think might be related to low memory (this
  is possible on machines with 16 or less megabytes of system memory), you can
  try activating a swap partition before you run setup. After making a swap
  partition (type 82) with cfdisk or fdisk, activate it like this:
    mkswap /dev/<partition> ; swapon /dev/<partition>

- Once you have prepared the disk partitions for Linux, type 'setup' to begin
  the installation process.

- If you do not have a color monitor, type: TERM=vt100
  before you start 'setup'.

You may now login as 'root'.

slackware login: root_
```

اكتب الامر cfdisk لفتح برنامج تقسيم القرص الصلب
type cfdisk for hard disk partitioning

```
- If you do not have a color monitor, type: TERM=vt100
  before you start 'setup'.

You may now login as 'root'.

slackware login: root

Linux 2.4.31.

If you're upgrading an existing Slackware system, you might want to
remove old packages before you run 'setup' to install the new ones. If
you don't, your system will still work but there might be some old files
left laying around on your drive.

Just mount your Linux partitions under /mnt and type 'pkgtool'. If you
don't know how to mount your partitions, type 'pkgtool' and it will tell
you how it's done.

To partition your hard drive(s), use 'cfdisk' or 'fdisk'.
To activate PCMCIA/Cardbus devices needed for installation, type 'pcmcia'.
To activate network devices needed for installation, type 'network'.
To start the main installation, type 'setup'.

root@slackware:/# cfdisk_
```

سنرى اقسام القرص الصلب انه يحتوى على قسمين قسم NTFS
لمايكروسفت ويندوز وقسم فارغ ----يمكن اختيار Help للمساعدة
will see two parts with NTFS for Windows XP and free
space part --- you can select Help for read help

```
cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
          Pri/Log   Free Space  3902.21
hda1      Primary    NTFS        500.10

[ Help ] [ New ] [ Print ] [ Quit ] [ Units ]
[ Write ]

Print help screen_
```

حدد القسم الفارغ واختر New select free space and then New

```
cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
          Pri/Log   Free Space  3902.21
hda1      Primary    NTFS        500.10

[ Help ] [ New ] [ Print ] [ Quit ] [ Units ]
[ Write ]

Create new partition from free space_
```

Select Primary اختر

```
cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda1      Primary    Pri/Log    Free Space    3902.21
hda1      Primary    Primary    NTFS          500.10

[Primary] [Logical] [Cancel ]

Create a new primary partition_
```

حدد مساحة القسم الجديد وليكن 3500 مثلا
type the size for new part --- 3500 for Example

```
cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda1      Primary    Pri/Log    Free Space    3902.21
hda1      Primary    Primary    NTFS          500.10

Size (in MB): 3100_
```

select Beginning اختر

```

cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

-----
Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda1      Pri/Log    Free Space 3902.21
hda1      Primary   NTFS       500.10

[Beginning] [ End ] [ Cancel ]

Add partition at beginning of free space_

```

select Bootable اختر

```

cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

-----
Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda2      Primary   Linux      3100.19
hda2      Pri/Log    Free Space 802.02
hda1      Primary   NTFS       500.10

[Bootable] [ Delete ] [ Help ] [Maximize] [ Print ]
[ Quit ]   [ Type ]  [ Units ] [ Write ]

Toggle bootable flag of the current partition_

```

اختر القسم الفارغ الثاني للذاكرة الاحتياطية ثم New
select free space for SWAP memory and then New

```

cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda2      Boot       Primary   Linux        3100.19
          Pri/Log    Free Space 802.02
hda1      Primary    NTFS      500.10

[ Help ] [ New ] [ Print ] [ Quit ] [ Units ]
[ Write ]

Create new partition from free space_

```

اختر select Logical

```

cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda2      Boot       Primary   Linux        3100.19
          Pri/Log    Free Space 802.02
hda1      Primary    NTFS      500.10

[Primary] [Logical] [Cancel ]

Create a new logical partition_

```

حدد حجم الذاكرة لدي 512 وحددتها 802 او نصف الحقيقية او نفسها
select the size for SWAP I have 512 RAM you can
select it the same original or half it

```

cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda2      Boot       Primary   Linux         3100.19
          Pri/Log    Free Space 802.02
hda1      Primary    NTFS       500.10

Size (in MB): 802.01
```

حدد الخيار select Type

```

cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [Label]      Size (MB)
-----
hda2      Boot       Primary   Linux         3100.19
hda5      Logical    Linux     802.02
hda1      Primary    NTFS       500.10

[Bootable] [ Delete ] [ Help ] [Maximize] [ Print ]
[ Quit ]   [ Type ]   [ Units ] [ Write ]

Change the filesystem type (DOS, Linux, OS/2 and so on)_
```

اضغط أي زر للإستمرار press Any key to continue

01 FAT12	4E QNX4.x 2nd part	A7 NeXTSTEP
02 XENIX root	4F QNX4.x 3rd part	A8 Darwin UFS
03 XENIX usr	50 OnTrack DM	A9 NetBSD
04 FAT16 <32M	51 OnTrack DM6 Aux1	AB Darwin boot
05 Extended	52 CP/M	B7 BSDI fs
06 FAT16	53 OnTrack DM6 Aux3	B8 BSDI swap
07 HPFS/NTFS	54 OnTrackDM6	BB Boot Wizard hidden
08 AIX	55 EZ-Drive	BE Solaris boot
09 AIX bootable	56 Golden Bow	C1 DRDOS/sec (FAT-12)
0A OS/2 Boot Manager	5C Priam Edisk	C4 DRDOS/sec (FAT-16 <
0B W95 FAT32	61 SpeedStor	C6 DRDOS/sec (FAT-16)
0C W95 FAT32 (LBA)	63 GNU HURD or SysV	C7 Syrinx
0E W95 FAT16 (LBA)	64 Novell Netware 286	DA Non-FS data
0F W95 Ext'd (LBA)	65 Novell Netware 386	DB CP/M / CTOS / ...
10 OPUS	70 DiskSecure Multi-Boo	DE Dell Utility
11 Hidden FAT12	75 PC/IX	DF BootIt
12 Compaq diagnostics	80 Old Minix	E1 DOS access
14 Hidden FAT16 <32M	81 Minix / old Linux	E3 DOS R/O
16 Hidden FAT16	82 Linux swap	E4 SpeedStor

Press a key to continue_

حدد الرمز 82 type

17 Hidden HPFS/NTFS	83 Linux	EB BeOS fs
18 AST SmartSleep	84 OS/2 hidden C: drive	EE EFI GPT
1B Hidden W95 FAT32	85 Linux extended	EF EFI (FAT-12/16/32)
1C Hidden W95 FAT32 (LB	86 NTFS volume set	F0 Linux/PA-RISC boot
1E Hidden W95 FAT16 (LB	87 NTFS volume set	F1 SpeedStor
24 NEC DOS	8E Linux LVM	F4 SpeedStor
39 Plan 9	93 Amoeba	F2 DOS secondary
3C PartitionMagic recov	94 Amoeba BBT	FD Linux raid autotetec
40 Venix 80286	9F BSD/OS	FE LANstep
41 PPC PReP Boot	A0 IBM Thinkpad hiberna	FF BBT
42 SFS	A5 FreeBSD	
4D QNX4.x	A6 OpenBSD	

Enter filesystem type: 82

select Write اختر

```
cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530
```

Name	Flags	Part Type	FS Type	[Label]	Size (MB)
hda2	Boot	Primary	Linux		3100.19
hda5		Logical	Linux swap		802.02
hda1		Primary	NTFS		500.10

```
[Bootable] [ Delete ] [ Help ] [Maximize] [ Print ]
[ Quit ] [ Type ] [ Units ] [ Write ]

Write partition table to disk (this might destroy data)_
```

اكتب yes ثم Enter
type YES and then press Enter

```
cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530
```

Name	Flags	Part Type	FS Type	[Label]	Size (MB)
hda2	Boot	Primary	Linux		3100.19
hda5		Logical	Linux swap		802.02
hda1		Primary	NTFS		500.10

```
Are you sure you want write the partition table to disk? (yes or no): yes_

Warning!! This may destroy data on your disk!
```

press Quit اختر خروج

```
cfdisk 2.12

Disk Drive: /dev/hda
Size: 4402341376 bytes, 4402 MB
Heads: 16 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 8530

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type      [[Label]]      Size (MB)
-----
hda2      Boot       Primary   Linux        3100.19
hda5      Logical    Linux swap 802.02
hda1      Primary    NTFS       500.10

[Bootable] [ Delete ] [ Help ] [Maximize] [ Print ]
[ Quit ]   [ Type ]  [ Units ] [ Write ]

Quit program without writing partition table_
```

to start SetUp type setup تبدأ التثبيت اكتب

```
-----
hda2      Boot       Primary   Linux        3100.19
hda5      Logical    Linux swap 802.02
hda1      Primary    NTFS       500.10

