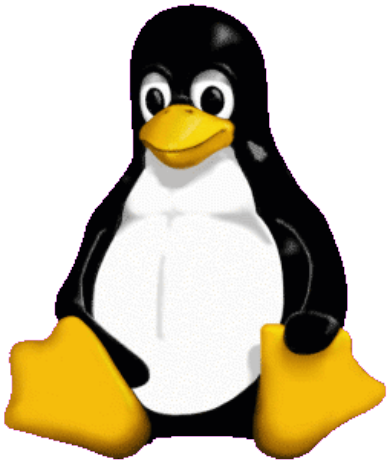
# *Slackware*



slackware linux

# Linux a distribúcie



Čo je Linux?

Čo je GNU?

Čo je distribúcia?

Linuxové distribúcie dnes.

slackware linux


debian





slackware linux

# Slackware

Zakladateľ: Patrick Volkerding
Pôvodné postavený na SLS projekte
Rok: 1992
Domovská stranka: www.slackware.com

- Výhody
- Nevýhody
- Rozšírenosť

# Inštalácia z CD/DVD média

# Linuxové jadra v Slackware

- hugesmp.s
- huge.s
- speakup.s
- generic.s
- speakup.s

# Inštalácia



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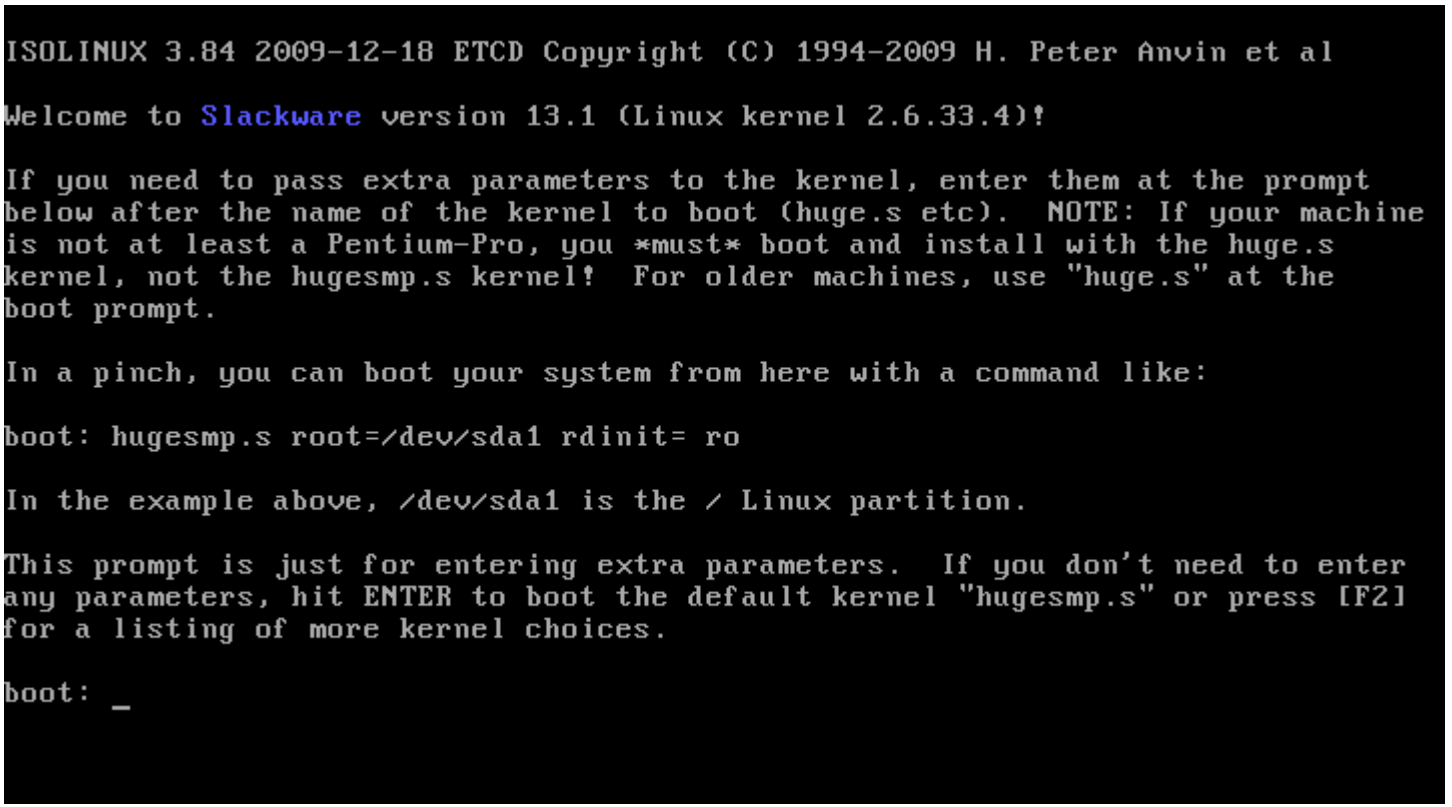
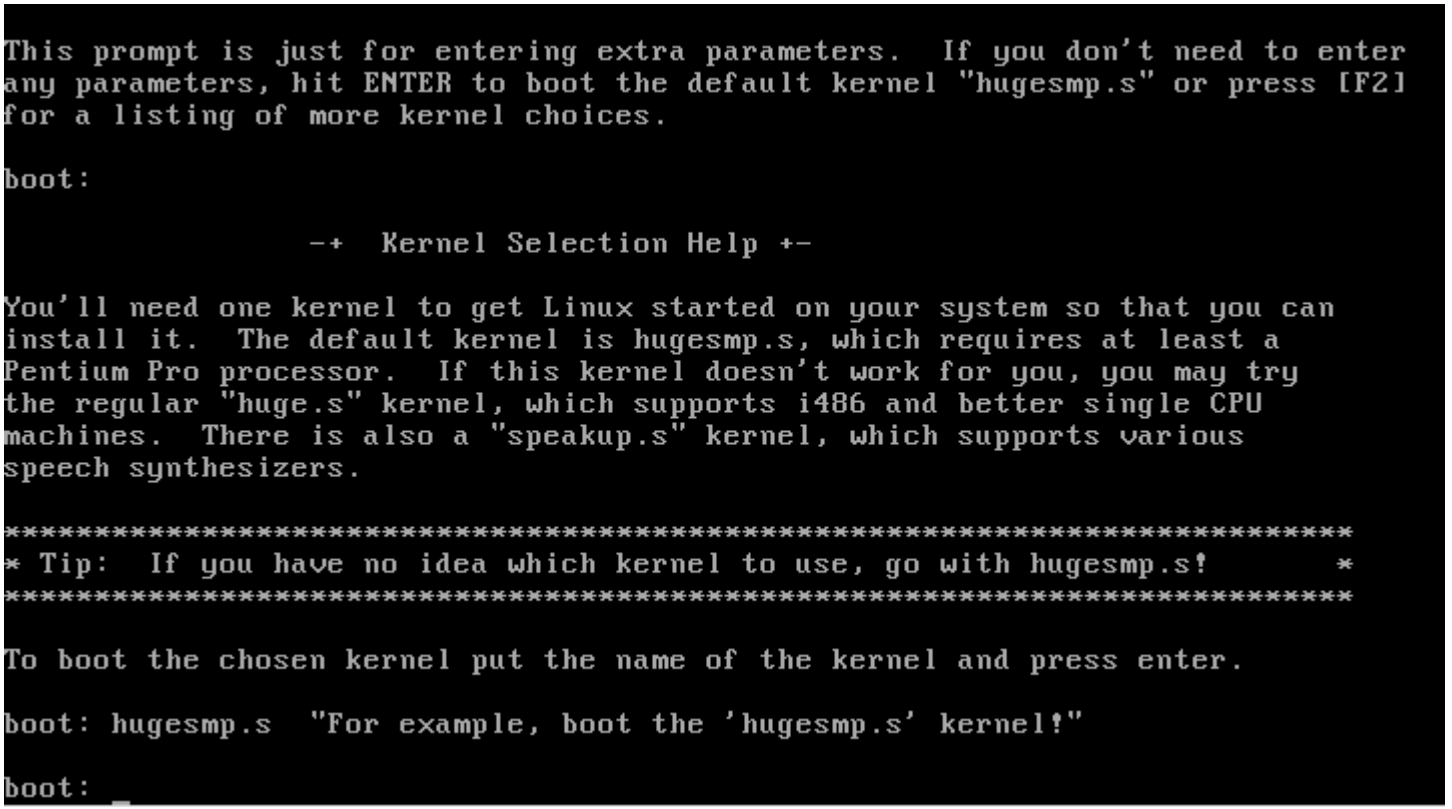
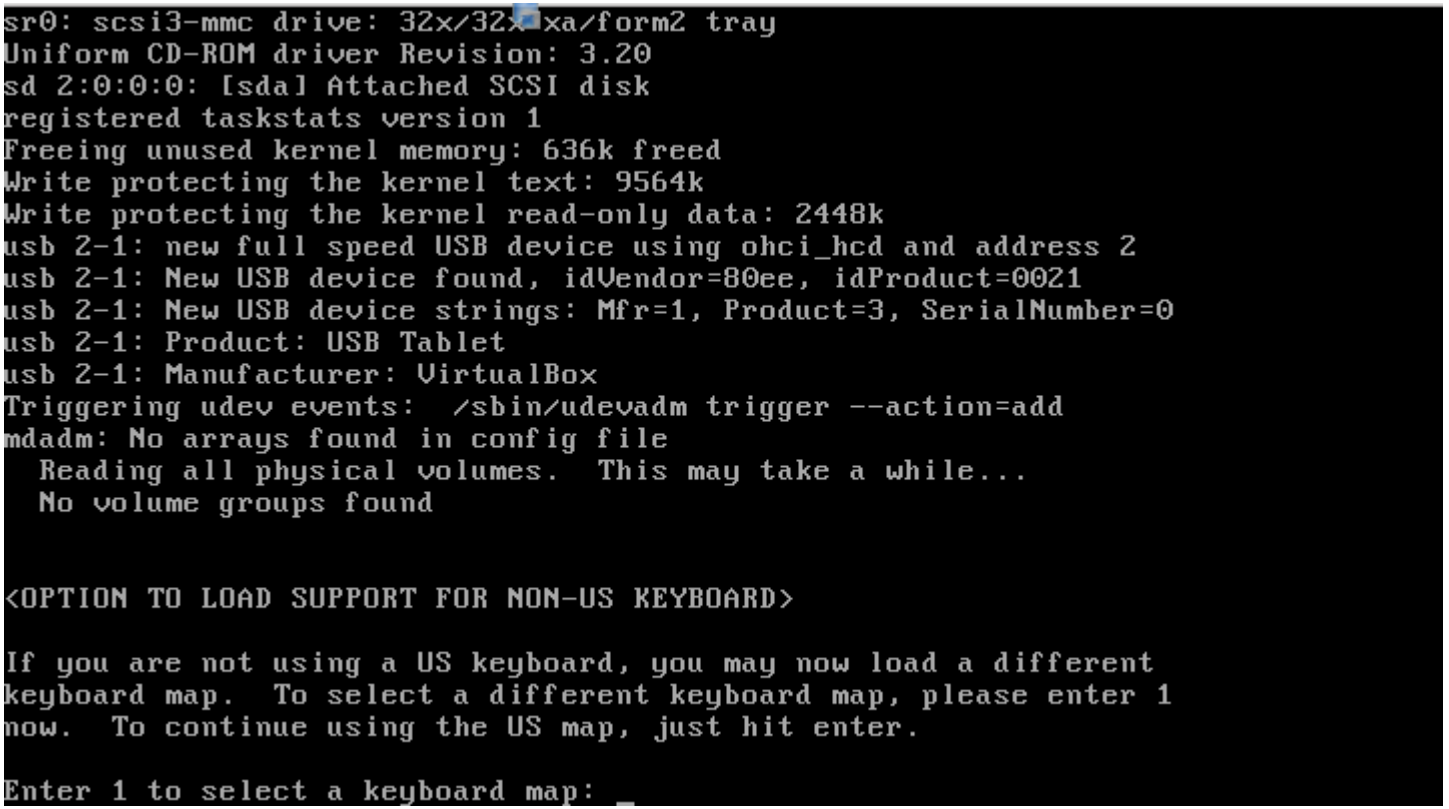
# Spôsob inštalácie

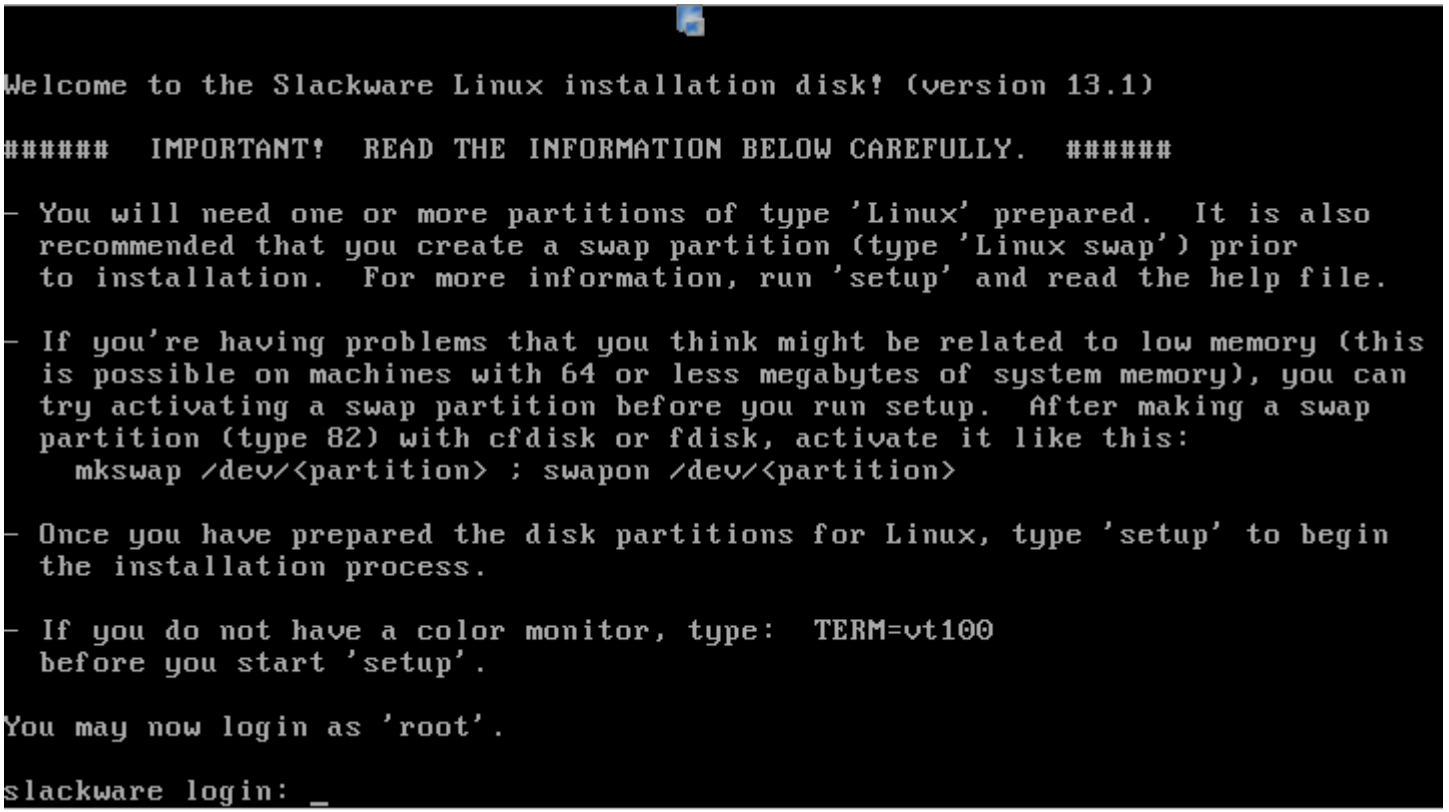
- CD, DVD
- Disketa
- FTP server,NFS
- Lokalný priečinok, disk

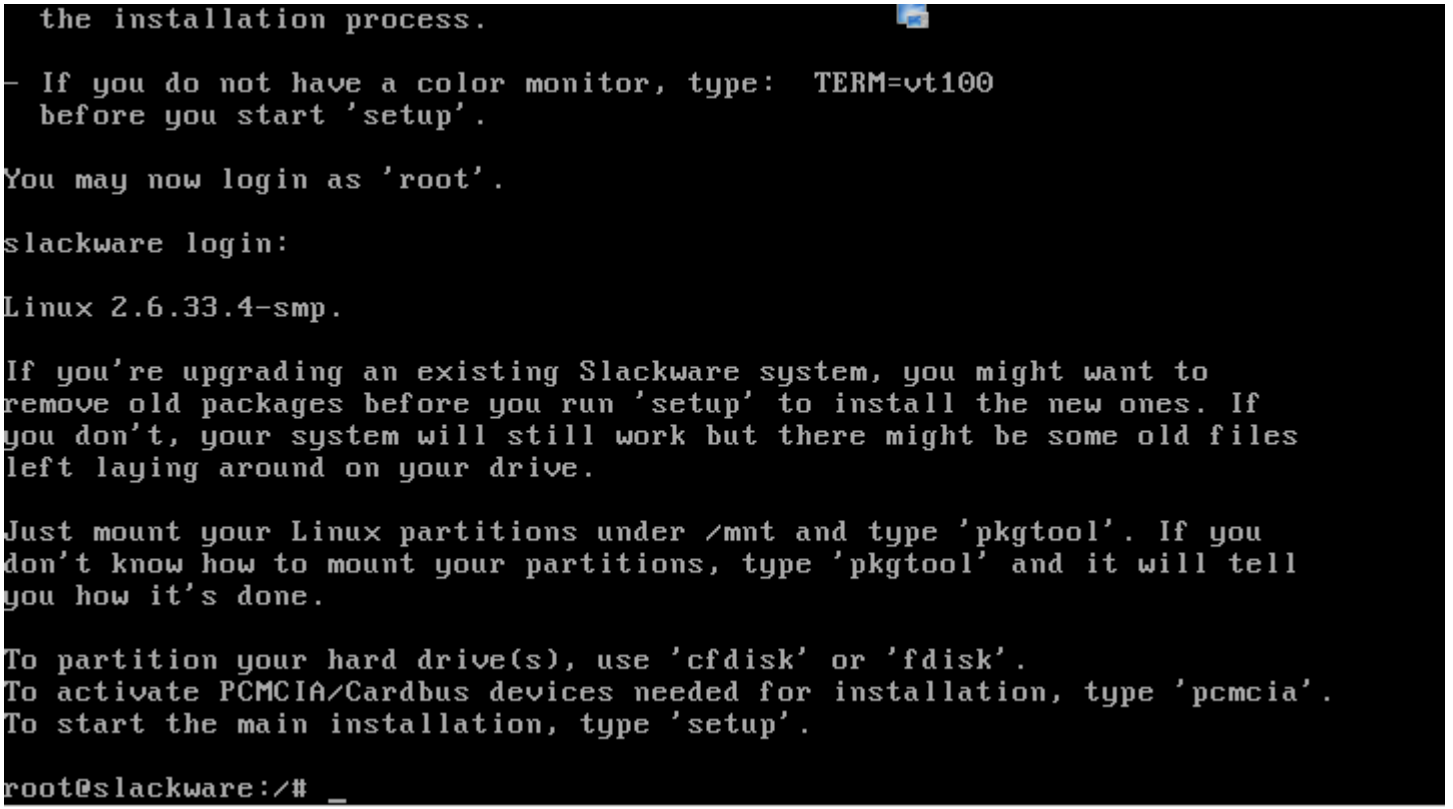
# Inštalácia z CD/DVD


ISOLINUX 3.84 2009-12-18 ETCD Copyright (C) 1994-2009 H. Peter Anvin et al
Welcome to Slackware version 13.1 (Linux kernel 2.6.33.4)!
If you need to pass extra parameters to the kernel, enter them at the prompt
below after the name of the kernel to boot (huge.s etc). NOTE: If your machine
is not at least a Pentium-Pro, you *must* boot and install with the huge.s
kernel, not the hugesmp.s kernel! For older machines, use "huge.s" at the
boot prompt.
In a pinch, you can boot your system from here with a command like:
boot: hugesmp.s root=/dev/sda1 rdinit= ro
In the example above, /dev/sda1 is the / Linux partition.
This prompt is just for entering extra parameters. If you don't need to enter
any parameters, hit ENTER to boot the default kernel "hugesmp.s" or press [F2]
for a listing of more kernel choices.
boot: _


This prompt is just for entering extra parameters. If you don't need to enter
any parameters, hit ENTER to boot the default kernel "hugesmp.s" or press [F2]
for a listing of more kernel choices.
boot:
-+ Kernel Selection Help +-
You'll need one kernel to get Linux started on your system so that you can
install it. The default kernel is hugesmp.s, which requires at least a
Pentium Pro processor. If this kernel doesn't work for you, you may try
the regular "huge.s" kernel, which supports i486 and better single CPU
machines. There is also a "speakup.s" kernel, which supports various
speech synthesizers.
* Tip: If you have no idea which kernel to use, go with hugesmp.s! *
To boot the chosen kernel put the name of the kernel and press enter.
boot: hugesmp.s "For example, boot the 'hugesmp.s' kernel!"
boot:


sr0: scsi3-mmc drive: 32x/32x xa/form2 tray
Uniform CD-ROM driver Revision: 3.20
sd 2:0:0:0: [sda] Attached SCSI disk
registered taskstats version 1
Freeing unused kernel memory: 636k freed
Write protecting the kernel text: 9564k
Write protecting the kernel read-only data: 2448k
usb 2-1: new full speed USB device using ohci_hcd and address 2
usb 2-1: New USB device found, idVendor=80ee, idProduct=0021
usb 2-1: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=3, SerialNumber=0
usb 2-1: Product: USB Tablet
usb 2-1: Manufacturer: VirtualBox
Triggering udev events: /sbin/udevadm trigger --action=add
mdadm: No arrays found in config file
Reading all physical volumes. This may take a while...
No volume groups found
<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:


Welcome to the Slackware Linux installation disk! (version 13.1)
###### 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 64 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:


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:
Linux 2.6.33.4-smp.
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 start the main installation, type 'setup'.
root@slackware:/# _

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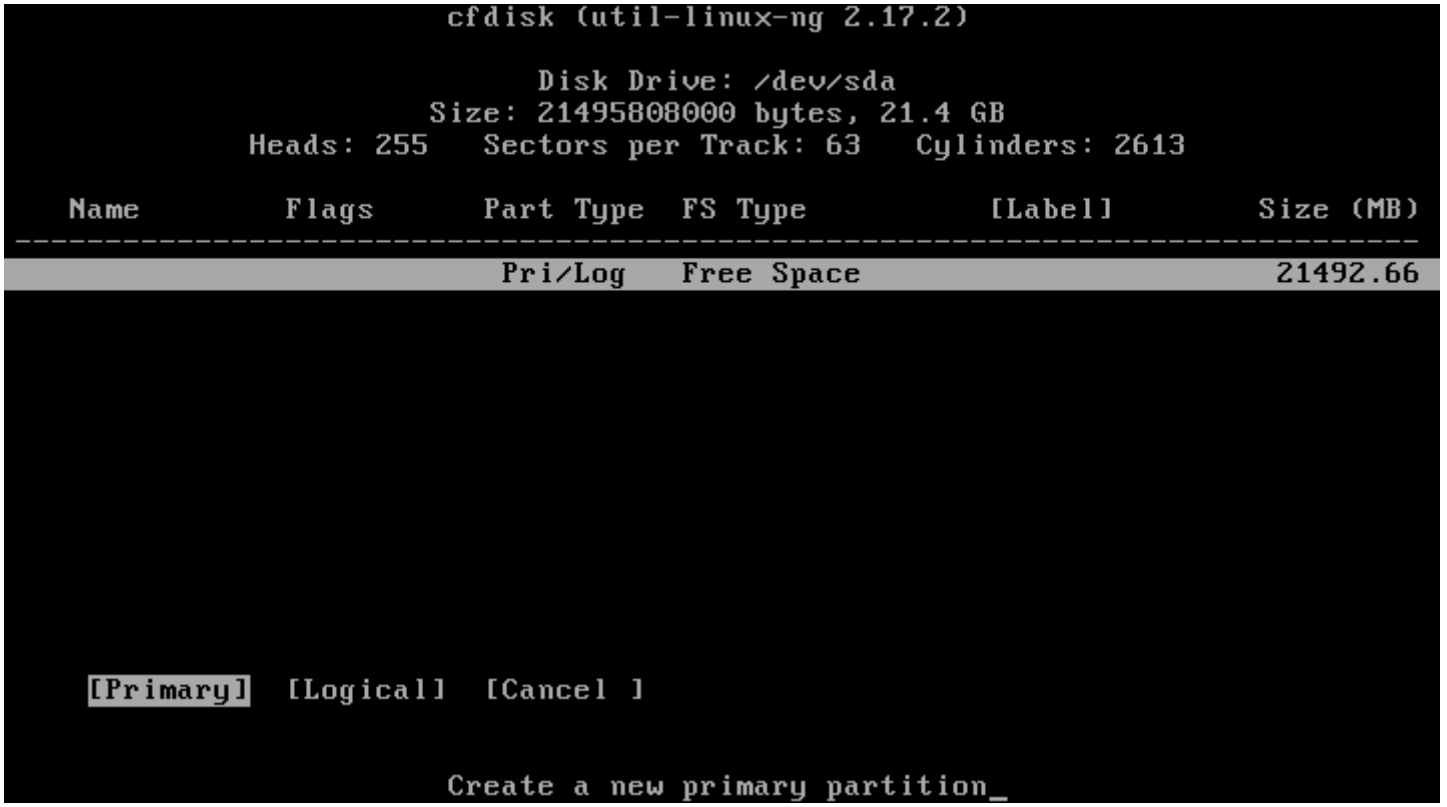
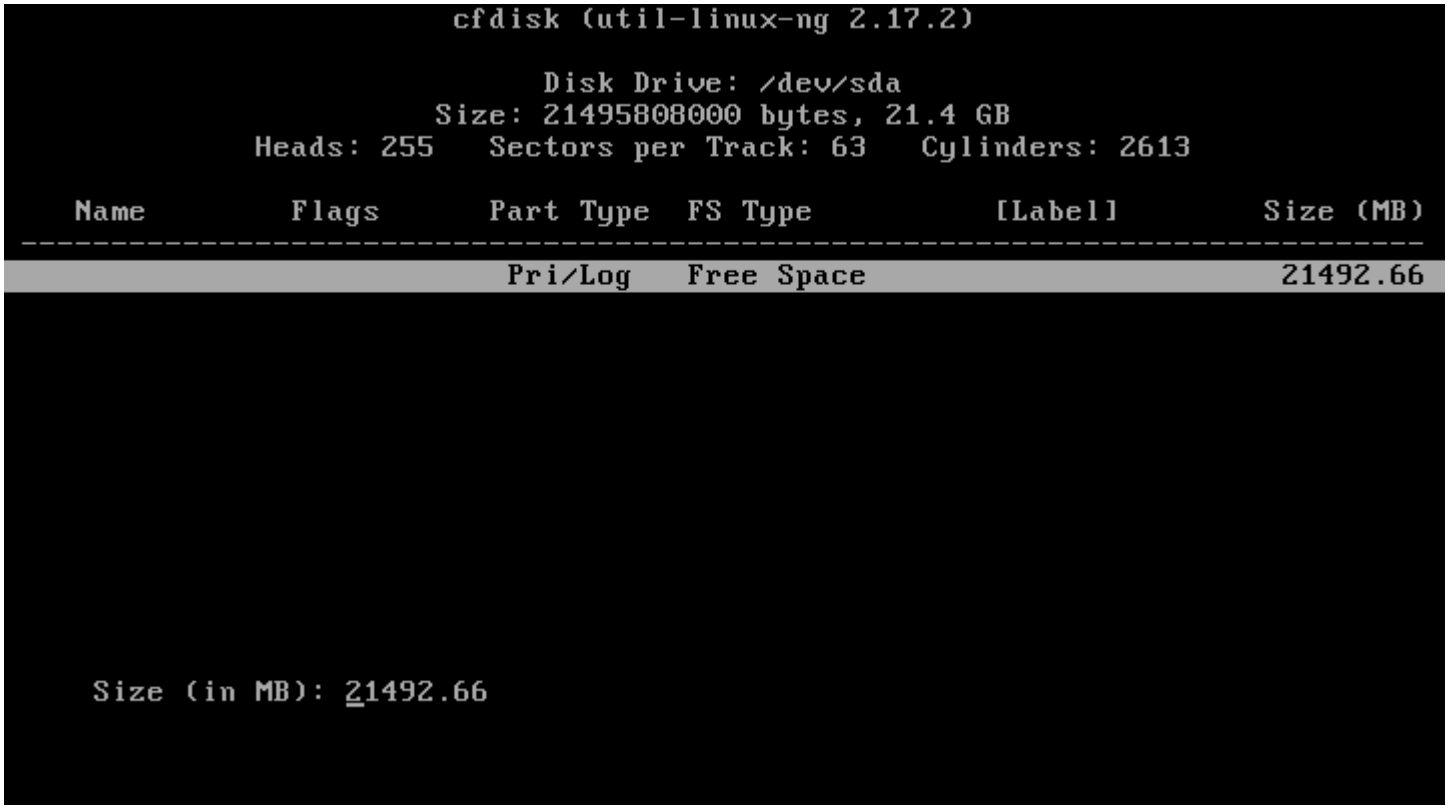


