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## Guide d' installation debian

Today I will show you how to download and install Debian Linux, simply follow each step or watch the video guide below. Debian Linux, also known as The Universal Operating System, is a Linux distribution created by Ian Murdock in 1993 and has since become one of the most widely used Linux distributions in the world. Debian has a huge repository of 50,000+ software packages, supports a wide range of CPU architectures, including x86, x64, ARM, MIPS, PowerPC, and has become extremely popular in web server environments using the standard LAMP stack. Debian is also the engine of the well-known Linux distribution, such as Ubuntu, Knoppix and much more. Fun Fact: Debian is a combination of Ian's first name and his then girlfriend Debra Lynn's first name. Before downloading Debian, you need to know if your target machine is an x86 or x64 architecture before downloading Debian. If you're not sure, download the x86 (i386) version, otherwise download the x64 version if your hardware supports it. Keep in mind that installing Debian will lose all data on the hard drive of the target computer, including personal files, music, video, everything, unless you previously backed up to an external device. Once you are sure to back up your data (if necessary) follow the steps below: Download bittorrent download qBittorrent and install You only need to download the first CD / DVD because you can download other software needed for Server installations (no desktop), download either i386 (x86) or amd64 (x64) x64 select the CD-1 .torrent file, i.e. debian-X.X.X-amd64-xfce-CD-1.iso.torrent x86 select the CD-1 .torrent file, i.e. debian-X.X.X-i386-xfce-CD-1.iso.torrent For the full desktop installation, download either i386 (x86) or amd64 (x64) x64 select the DVD-1 .torrent file, ie debian-X.X.X-Amd64-DVD-1.iso.torrent x86 select dvd-1 .torrent file, ie debian-X.X.X-i386-DVD-1.iso.torrent Note the download location (most of the time it will be the default in the Downloads folder) Create bootable USB drive The best way to install Debian is using a bootable USB drive , but the ISO image can be written to dvd using the ISO Recorder. Download Rufus Insert a USB drive (minimum 4 GB), making sure that there are no files on it, no need for Open Rufus, and select the USB drive for the Device option for boot selection, browse and select the previously downloaded Debian ISO image Leave everything by default, and click on the START button (Rufus may alert you to certain questions, just follow the recommendations) Rufus starts burning the ISO image to the USB drive, takes about 15 minutes installing Debian Linux set boot settings Insert the USB drive into the destination computer, then start making sure to select the Boot Options button (usually F12, F2, F10 or Esc just after powering up, then select the USB drive to boot. TIP: Start the destination computer and wait for the first screen, look at the bottom, which will show you which key is the Boot Options button. Hold button to turn it off. Insert the USB drive and start boot settings several times, and then select the USB drive from the list. Start installation 1. After you start Debian, select Graphical Installation (default) using the Up and Down arrow keys: Language, Location, and Network 2. Select the language you want to install as the default. 3. Choose your location. Debian sets clocks, download mirrors, and other settings based on your choice. 4. Select the keyboard language (US English is most common). 5. Debian now configures network and other settings. 6. Enter a host name for your computer, something short and descriptive (i.e. david-office). 7. Choose a domain name. If you're looking for a home network, it can be anything (e.g. davidshome.com). For corporate networks, contact your network administrator. Users, passwords and timezone 8. Enter the root password. This is for the Debian root account, not the user account (this is the following). 9. Enter your name. Usually, it's just your first name. Enter your username or leave it at Debian's suggestion (recommended). Unfortunately installing Debian 10 is not as easy as installing other Linux distributions. There are many obstacles that prevent new and even experienced Linux users from installing Debian. These obstacles are: Which ISO image to download? There's a lot of Debian pictures. Use Debian Partition Manager. Multiple windows can be confusing even for experienced Linux users. What if Wi-Fi doesn't work? This is the most common problem that prevents many users from installing Debian. How to install Debian to make sudo work? There is no release file to fix the repository CD-ROM error. Many new Debian users get this error after installation and do not know how to fix it. This Debian 10 installation guide explains how to fix these issues and how to give an overview of installing Debian 10. Content SUBSCRIBE for multiple Linux videos New users may be confused by the variety of ISO images offered by