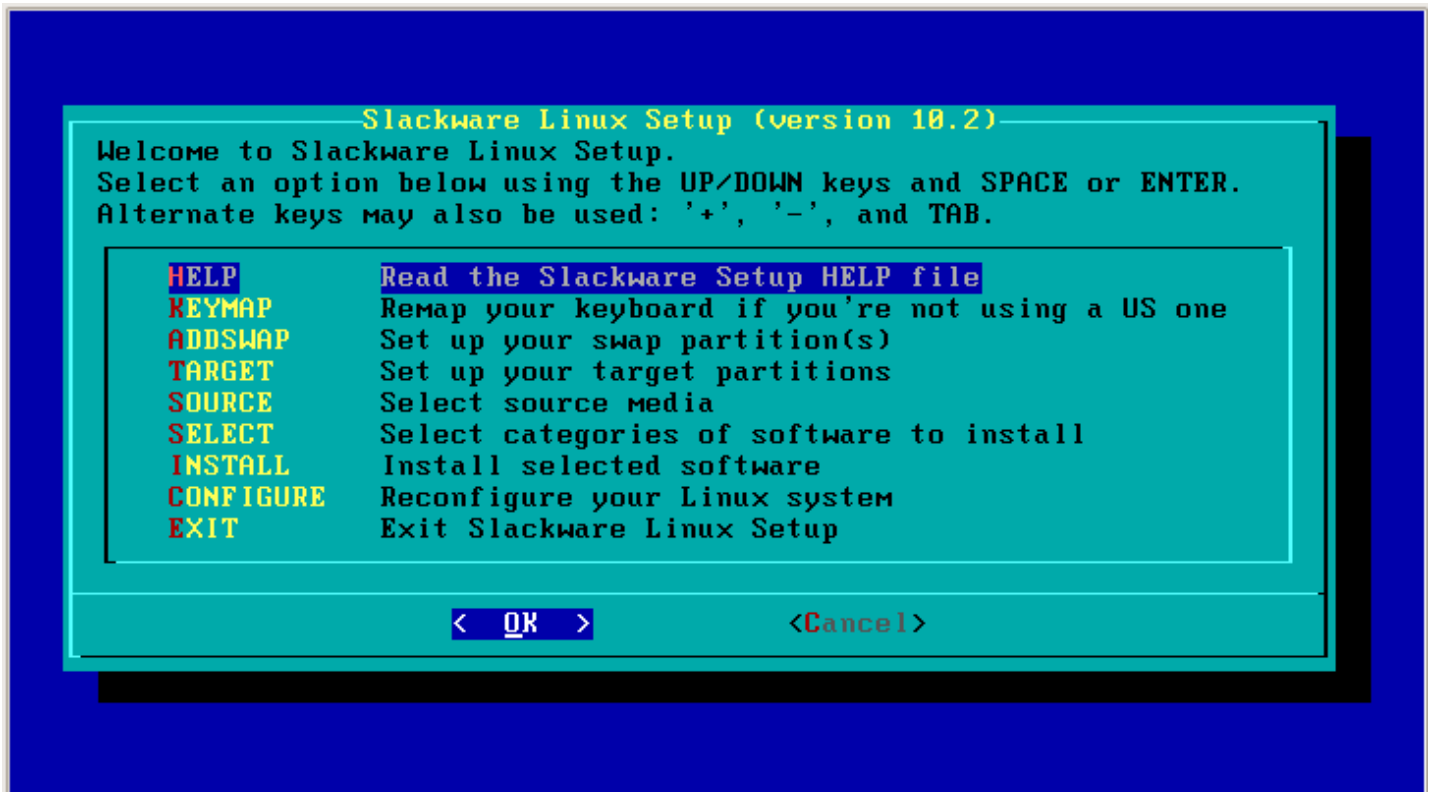
[Bootable] [ Delete ] [ Help ] [Maximize] [ Print ]
[ Quit ]   [ Type ]  [ Units ] [ Write ]

Disk has been changed. program without writing partition table
Reboot the system to ensure the partition table is correctly updated.

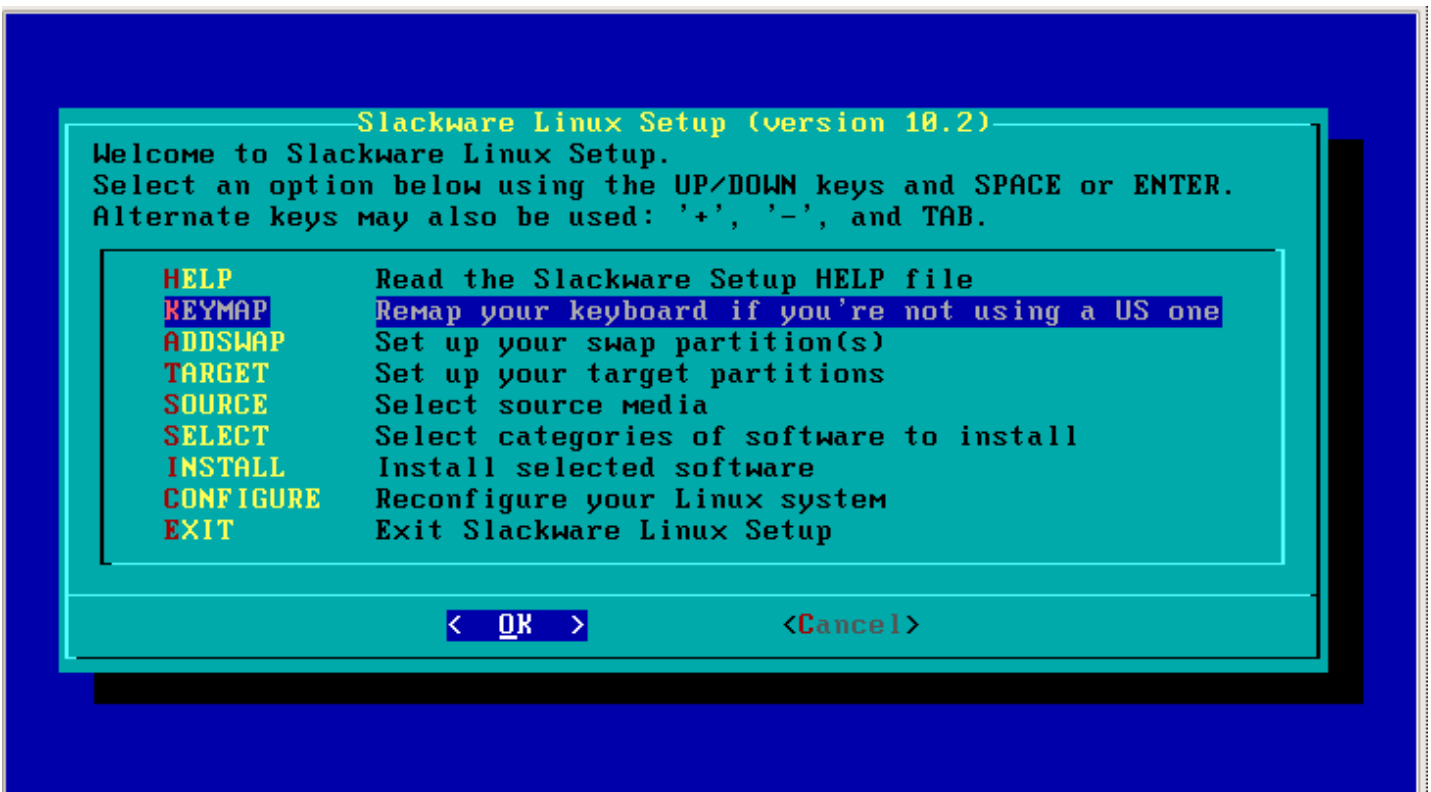
WARNING: If you have created or modified any
DOS 6.x partitions, please see the cfdisk manual
page for additional information.

root@slackware:/# setup_
```

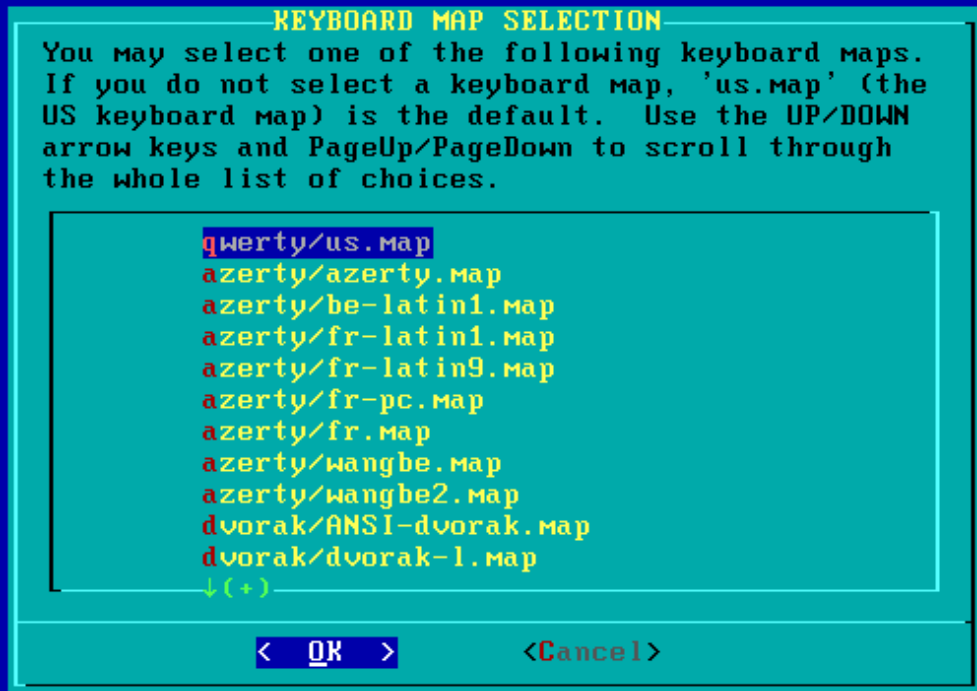
يمكنك قراءة التعليمات بالخيار الأول read HELP if you want



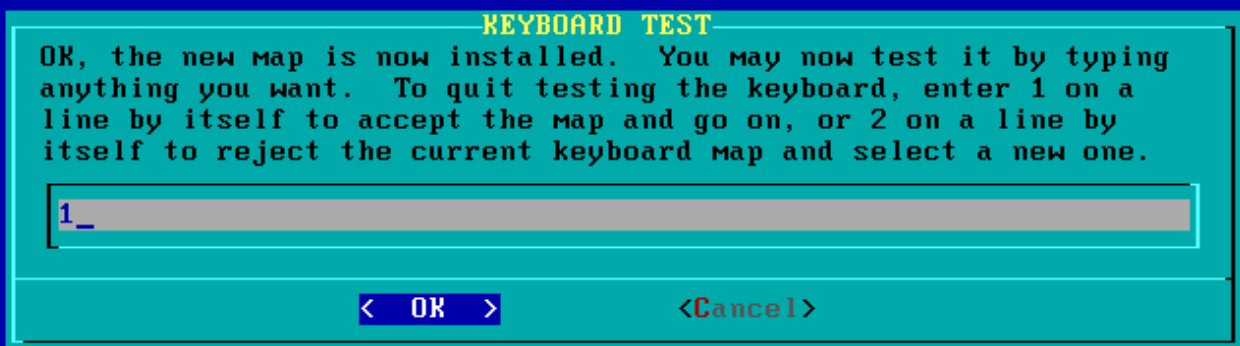
اختر KEYMAP select



اختر خارطة لوحة المفاتيح او اضغط Enter
select keyboard map or press Enter



اكتب الرقم واحد ثم OK and type 1



اختر yes لتثبيت الذاكرة الاحتياطية SWAP
select YES to install SWAP memory