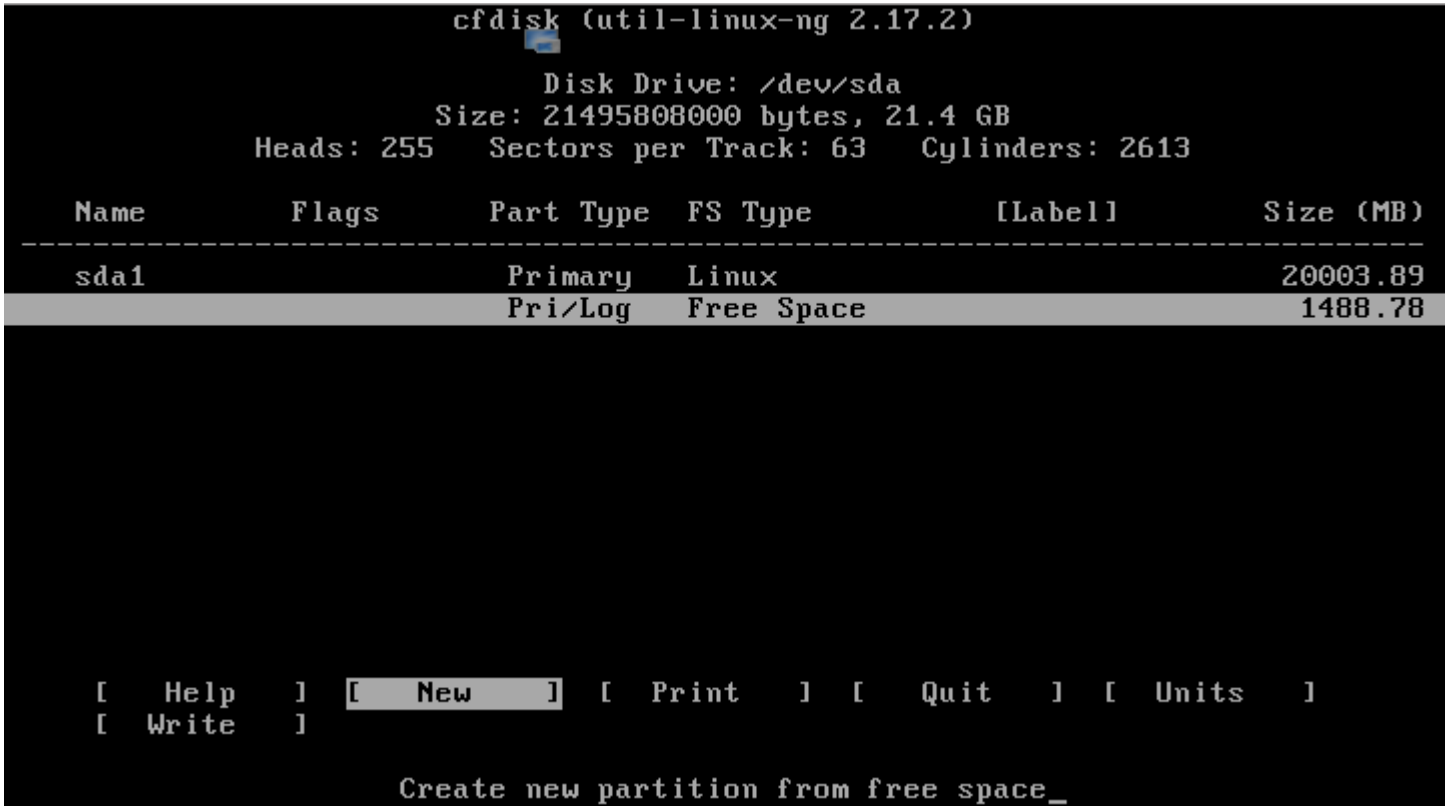



slackware linux


cfdisk (util-linux-ng 2.17.2)
Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 21495808000 bytes, 21.4 GB
Heads: 255 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 2613
Name Flags Part Type FS Type [Label] Size (MB)
Pri/Log Free Space 21492.66
Size (in MB): 21492.66




slackware linux



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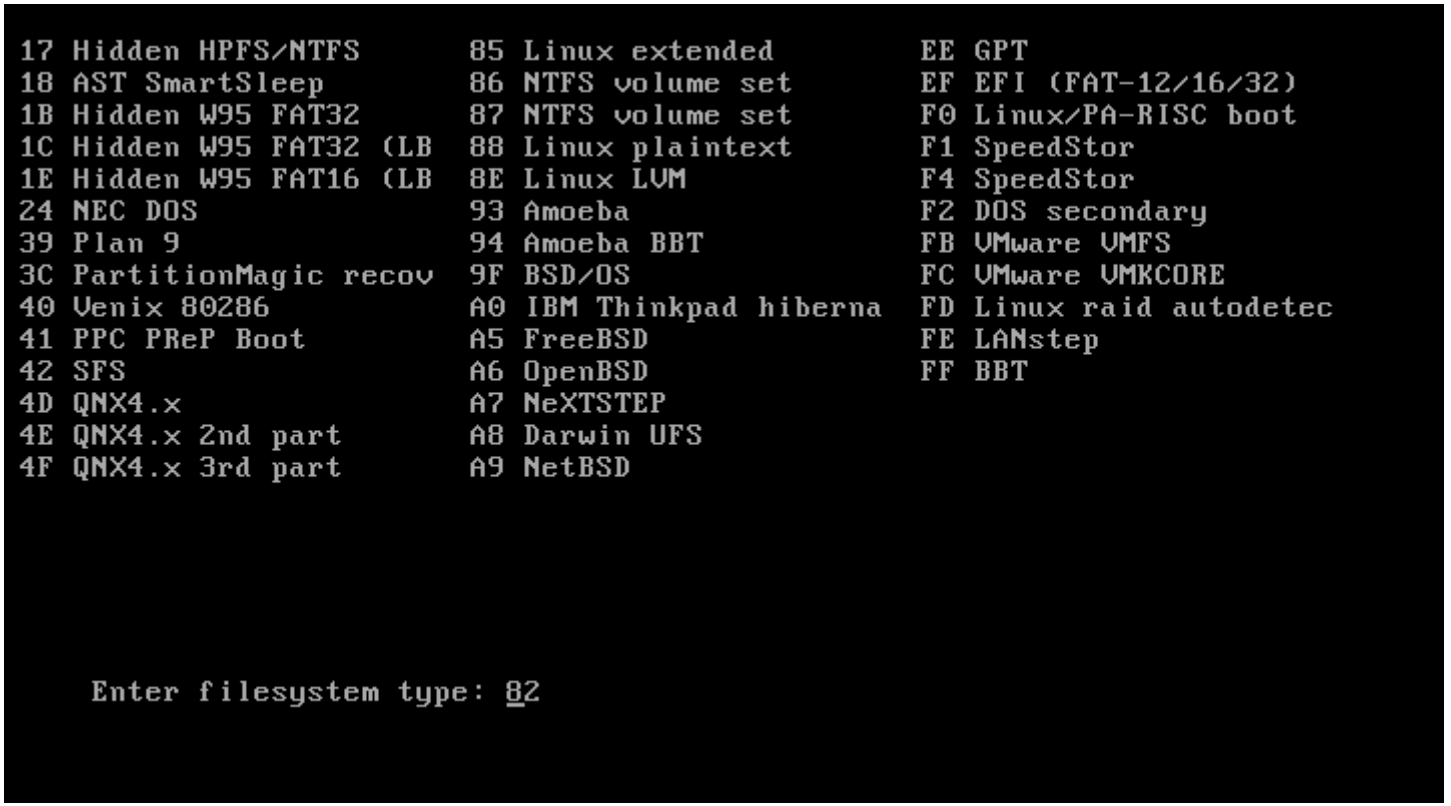
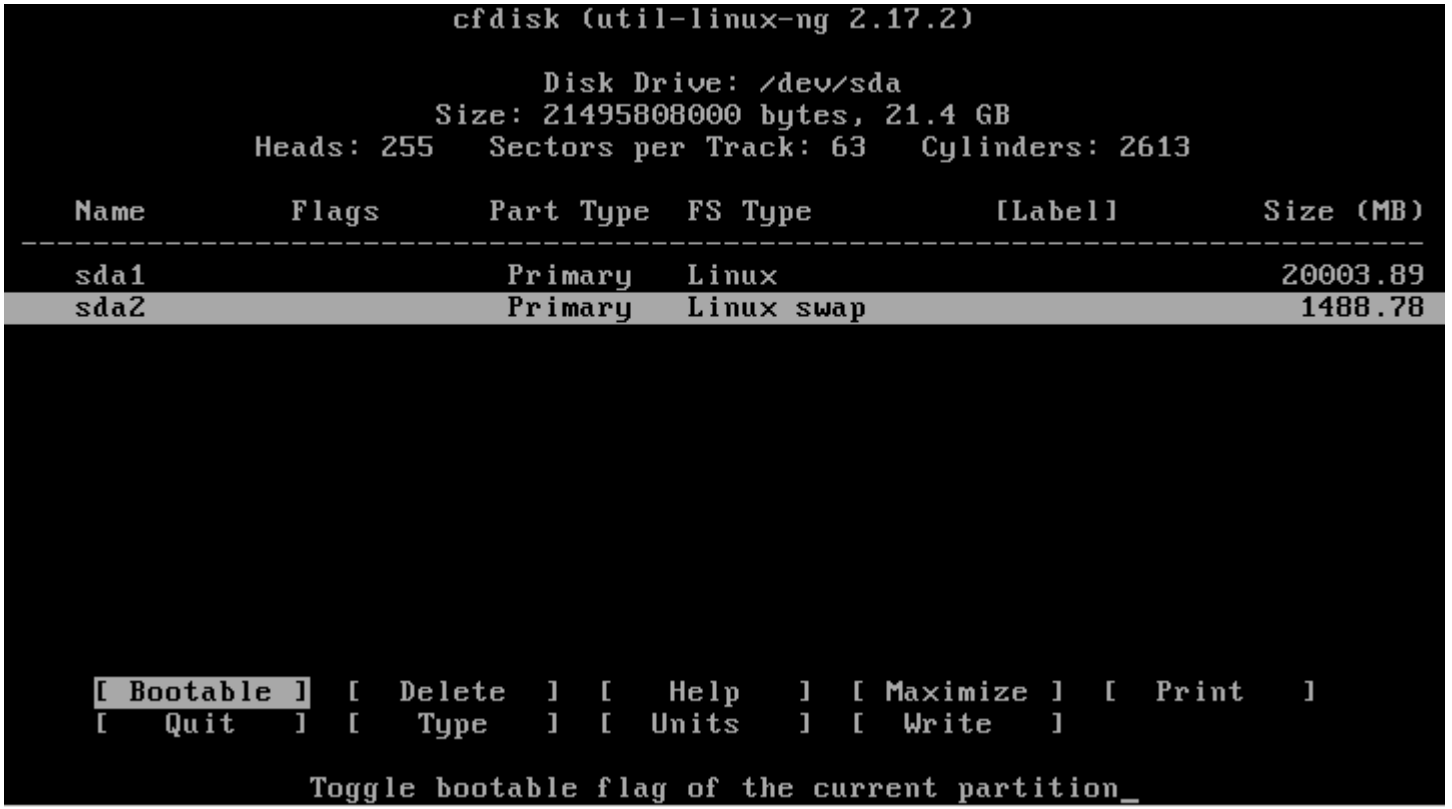
slackware linux



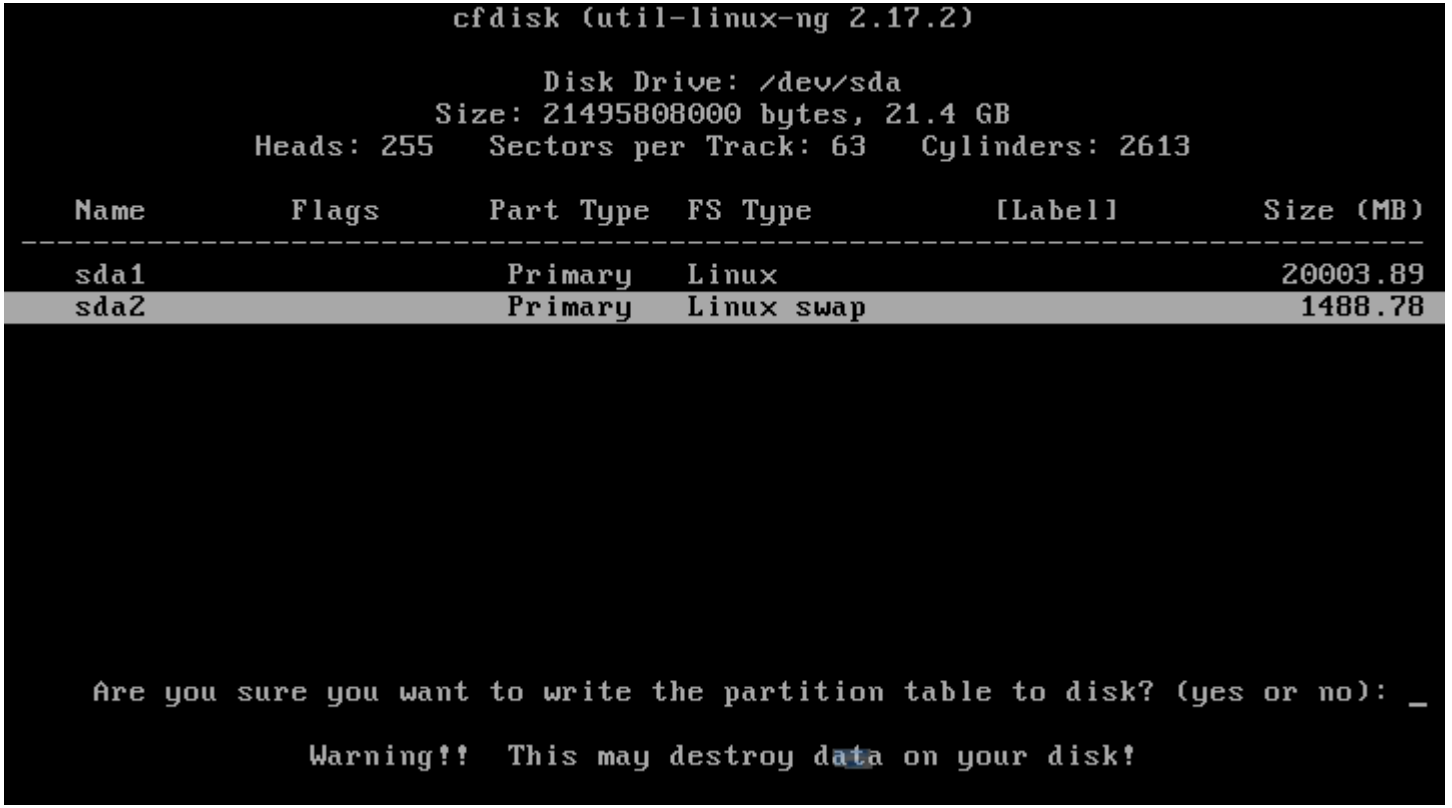



slackware linux


cfdisk (util-linux-ng 2.17.2)
Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 21495808000 bytes, 21.4 GB
Heads: 255 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 2613
Name Flags Part Type FS Type [Label] Size (MB)
sda1 Primary Linux 20003.89
sda2 Primary Linux swap 1488.78
[ Bootable ] [ Delete ] [ Help ] [ Maximize ] [ Print ]
[ Quit ] [ Type ] [ Units ] [ Write ]
Toggle bootable flag of the current partition_

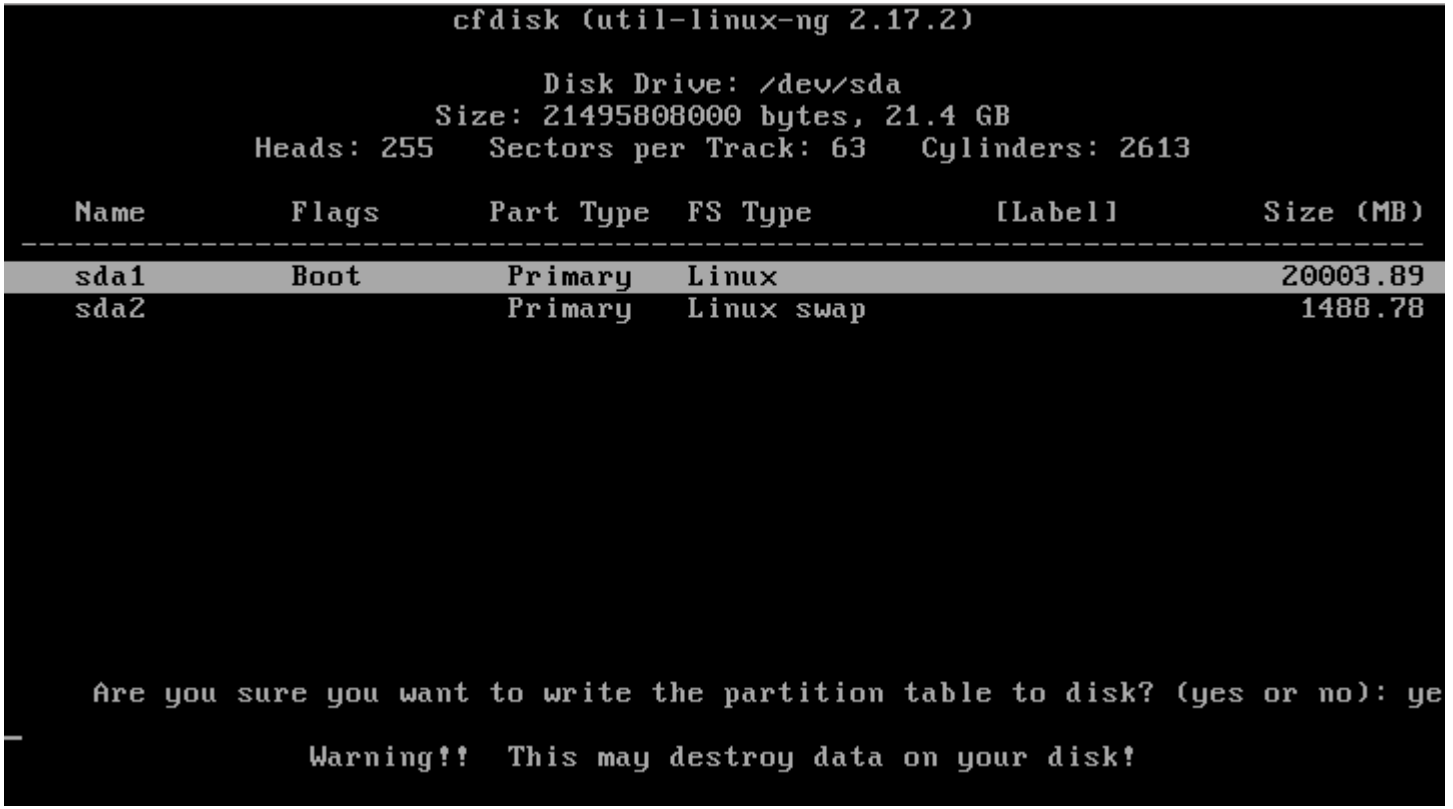


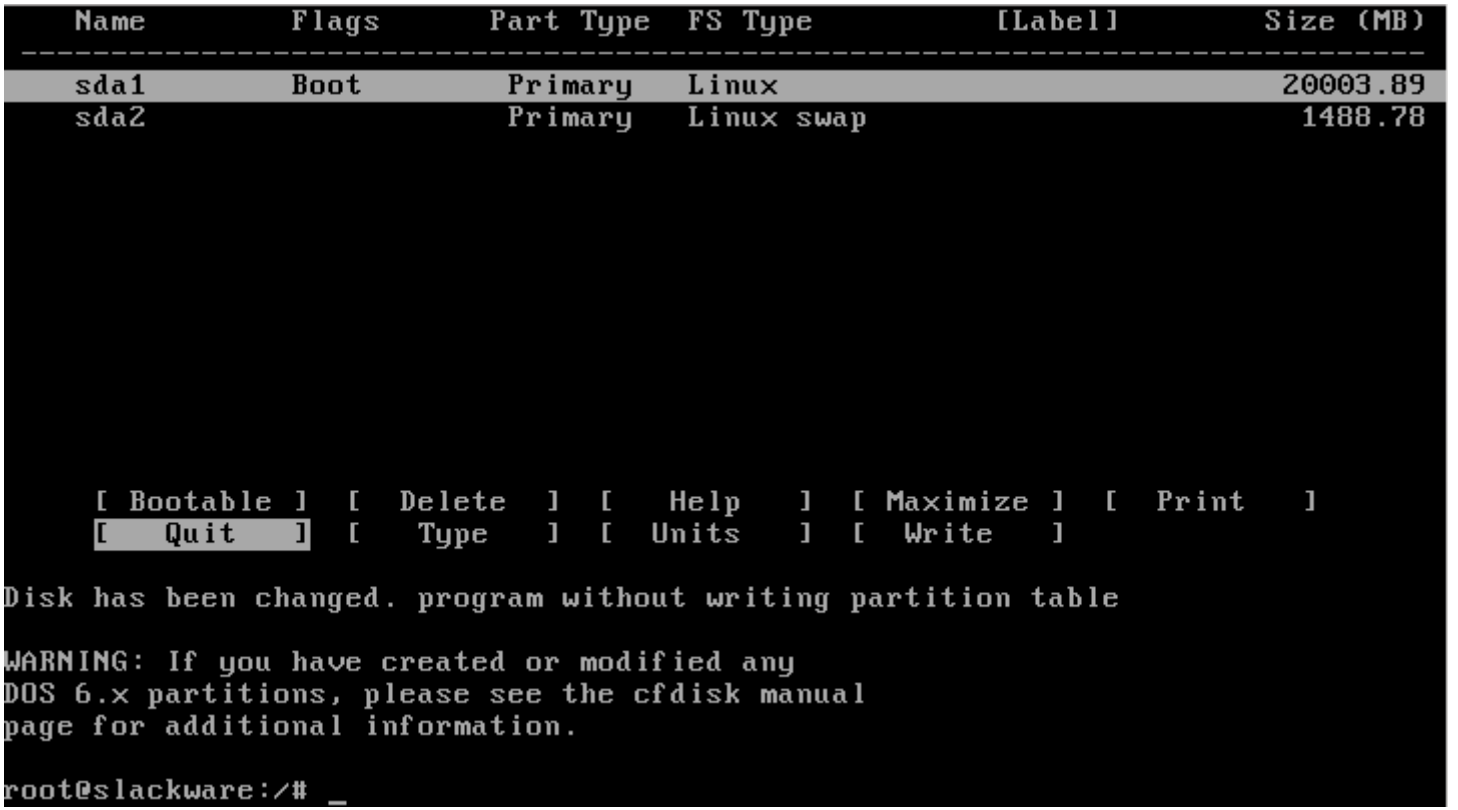

slackware linux

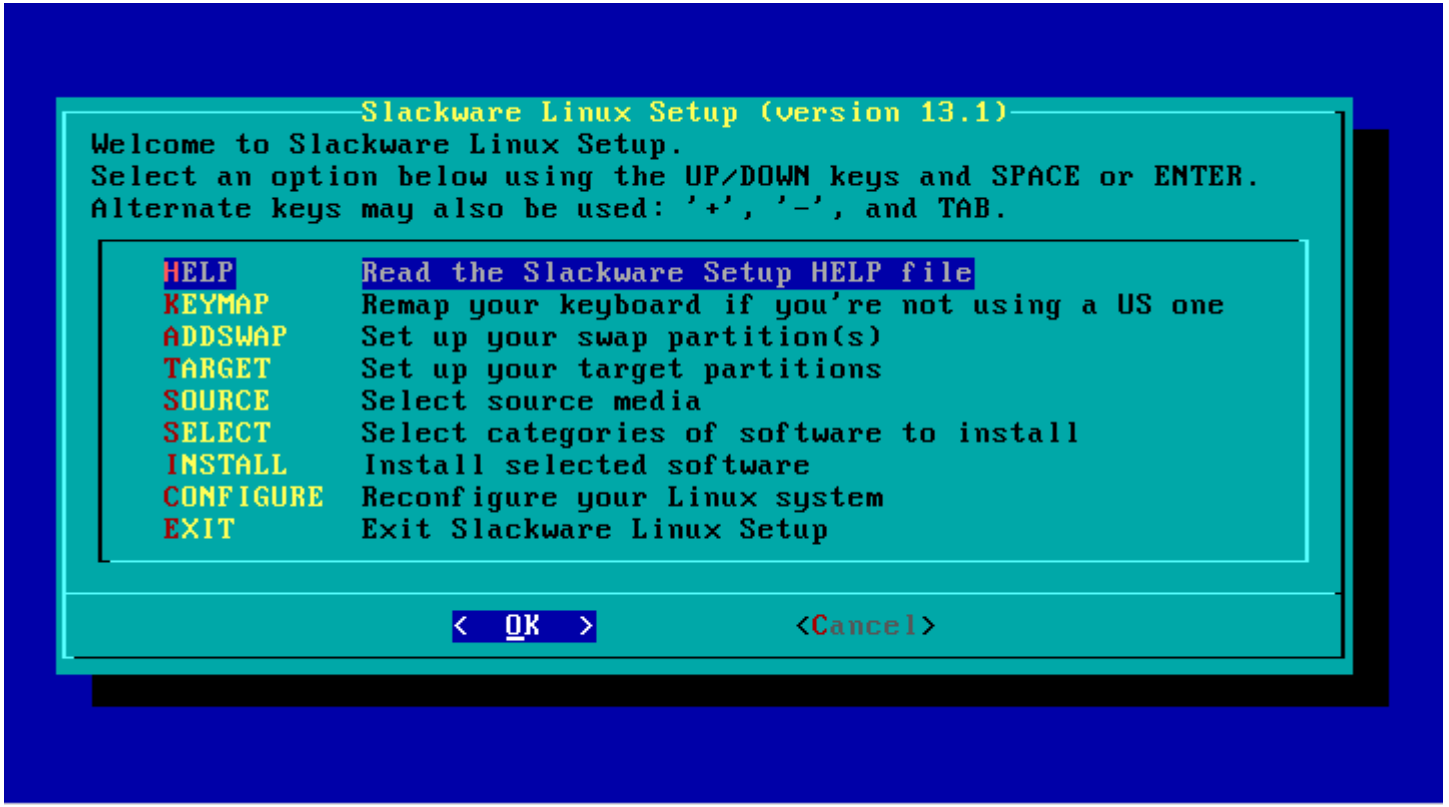

cfdisk (util-linux-ng 2.17.2)
Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 21495808000 bytes, 21.4 GB
Heads: 255 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 2613
Name Flags Part Type FS Type [Label] Size (MB)
sda1 Primary Linux 20003.89
sda2 Primary Linux swap 1488.78
Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk? (yes or no): _
Warning!! This may destroy data on your disk!