Debian. Debian doesn't have a single download button: There are several options for downloading ISO: Small installation image Full installation image Cloud image Live images Unofficial, no free images Do not look at them and find out which is best for you. Small installation image A small Debian installation image has only a minimal package set. It is enough to start the system and start the installer. The rest must be downloaded from the network. If you have a fast enough internet, I recommend that you download exactly this small network installation image. You can also use these buttons to download: 64-bit netinst ISO 32-bit netinst ISO Full installation image The full Debian installation image images offer slightly larger ISOs, and even without the Internet if your internet is slow or you don't have internet access on the computer on which you want to install Debian, I suggest you download the Debian DVD image. 64-bit DVD ISO ISO DVD ISO Cloud Images cloud images customized for Cloud systems. These images are 64-bit and can be used for Amazon EC2, Azure, GCE, OpenStack, Simple VM. But if you need to run Debian in the cloud, you usually don't have to worry about installing it. For example, I use UpCloud, and this is a very easy way to get Debian started. You choose your Debian operating system, click install and your Debian cloud server will be ready in a few minutes. You can test it for free. Use the button below to sign up for UpCloud.com and you'll get \$25 for your account. Get \$25 from UpCloud UpCloud to provide the fastest servers with high reliability and very responsive support. Live images If you don't know which Debian flavor you're installing, you can try them all with Debian Live images. Debian Live ISO In each image you have Debian with a specific desktop. You can write these images on a USB stick and test Debian in live mode on your hardware. You can also install Debian from this live image with the Calamares installer. You can restart and start the standard Debian installer. Previously, Debian did not recommend using live images for installation, but that doesn't seem to be the case anymore. However, I recommend installing ISO instead of installing Debian on Debian Live ISO. The Calamares installer was recently introduced in Debian 10. So, it could contain some bugs. Unofficial non-free images The non-free Debian images are lesser known Debian images. These include their own packages like Wi-Fi and Video Drivers. Debian insists on using only free software, which is probably why these images are so hidden. You won't find them right away on Debian's website. These are not available on the Download page. You have to try to find them. Fortunately, you can get a non-free image of Debian by clicking on the button below. Debian non-free ISOs If you experience any problems with Wi-Fi connection or video performance when using the standard Debian ISO, try not to use an image. This solves the problem. Install Debian 10 Buster Once you have selected and downloaded the correct ISO file, you can continue with the installation. Here's how to do the installation step by step. Write ISO to usb stick You can burn the installation ISO to CD/DVD. But it is more common to use USB stick. To write a Debian ISO to a USB, I usually use the dd command: sudo dd bs=4M if=path-to-the-ISO of=/dev/sdX status=progress &sync; you can also use graphics programs to write an ISO to a USB. Start from USB/CD-ROM Paste the installation disc into the CD-ROM, or connect the USB to your computer and turn it on. When you start your computer, you must open the boot menu. To do this, you must press Esc, F12, or other keys. It depends on your computer. Just google how to open the boot the computer. The boot menu should look like this: Choose boot from USB or CD/DVD. in case you're having trouble starting Debian, try disabling secure boot. Hopefully you'll see this Debian installer: Select the installer. I recommend using the graphical installer. If you use Debian Live ISO and start setup from the Live session, the installed will look different: This is the Calamares installer that was recently introduced to Debian. You can use it to install Debian 10, but I recommend using the old installer. It needs to be more reliable. Defaults Select the language, location, key map on the following few screens of the installation process: Then Setup performs hardware detection. Just wait a minute. You must then give your computer a name. You can keep the domain name blank. Configure user This is the first non-intuitive part of the Debian installation. If you set a root password here, the normal user will not be able to grant sudo access. You must use the root account for administrative tasks. But if you skip this step, the regular user will be able to run sudo commands. Therefore, click Continue without typing it in the root password box. On the screen, create a new user: Enter your full name, user name, and password. Because you skipped the creation of the root account, this user is added to the