```
SWAP SPACE DETECTED

Slackware Setup has detected a swap partition:

  Device Boot      Start          End      Blocks      Id System
/dev/hda5                6008          7561       783184+   82  Linux swap

Do you wish to install this as your swap partition?

< Yes >                < No  >
```

اختر OK select OK

```
SWAP SPACE CONFIGURED

Your swapspace has been configured. This information will
be added to your /etc/fstab:

/dev/hda5          swap          swap          defaults          0      0

(100%)

< OK >
```

اختر قسم التثبيت select installation partition

Select Linux installation partition:
Please select a partition from the following list to use for your root (/) Linux partition.

/dev/hda2	Linux 3027496K
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)
↓(+)	

< **Select** >

<Continue>

اختر تهيئة القرص select Format

FORMAT PARTITION /dev/hda2

If this partition has not been formatted, you should format it.
NOTE: This will erase all data on it. Would you like to format this partition?

Format	Quick format with no bad block checking
Check	Slow format that checks for bad blocks
No	No, do not format this partition

< **OK** >

<Cancel>

اختار نظام الملفات EXT3 select file system

Partition /dev/hda2 will be formatted.

SELECT FILESYSTEM FOR /dev/hda2

Please select the type of filesystem to use for the specified device. Here are descriptions of the available filesystems: Ext2 is the traditional Linux file system and is fast and stable. Ext3 is the journaling version of the Ext2 filesystem. ReiserFS is a journaling filesystem that stores all files and filenames in a balanced tree structure.

ext2	Standard Linux ext2fs filesystem
ext3	Journaling version of the ext2fs filesystem
reiserfs	Hans Reiser's Journaling Filesystem

< OK >

<Cancel>

اختار OK select OK

Partition /dev/hda2 will be formatted.

SELECT INODE DENSITY FOR /dev/hda2

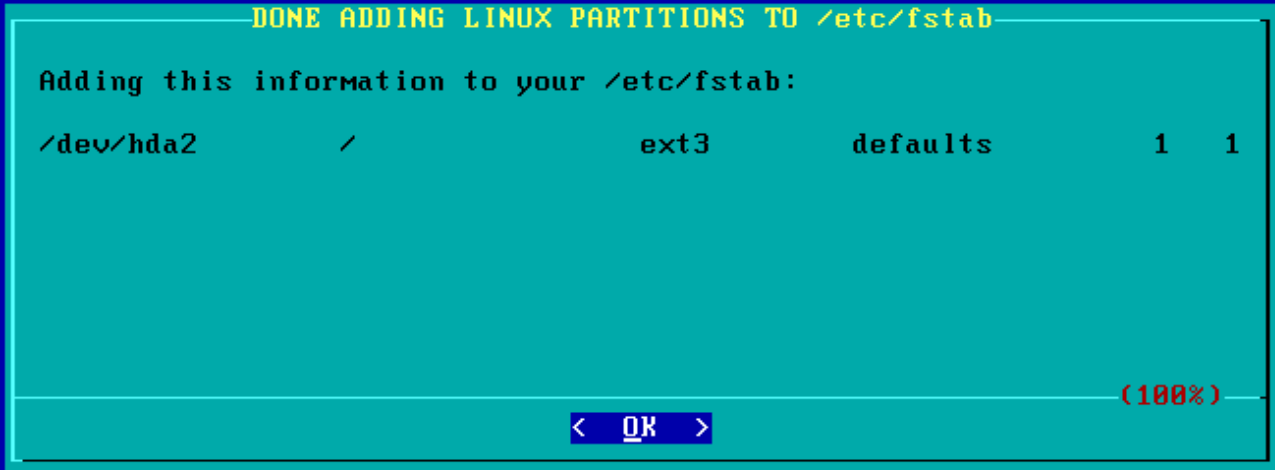
If you're going to have many small files on your drive, then you may need more inodes than the default (one is used for each file entry). You can change the density to one inode per 2048 bytes, or even per 1024 bytes. Select '2048' or '1024', or just hit enter to accept the default of 4096 bytes.

