[!!] Partition disks

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

Guided - use entire disk
Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM
Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM
Manual

<Go Back>
This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning
Configure iSCSI volumes

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 10.7 GB ATA QEMU HARDDISK

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons
You have selected an entire device to partition. If you proceed with creating a new partition table on the device, then all current partitions will be removed.

Note that you will be able to undo this operation later if you wish.

Create new empty partition table on this device?

<Go Back>  <Yes>  <No>
This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 10.7 GB ATA QEMU HARDDISK

pr1/log  10.7 GB  FREE SPACE

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>
[!!!] Partition disks

How to use this free space:

Create a new partition
Automatically partition the free space
Show Cylinder/Head/Sector information

<Go Back>
The maximum size for this partition is 10.7 GB.

Hint: "max" can be used as a shortcut to specify the maximum size, or enter a percentage (e.g. "20%") to use that percentage of the maximum size.

New partition size:

4 GB

<Go Back> <Continue>
[!!!] Partition disks

Type for the new partition:
- Primary
- Logical

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons
[!!!] Partition disks

Please choose whether you want the new partition to be created at the beginning or at the end of the available space.

Location for the new partition:

Beginning

End

<Go Back>
You are editing partition #1 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda). No existing file system was detected in this partition.

Partition settings:

Use as: Ext4 journaling file system

Mount point: /
Mount options: defaults
Label: none
Reserved blocks: 5%
Typical usage: standard
Bootable flag: off

Delete the partition

Done setting up the partition

<Go Back>
This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 10.7 GB ATA QEMU HARDDISK
   #1 primary 4.0 GB f ext4 /
   pri/log 6.7 GB FREE SPACE

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>
[!!!] Partition disks

How to use this free space:

Create a new partition
Automatically partition the free space
Show Cylinder/Head/Sector information

<Go Back>
The maximum size for this partition is 6.7 GB.

Hint: "max" can be used as a shortcut to specify the maximum size, or enter a percentage (e.g. "20%") to use that percentage of the maximum size.

New partition size:

2 GB

<Go Back> <Continue>
[!] Partition disks

Type for the new partition:

Primary
Logical

<Go Back>
[!!!] Partition disks

Please choose whether you want the new partition to be created at the beginning or at the end of the available space.

Location for the new partition:

Beginning
End

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons
How to use this partition:

- Ext4 journaling file system
- Ext3 journaling file system
- Ext2 file system
- btrfs journaling file system
- JFS journaling file system
- XFS journaling file system
- FAT16 file system
- FAT32 file system
- **swap area**
- physical volume for encryption
- physical volume for RAID
- physical volume for LVM
- do not use the partition

<Go Back>
You are editing partition #2 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda). No existing file system was detected in this partition.

Partition settings:

Use as: swap area

Bootable flag: off

Delete the partition

Done setting up the partition

<Go Back>
[!!!] Partition disks

This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 10.7 GB ATA QEMU HARDDISK
  #1 primary  4.0 GB  f  ext4       /
  #2 primary  2.0 GB  f  swap       swap
  pri/log  4.7 GB   FREE SPACE

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>
[!!!] Partition disks

How to use this free space:

Create a new partition
Automatically partition the free space
Show Cylinder/Head/Sector information

<Go Back>
The maximum size for this partition is 4.7 GB.

Hint: "max" can be used as a shortcut to specify the maximum size, or enter a percentage (e.g. "20%") to use that percentage of the maximum size.

New partition size:

1GB

<Go Back>  <Continue>
[!!!] Partition disks

Type for the new partition:

- Primary
- Logical

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons
[!!!] Partition disks

Please choose whether you want the new partition to be created at the beginning or at the end of the available space.

Location for the new partition:

Beginning
End

<Go Back>
Partition disks

Mount point for this partition:

/ - the root file system
/boot - static files of the boot loader
/home - user home directories
/tmp - temporary files
/usr - static data
/var - variable data
/srv - data for services provided by this system
/opt - add-on application software packages
/usr/local - local hierarchy
Enter manually
Do not mount it

<Go Back>
You are editing partition #3 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda). No existing file system was detected in this partition.