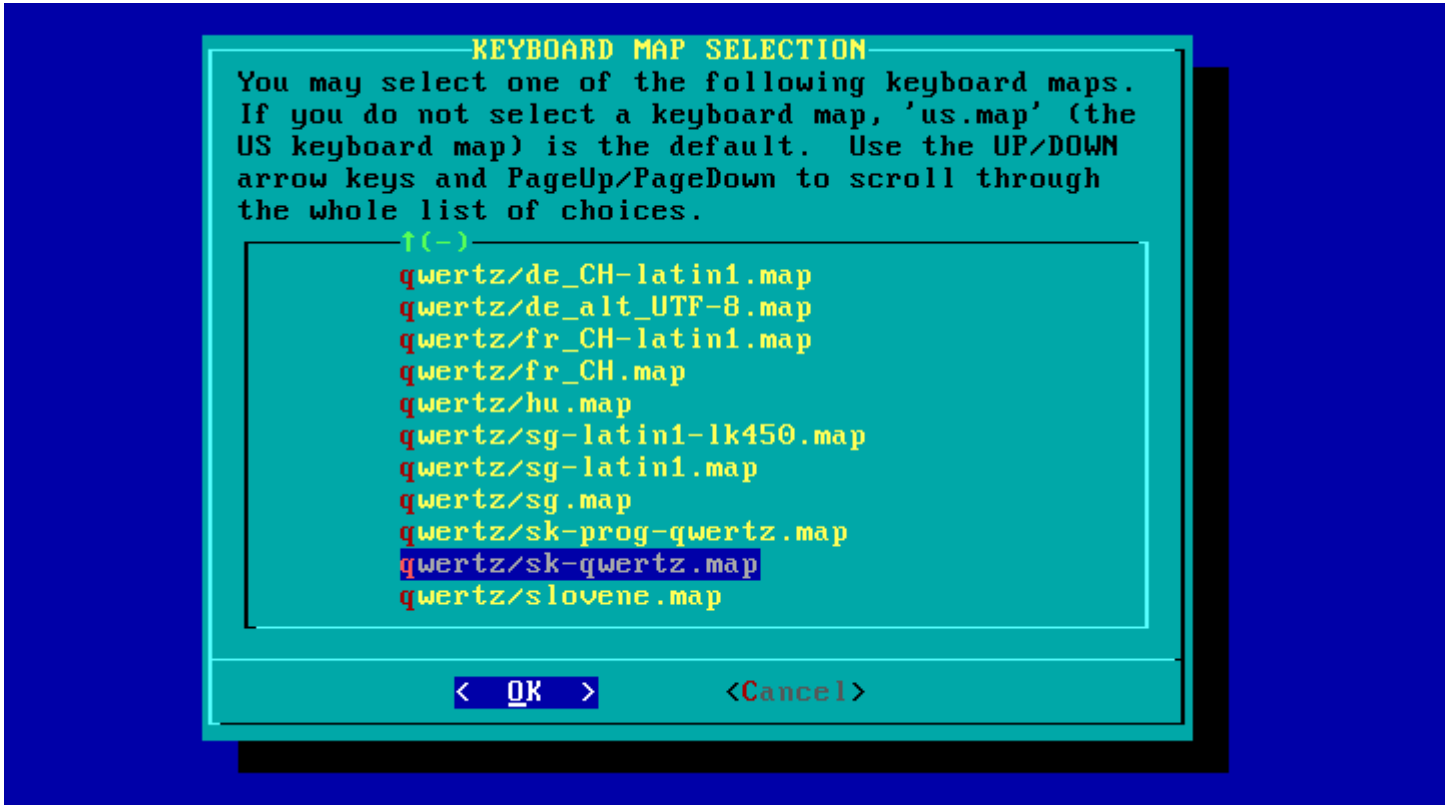


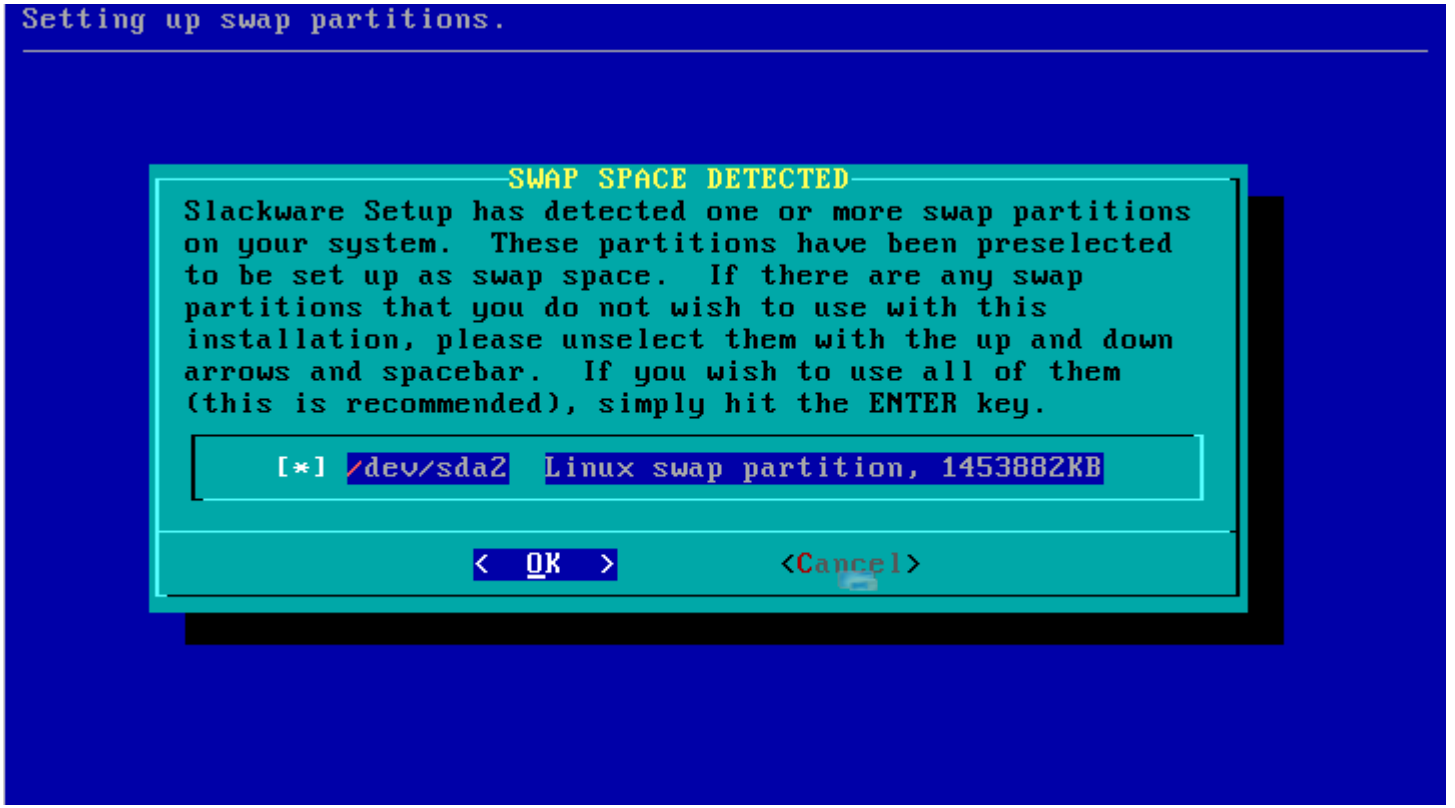

slackware linux

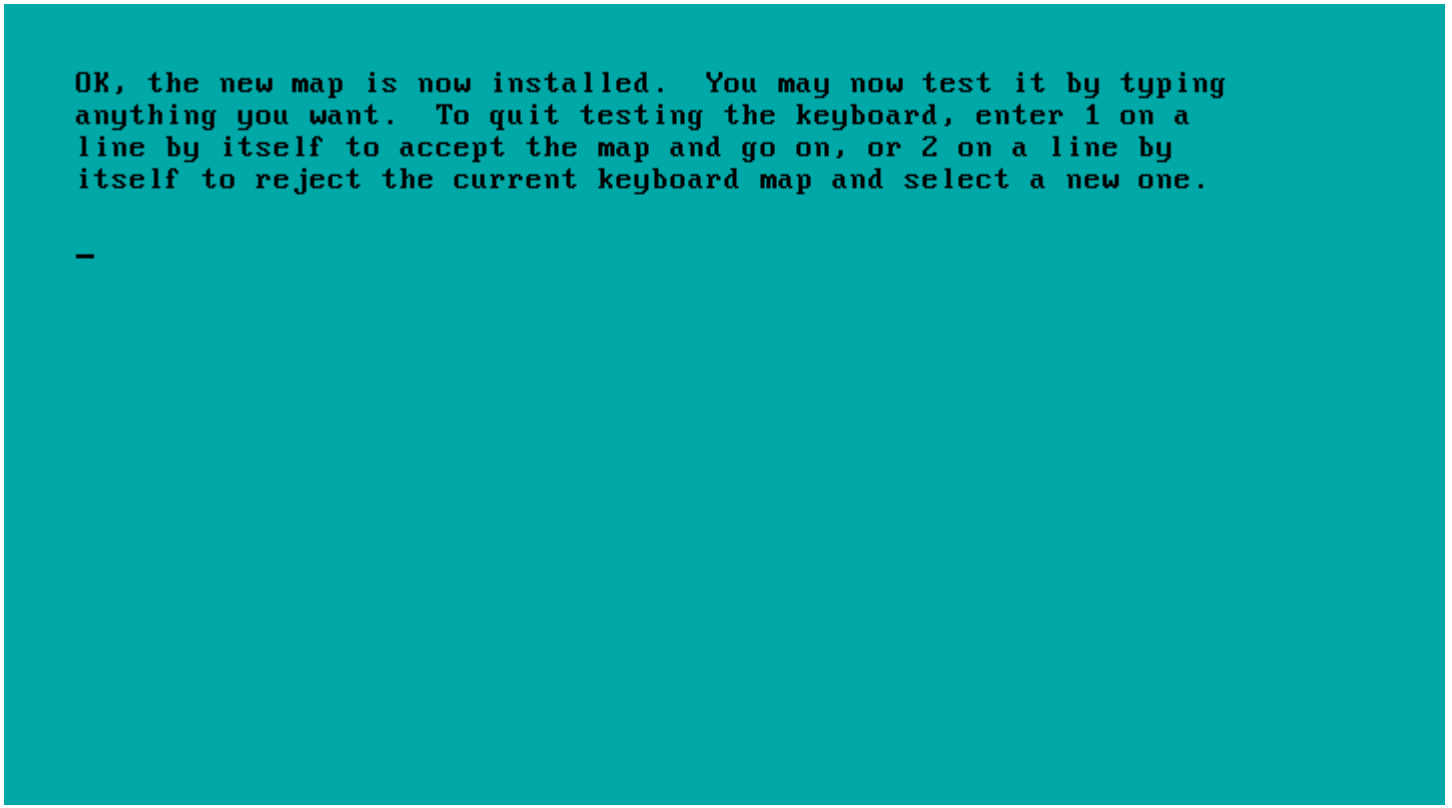

cfdisk (util-linux-ng 2.17.2)
Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 21495808000 bytes, 21.4 GB
Heads: 255 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 2613
Name Flags Part Type FS Type [Label] Size (MB)
sda1 Boot Primary Linux 20003.89
sda2 Primary Linux swap 1488.78
Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk? (yes or no): ye
Warning!! This may destroy data on your disk!

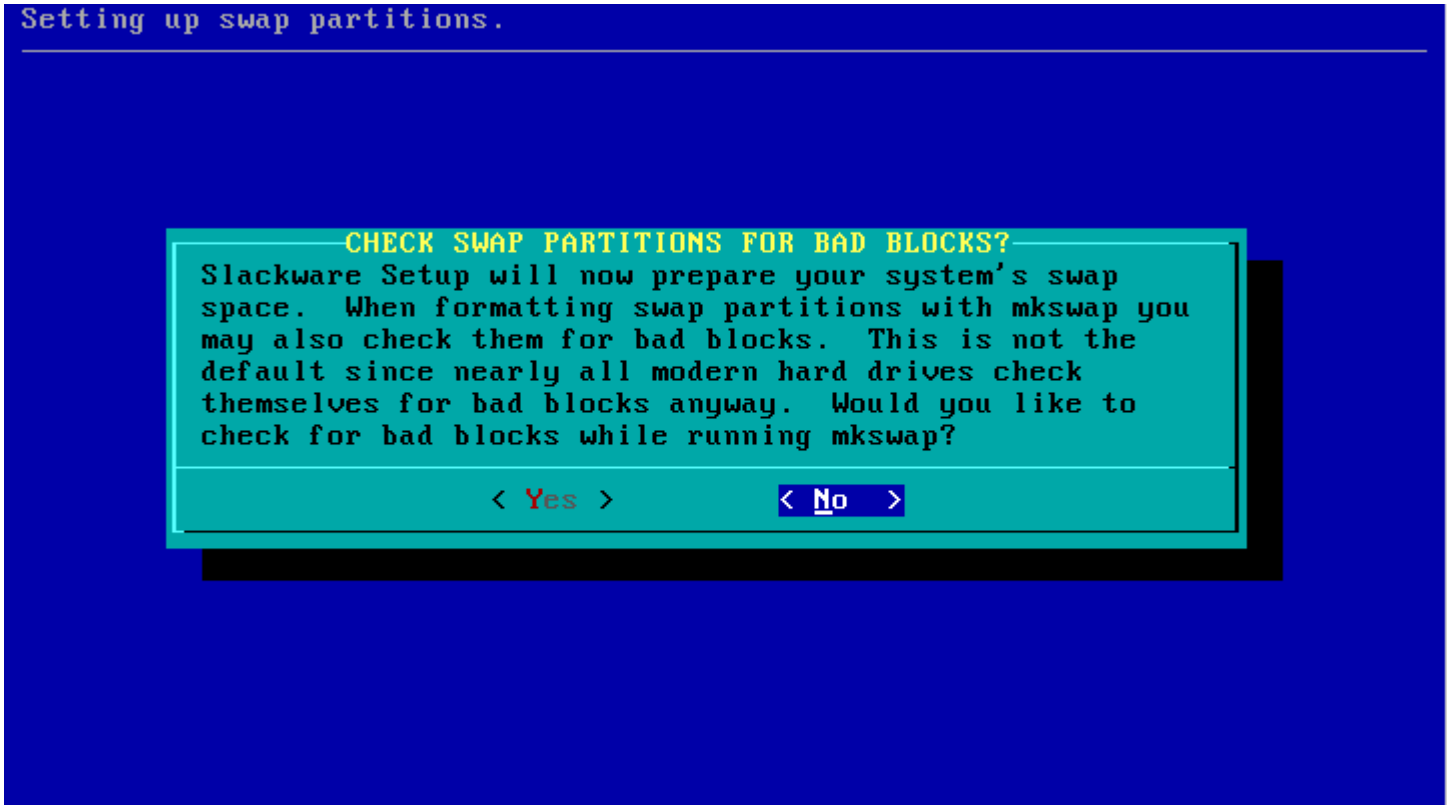

Name Flags Part Type FS Type [Label] Size (MB)
sda1 Boot Primary Linux 20003.89
sda2 Primary Linux swap 1488.78
[ Bootable ] [ Delete ] [ Help ] [ Maximize ] [ Print ]
[ Quit ] [ Type ] [ Units ] [ Write ]
Disk has been changed. program without writing partition table
WARNING: If you have created or modified any
DOS 6.x partitions, please see the cfdisk manual
page for additional information.
root@slackware:/# _

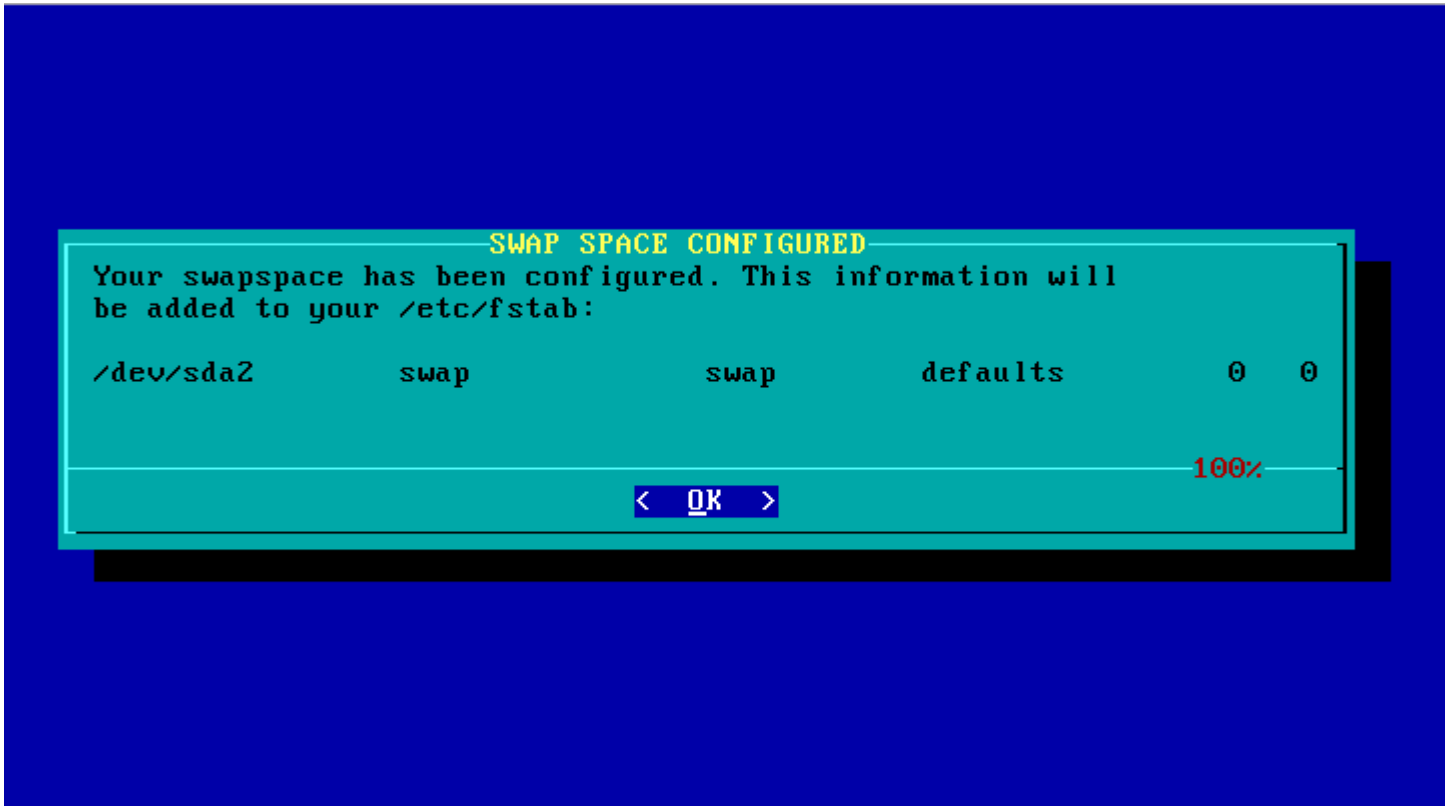

Slackware Linux Setup (version 13.1)
Welcome to Slackware Linux Setup.
Select an option below using the UP/DOWN keys and SPACE or ENTER.
Alternate keys may also be used: '+', '-', and TAB.
HELP Read the Slackware Setup HELP file
KEYMAP Remap your keyboard if you're not using a US one
ADDSWAP Set up your 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>

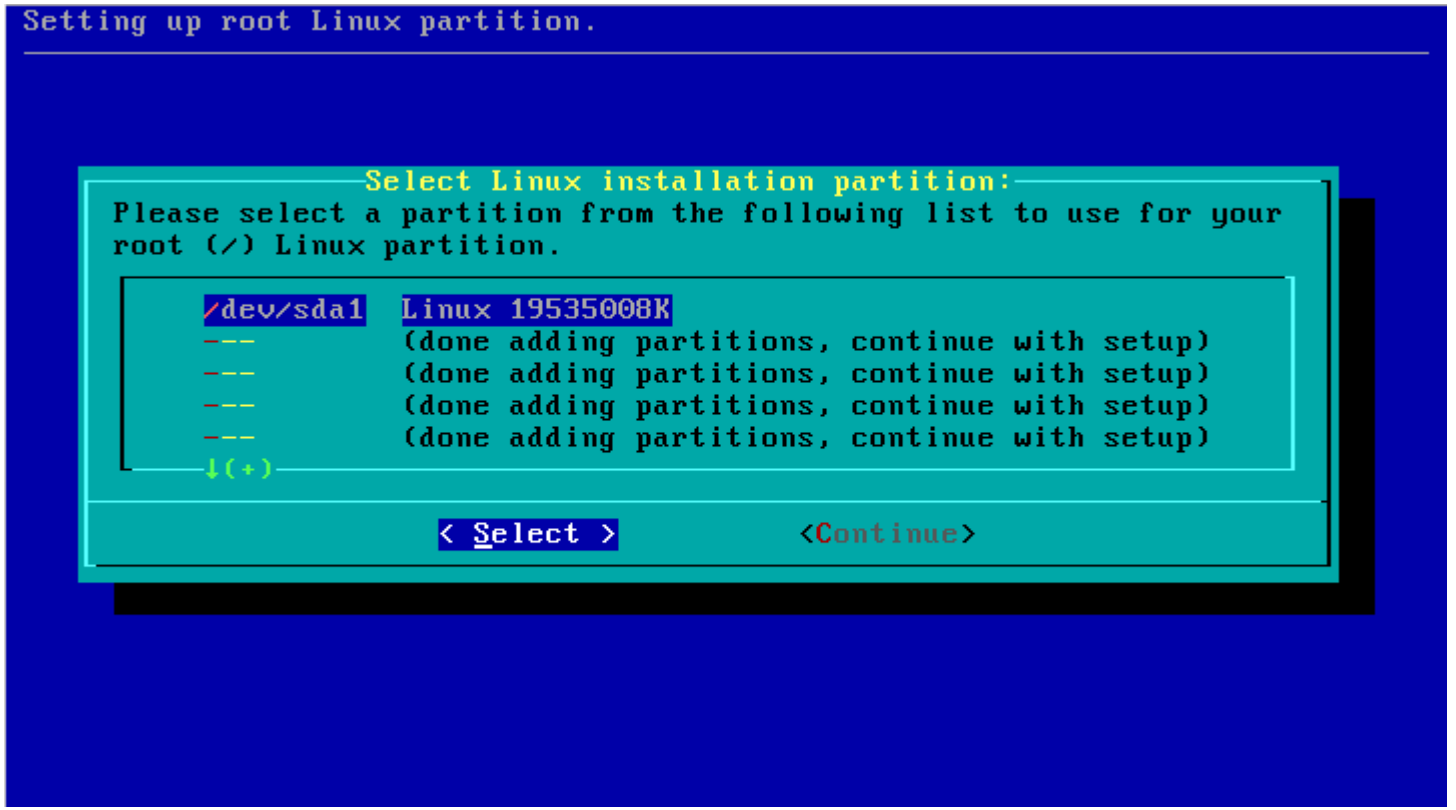

KEYBOARD MAP SELECTION
You may select one of the following keyboard maps. If you do not select a keyboard map, 'us.map' (the US keyboard map) is the default. Use the UP/DOWN arrow keys and PageUp/PageDown to scroll through the whole list of choices.
↑(-)
qwertz/de_CH-latin1.map
qwertz/de_alt_UTF-8.map
qwertz/fr_CH-latin1.map
qwertz/fr_CH.map
qwertz/hu.map
qwertz/sg-latin1-lk450.map
qwertz/sg-latin1.map
qwertz/sg.map
qwertz/sk-prog-qwertz.map
qwertz/sk-qwertz.map
qwertz/slovene.map
< OK >
<Cancel>

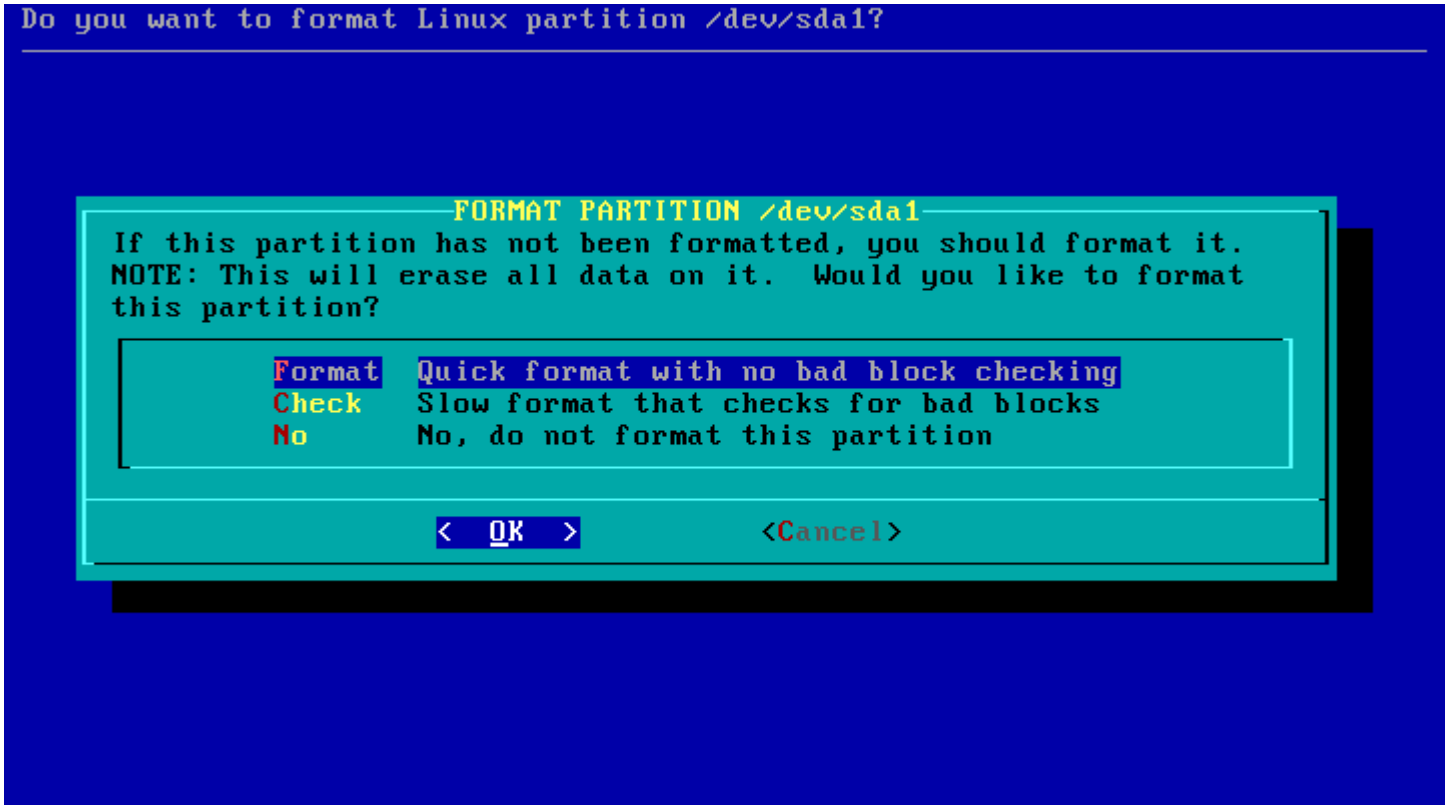

Setting up swap partitions.
SWAP SPACE DETECTED
Slackware Setup has detected one or more swap partitions
on your system. These partitions have been preselected
to be set up as swap space. If there are any swap
partitions that you do not wish to use with this
installation, please unselect them with the up and down
arrows and spacebar. If you wish to use all of them
(this is recommended), simply hit the ENTER key.
[*] /dev/sda2 Linux swap partition, 1453882KB
< OK >
<Cancel>


OK, the new map is now installed.  You may now test it by typing
anything you want.  To quit testing the keyboard, enter 1 on a
line by itself to accept the map and go on, or 2 on a line by
itself to reject the current keyboard map and select a new one.

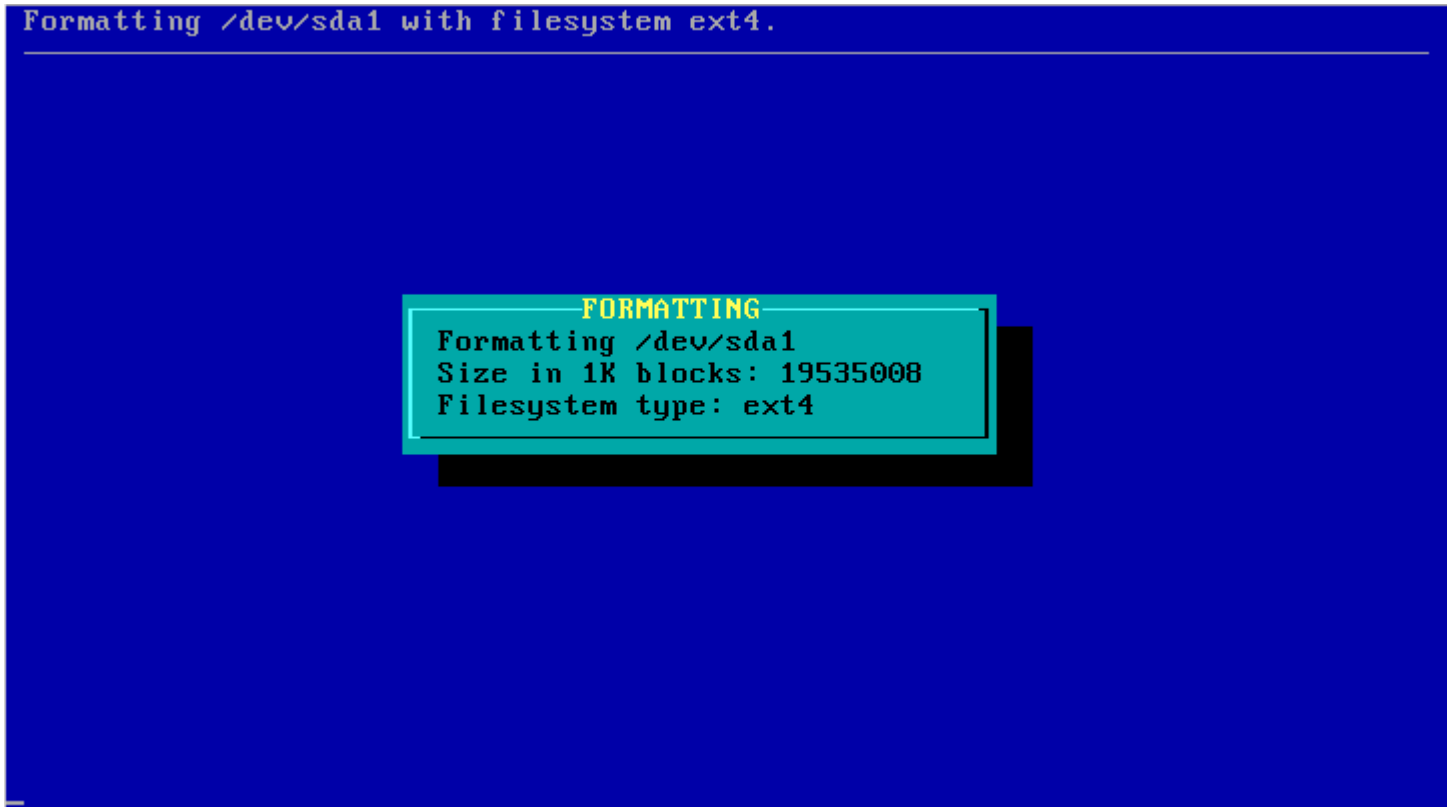

Setting up swap partitions.
CHECK SWAP PARTITIONS FOR BAD BLOCKS?
Slackware Setup will now prepare your system's swap space. When formatting swap partitions with mkswap you may also check them for bad blocks. This is not the default since nearly all modern hard drives check themselves for bad blocks anyway. Would you like to check for bad blocks while running mkswap?
< Yes >
< No >