4096	1 inode per 4096 bytes. (default)
2048	1 inode per 2048 bytes.
1024	1 inode per 1024 bytes.

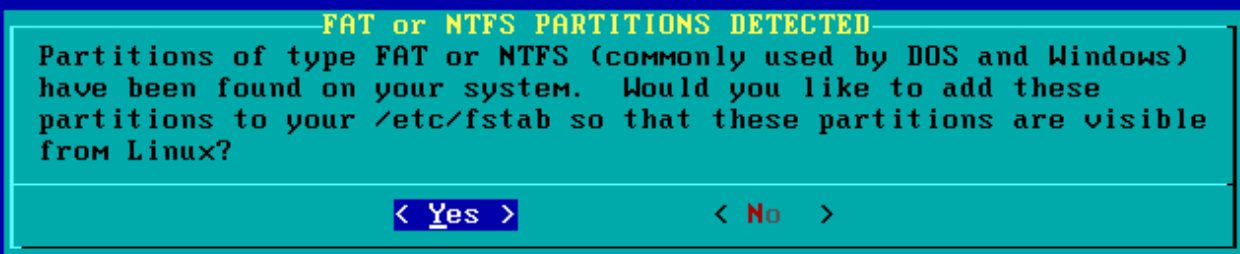
< OK >

<Cancel>

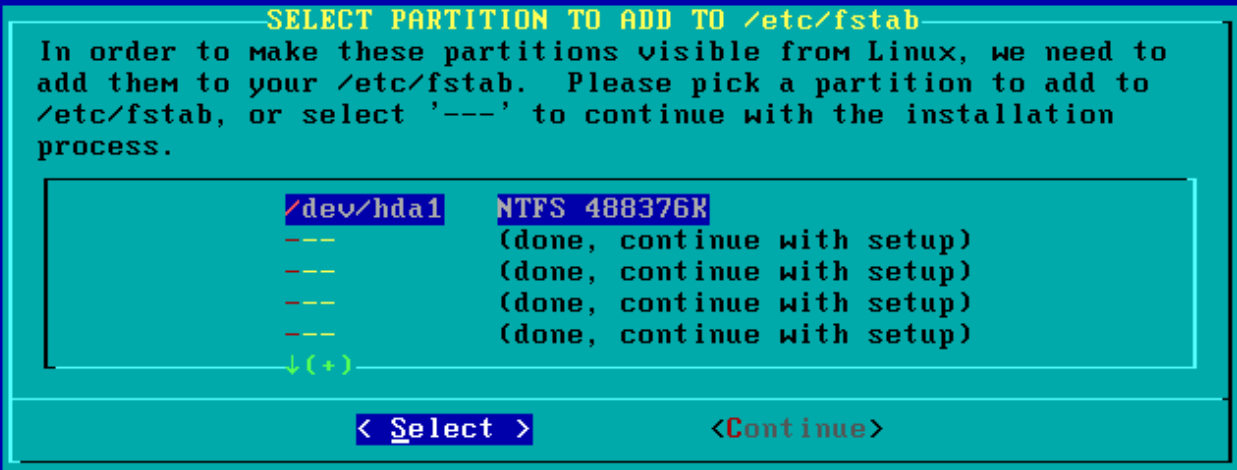
اختر OK select



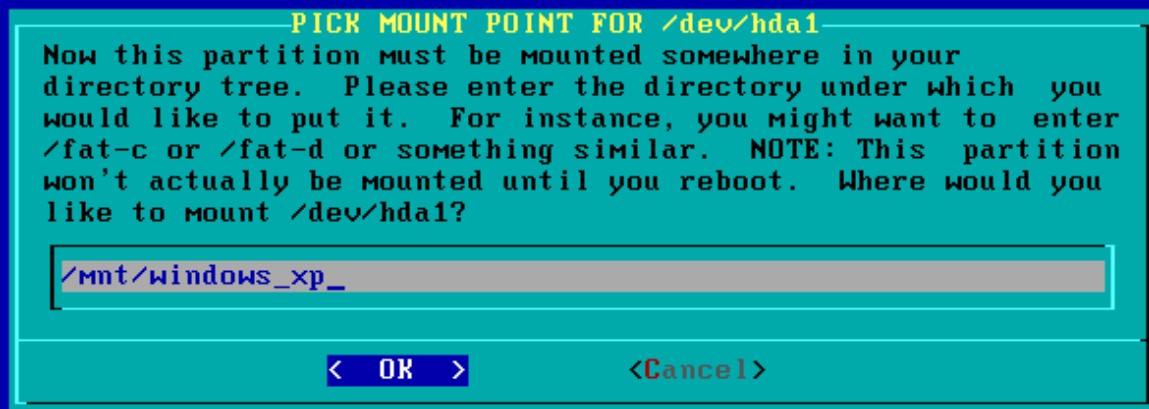
سبق تثبيت ويندوز على الجهاز ويسألك هل تريد مشاركة القرص
there's NTFS or FAT for Windows press Yes



حدد قرص ويندوز select Windows partition



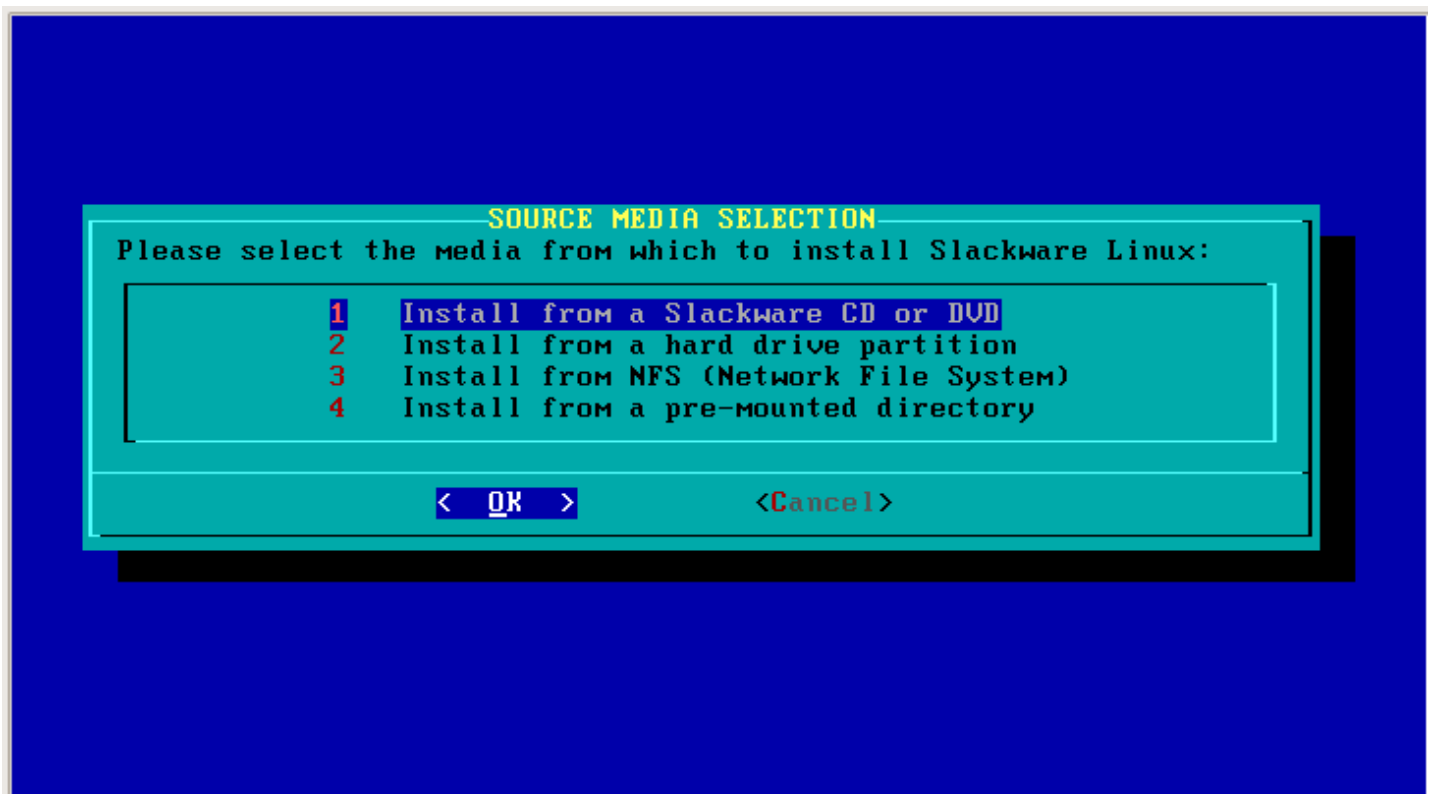
اكتب مسار مجلد القرص type the path folder in linux



اختر OK select



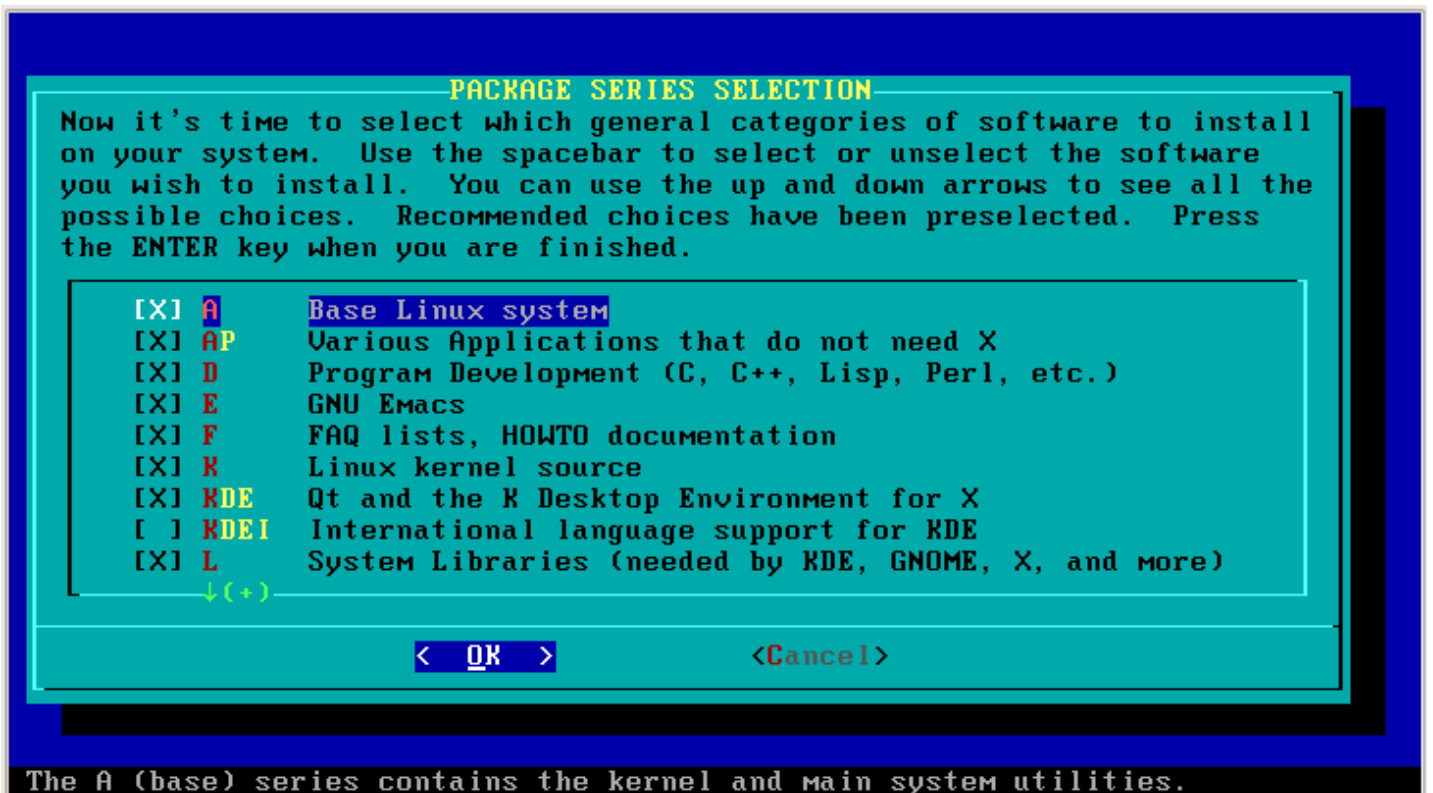
اختر OK select



select OK اختر



select OK اختر



اختر full لتثبيت جميع البرامج او حدد برامجك من الخيارات الأخرى
select Full to install all packages or select your
programs from other options

SELECT PROMPTING MODE

Now you must select the type of prompts you'd like to see during the installation process. If you have the drive space, the 'full' option is quick, easy, and by far the most foolproof choice. The 'newbie' mode provides the most information but is much more time-consuming (presenting the packages one by one) than the menu-based choices. Otherwise, you can pick packages from menus using 'expert' or 'menu' mode. Which type of prompting would you like to use?

full	Install everything (3+ GB of software, recommended)
expert	Choose individual packages from interactive menus
menu	Choose groups of packages from interactive menus
newbie	Use verbose prompting (and follow tagfiles)
custom	Use custom tagfiles in the package directories
tagpath	Use tagfiles in the subdirectories of a custom path
help	Read the prompt mode help file

< **OK** >

<Cancel>

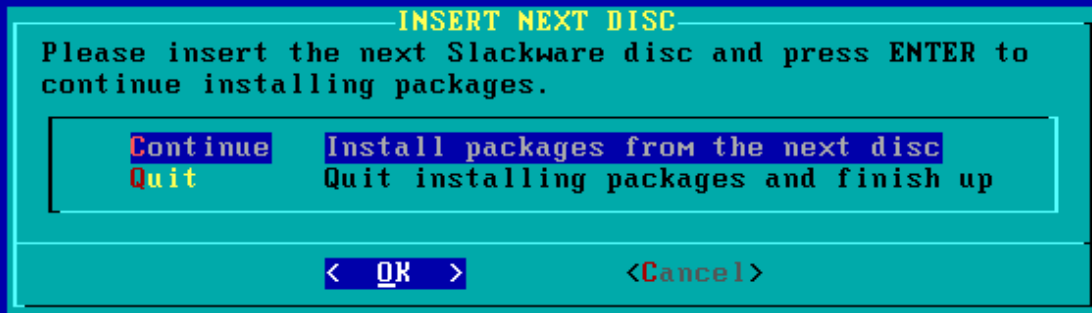
تم بدأ التثبيت start installation

—Installing package ==>coreutils-5.2.1-i486-1<== [required]
coreutils (core GNU utilities)

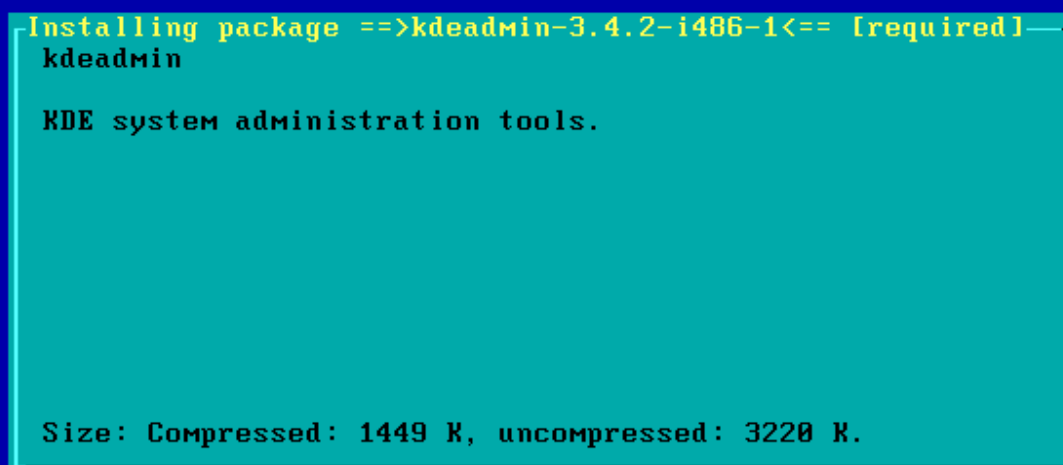
These are the GNU core utilities, the basic command line programs such as 'mkdir', 'ls', and 'rm' that are needed for the system to run. This package is the union of the GNU fileutils, sh-utils, and textutils packages. Most of these programs have significant advantages over their Unix counterparts, such as greater speed, additional options, and fewer arbitrary limits.

Size: Compressed: 2419 K, uncompressed: 6740 K.