Partition settings:

Use as: Ext4 journaling file system
Mount point: /home
Mount options: defaults
Label: none
Reserved blocks: 5%
Typical usage: standard
Bootable flag: off

Delete the partition
Done setting up the partition

<Go Back>
[!!!] Partition disks

This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 10.7 GB ATA QEMU HARDDISK
#1 primary 4.0 GB f ext4 /
#2 primary 2.0 GB f swap swap
#3 primary 1.0 GB f ext4 /home

pri/log 3.7 GB FREE SPACE

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>
This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 10.7 GB ATA QEMU HARDDISK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Filesystem</th>
<th>Mount Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>primary</td>
<td>4.0 GB</td>
<td>ext4</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>primary</td>
<td>2.0 GB</td>
<td>swap</td>
<td>swap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>primary</td>
<td>1.0 GB</td>
<td>ext4</td>
<td>/home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pri/log</td>
<td>3.7 GB</td>
<td></td>
<td>FREE SPACE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

<Go Back>
[!!!] Partition disks

If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:
   SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:
   partition #1 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4
   partition #2 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap
   partition #3 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4

Write the changes to disks?

   <Yes>                      <No>
Installing the system...

70%

Running console-setup...
joe@yavin:~$ echo "Continue the remainder of the installation as normal"
Continue the remainder of the installation as normal
joe@yavin:~$
It seems that this new installation is the only operating system on this computer. If so, it should be safe to install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record of your first hard drive.

Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?

<Go Back>  <Yes>  <No>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amharic</td>
<td>Français</td>
<td>Македонски</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Gaeilge</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>தமிழ்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asturianu</td>
<td>Galego</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Беларуская</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Tagalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Български</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>Türkçe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>Hrvatski</td>
<td>Nederlands</td>
<td>Uyghur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>Magyar</td>
<td>Norsk bokmål</td>
<td>Українська</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosanski</td>
<td>Bahasa Indonesia</td>
<td>Norsk nynorsk</td>
<td>Tiếng Việt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Català</td>
<td>Исленска</td>
<td>Punjabi (Gurmukhi)</td>
<td>中文(简体)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čeština</td>
<td>Italiano</td>
<td>Polski</td>
<td>中文(繁體)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dansk</td>
<td>日本語</td>
<td>Português</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsch</td>
<td>Kazakh</td>
<td>Português do Brasil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dzongkha</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
<td>Română</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ελληνικά</td>
<td>Kurdish</td>
<td>Русский</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Lao</td>
<td>Sámeöllili</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanto</td>
<td>Lietuviškai</td>
<td>סָמְגִילִי</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Español</td>
<td>Latviski</td>
<td>סְלֹוהַניָה</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eesti</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovenčina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euskara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovenščina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فارسی</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shqip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suomi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Српски</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Svenska</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Install Ubuntu Server
Install MAAS Region Controller
Install MAAS Rack Controller
Check disc for defects
Test memory
Boot from first hard disk
Rescue a broken system

F1 Help  F2 Language  F3 Keymap  F4 Modes  F5 Accessibility  F6 Other Options
Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.

**Language:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Localization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>No localization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>Shqip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>عربى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asturian</td>
<td>Asturianu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>Euskara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarusian</td>
<td>Беларуская</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnian</td>
<td>Bosanski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
<td>Български</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan</td>
<td>Català</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (Simplified)</td>
<td>中文 (简体)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (Traditional)</td>
<td>中文 (繁體)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatian</td>
<td>Hrvatski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
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<td>Danish</td>
<td>Dansk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>Nederlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanto</td>
<td>Esperanto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>Eesti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galician</td>
<td>Galego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Deutsch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- Botswana
- Canada
- Hong Kong
- India
- Ireland
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Singapore
- South Africa
- United Kingdom
- **United States**
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- other
Configure the Keyboard

You can try to have your keyboard layout detected by pressing a series of keys. If you do not want to do this, you will be able to select your keyboard layout from a list.

Detect keyboard layout?

<Go Back> <Yes> <No>
The layout of keyboards varies per country, with some countries having multiple common layouts. Please select the country of origin for the keyboard of this computer.

Country of origin for the keyboard:

- Armenian
- Azerbaijani
- Bambara
- Bangla
- Belarusian
- Belgian
- Bosnian
- Braille
- Bulgarian
- Burmese
- Chinese
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dhivehi
- Dutch
- Dzongkha
- English (Cameroon)
- English (Ghana)
- English (Nigeria)
- English (South Africa)
- English (UK)
- English (US)

<Go Back>

Tab moves; Space selects; Enter activates buttons
Configure the keyboard

Please select the layout matching the keyboard for this machine.