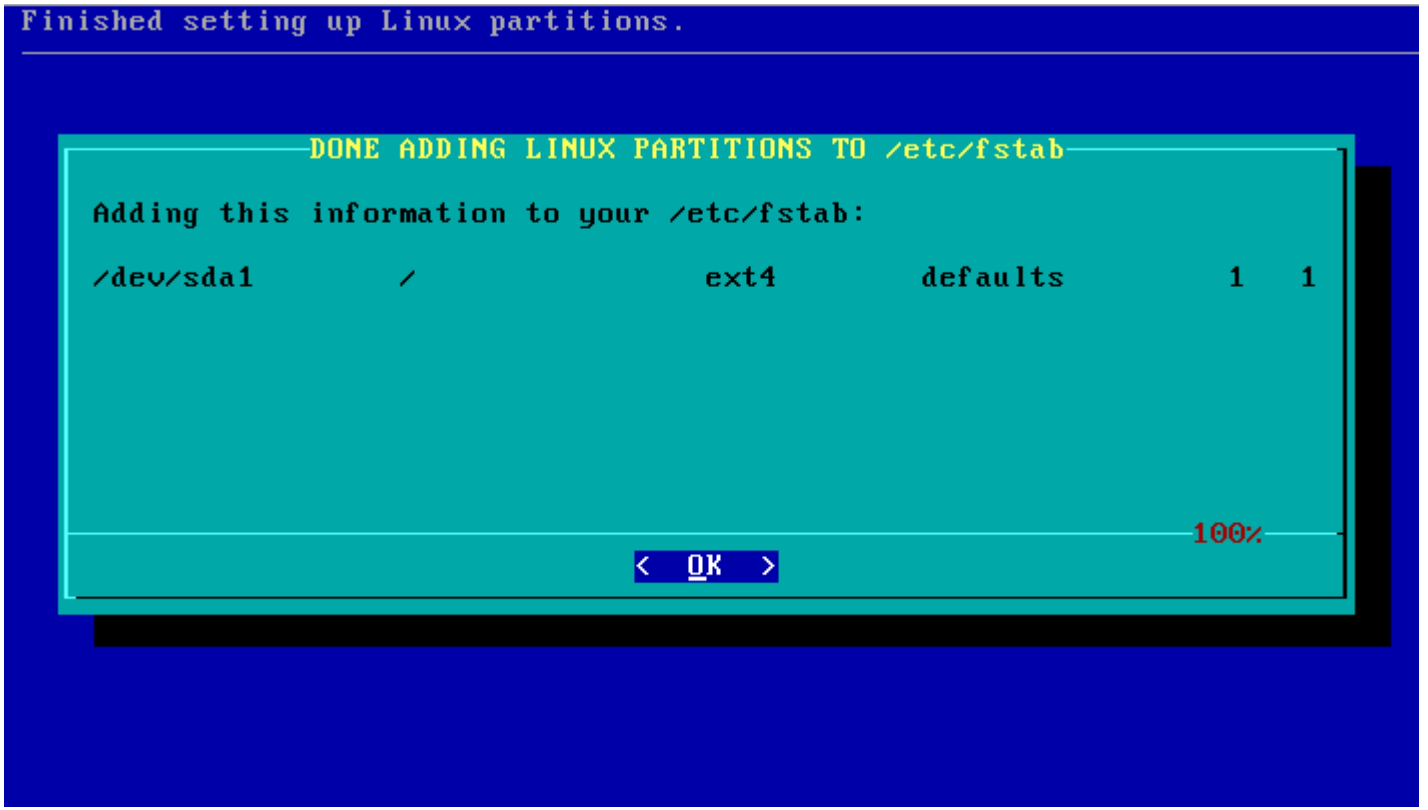

SWAP SPACE CONFIGURED
Your swapspace has been configured. This information will
be added to your /etc/fstab:
/dev/sda2 swap swap defaults 0 0
100%
< OK >

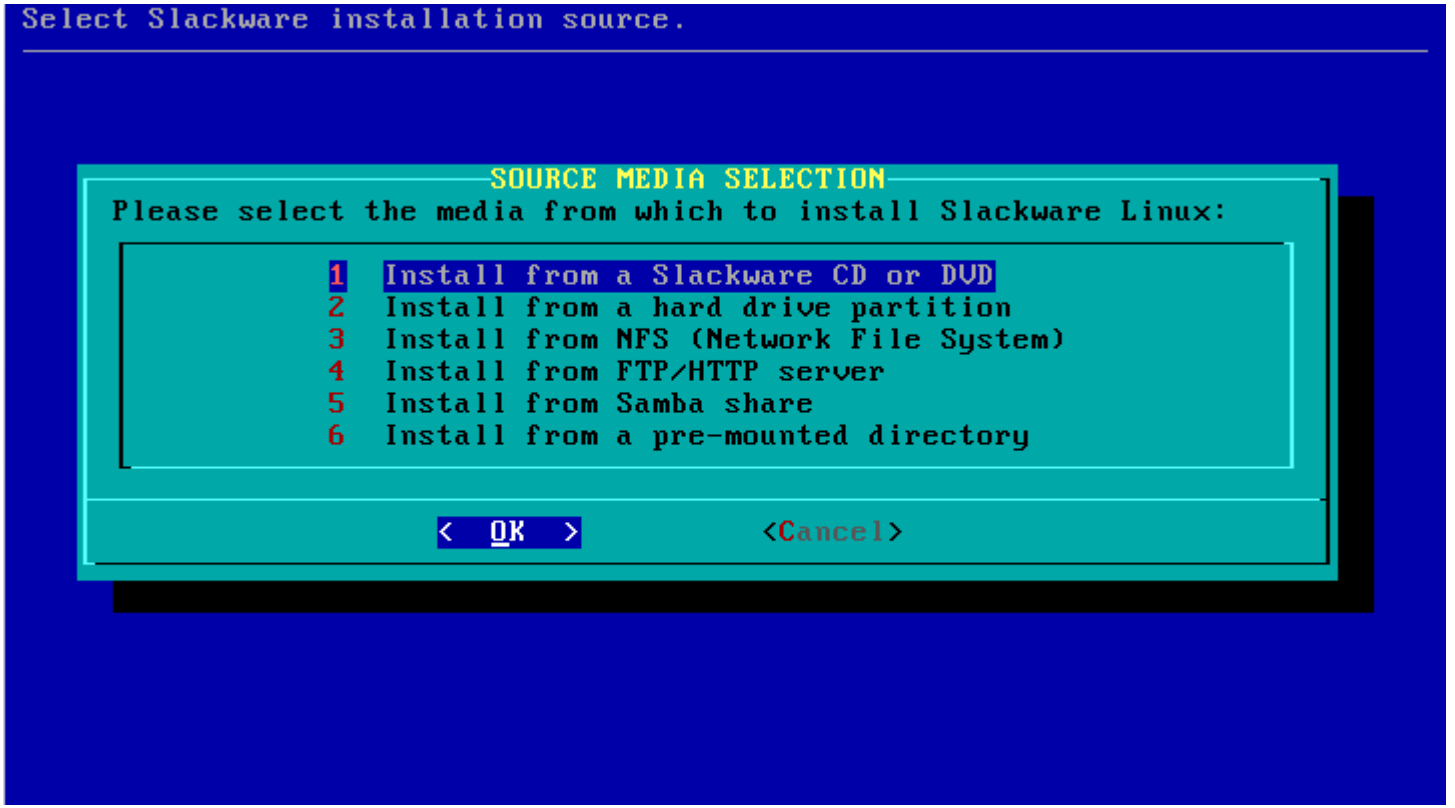

Setting up root Linux partition.
Select Linux installation partition:
Please select a partition from the following list to use for your root (/) Linux partition.
/dev/sda1 Linux 19535008K
--- (done adding partitions, continue with setup)
--- (done adding partitions, continue with setup)
--- (done adding partitions, continue with setup)
--- (done adding partitions, continue with setup)
↓(+)
< Select >
<Continue>

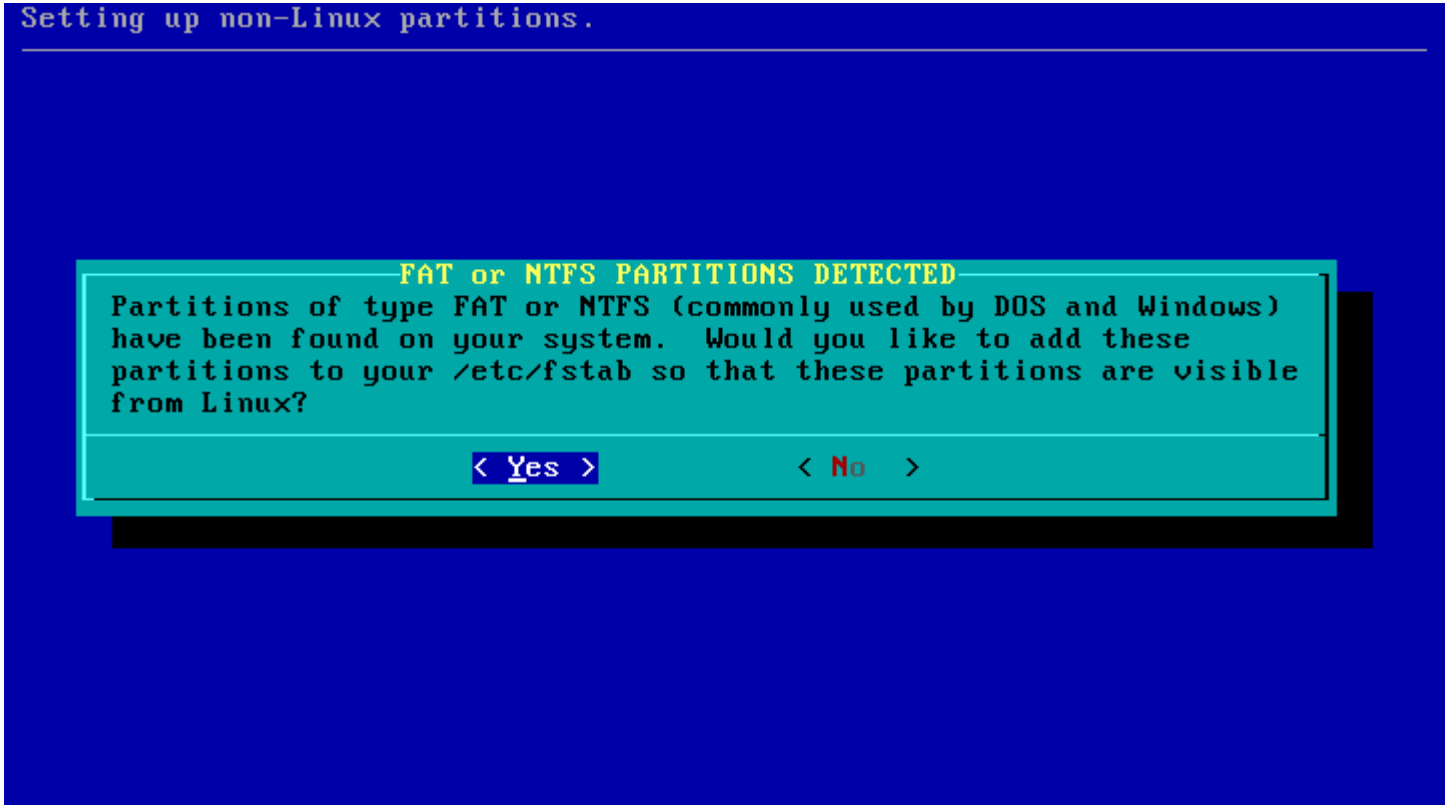

Do you want to format Linux partition /dev/sda1?
FORMAT PARTITION /dev/sda1
If this partition has not been formatted, you should format it.
NOTE: This will erase all data on it. Would you like to format
this partition?
Format Quick format with no bad block checking
Check Slow format that checks for bad blocks
No No, do not format this partition
< OK >
<Cancel>

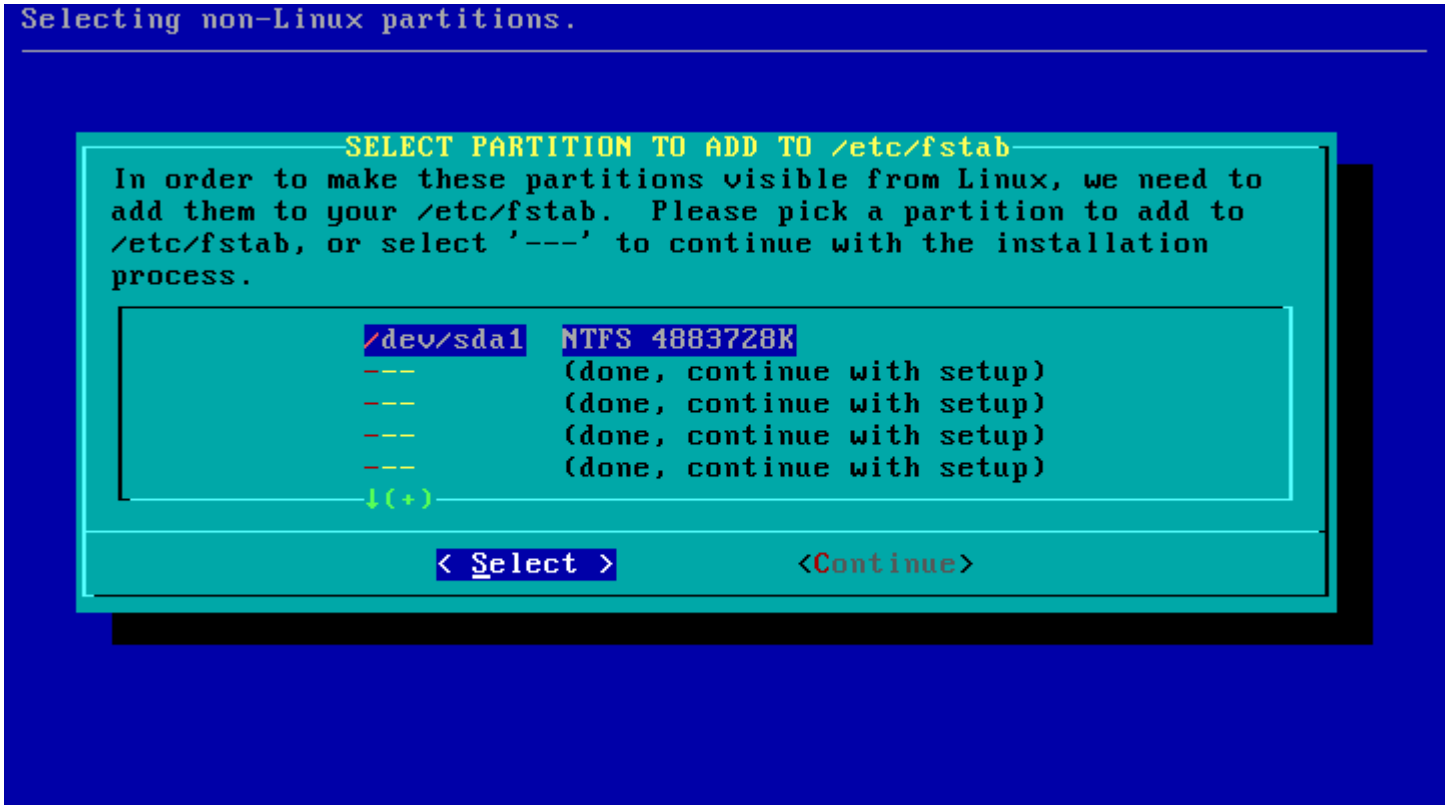

Partition /dev/sda1 will be formatted.
SELECT FILESYSTEM FOR /dev/sda1
Please select the type of filesystem to use for the specified device. Here are descriptions of the available filesystems: Ext2 is the traditional Linux file system and is fast and stable. Ext3 is the journaling version of the Ext2 filesystem. Ext4 is the successor to the ext3 filesystem. JFS is IBM's Journaled Filesystem, currently used in IBM enterprise servers. ReiserFS is a journaling filesystem that stores all files and filenames in a balanced tree structure. XFS is SGI's journaling filesystem that originated on IRIX.
ext2 Standard Linux Ext2 Filesystem
ext3 Ext3 Journaling Filesystem
ext4 Ext4 Journaling Filesystem
jfs IBM's Journaled Filesystem
reiserfs ReiserFS Journaling Filesystem
xfs SGI's Journaling Filesystem
< OK >
<Cancel>

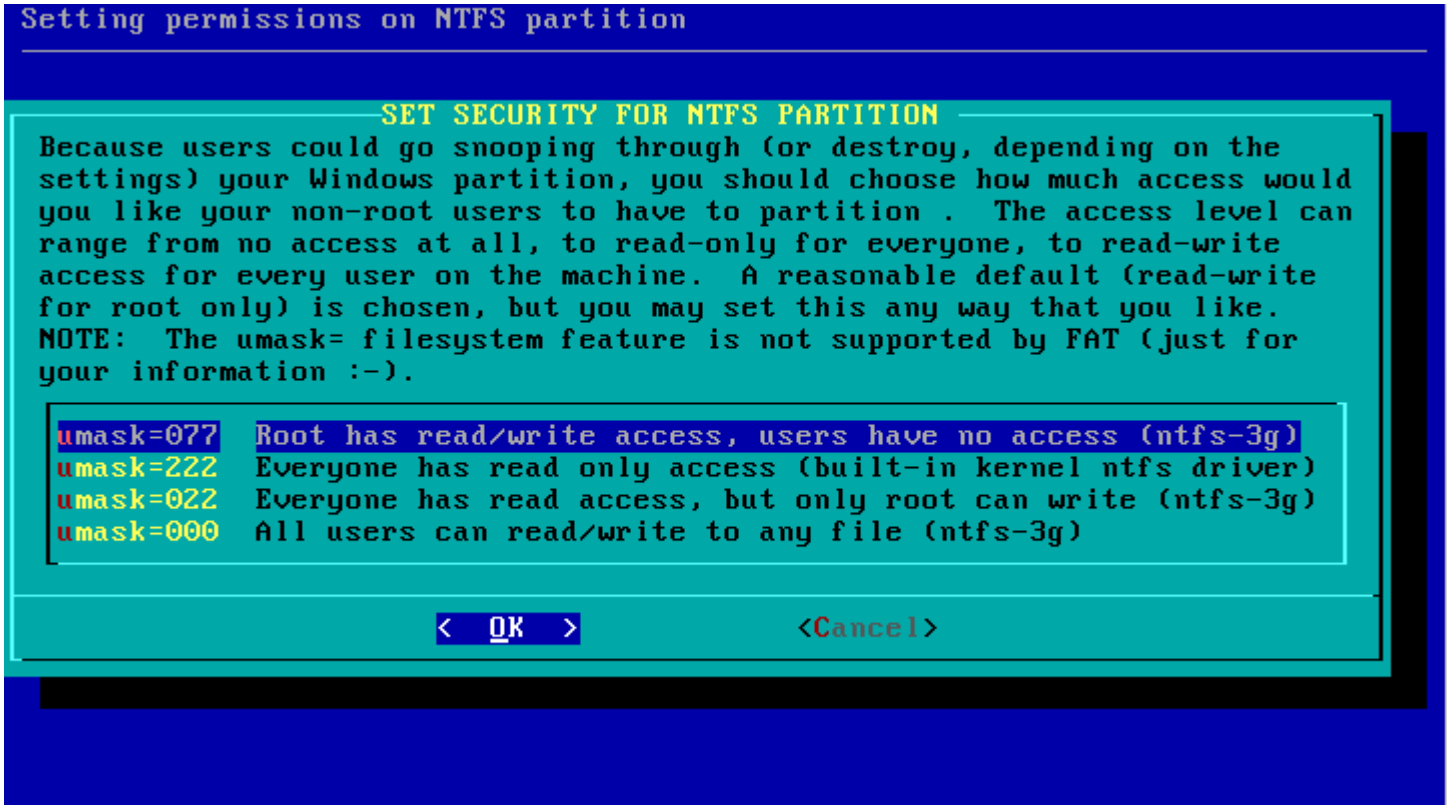

Formatting /dev/sda1 with filesystem ext4.
FORMATTING
Formatting /dev/sda1
Size in 1K blocks: 19535008
Filesystem type: ext4

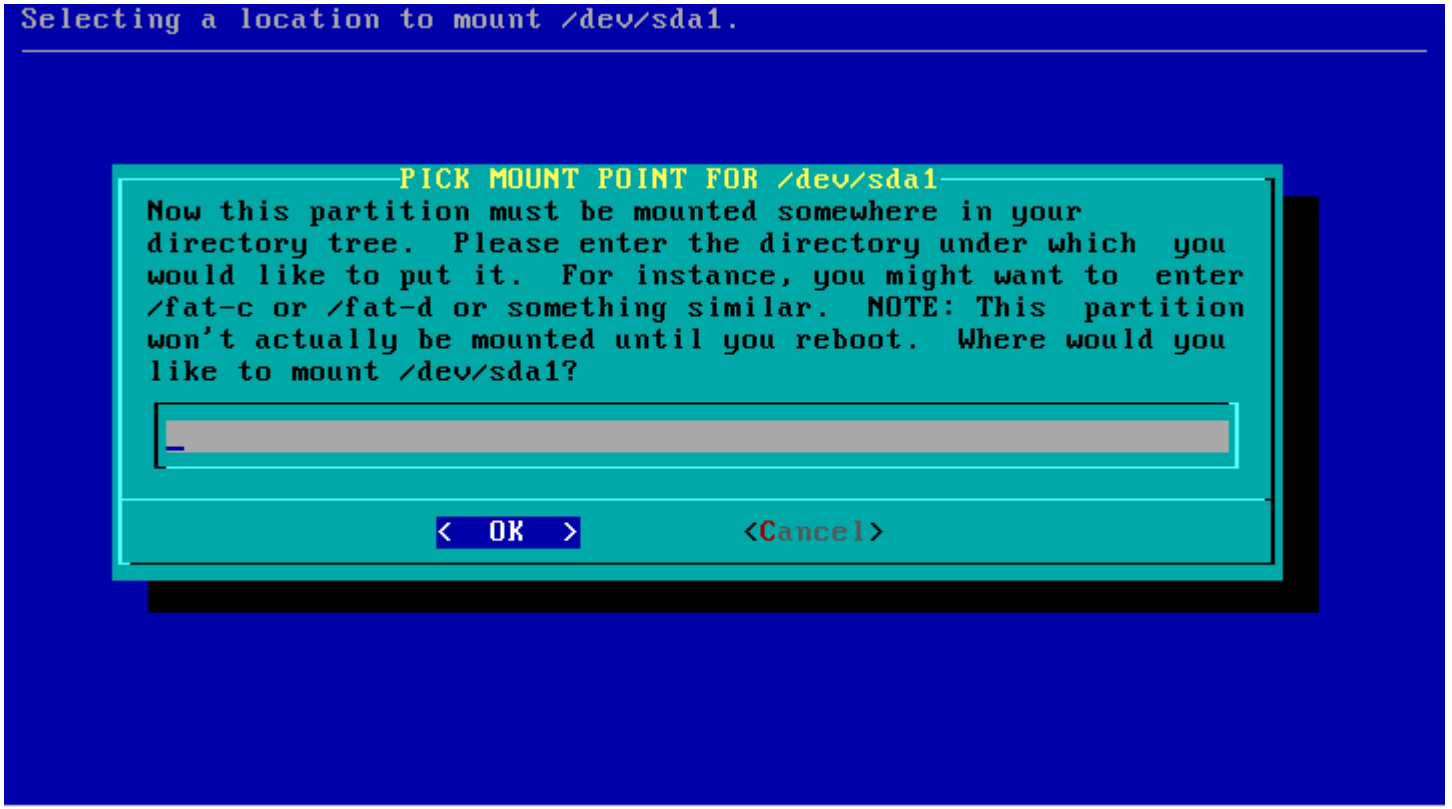

Finished setting up Linux partitions.
DONE ADDING LINUX PARTITIONS TO /etc/fstab
Adding this information to your /etc/fstab:
/dev/sda1 / ext4 defaults 1 1
100%
< OK >

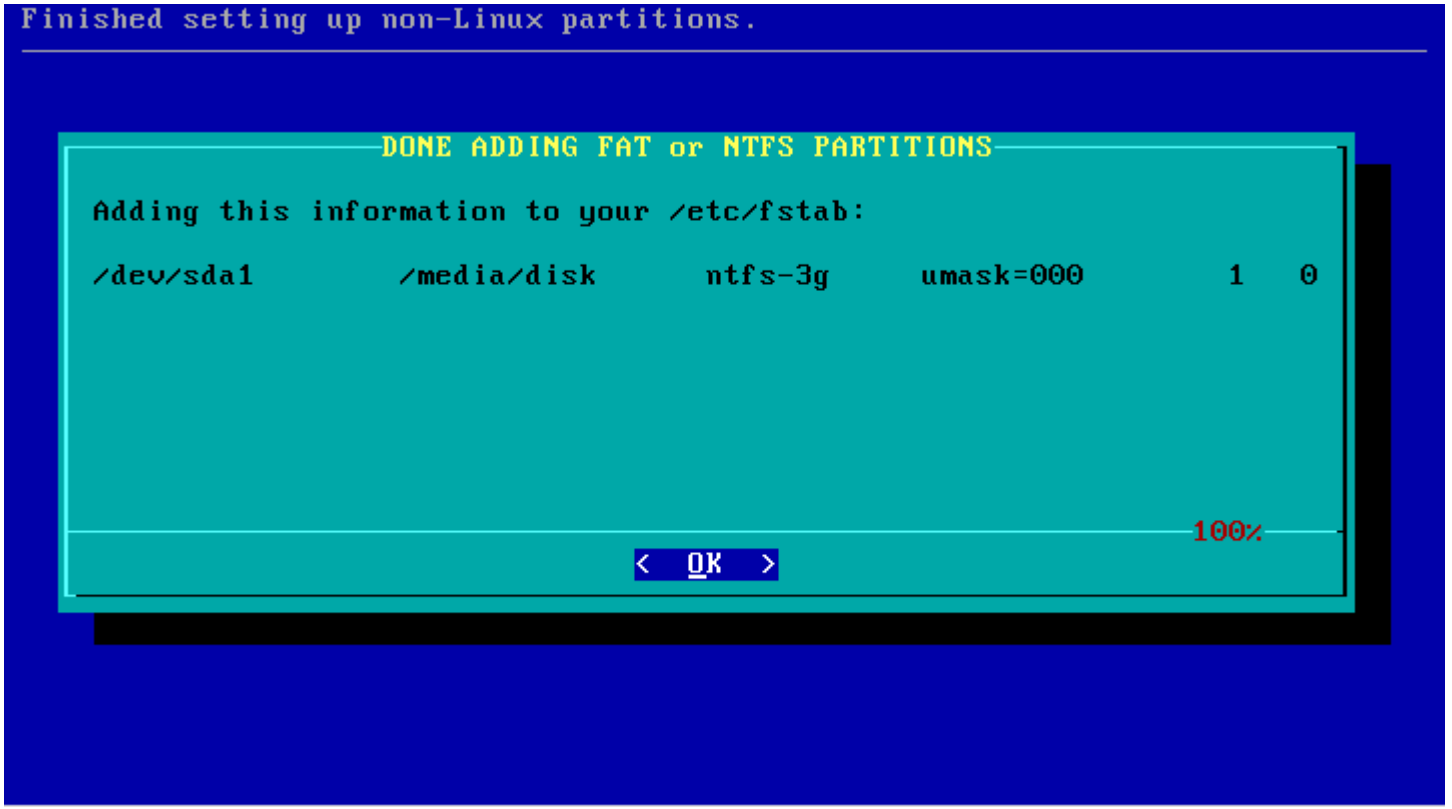

Select Slackware installation source.
SOURCE MEDIA SELECTION
Please select the media from which to install Slackware Linux:
1 Install from a Slackware CD or DVD
2 Install from a hard drive partition
3 Install from NFS (Network File System)
4 Install from FTP/HTTP server
5 Install from Samba share
6 Install from a pre-mounted directory
< OK >
<Cancel>

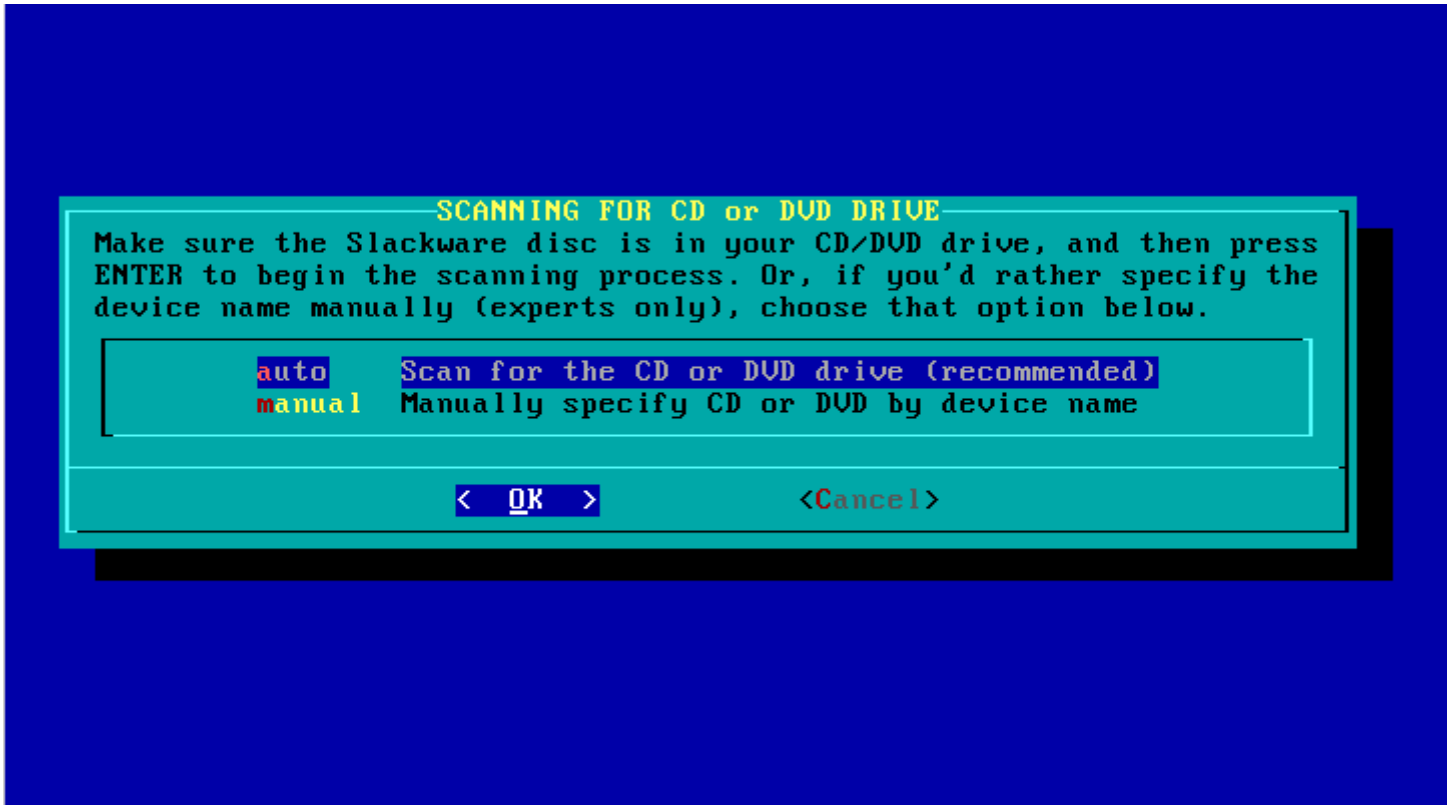

Setting up non-Linux partitions.
FAT or NTFS PARTITIONS DETECTED
Partitions of type FAT or NTFS (commonly used by DOS and Windows)
have been found on your system. Would you like to add these
partitions to your /etc/fstab so that these partitions are visible
from Linux?
< Yes >
< No >