بعد انتهاء تثبيت القرص الأول ضع قرص سلاكوير الثاني ثم OK
after finish install slackware CD1 insert CD2



سيتم اكمال التثبيت will continue installing packages



بعد انتهاء التثبيت سيتم تحديث الخطوط
after finish installation will update fontconfig

FONTCONFIG UPDATE

Please wait while we generate font.cache-1 files with fc-cache.
For best results, fc-cache should be run whenever fonts are added to the system.

اختر skip ثم ok
select skip and then OK

INSTALL LINUX KERNEL

In order for your system to boot correctly, a kernel must be installed. If you've made it this far using the installation bootdisk's kernel, you should probably install it as your system kernel (/boot/vmlinuz). If you're sure you know what you're doing, you can also install your choice of kernels from the Slackware CD, or a kernel from a floppy disk. You can also skip this menu, using whatever kernel has been installed already (such as a generic kernel from the A series). Which option would you like?

bootdisk	Use the kernel from the installation bootdisk
cdrom	Use a kernel from the Slackware CD
floppy	Install a zimage or bzimage from a DOS floppy
skip	Skip this menu (use the default /boot/vmlinuz)

< **OK** >

<Cancel>

اختر select skip

MAKE BOOTDISK

It is highly recommended that you make a bootdisk (or two) for your system at this time. Please insert a floppy disk (formatted or unformatted) and press ENTER to create a bootdisk.

The existing contents of the floppy disk will be erased.

Create	Make a Linux bootdisk in /dev/fd0
Skip	Skip making a bootdisk

<Create>

< Skip >

اختر إلغاء لتثبيت المودم بالواجهة الرسومية بعد اعادة التشغيل
select Cancel to install modem after restart

MODEM CONFIGURATION

This part of the configuration process will create a /dev/modem link pointing to the callout device (ttyS0, ttyS1, ttyS2, ttyS3) representing your default modem. You can change this link later if you move your modem to a different port. If your modem is a PCI card, it will probably use /dev/ttyS4 or higher. Please select the callout device which you would like to use for your modem:

no modem	do not set a /dev/modem link
/dev/ttyS0	(COM1: under DOS)
/dev/ttyS1	(COM2: under DOS)
/dev/ttyS2	(COM3: under DOS)