sudo group. Thus, you will be able to perform administrative tasks with the user password. Then select the time zone: Partitioning options partitioning is the most important step. If you're a beginner, you can choose the first option. The installer will try to find free space and install Debian there. If you only have Debian on your system, or if you have a completely new hard drive, you can tell the installer to use the whole disk. Debian partitions the hard drive. If you are a small advanced user, you can choose the LVM installation including the LVM encryption. I usually have manual partitioning. Manual partitioning of the Debian installer is disturbed. Each step has a different screen and should navigate between them. Since many other installers you introduced with all the options on the one screen. I'll show you a little complicated partition table in this tutorial. This is an EFI system with Windows 10. It system with Windows 10. There is also a Linux partition ext4 file system. It is suitable for dual bootlinux and Windows. If you need a more conservative partition table with root/and /home partitions, read the Debian 9 installation guide. The partitioning hasn't changed since then. Typically, the EFI partition is automatically recognized. So I select the Linux partition to install Debian. To this end, I reassign the ext4 file system. You will see that each partition setting opens in a new window. It's unusual if you're used to more user-friendly installers, such as the Ubiquity installer ubuntu. When you press continue, the to the previous screen. I found it disturbing when I first installed Debian. So, you just have to get used to it. You must also format this partition. Select the partition option and press Enter. This setting will be formatted. I also ordered a mounting point for the root (/) file system. At least the root capture point is required to install the system. The rest can be kept by default. So, I choose ready to set up the partitions and press continue. The main partition table screen is returned. Where you will see the new partition table windows and debian dual-boot. Check before applying any changes. If all is well. Select Finish and burn to disk. If you only install Debian, a classic Linux partition table would look like this: If you don't create a replacement partition and don't use a replacement file, you'll see a warning that you haven't created a replacement partition: Just select No and press continue. Finally, agree to write changed to disk. Debian 10 Buster installation starts. Additional CD/DVD If you need to insert an additional CD/DVD, you can refuse to do so. Network mirrors You can also switch the network mirror to the one closest to you. This will give you some download speed. But I suggest you keep default. Usage statistics I recommend to engage in package usage statistics. This will help Debian developers prioritize package development. Desktop Environment the last choice you need to make is to choose a desktop environment. GNOME, Xfce, Plasma, Cinnamon, MATE, LXDE and LXQt are available. The default desktop environment is GNOME. If you need to use SSH to connect to the system, you can also add the SSH server. Press Continue, and then wait about 15 minutes while installing Debian. Since this is an EFI installation, the bootloader is installed automatically. However, if you install it in legacy mode, you still need to choose where to install grub bootloader. Complete installation At the end of installation, you should see this screen: Restart and the new Debian 10 system: Create swap file If you have not created a swap partition, you need to create a swap file. You can read more about the Linux swap file. I'll just briefly show you how to create it here. Create a 2G swap file: sudo fallocate -l 1G /swapfile Change your permission: Format as replacement: And add this line at the end of /etc/fstab: /swapfile swap defaults 0 0 Restart the system, and check the memory status: You need to find the replacement list as follows: Fix repository CD-ROM error If you installed Debian from DVD when you try to upgrade your system, you will get the error in the repository CD-ROM does not have a release file: It can be solved by commenting on this line /etc/apt/sources.list: deb GNU/Linux 10.0.0\_Buster\_ - Official Amd64 DVD Binary-1 20190706-10:24buster/ contrib main Try Try run the update command again. The mistake has to go away. The installation process for the Debian 10 Buster is not much different from installing Debian 9. The most important points are: Choose the right ISO. Skip creating the root password to make sudo work. Don't get lost in multiple windows when you're manually partitioning. Select your desktop environment. Create a paging file if you have not created a paging partition. comment off the CD-ROM storage after installation if the DVD is ISO. I hope the Debian 10 Buster will be installed. If not, feel free to ask questions in the comments below. Following.

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