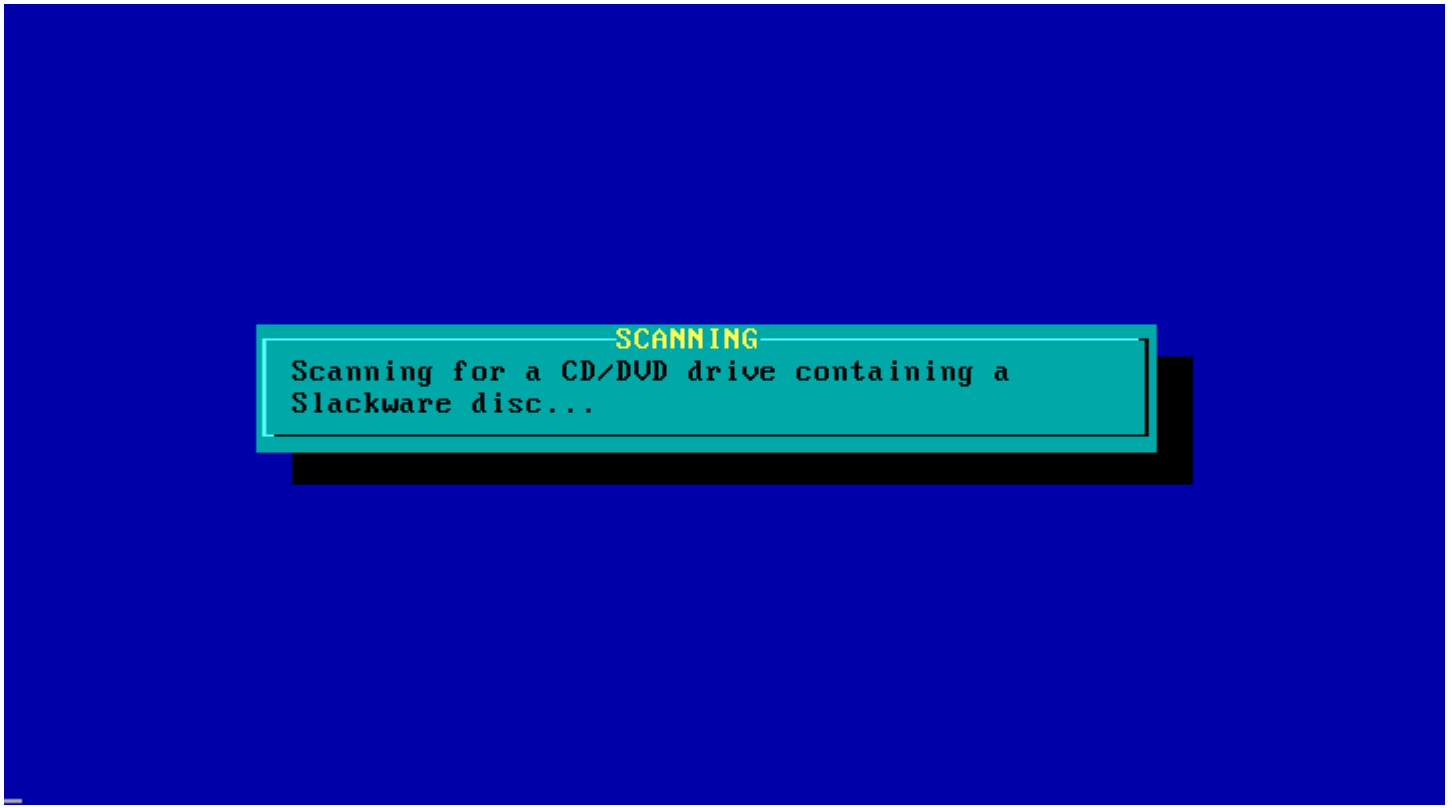

Selecting non-Linux partitions.
SELECT PARTITION TO ADD TO /etc/fstab
In order to make these partitions visible from Linux, we need to add them to your /etc/fstab. Please pick a partition to add to /etc/fstab, or select '---' to continue with the installation process.
/dev/sda1 NTFS 4883728K
--- (done, continue with setup)
--- (done, continue with setup)
--- (done, continue with setup)
--- (done, continue with setup)
↓(+)
< Select >
<Continue>

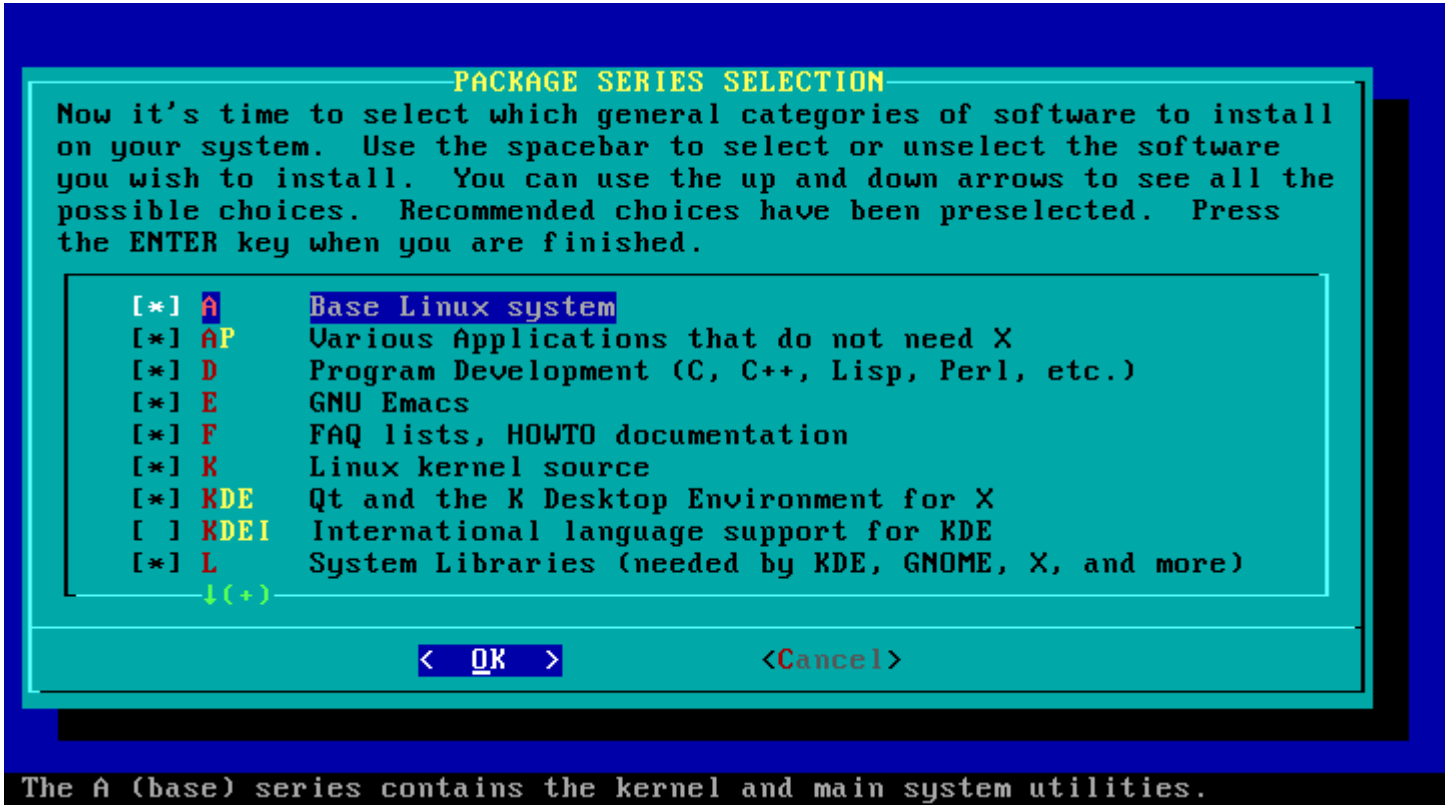

Setting permissions on NTFS partition
SET SECURITY FOR NTFS PARTITION
Because users could go snooping through (or destroy, depending on the settings) your Windows partition, you should choose how much access would you like your non-root users to have to partition . The access level can range from no access at all, to read-only for everyone, to read-write access for every user on the machine. A reasonable default (read-write for root only) is chosen, but you may set this any way that you like. NOTE: The umask= filesystem feature is not supported by FAT (just for your information :-).
umask=077 Root has read/write access, users have no access (ntfs-3g)
umask=222 Everyone has read only access (built-in kernel ntfs driver)
umask=022 Everyone has read access, but only root can write (ntfs-3g)
umask=000 All users can read/write to any file (ntfs-3g)
< OK >
<Cancel>

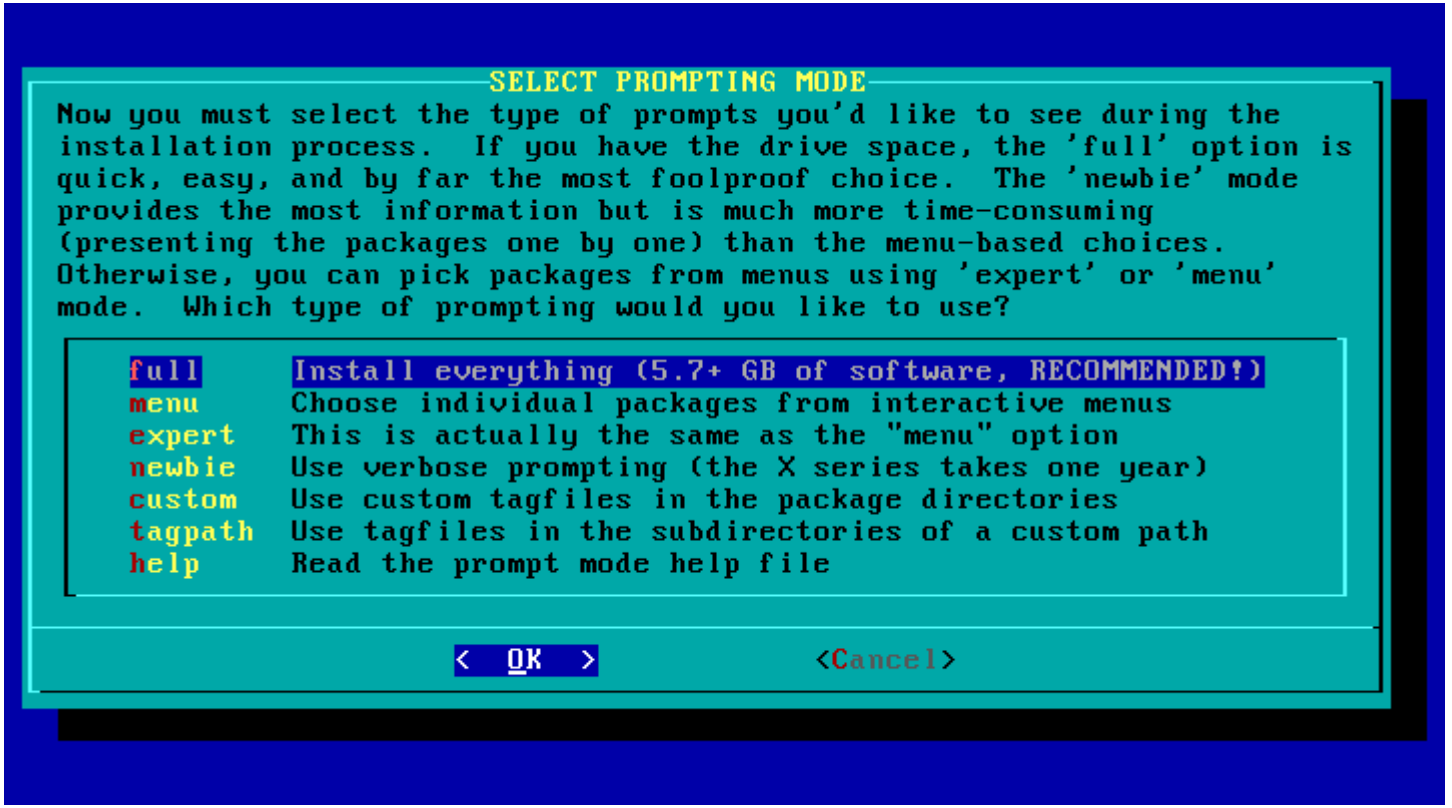

Selecting a location to mount /dev/sda1.
PICK MOUNT POINT FOR /dev/sda1
Now this partition must be mounted somewhere in your directory tree. Please enter the directory under which you would like to put it. For instance, you might want to enter /fat-c or /fat-d or something similar. NOTE: This partition won't actually be mounted until you reboot. Where would you like to mount /dev/sda1?
< OK >
<Cancel>

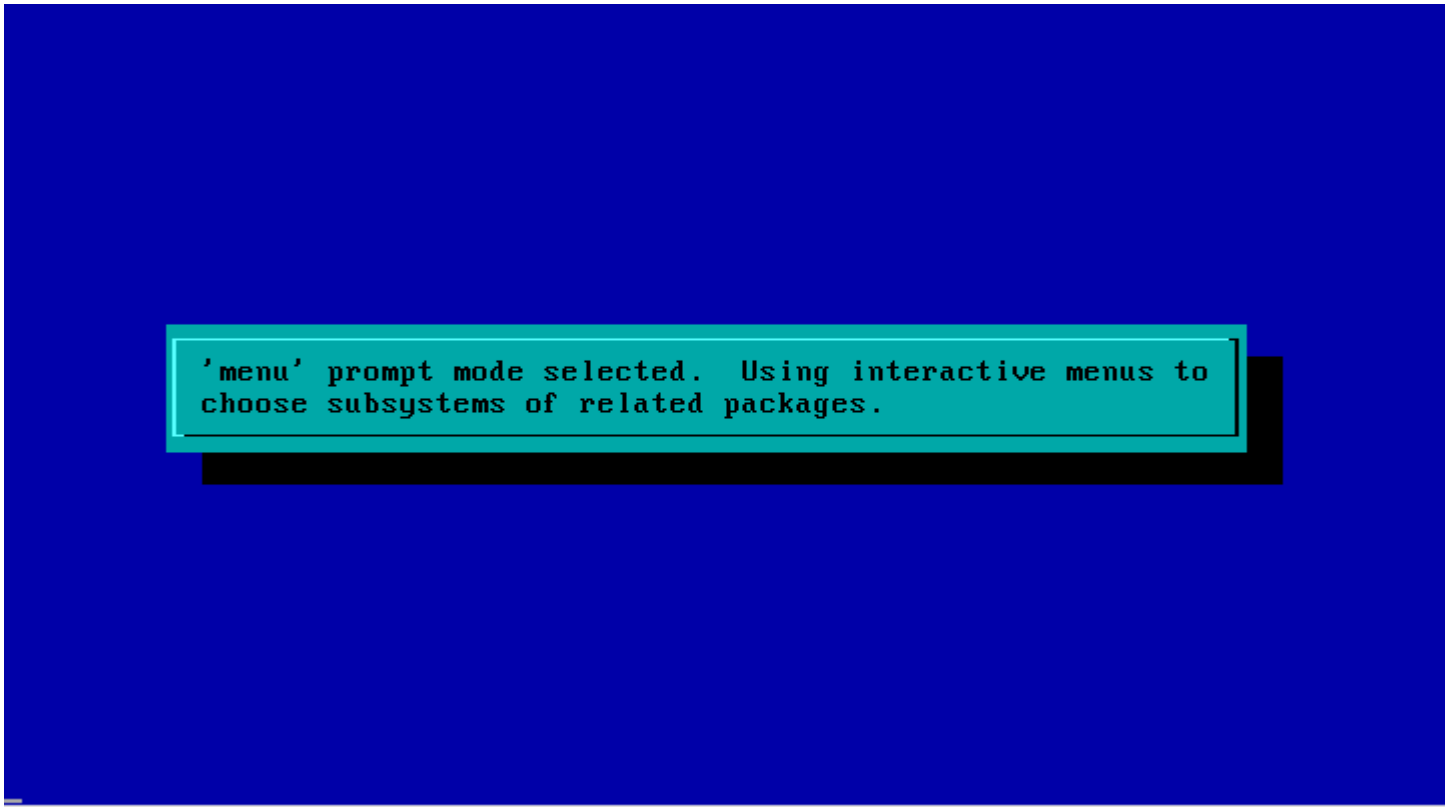

Finished setting up non-Linux partitions.
DONE ADDING FAT or NTFS PARTITIONS
Adding this information to your /etc/fstab:
/dev/sda1 /media/disk ntfs-3g umask=000 1 0
100%
< OK >

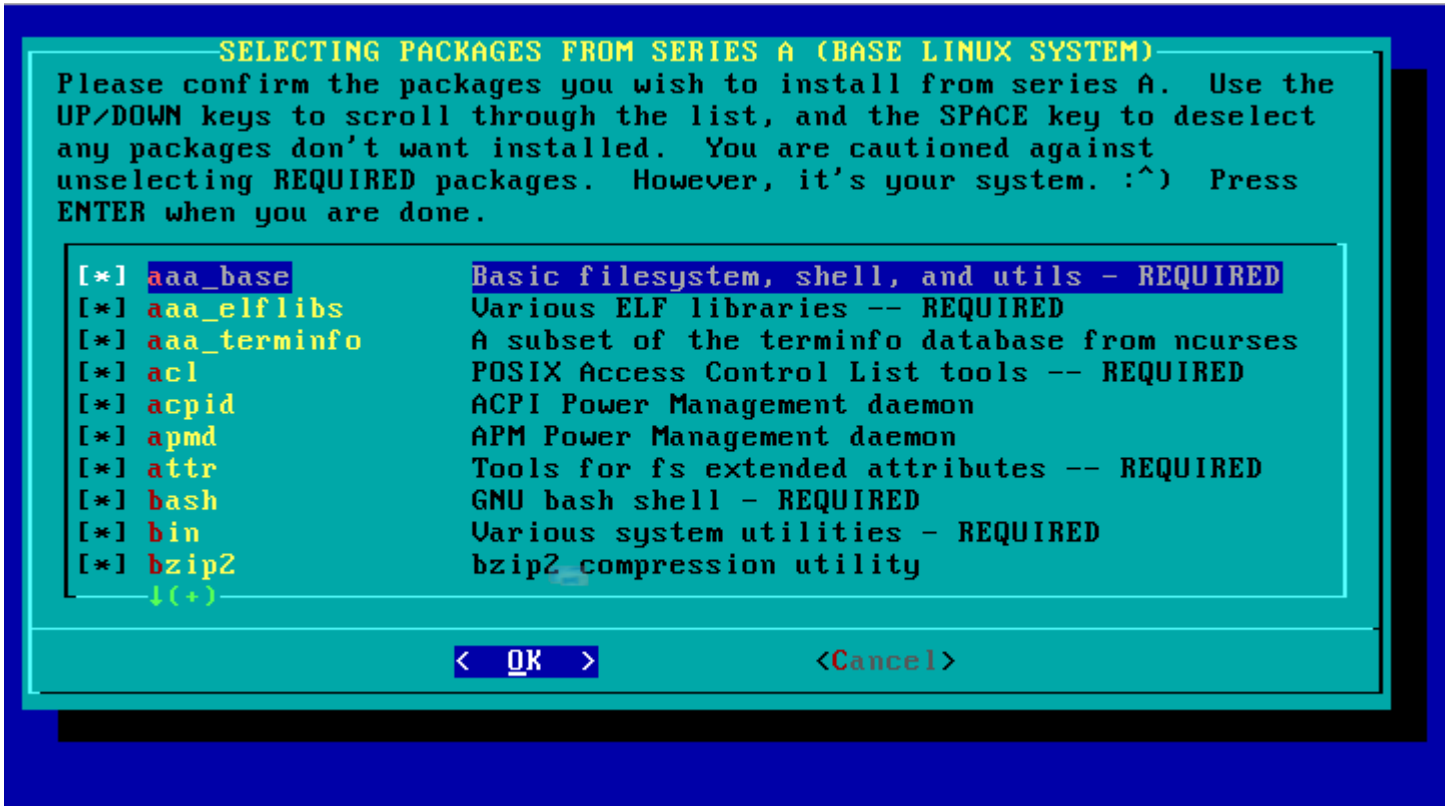

SCANNING FOR CD or DVD DRIVE
Make sure the Slackware disc is in your CD/DVD drive, and then press ENTER to begin the scanning process. Or, if you'd rather specify the device name manually (experts only), choose that option below.
auto Scan for the CD or DVD drive (recommended)
manual Manually specify CD or DVD by device name
< OK >
<Cancel>

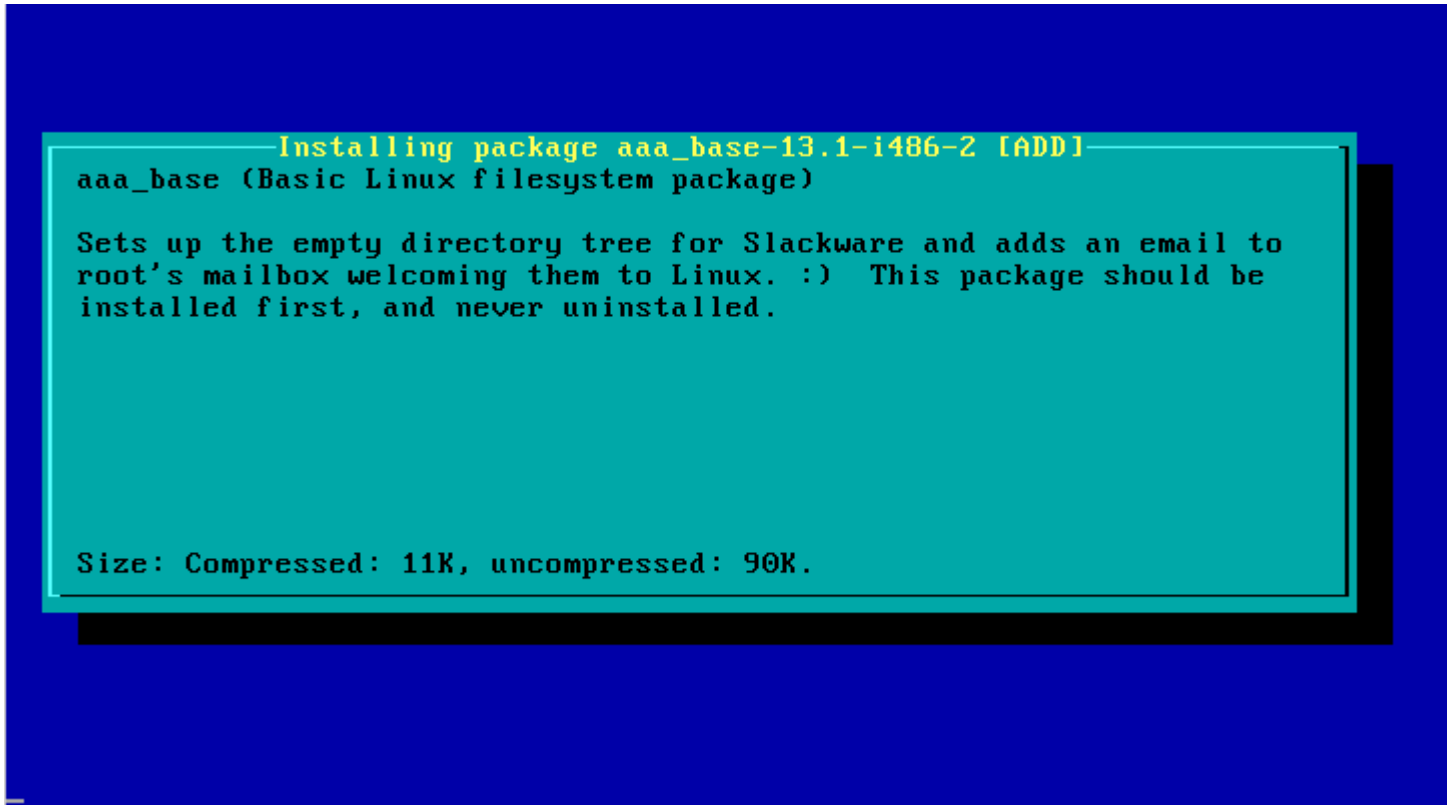

SCANNING
Scanning for a CD/DVD drive containing a
Slackware disc...


PACKAGE SERIES SELECTION
Now it's time to select which general categories of software to install on your system. Use the spacebar to select or unselect the software you wish to install. You can use the up and down arrows to see all the possible choices. Recommended choices have been preselected. Press the ENTER key when you are finished.
[*] A Base Linux system
[*] AP Various Applications that do not need X
[*] D Program Development (C, C++, Lisp, Perl, etc.)
[*] E GNU Emacs
[*] F FAQ lists, HOWTO documentation
[*] K Linux kernel source
[*] KDE Qt and the K Desktop Environment for X
[ ] KDEI International language support for KDE
[*] L System Libraries (needed by KDE, GNOME, X, and more)
↓(+)
< OK >
<Cancel>
The A (base) series contains the kernel and main system utilities.