/dev/ttyS3	(COM4: under DOS)
/dev/ttyS4	PCI modem
/dev/ttyS5	PCI modem
/dev/ttyS6	PCI modem
/dev/ttyS7	PCI modem
↓(+)	

< OK >

<Cancel>

select Yes اختر

ENABLE HOTPLUG SUBSYSTEM AT BOOT?

The Linux kernel uses the hotplug subsystem to activate hardware that can be plugged into a running machine. Examples of this kind of hardware include USB devices, or Cardbus devices used with laptops. The hotplug subsystem can also be activated at boot time to discover and enable a wide variety of other hardware, such as PCI sound cards. To activate the hotplug subsystem at boot (this is usually a good idea), say YES here. Note that using hotplugging with certain hardware can possibly lead to crashes or system instability. If you notice problems that you think may be related to hotplug, you can skip hotplugging at boot time by passing the "nohotplug" option to the kernel, or you can make /etc/rc.d/rc.hotplug non-executable to avoid loading it at boot, or try to figure out which kernel modules cause the problems so you can add them to /etc/hotplug/blacklist.

< Yes >

< No >

ok اختر simple ثم
select simple and then ok

INSTALL LILO

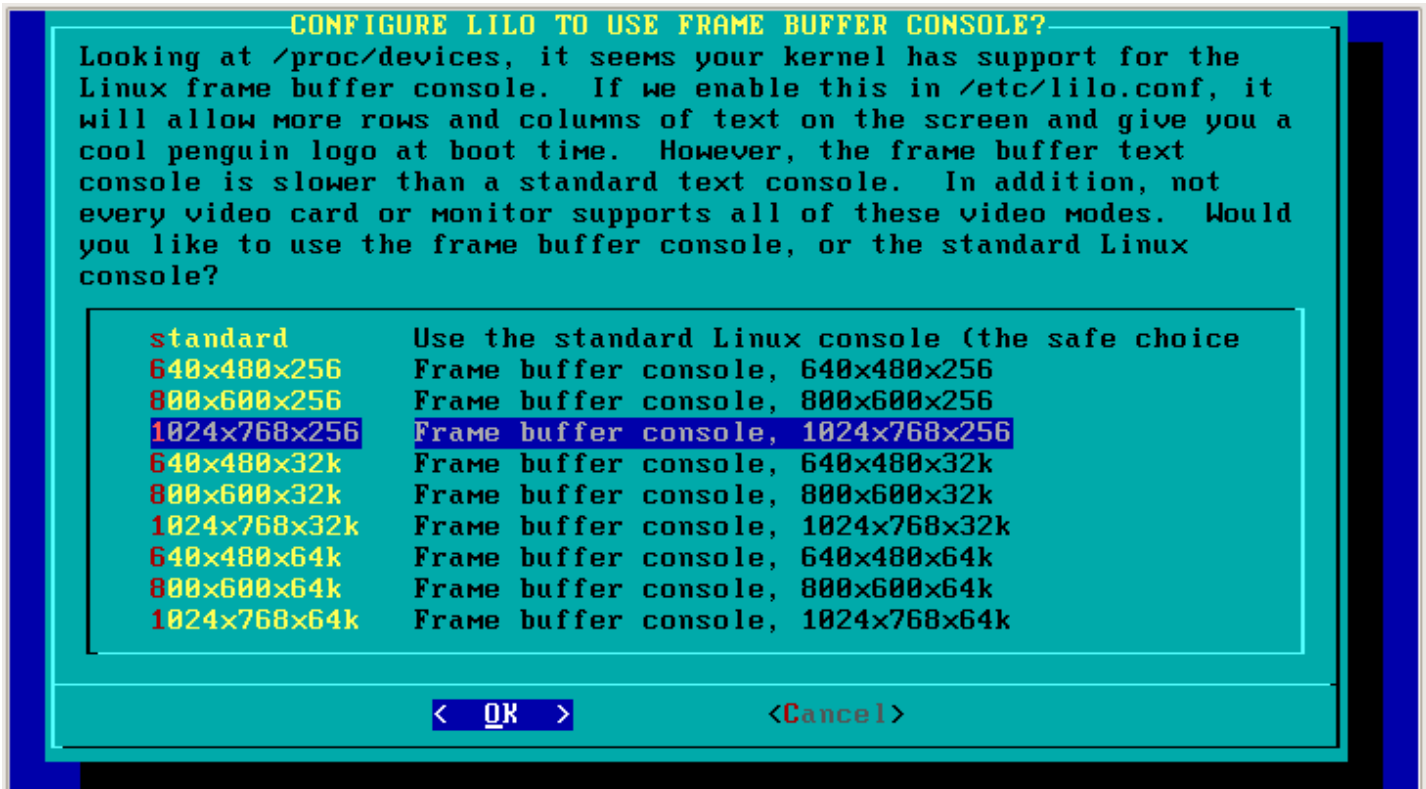
LILLO (Linux Loader) is a generic boot loader. There's a simple installation which tries to automatically set up LILLO to boot Linux (also Windows if found). For more advanced users, the expert option offers more control over the installation process. Since LILLO does not work in all cases (and can damage partitions if incorrectly installed), there's the third (safe) option, which is to skip installing LILLO for now. You can always install it later with the 'liloconfig' command. Which option would you like?

simple	Try to install LILLO automatically
expert	Use expert lilo.conf setup menu
skip	Do not install LILLO

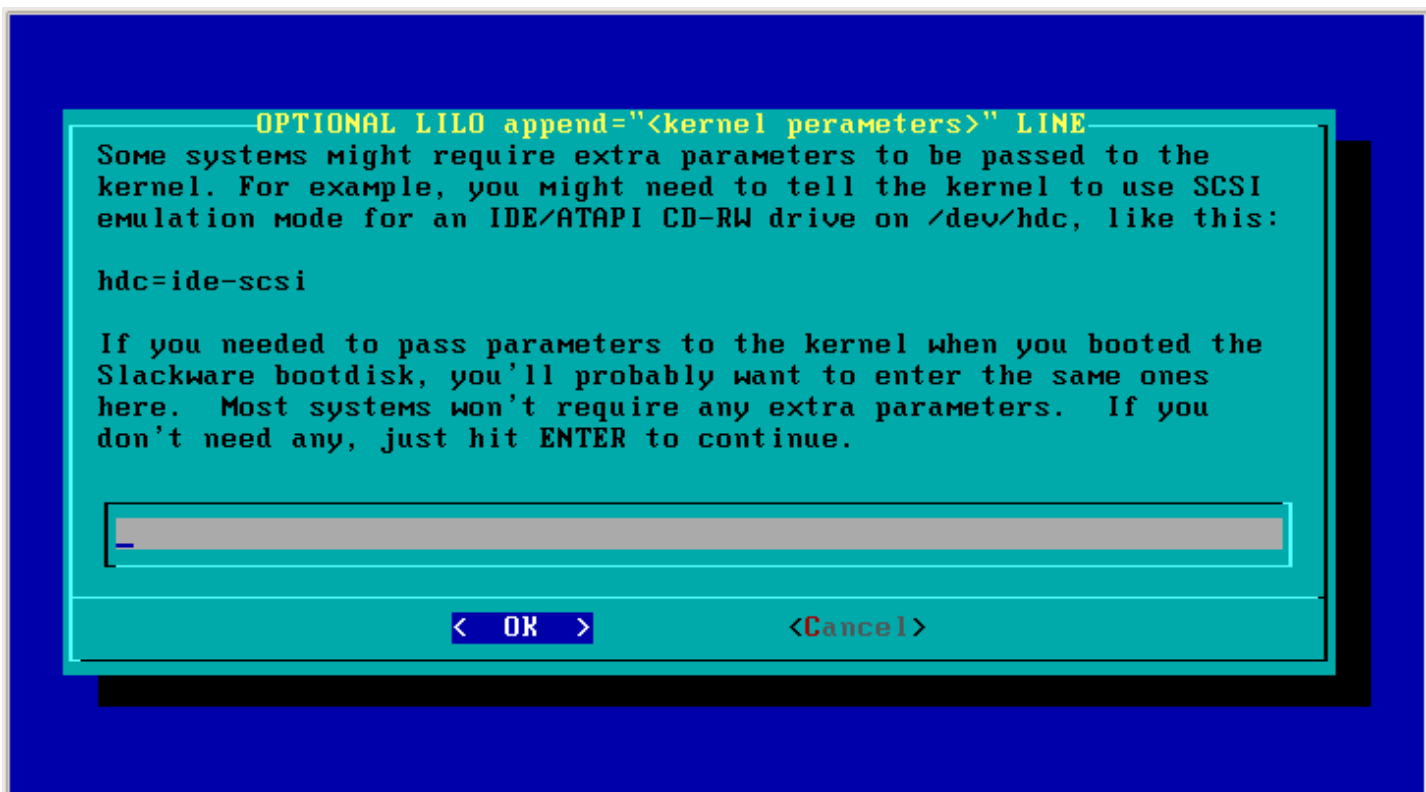
< OK >

<Cancel>

اختر حجم الشاشة لديك select screen size



اختر OK select OK



اختر MBR ثم ok
select MBR and then OK

SELECT LILO DESTINATION

LILO can be installed to a variety of places:

1. The superblock of your root Linux partition. (which could be made the bootable partition with Windows or Linux fdisk, or booted with a program like OS/2 Boot Manager)
2. A formatted floppy disk.