Keyboard layout:

- **English (US)**
  - Cherokee
  - English (Colemak)
  - English (Dvorak alternative international no dead keys)
  - English (Dvorak)
  - English (Dvorak, international with dead keys)
  - English (Macintosh)
  - English (Programmer Dvorak)
  - English (US, alternative international)
  - English (US, international with dead keys)
  - English (US, with euro on 5)
  - English (Workman)
  - English (Workman, international with dead keys)
  - English (classic Dvorak)
  - English (international AltGr dead keys)
  - English (left handed Dvorak)
  - English (right handed Dvorak)
  - English (the divide/multiply keys toggle the layout)
  - English (Russian (US, phonetic)
  - English (US) - Serbo-Croatian (US)

<Go Back>
[!!!] Configure the network

From here you can choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration (which may succeed if your DHCP server takes a long time to respond) or to configure the network manually. Some DHCP servers require a DHCP hostname to be sent by the client, so you can also choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration with a hostname that you provide.

Network configuration method:

- Retry network autoconfiguration
- Retry network autoconfiguration with a DHCP hostname
- **Configure network manually**

Do not configure the network at this time

<Go Back>
[!!!] Configure the network

The IP address is unique to your computer and may be:

* four numbers separated by periods (IPv4);
* blocks of hexadecimal characters separated by colons (IPv6).

You can also optionally append a CIDR netmask (such as "/24").

If you don't know what to use here, consult your network administrator.

IP address:

144.38.199.80

<Go Back> <Continue>
The netmask is used to determine which machines are local to your network. Consult your network administrator if you do not know the value. The netmask should be entered as four numbers separated by periods.

Netmask:

255.255.255.224

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

Gateway:

144.38.199.65

<Go Back>   <Continue>
[!] Configure the network

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:

it4100-1

<Go Back> <Continue>
The domain name is the part of your Internet address to the right of your host name. It is often something that ends in .com, .net, .edu, or .org. If you are setting up a home network, you can make something up, but make sure you use the same domain name on all your computers.

Domain name:

`cs.dixie.edu`

<Go Back> <Continue>
A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

Full name for the new user:

joe

<Go Back> <Continue>
[!!] Set up users and passwords

Select a username for the new account. Your first name is a reasonable choice. The username should start with a lower-case letter, which can be followed by any combination of numbers and more lower-case letters.

Username for your account:

joe__

<Go Back> <Continue>
[!] Set up users and passwords

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

Choose a password for the new user:

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

[ ] Show Password in Clear

<Go Back>              <Continue>
[!] Set up users and passwords

Please enter the same user password again to verify you have typed it correctly.
Re-enter password to verify:

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

[ ] Show Password in Clear

<Go Back> <Continue>
[!] Set up users and passwords

You may configure your home directory for encryption, such that any files stored there remain private even if your computer is stolen.

The system will seamlessly mount your encrypted home directory each time you login and automatically unmount when you log out of all active sessions.

Encrypt your home directory?

<Go Back>             <Yes>   <No>
joe@it4100-1:~$ echo "After reboot"
joe@it4100-1:~$ mount | grep sda
/dev/sda1 on / type ext4 (rw,relatime,errors=remount-ro,data=ordered)
/dev/sda3 on /home type ext4 (rw,relatime,data=ordered)
joe@it4100-1:~$
```
joe@it4100-1:~$ swapon
NAME     TYPE       SIZE  USED    Prio
/dev/sda2 partition 1.9G   0B    -1
joe@it4100-1:~$  
```
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).

# <file system> <mount point> <type> <options> <dump> <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda1 during installation
UUID=c90c5277-a8f4-4324-8ad3-5e327c69a90c / ext4 errors=remount-ro 0 1
# /home was on /dev/sda3 during installation
UUID=3ba8dade-f7e3-48b5-a3b1-bc8ca08bb06f /home ext4 defaults 0 2
# swap was on /dev/sda2 during installation
UUID=2aadfccc5-fcb2-4151-9260-50a26dedba51 none swap sw 0 0
/dev/fd0 /media/floppy0 auto rw,user,noauto,exec,utf8 0 0

joe@it4100-1:~$