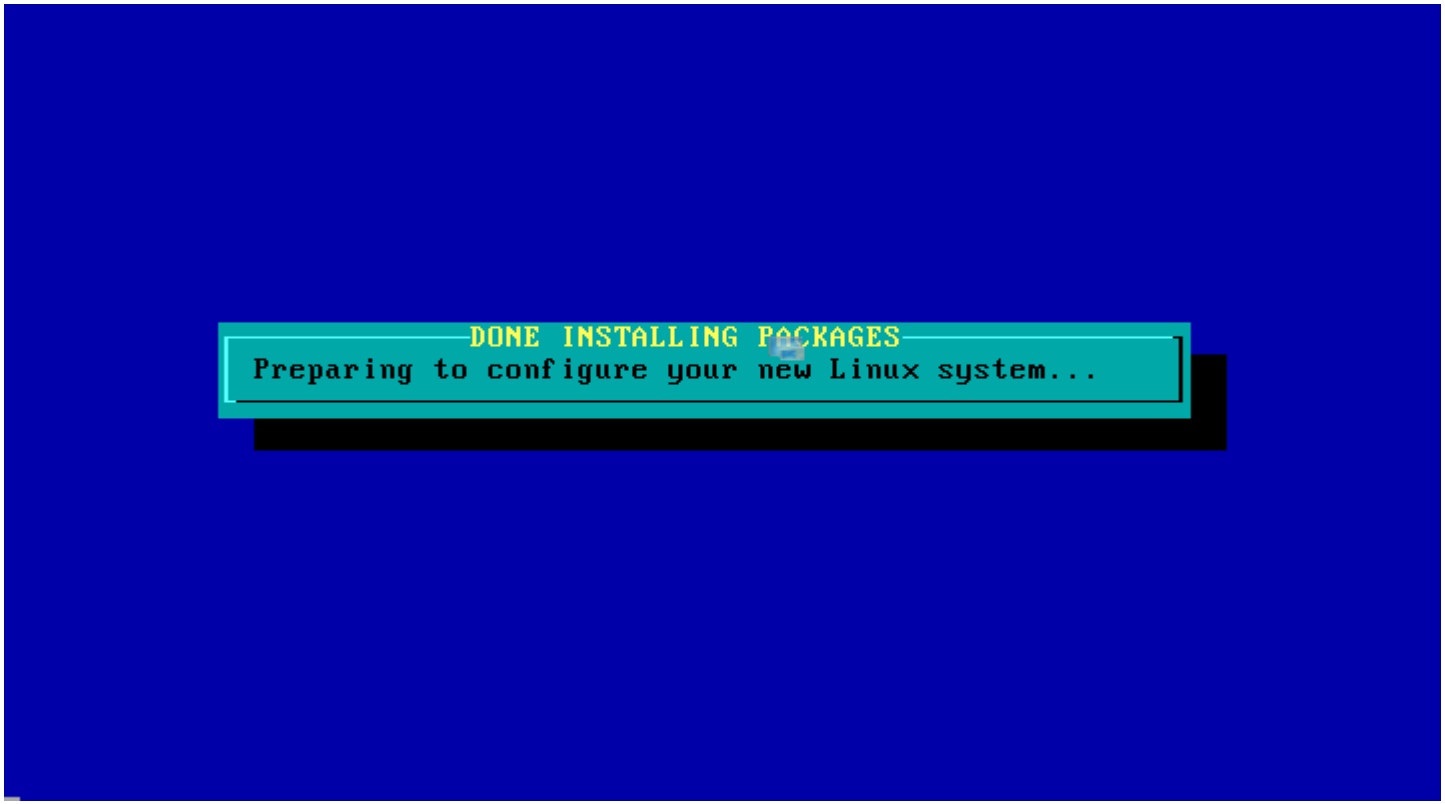

SELECT PROMPTING MODE
Now you must select the type of prompts you'd like to see during the installation process. If you have the drive space, the 'full' option is quick, easy, and by far the most foolproof choice. The 'newbie' mode provides the most information but is much more time-consuming (presenting 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 (5.7+ GB of software, RECOMMENDED!)
menu Choose individual packages from interactive menus
expert This is actually the same as the "menu" option
newbie Use verbose prompting (the X series takes one year)
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>

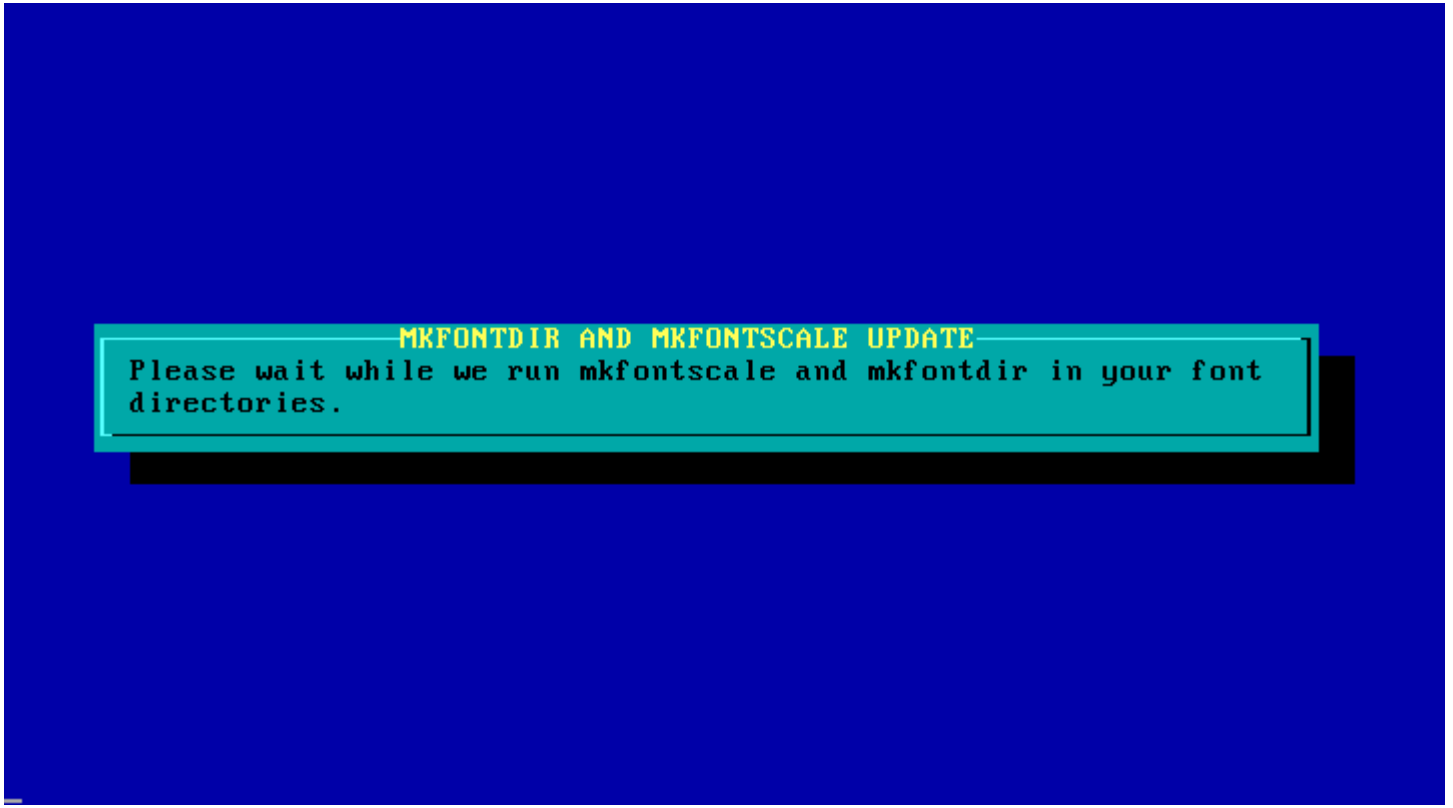

'menu' prompt mode selected. Using interactive menus to
choose subsystems of related packages.

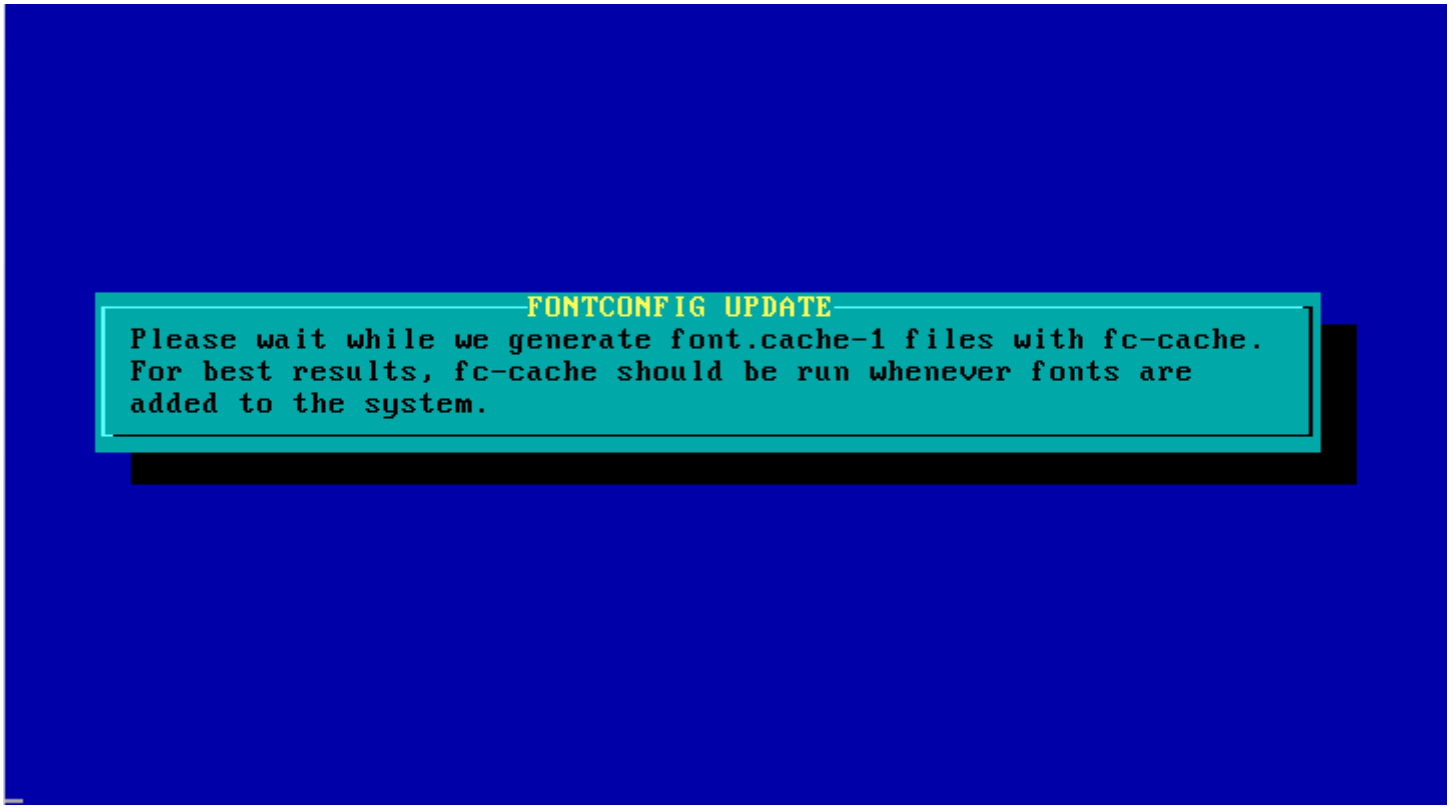

SELECTING PACKAGES FROM SERIES A (BASE LINUX SYSTEM)
Please confirm the packages you wish to install from series A. Use the UP/DOWN keys to scroll through the list, and the SPACE key to deselect any packages don't want installed. You are cautioned against unselecting REQUIRED packages. However, it's your system. :^) Press ENTER when you are done.
[*] aaa_base Basic filesystem, shell, and utils - REQUIRED
[*] aaa_elflibs Various ELF libraries -- REQUIRED
[*] aaa_terminfo A subset of the terminfo database from ncurses
[*] acl POSIX Access Control List tools -- REQUIRED
[*] acpid ACPI Power Management daemon
[*] apmd APM Power Management daemon
[*] attr Tools for fs extended attributes -- REQUIRED
[*] bash GNU bash shell - REQUIRED
[*] bin Various system utilities - REQUIRED
[*] bzip2 bzip2 compression utility
↓(+)
< OK >
<Cancel>


Installing package aaa_base-13.1-i486-2 [ADD]
aaa_base (Basic Linux filesystem package)
Sets up the empty directory tree for Slackware and adds an email to root's mailbox welcoming them to Linux. :) This package should be installed first, and never uninstalled.
Size: Compressed: 11K, uncompressed: 90K.


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

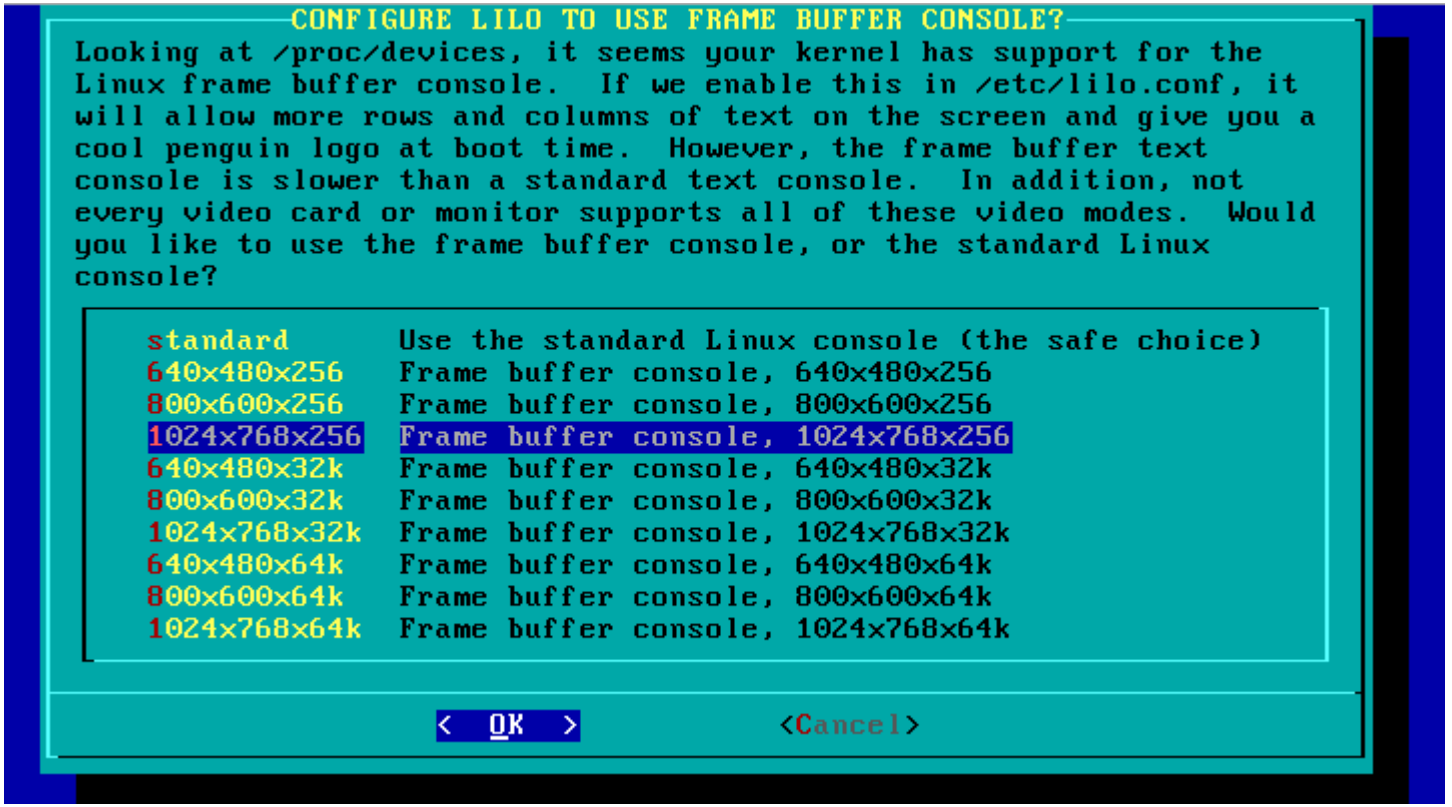

DONE INSTALLING PACKAGES
Preparing to configure your new Linux system...

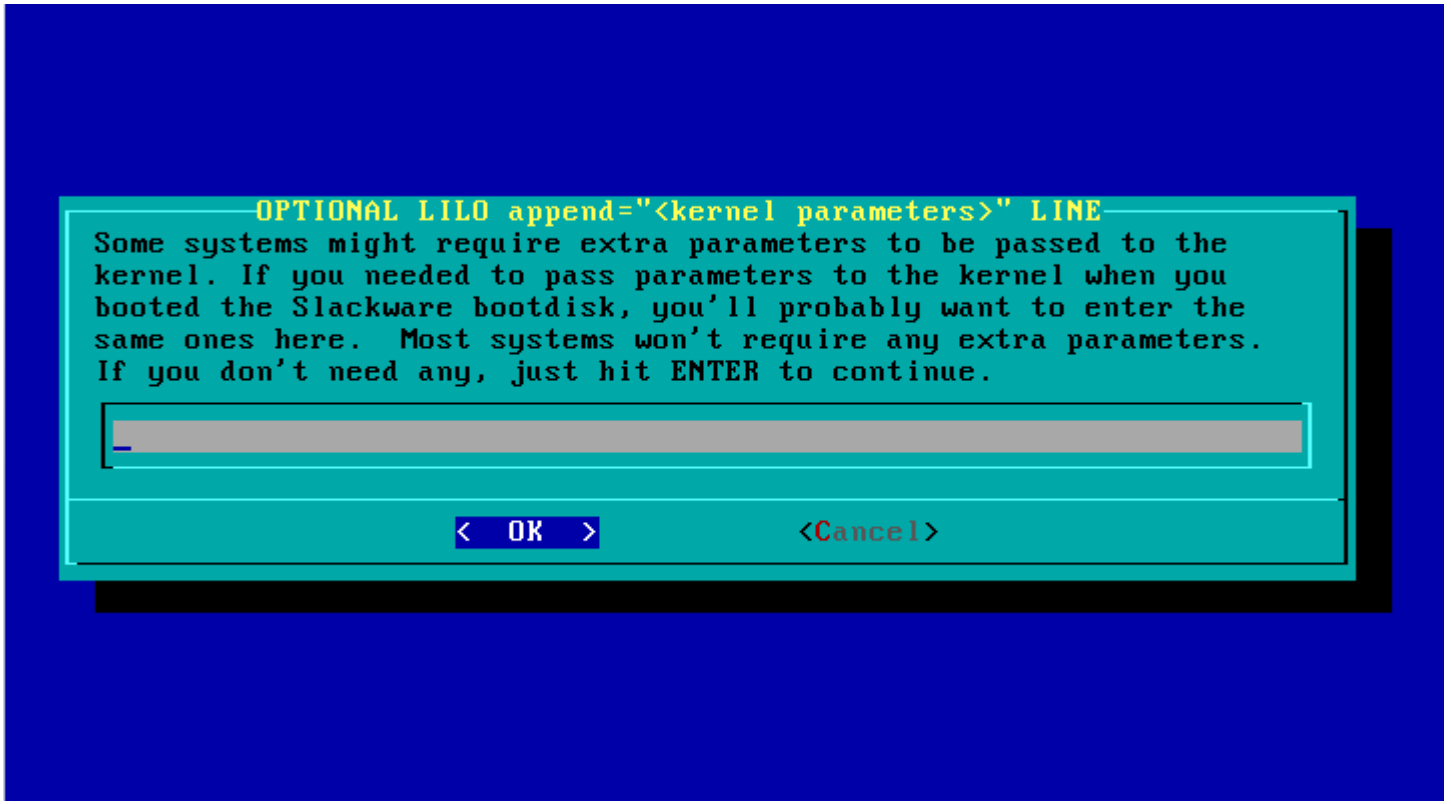

MKFONTDIR AND MKFONTSCALE UPDATE
Please wait while we run mkfontscale and mkfontdir in your font directories.

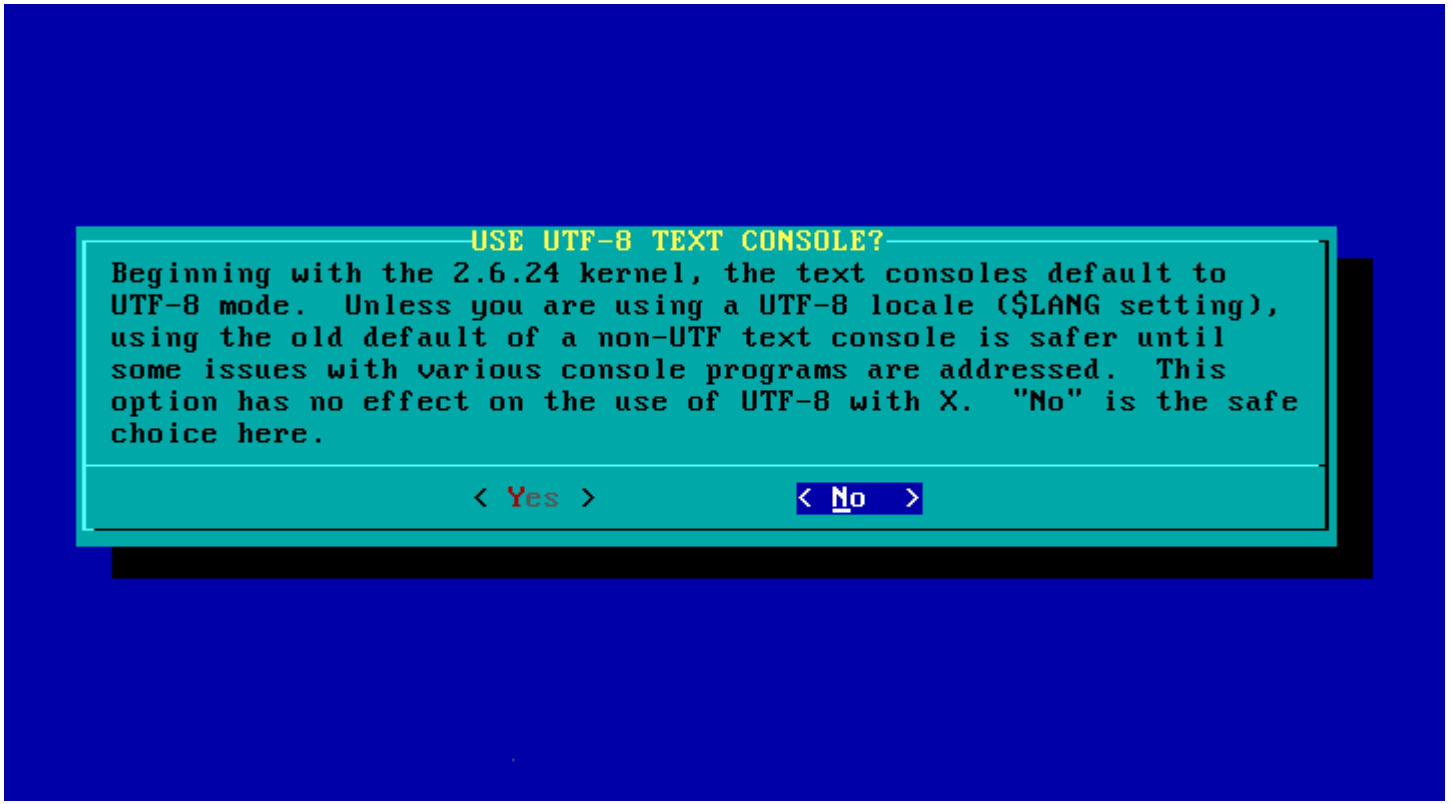

FONTCONFIG UPDATE
Please wait while we generate font.cache-1 files with fc-cache.
For best results, fc-cache should be run whenever fonts are
added to the system.

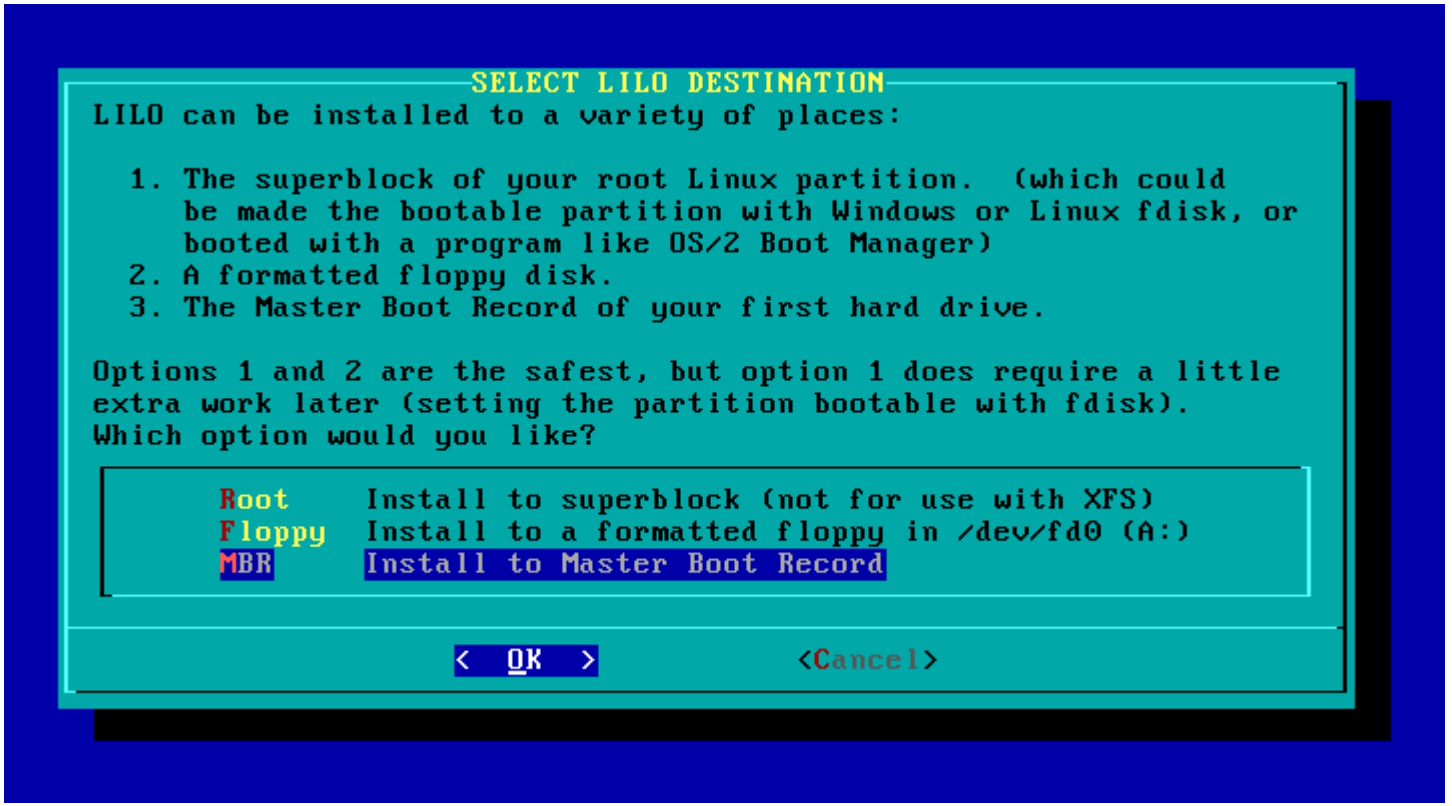

MAKE USB FLASH BOOT
If your computer supports booting from a USB device, it is recommended that you make a USB boot stick for your system at this time. It will boot your computer straight into the root filesystem on /dev/sda1.
Please insert a USB flash memory stick and then press ENTER to create a boot stick.
WARNING! The existing contents of the USB stick will be erased.
Create Make a USB Linux boot stick
Skip Skip making a USB boot stick
< OK >
<Cancel>

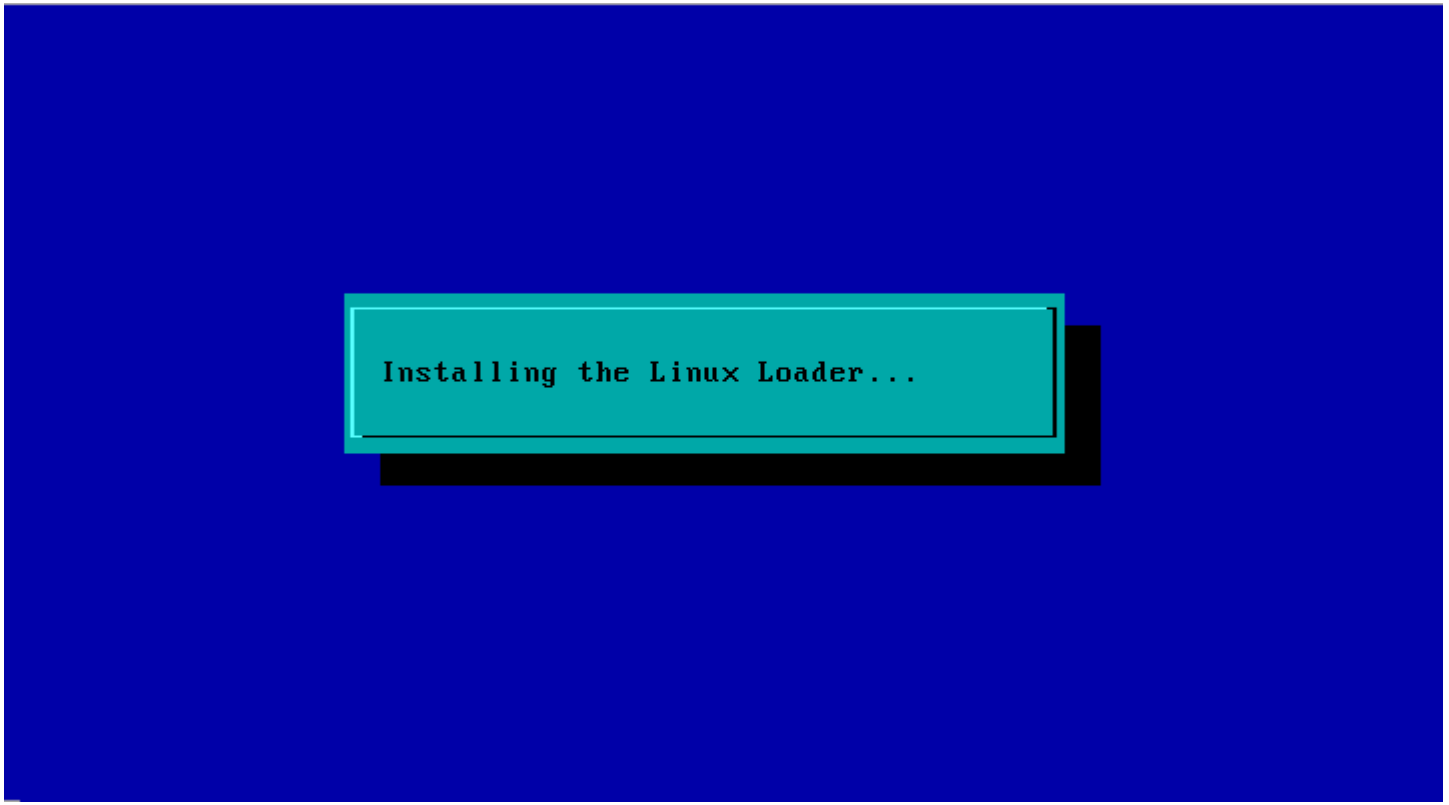

INSTALL LILO
LILO (Linux Loader) is a generic boot loader. There's a simple installation which tries to automatically set up LILO to boot Linux (also Windows if found). For more advanced users, the expert option offers more control over the installation process. Since LILO does not work in all cases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