3. The Master Boot Record of your first hard drive.

Options 1 and 2 are the safest, but option 1 does require a little extra work later (setting the partition bootable with fdisk). Which option would you like?

Root	Install to superblock (not for use with XFS)
Floppy	Install to a formatted floppy in /dev/fd0 (A:)
MBR	Install to Master Boot Record (possibly unsafe)

< OK >

<Cancel>

اختر نوع الفأرة لديك او اضغط ok
select type of you mouse or press ok

MOUSE CONFIGURATION

This part of the configuration process will create a /dev/mouse link pointing to your default mouse device. You can change the /dev/mouse link later if the mouse doesn't work, or if you switch to a different type of pointing device. We will also use the information about the mouse to set the correct protocol for gpm, the Linux mouse server. Please select a mouse type from the list below:

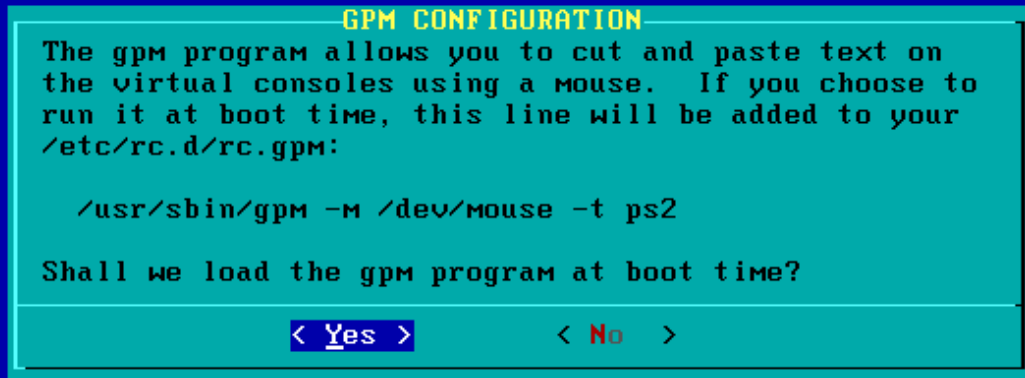
ps2	PS/2 port mouse (most desktops and laptops)
imps2	Microsoft PS/2 Intellimouse
bare	2 button Microsoft compatible serial mouse
ms	3 button Microsoft compatible serial mouse
mmman	Logitech serial MouseMan and similar devices
msc	MouseSystems serial (most 3 button serial mice)
pnp	Plug and Play (serial mice that do not work with ms)
usb	USB connected mouse

↓(+)

< OK >

<Cancel>

اختر select Yes



اختر No لتعديل الشبكة بعد إعادة التشغيل بالواجهة الرسومية
select No to configure network after restart



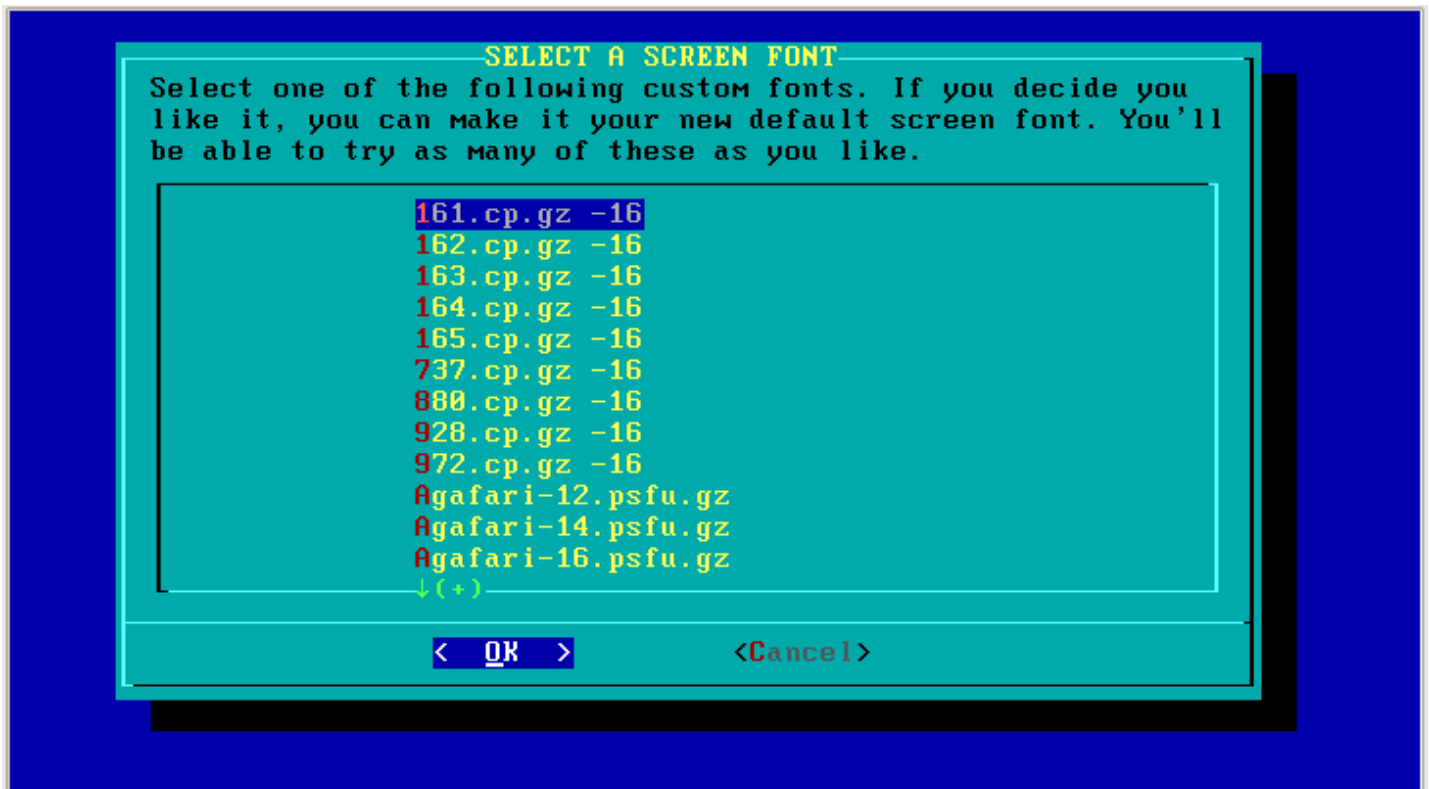
حدد خدمات بدأ التشغيل او اختر ok
select start-up service or press ok



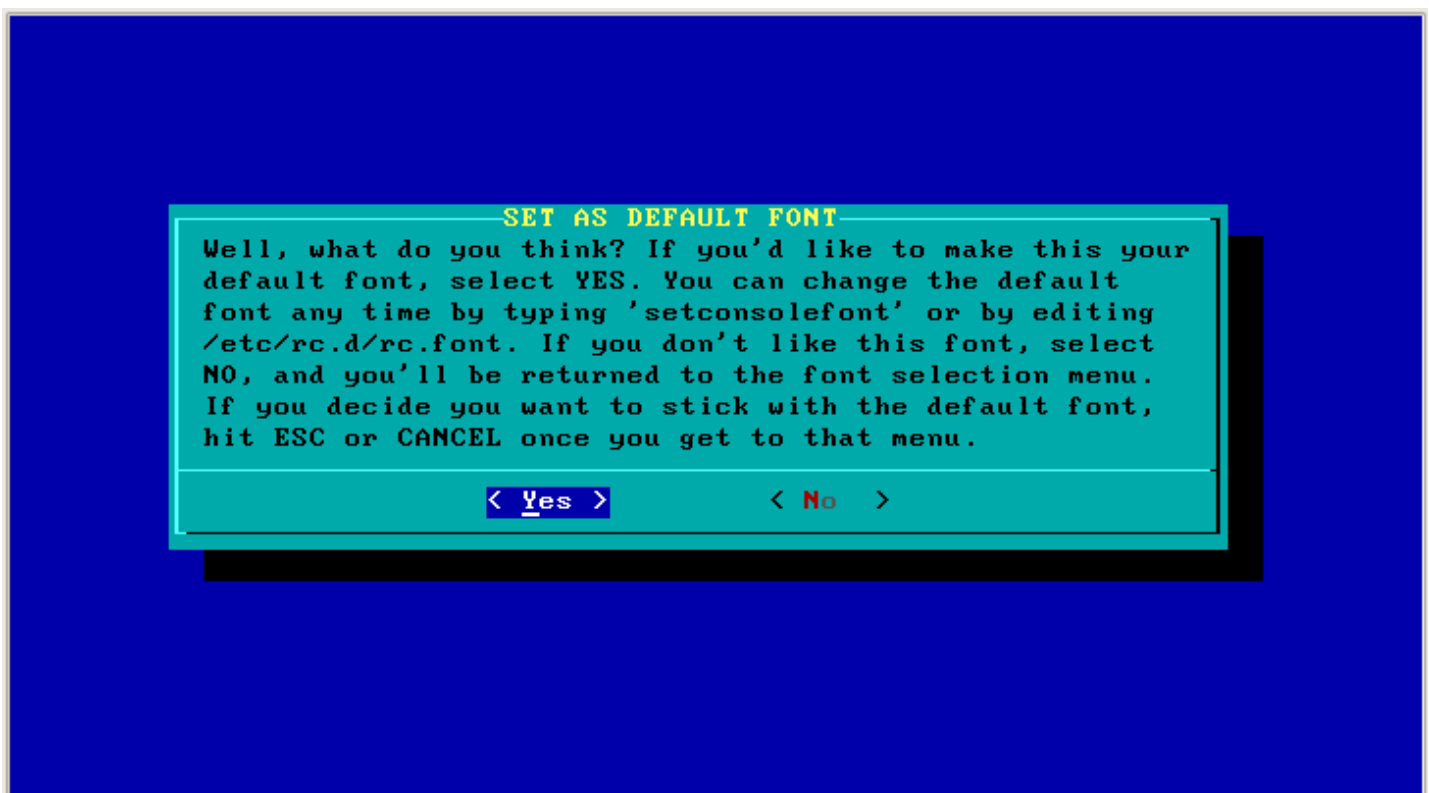
اختر Yes select



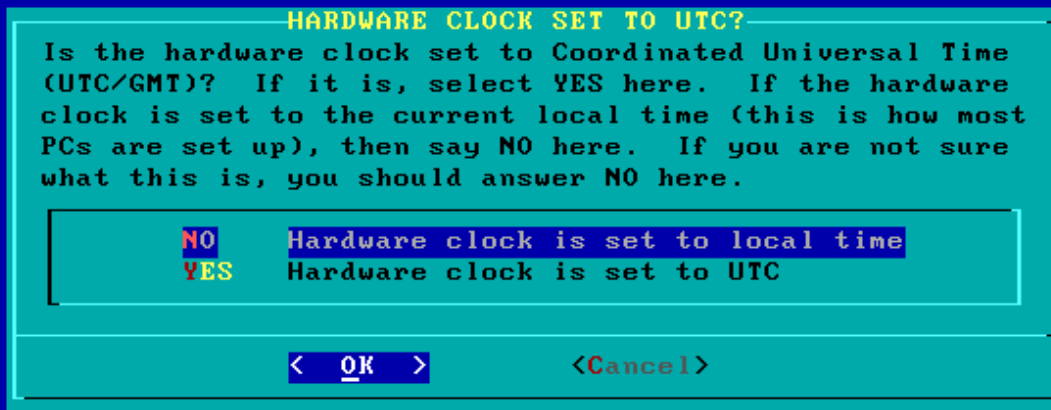
اختر نوع الخط او اضغط select a screen font or press ok



اختر select Yes



اختر select OK

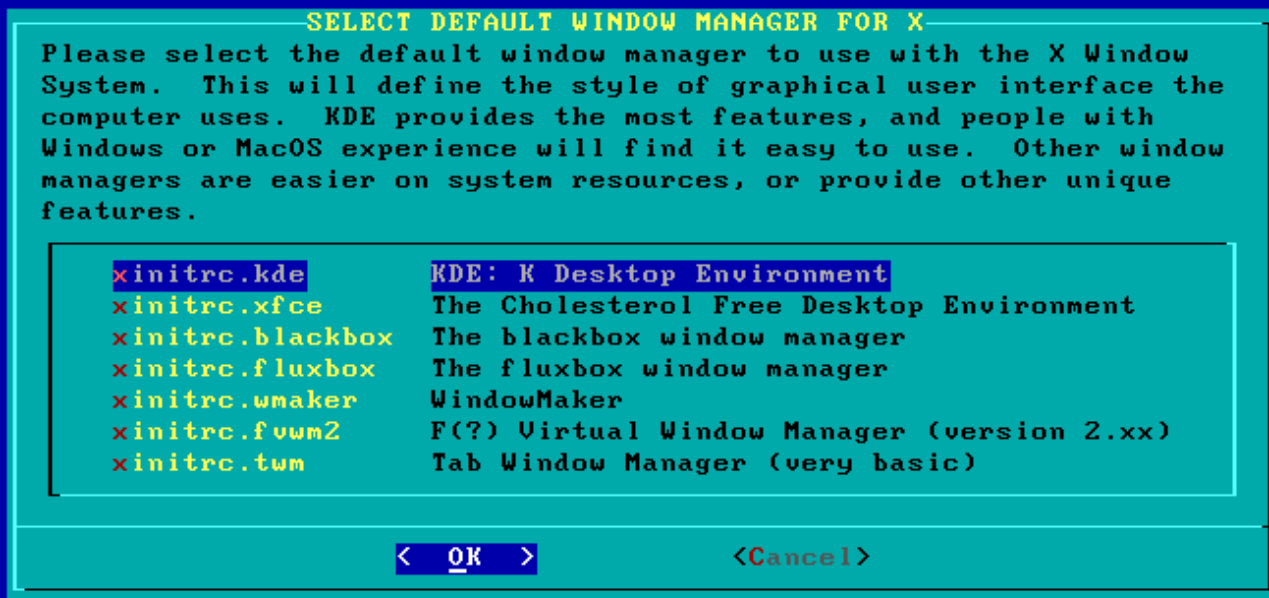


اختر وقت الساعة لبلدك ---- آسيا / الرياض

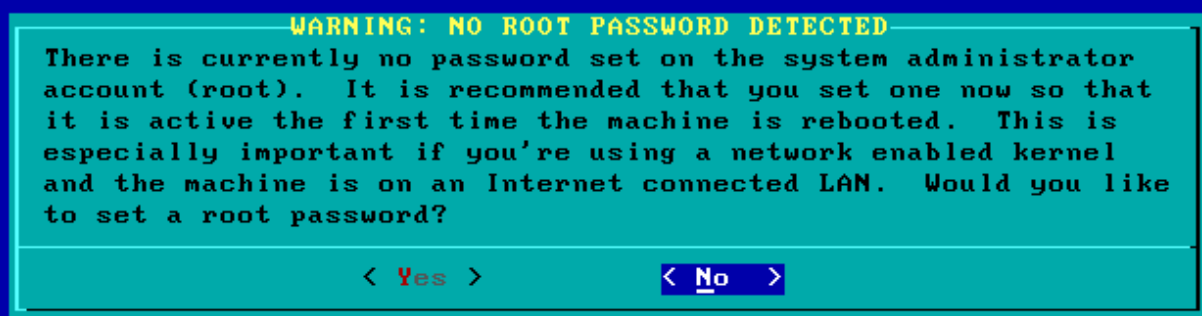
select timezone for your country --- Asia / Riyadh



اختر نوع واجهة سطح المكتب وليكن KDE ثم ok
select your favorite Desktop....KDE for example



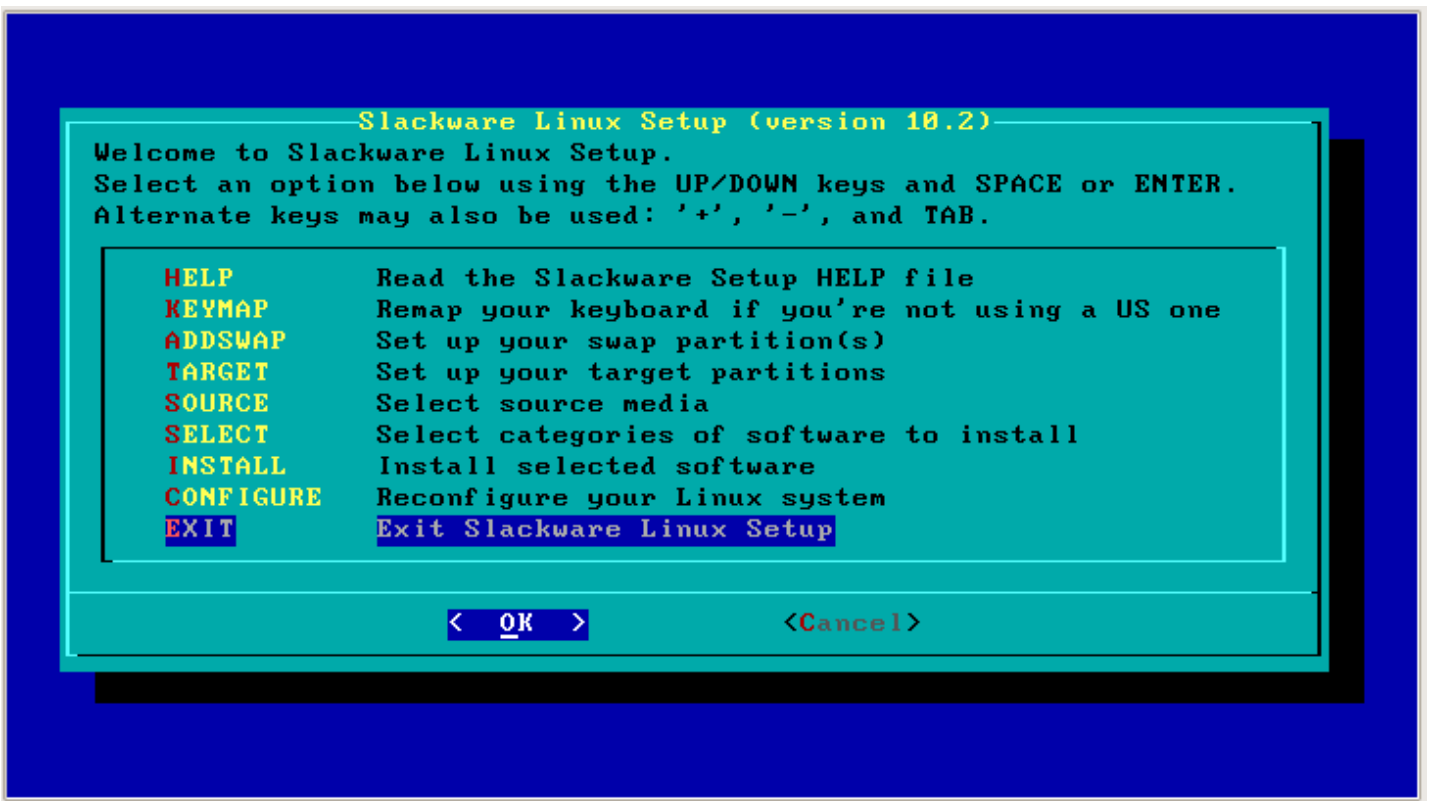
اختر No لعدم وضع كلمة سر للمدير ويمكنك وضعها بعد إعادة التشغيل
select No and you can put password after restart



اختر press ok



اختر خروج select Exit



to restart type reboot لإعادة التشغيل اكتب