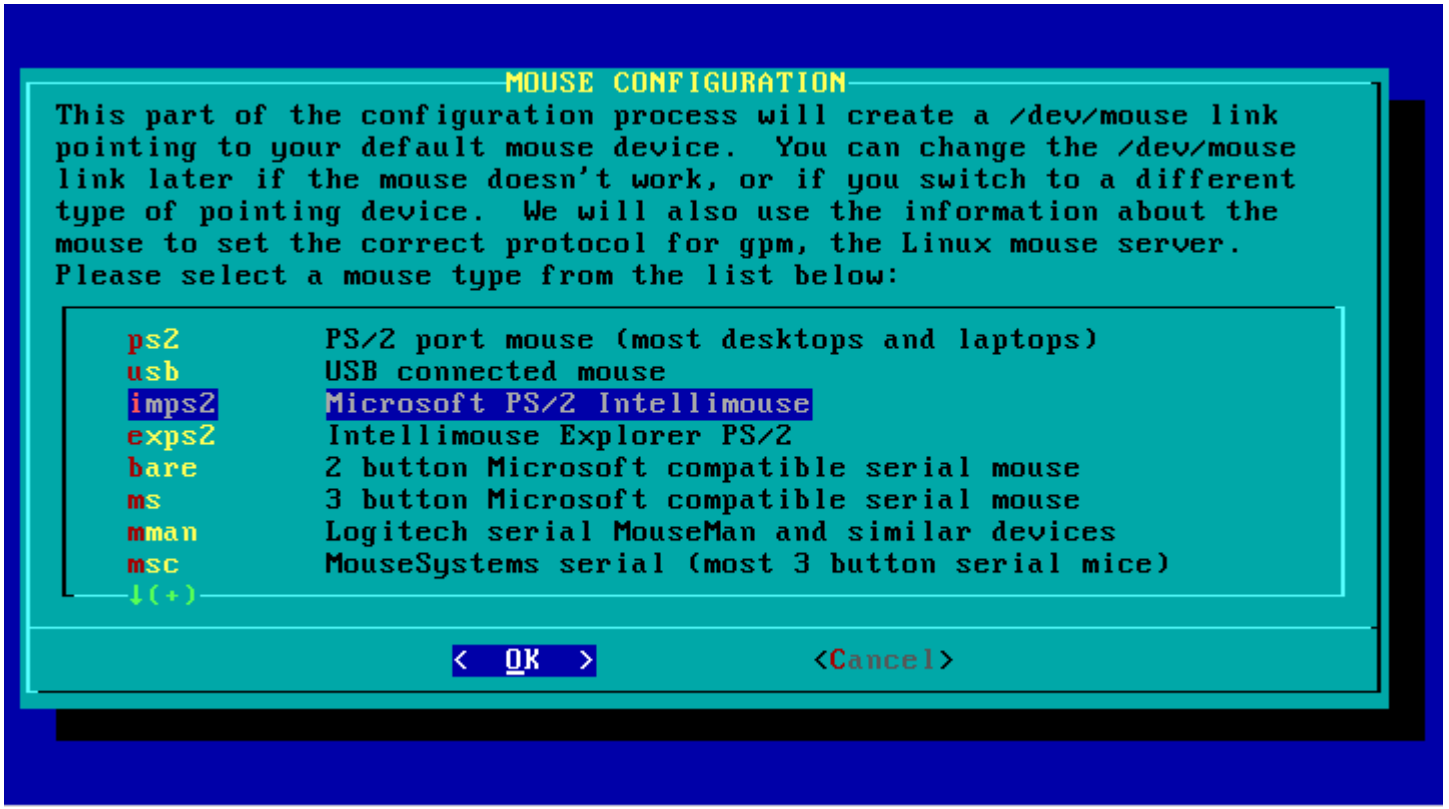

CONFIGURE LILO TO USE FRAME BUFFER CONSOLE?
Looking at /proc/devices, it seems your kernel has support for the Linux frame buffer console. If we enable this in /etc/lilo.conf, it will allow more rows and columns of text on the screen and give you a cool penguin logo at boot time. However, the frame buffer text console is slower than a standard text console. In addition, not every video card or monitor supports all of these video modes. Would you like to use the frame buffer console, or the standard Linux console?
standard Use the standard Linux console (the safe choice)
640x480x256 Frame buffer console, 640x480x256
800x600x256 Frame buffer console, 800x600x256
1024x768x256 Frame buffer console, 1024x768x256
640x480x32k Frame buffer console, 640x480x32k
800x600x32k Frame buffer console, 800x600x32k
1024x768x32k Frame buffer console, 1024x768x32k
640x480x64k Frame buffer console, 640x480x64k
800x600x64k Frame buffer console, 800x600x64k
1024x768x64k Frame buffer console, 1024x768x64k
< OK >
<Cancel>


OPTIONAL LILO append="<kernel parameters>" LINE
Some systems might require extra parameters to be passed to the
kernel. If you needed to pass parameters to the kernel when you
booted the Slackware bootdisk, you'll probably want to enter the
same ones here. Most systems won't require any extra parameters.
If you don't need any, just hit ENTER to continue.
< OK >
<Cancel>

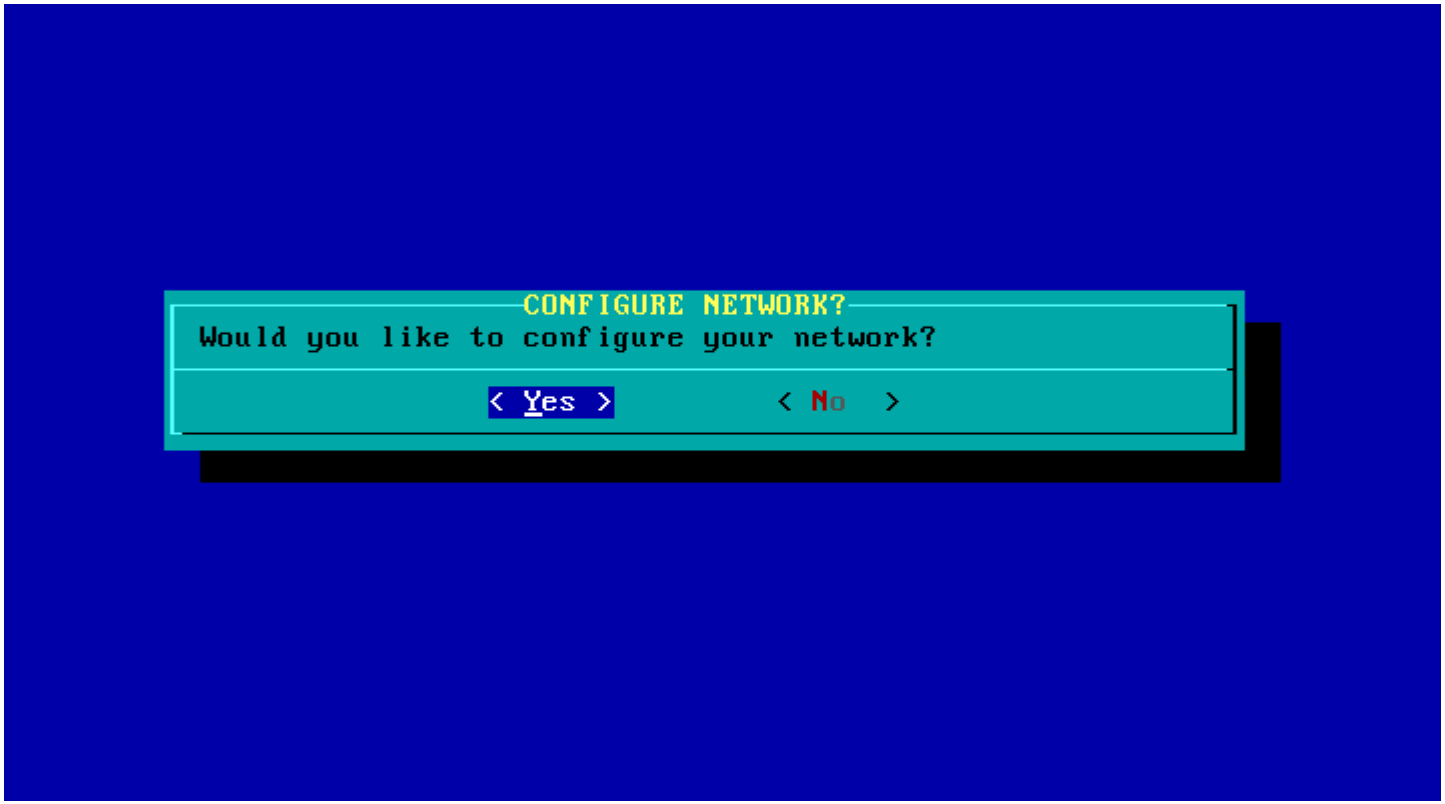

USE UTF-8 TEXT CONSOLE?
Beginning with the 2.6.24 kernel, the text consoles default to UTF-8 mode. Unless you are using a UTF-8 locale ($LANG setting), using the old default of a non-UTF text console is safer until some issues with various console programs are addressed. This option has no effect on the use of UTF-8 with X. "No" is the safe choice here.
< Yes >
< No >


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
< OK >
<Cancel>

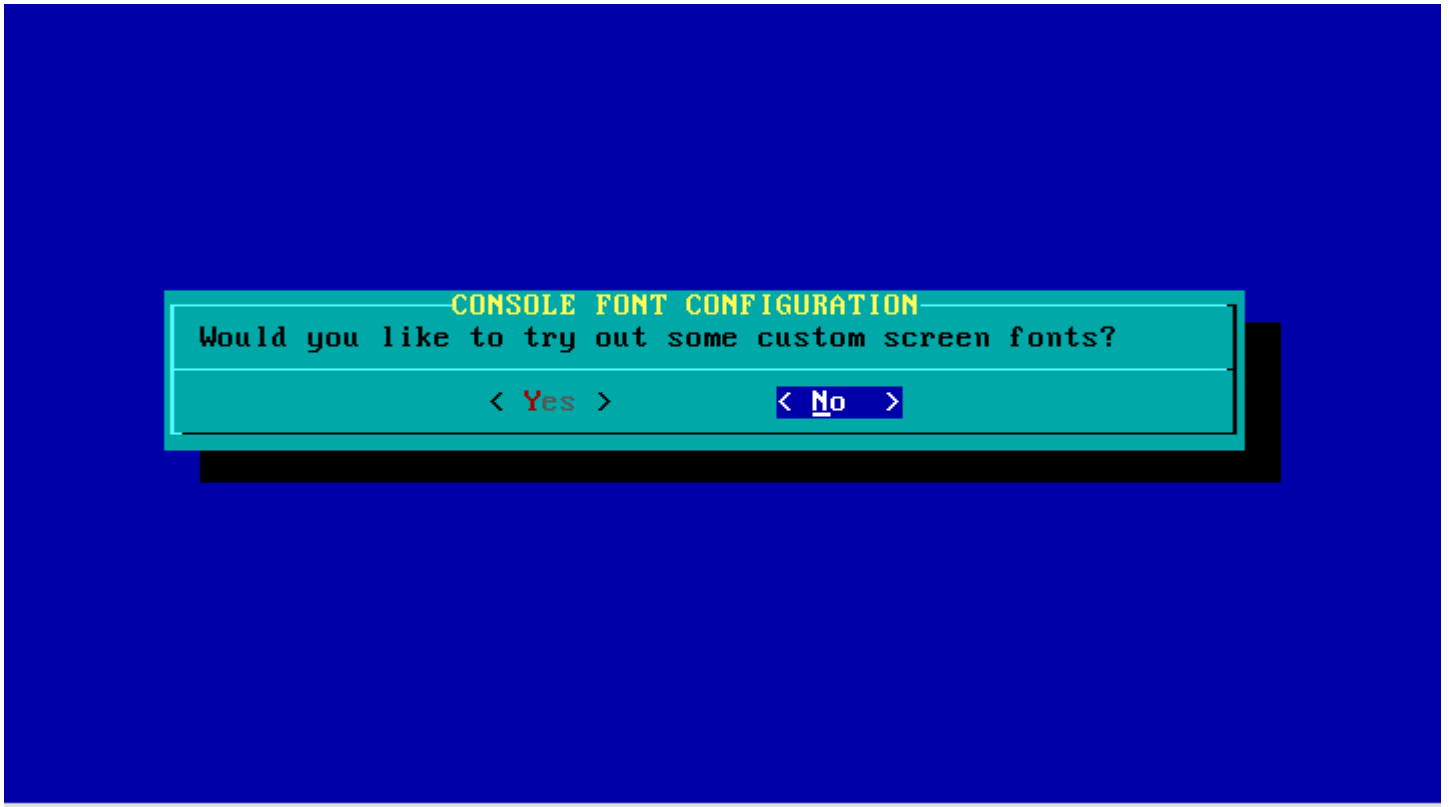

Installing the Linux Loader...


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)
usb USB connected mouse
imps2 Microsoft PS/2 Intellimouse
exps2 Intellimouse Explorer PS/2
bare 2 button Microsoft compatible serial mouse
ms 3 button Microsoft compatible serial mouse
mman Logitech serial MouseMan and similar devices
msc MouseSystems serial (most 3 button serial mice)
↓(+)
< OK >
<Cancel>


GPM CONFIGURATION
The gpm program allows you to cut and paste text on
the virtual consoles using a mouse. If you choose to
run it at boot time, this line will be added to your
/etc/rc.d/rc.gpm:
/usr/sbin/gpm -m /dev/mouse -t imps2
Shall we load the gpm program at boot time?
< Yes >
< No >

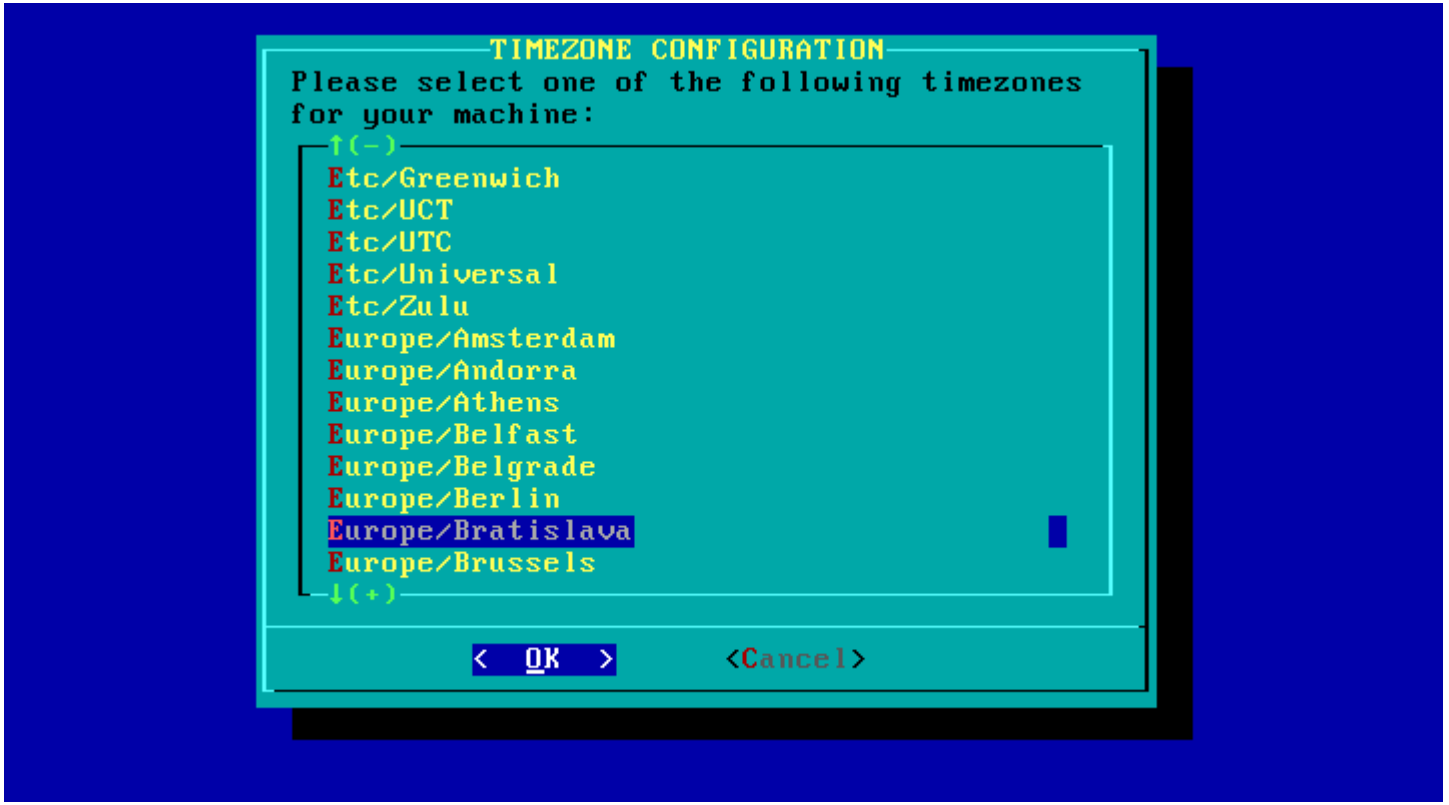

CONFIGURE NETWORK?
Would you like to configure your network?
< Yes >
< No >

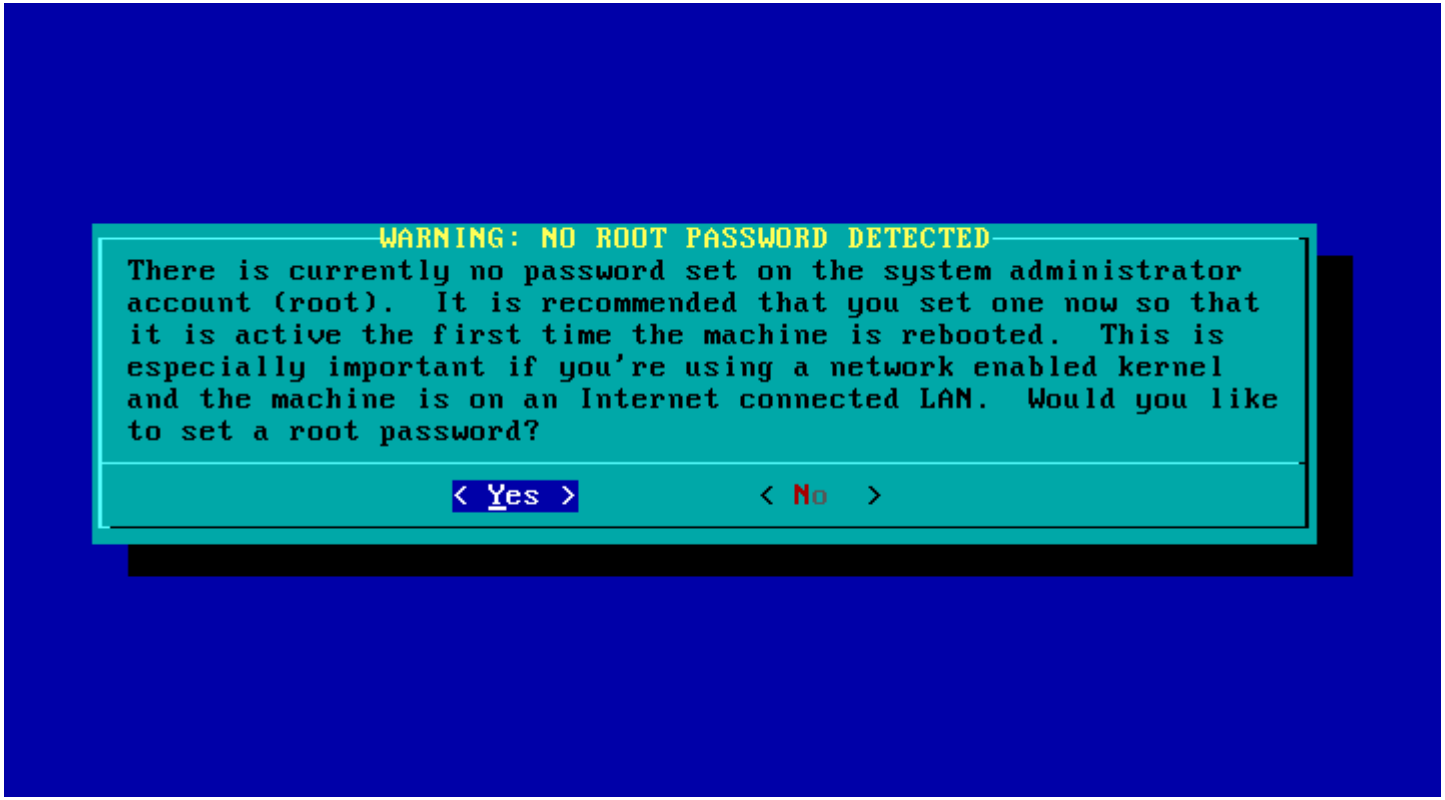

CONFIRM STARTUP SERVICES TO RUN
The selected services will be started at boot time. If you don't need them, you may unselect them to turn them off (which may improve overall system security). You may also choose to start services that are not run by default, but be aware that more services means less security. Use the spacebar to select or unselect the services you wish to run. Recommended choices have been preselected. Press the ENTER key when you are finished.
[ ] rc.atalk Netatalk Appletalk file/print server
[ ] rc.bind BIND (Domain Name System) server
[ ] rc.cups CUPS print server
[ ] rc.dnsmasq dnsmasq DHCP/DNS server
[*] rc.fuse Filesystem in Userspace library
[*] rc.hald Hardware Abstraction Layer
[ ] rc.httpd The Apache web server
↓(+)
< OK >
<Cancel>
The Netatalk server is a file and print server for Macintosh networks.

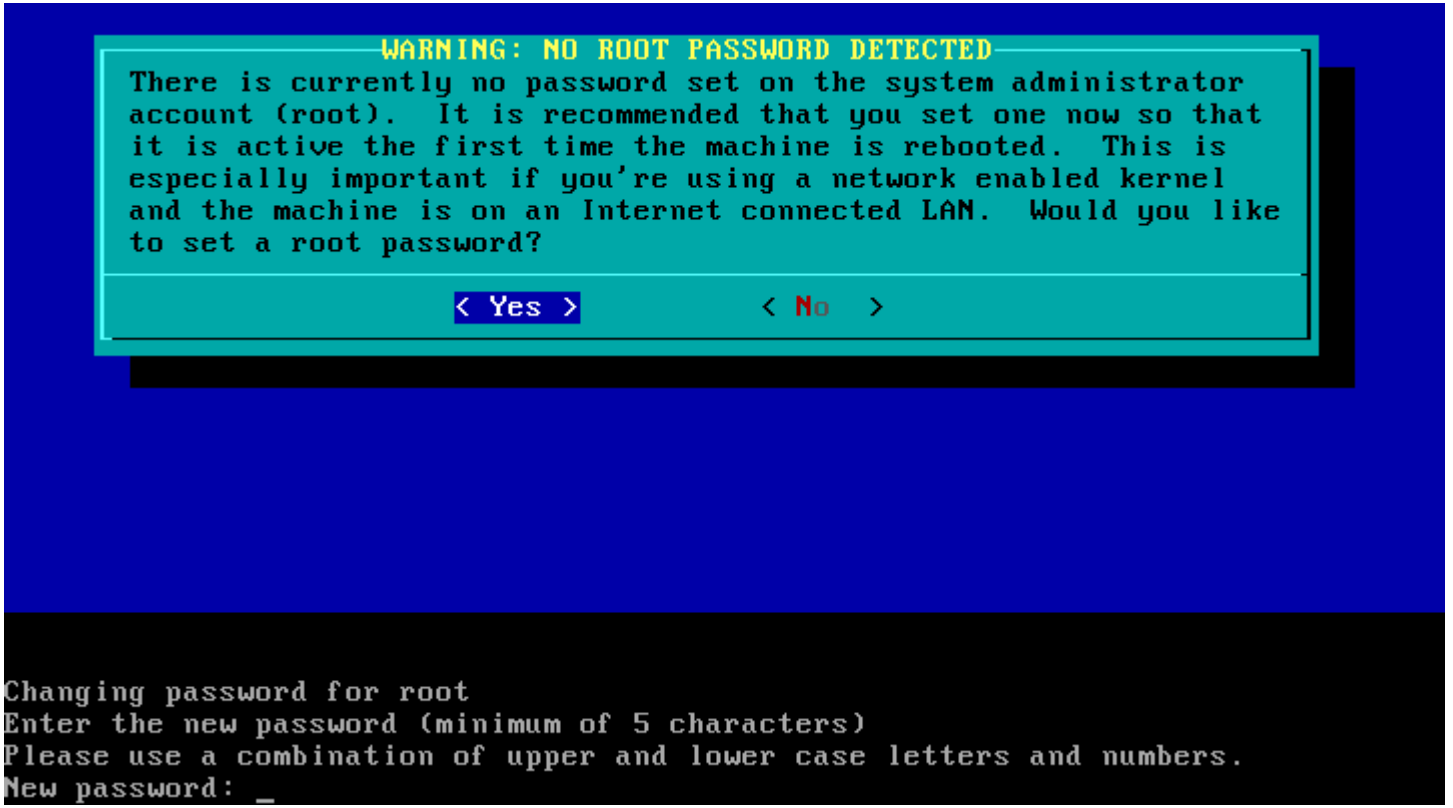

CONSOLE FONT CONFIGURATION
Would you like to try out some custom screen fonts?
< Yes >
< No >


HARDWARE CLOCK SET TO UTC?
Is the hardware clock set to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC/GMT)? If it is, select YES here. If the hardware clock is set to the current local time (this is how most PCs are set up), then say NO here. If you are not sure what this is, you should answer NO here.
NO Hardware clock is set to local time
YES Hardware clock is set to UTC
< OK >
<Cancel>

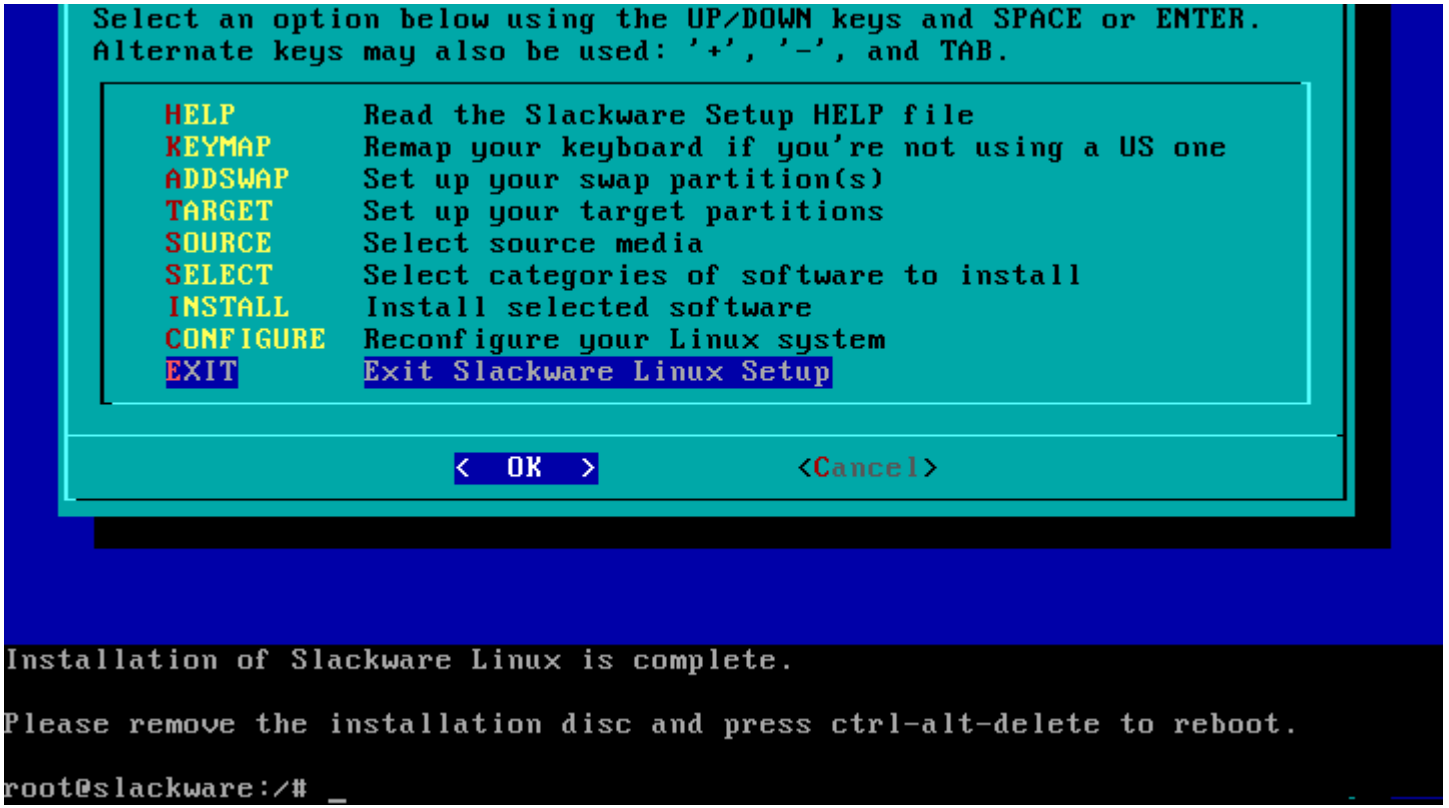

TIMEZONE CONFIGURATION
Please select one of the following timezones
for your machine:
US/Alaska
US/Aleutian
US/Arizona
US/Central
US/East-Indiana
US/Eastern
US/Hawaii
US/Indiana-Starke
US/Michigan
US/Mountain
US/Pacific
US/Samoa
Africa/Abidjan
↓(+)
< OK >
<Cancel>


TIMEZONE CONFIGURATION
Please select one of the following timezones
for your machine:
↑(-)
Etc/Greenwich
Etc/UCT
Etc/UTC
Etc/Universal
Etc/Zulu
Europe/Amsterdam
Europe/Andorra
Europe/Athens
Europe/Belfast
Europe/Belgrade
Europe/Berlin
Europe/Bratislava
Europe/Brussels
↓(+)
< OK >
<Cancel>


WARNING: NO ROOT PASSWORD DETECTED
There is currently no password set on the system administrator account (root). It is recommended that you set one now so that it is active the first time the machine is rebooted. This is especially important if you're using a network enabled kernel and the machine is on an Internet connected LAN. Would you like to set a root password?
< Yes >
< No >


WARNING: NO ROOT PASSWORD DETECTED
There is currently no password set on the system administrator account (root). It is recommended that you set one now so that it is active the first time the machine is rebooted. This is especially important if you're using a network enabled kernel and the machine is on an Internet connected LAN. Would you like to set a root password?
< Yes >
< No >
Changing password for root
Enter the new password (minimum of 5 characters)
Please use a combination of upper and lower case letters and numbers.
New password: _


SETUP COMPLETE
System configuration and installation is complete.
You may EXIT setup and reboot your machine with
ctrl-alt-delete.
< OK >


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:/# _

# Slackware a binárne inštalačné balíky

# Inštalačné balíky v Slackware

Do verzií Slackware 12.1 **tgz**.
Od verzie Slackware 13.0 **txz**.