```
Select an option below using the UP/DOWN keys and SPACE or ENTER.
Alternate keys may also be used: '+', '-', and TAB.

HELP      Read the Slackware Setup HELP file
KEYMAP    Remap your keyboard if you're not using a US one
ADDSWAP   Set up your swap partition(s)
TARGET    Set up your target partitions
SOURCE    Select source media
SELECT    Select categories of software to install
INSTALL   Install selected software
CONFIGURE Reconfigure your Linux system
EXIT      Exit Slackware Linux Setup

< OK >      <Cancel>

Installation of Slackware Linux is complete.

Please remove the installation disc and press ctrl-alt-delete to reboot.

root@slackware:/# reboot_
```

بعد إعادة التشغيل يمكنك اختيار النظام من برنامج الإقلاع lilo
after restart select linux and then press Enter

```
LILO Boot Menu

Linux
windows

Hit any key to cancel timeout      --:--
Use ←↑↓→ arrow keys to make selection
Enter choice & options, hit CR to boot

boot: _
```

اكتب root للدخول بحساب المدير ثم startx لتشغيل سطح المكتب
type root to login and then type startx to run desktop

```
Welcome to the Slackware Linux installation disk! (version 10.2)

##### IMPORTANT! READ THE INFORMATION BELOW CAREFULLY. #####

- You will need one or more partitions of type 'Linux' prepared. It is also recommended that you create a swap partition (type 'Linux swap') prior to installation. For more information, run 'setup' and read the help file.

- If you're having problems that you think might be related to low memory (this is possible on machines with 16 or less megabytes of system memory), you can try activating a swap partition before you run setup. After making a swap partition (type 82) with cfdisk or fdisk, activate it like this:
  mkswap /dev/<partition> ; swapon /dev/<partition>

- Once you have prepared the disk partitions for Linux, type 'setup' to begin the installation process.

- If you do not have a color monitor, type: TERM=vt100 before you start 'setup'.

You may now login as 'root'.

slackware login: root_
```

تم تشغيل سطح المكتب وانتهاء التثبيت finish installation