Čo je v /var/log/packages/?
Čo je v /var/log/scripts/?

echo  balikov: `ls /var/log/packages/|wc -l`

# Štruktúra balíka

```
( cd usr/bin ; rm -rf mcedit )
( cd usr/bin ; ln -sf mc mcedit )
( cd usr/bin ; rm -rf mcdiff )
( cd usr/bin ; ln -sf mc mcdiff )
( cd usr/bin ; rm -rf mcview )
( cd usr/bin ; ln -sf mc mcview )
```

```
/usr/bin
/usr/bin/vlc
/usr/bin/rvlc
/usr/bin/svlc
/usr/bin/cvlc
/usr/bin/vlc-wrapper
/usr/bin/qvlc
/usr/doc
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/libshout
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/libshout/NEWS
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/libshout/COPYING
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/libshout/README
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/fluidsynth
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/fluidsynth/NEWS
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/fluidsynth/COPYING
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/fluidsynth/AUTHORS
/usr/doc/vlc-1.0.2/fluidsynth/THANKS
...
```

/install/doinst.sh
/install/slack-desc
/install/slack-required
/install/slack-suggests
/usr/...
...

x11-skel >= 7.1

```
alsa-lib >= 1.0.15
audiofile >= 0.2.6
esound >= 0.2.38
lcms >= 1.17
libexif >= 0.6.16
libgphoto2 >= 2.4
libieee1284 >= 0.2.11
libusb >= 0.1.12
libxml2 >= 2.6.31
libxslt >= 1.1.22
openldap-client >= 2.3.38
sane >= 1.0.19
```

```
dosbox: DOSBox (a x86 emulator with DOS)
dosbox:
dosbox: Dosbox is an x86/DOS emulator with sound/graphics that uses the SDL
dosbox: library. Dosbox can emulate the 286/386 CPUs in real/protected mode,
dosbox: XNS/EMS, FAT Filesystem, Tandy/Hercules/CGA/EGA/VGA/VESA graphics
dosbox: and Soundblaster / GUS sound cards.
dosbox:
dosbox:
dosbox:
dosbox:
dosbox: Packaged by Georgi D. Sotirov <gdsotirov@dir.bg>
```

# Konvertovanie balíkov

Z rpm:
rpm2tgz

Z deb:
deb2tgz

```
/usr/bin/rpm2tgz:  Converts RPM format to standard GNU tar + GNU zip format.
          (view converted packages with "less", install and remove
          with "installpkg", "removepkg", "pkgtool", or manually
          with "tar")

Usage:      /usr/bin/rpm2tgz [OPTION] <file.rpm>
          (Outputs "file.tgz")

  -s    extract the install scripts to /usr/doc/$PRGNAM-$VERSION/
        for review.
  -S    extracts the install scripts to be executed on package installation
        (only pre-install and post-install scripts used)
        USE WITH CAUTION!
  -n    name the output package using the rpm's metadata
  -r    extract what the rpm's "requires" (dependencies)
        as documention to /usr/doc/$PRGNAM-$VERSION/
  -d    attempt a wellformed slack-desc from the rpm meta data
```

# Kategórie balíkov

| | |
|---|---|
| A | A (base) package series. |
| Ap | AP (applications) package series. |
| D | D (development) package series. |
| E | E (GNU Emacs) package series. |
| F | F (FAQ/Documentation) package series. |
| K | K (kernel source) package series. |
| Kde | KDE package series. |
| Kdei | KDE internationalization package series. |
| L | L (libraries) package series. |
| N | N (networking) package series. |
| T | T (TeX) package series. |
| Tcl | TCL (Tcl/Tk and related) package series. |
| X | X (X Window System) package series. |
| Xap | XAP (X applications) package series. |
| Y | Y (BSD games) package series. |

# Tvorba balíka

# makepkg

```
bash-4.1# tar -xzf htop-0.8.3.tar.gz
bash-4.1# cd ./htop-0.8.3
bash-4.1# ./configure --prefix=$HOME/htop-0.8.3_package/usr/local
...
bash-4.1# make
...
bash-4.1# make install
...
bash-4.1# cd ../htop-0.8.3_package/

bash-4.1# makepkg ../htop-0.8.3.txz

Would you like to reset all directory permissions to 755 (drwxr-xr-x) and
directory ownerships to root.root ([y]es, [n]o)?

mode of `.' retained as 0755 (rwxr-xr-x)
mode of `./usr' retained as 0755 (rwxr-xr-x)
...
mode of `./usr/local/include' retained as 0755 (rwxr-xr-x)
ownership of `.' retained as root:root
ownership of `./usr' retained as root:root
...
ownership of `./usr/local/include' retained as root:root
Creating Slackware package:  ../htop-0.8.3.txz

./
usr/
usr/local/
...
usr/local/share/pixmaps/htop.png
usr/local/include/

Slackware package ../htop-0.8.3.txz created.

bash-4.1# installpkg ../htop-0.8.3.txz
```



slackware linux

# checkinstall

```
bash-4.1# tar -xzf htop-0.8.3.tar.gz
bash-4.1# ./configure
bash-4.1# make
bash=4.1# checkinstall

...

Please choose the packaging method you want to use.
Slackware [S], RPM [R] or Debian [D]? S


This package will be built according to these values:

1 -  Summary: [ Package created with checkinstall 1.6.0beta3 ]
2 -  Name:    [ htop ]
3 -  Version: [ 0.8.3 ]
4 -  Release: [ 1 ]
5 -  License: [ GPL ]
6 -  Group:   [ Applications/System ]
7 -  Architecture: [ i386 ]
8 -  Source location: [ htop-0.8.3 ]
9 -  Alternate source location: [  ]

Enter a number to change any of them or press ENTER to continue:

Installing with make install...

...

**********************************************

 Done.  The new package has been saved to

 /tmp/htop-0.8.3/htop-0.8.3-i386-1.tgz
 You can install it in your system anytime using:

      installpkg htop-0.8.3-i386-1.tgz

**********************************************
bash=4.1# installpkg htop-0.8.3-i386-1.tgz
```



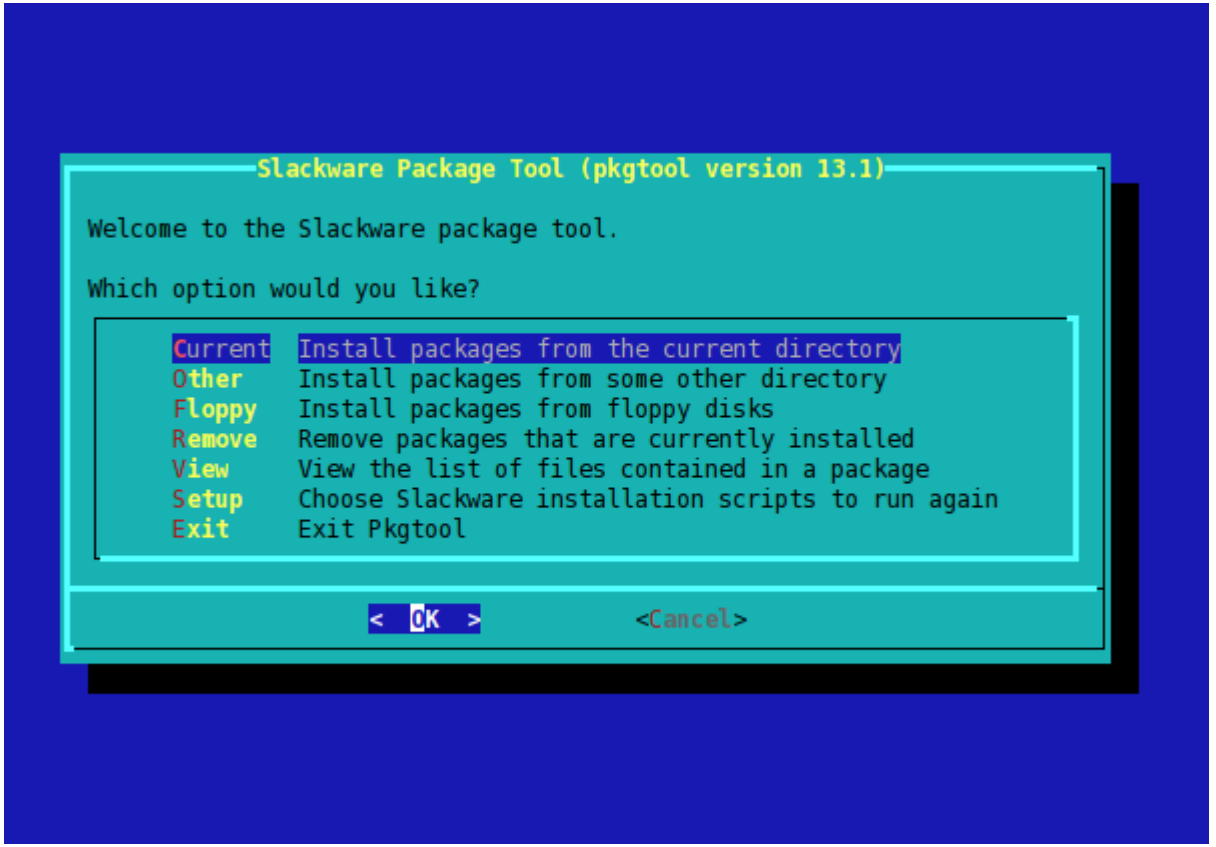
slackware linux

# Správa balíkov

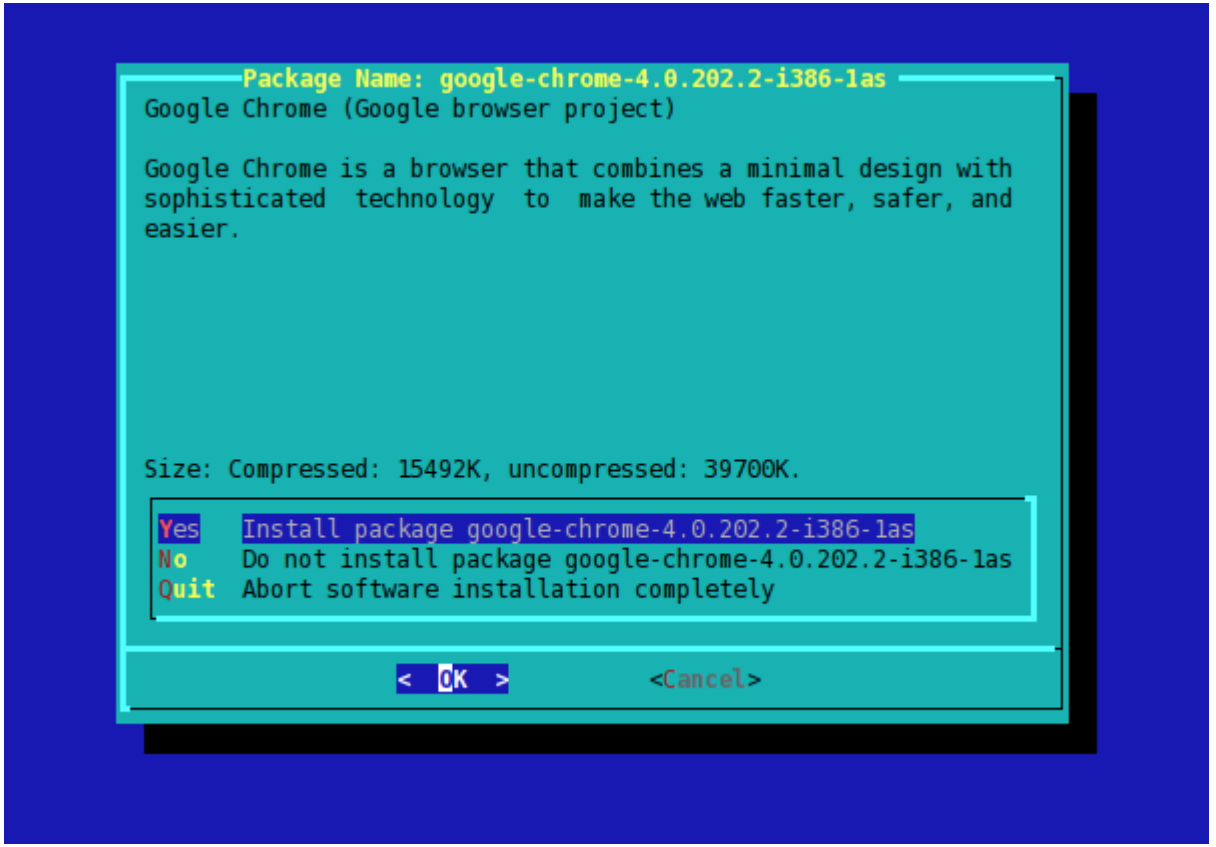
- installpkg
- removepkg
- upgradepkg
- explodepkg
- makepkg

# *Konfigurácia Slackware*

# Slackware Package Tool - pkgtool

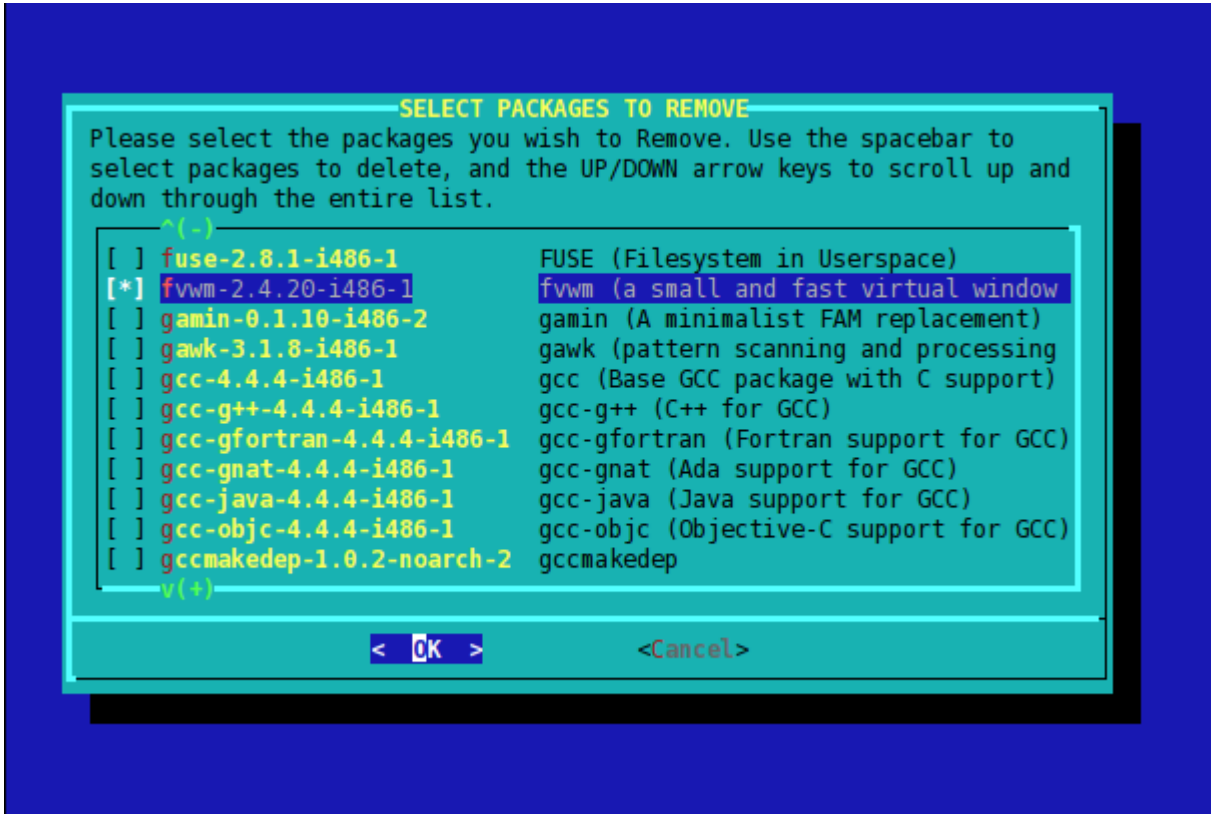


# Install from the current directory

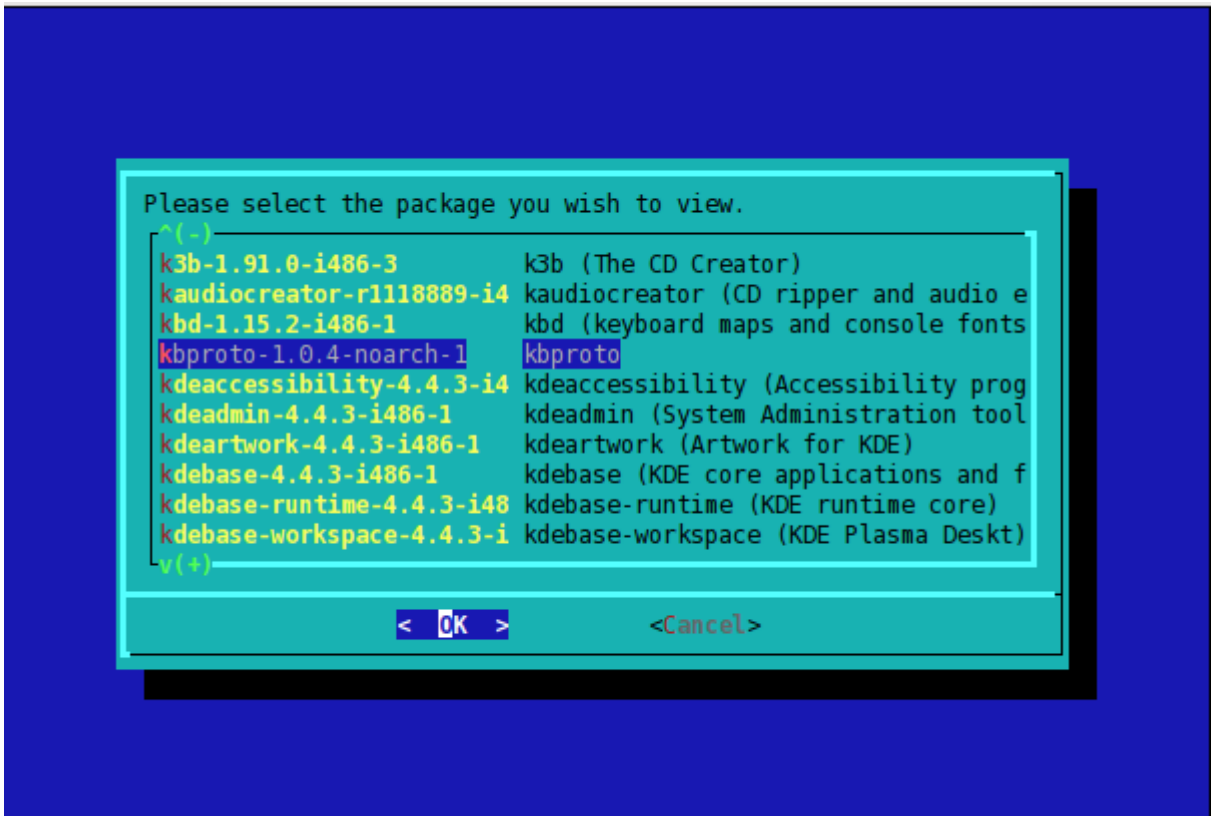


# Install from some other directory

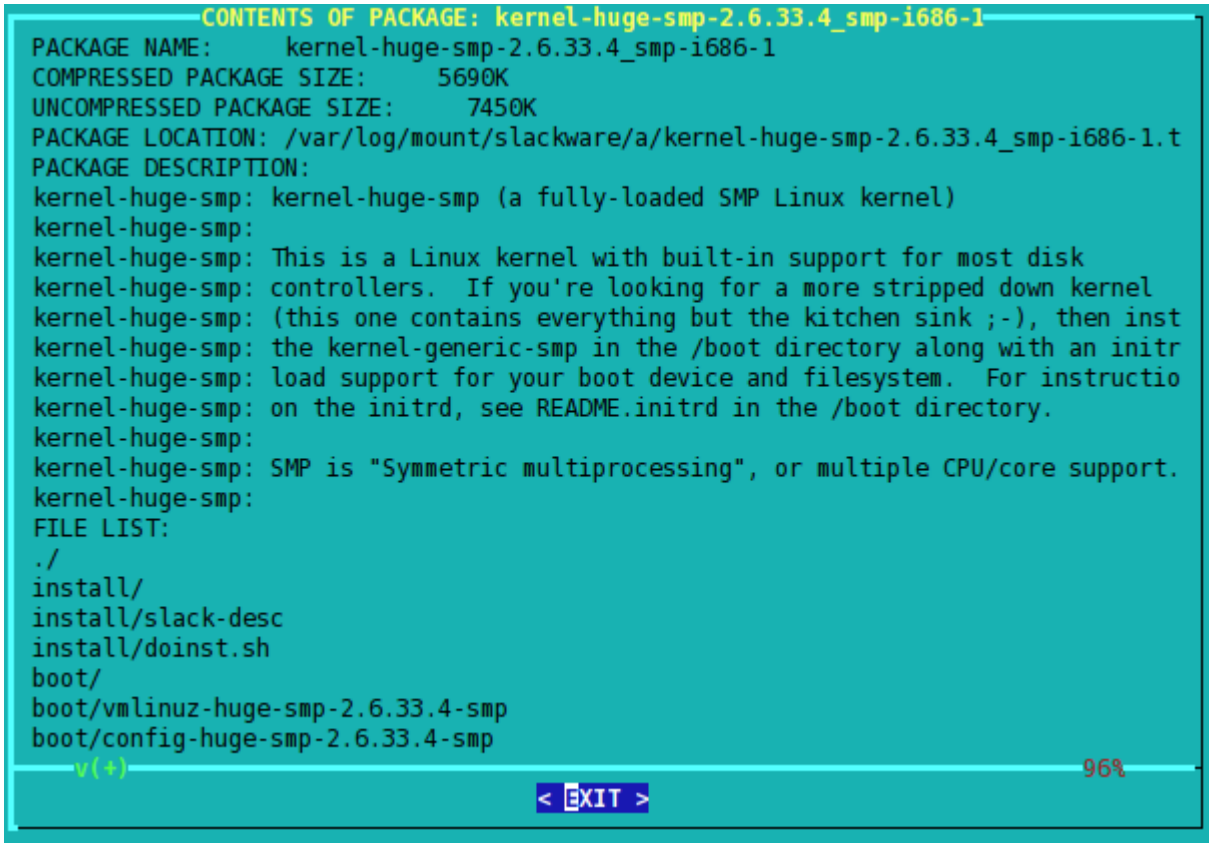
# Remove packages



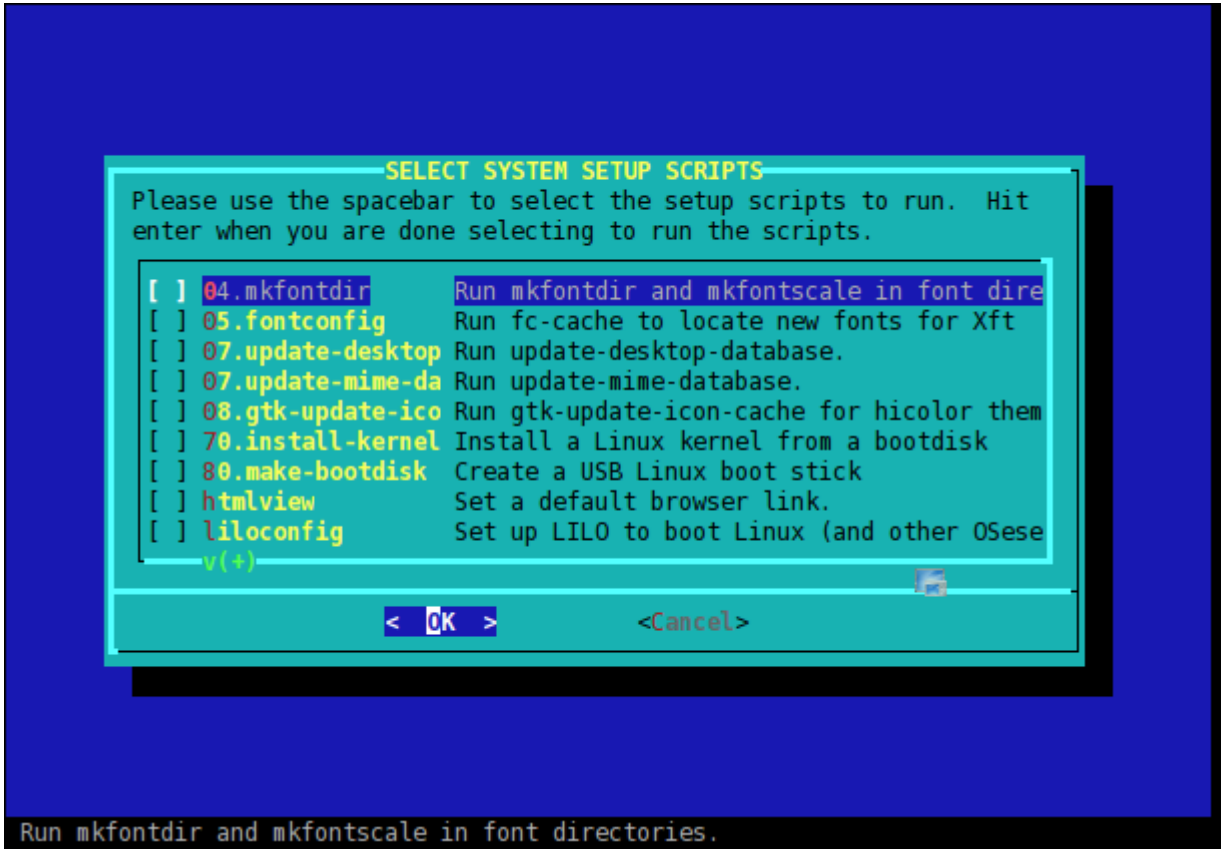
# View packages



# View package - príklad



# System Setup Script



# /etc/inittab

```
#
# inittab       This file describes how the INIT process should set up
#               the system in a certain run-level.
#
# Version:      @(#)inittab             2.04    17/05/93        MvS
#                               2.10    02/10/95        PV
#                               3.00    02/06/1999      PV
#                               4.00    04/10/2002      PV
#
# Author:       Miquel van Smoorenburg, <miquels@drinkel.nl.mugnet.org>
# Modified by:          Patrick J. Volkerding, <volkerdi@slackware.com>
#

# These are the default runlevels in Slackware:
#   0 = halt
#   1 = single user mode
#   2 = unused (but configured the same as runlevel 3)
#   3 = multiuser mode (default Slackware runlevel)
#   4 = X11 with KDM/GDM/XDM (session managers)
#   5 = unused (but configured the same as runlevel 3)
#   6 = reboot

# Default runlevel. (Do not set to 0 or 6)
id:4:initdefault:

# System initialization (runs when system boots).
si:S:sysinit:/etc/rc.d/rc.S
...
```

# /etc/profile.d/lang.sh

```
#!/bin/sh
# Set the system locale.  (no, we don't have a menu for this ;-)
# For a list of locales which are supported by this machine, type:
#   locale -a

# en_US is the Slackware default locale:
export LANG=sk_SK

# 'C' is the old Slackware (and UNIX) default, which is 127-bit
# ASCII with a charmap setting of ANSI_X3.4-1968.  These days,
# it's better to use en_US or another modern $LANG setting to
# support extended character sets.
#export LANG=C

# There is also support for UTF-8 locales, but be aware that
# some programs are not yet able to handle UTF-8 and will fail to
# run properly.  In those cases, you can set LANG=C before
# starting them.  Still, I'd avoid UTF unless you actually need it.
#export LANG=en_US.UTF-8

# Another option for en_US:
#export LANG=en_US.ISO8859-1

# One side effect of the newer locales is that the sort order
# is no longer according to ASCII values, so the sort order will
# change in many places.  Since this isn't usually expected and
# can break scripts, we'll stick with traditional ASCII sorting.
# If you'd prefer the sort algorithm that goes with your $LANG
# setting, comment this out.
export LC_COLLATE=C

# End of /etc/profile.d/lang.sh
```

# Čo ešte nakonfigurovať?

# Slackware dnes

# História Slackware

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.0 | July 16, 1993 |
| 1.1.0 | November 5, 1993 |
| 1.1.2 | February 5, 1994 |
| 2.0 | July 2, 1994 |
| 2.1 | October 31, 1994 |
| 2.2 | March 30, 1995 |
| 2.3 | May 24, 1995 |
| 3.0 | November 30, 1995 |
| 3.1 | June 3, 1996 |
| 3.2 | February 17, 1997 |
| 3.3 | June 11, 1997 |
| 3.4 | October 14, 1997 |
| 3.5 | June 9, 1998 |
| 3.6 | October 28, 1998 |
| 3.9 | May 10, 1999 |
| 4.0 | May 17, 1999 |
| 7.0 | October 25, 1999 |
| 7.1 | June 22, 2000 |
| 8.0 | July 1, 2001 |
| 8.1 | June 18, 2002 |
| 9.0 | March 19, 2003 |
| 9.1 | September 26, 2003 |
| 10.0 | June 23, 2004 |
| 10.1 | February 2, 2005 |
| 10.2 | September 14, 2005 |
| 11.0 | October 2, 2006 |
| 12.0 | July 1, 2007 |
| 12.1 | May 2, 2008 |
| 12.2 | December 10, 2008 |
| 13.0 | August 26, 2009 |
| 13.1 | May 24, 2010 |

# Slackware 13.1

Total size of all packages (compressed):  1525 MB
Total size of all packages (uncompressed):  5371 MB

| | |
|---|---|
| Linux kernel | 2.6.33.4 |
| C compiler | gcc-4.4.4 |
| Binutils | 2.20.51.0.8 |
| GNU C Library | glibc-2.11.1 |
| X Window System | Updated packages from X.Org |
| KDE | 4.4.3 |
| Xfce | 4.6.1 |

# Distribúcie odvodené zo Slackware

Slax


Zanwalk


Vector

# Ďakujem za pozornosť.