## RedHat AS3/AS4 操作系统安装指南

一、在主板的 BIOS 中,设置成 CDROM 启动,把光盘放入光驱。出现如下的画面,这 个启动画面;要注意两点,回车就可进入图像模式的安装:



题外话:如果我们已经安装的系统出现了问题,我们可以按[F5],然后在 boot 处输入: boot:linux rescue,我们就可以进入系统修复模式。比如系统的 GRUB 没有写到 MBR 上,就用这种模式来恢复。

二、出现如下的画面,也就是让我们来检测光盘是否是完整的以及是否能进行安装。我 们可以选择[SKIP],接着安装程序就加载相关驱动,一会就进入图形界面了。



进入图形界面出现如下图,点击 NEXT。

During this installation, you can se your mouse or keyboard to avigate through the various creens.	<b>red</b> hat.	
The <b>Tab</b> key allows you to nove around the screen, the Jp and Down arrow keys to croll through lists, + and - keys whand and collarso lists		
while <b>Space</b> and <b>Enter</b> selects	Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS	
r removes from selection a ighlighted item. You can also		
se the <b>Alt-</b> <i>X</i> key command ombination as a way of	Copyright © 2003-2005 Red Hat, Inc. All Rights Reserved.	
ther screen selections, where		
Lis replaced with any	•	
Hide <u>H</u> elp	A Back	> <u>N</u> ext

三、这一步是系统安装过程中的语言,我们这里选择[ENGLISH],当然可以选择[中文简体]。

四、选择键盘,就用系统默认的好了[U.S.English],如果您有 PS/2 和 USB 接口的 3D 鼠标,我们可以选择[Microsoft]然后根据接口来选择鼠标。比如鼠标的接口是 PS/2 的,就按图上的选;如果是 USB 口的,应该选 USB 口的那个。如果是两键鼠,就按默认就好了。

s

	Russian (utt8ru)		
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	Slovakian		
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在这里,如果对分区不熟悉,可以直接默认选择自动分区[Automatically partition],这里 我建议选择手动分区[manually partition with disk druid],然后点击NEXT.这时会出现一个警告 窗口,选择[yes]:

ą		
1		Warning
r H	?	The partition table on device sda was unreadable. To create new partitions it must be initialized, causing the loss of ALL DATA on this drive.
		This operation will override any previous installation choices about which drives to ignore.
ľ		Would you like to initialize this drive, erasing ALL DATA?
י א כ		<u>× №</u> <u>× Y</u> es

## 六、现在开始分区

<b>Drive /dev/sd</b> Free 4094 MB	a (Geo	om: 522/25	55/63)	(Model: V	/Mw	are, VMw	are Vir	tu	al S)		
Ne <u>w</u>		<u>E</u> dit	D	elete		Re <u>s</u> et		R	R <u>A</u> ID		<u>L</u> VM
Device		Mount Po RAID/Vo	oint/ lume	Туре		Format	Size (MB)	,	Start	End	
⊽ Hard Drives ⊽ /dev/sda Free				Free spa	ice		40	95	1	522	
											•

Hide RAID device/LVM Volume Group members

在图中可以看到,有一个硬盘 sda,该硬盘有大小为 4095M。

说明:在 linux 我们一般都把/boot 目录单独分区,因为/boot 目录存储着系统的引导信息和内核等信息,这样的好处是如果其他分区坏了,可以最大程度减少系统的崩溃。一般分100M 是足够了。

创建/boot 分区,鼠标点击[NEW],在挂载点的下拉框中选择/boot,也可以手动输/boot 文件系统选择 ext3,输入大小为 100 如果点击[OK],/boot 分区创建好了。

Maunt Daint	(here the			
Mount Point:	/boot			
File System <u>Type</u> :	ext3		2	2
	<b>~</b>	sda	4095 MB VMware, VMware Virtual S	٦
Allowable <u>D</u> rives:				
Size (MB):	100			÷
Additional Size Op	tions			-
<u> </u>				
○ Fill all space <u>u</u>	p to (MB):		1	
○ Fill to maximur	n <u>a</u> llowable	size		
Force to be a pr	imary parti	tion		
			Cancel V OK	1

创建 swap 分区, swap 分区相当于 windows 下的虚拟内存,一般大小为物理内存大小的 两倍,也可以更高.在文件系统处选择 swap,在这里我给 swap 分 512M,因为物理内存为 256M。

Mount Point:	<not applicable=""></not>	4
File System <u>T</u> ype:	swap	¥
R.	✓ sda 4095 MB VMware, VMware Virtual S	
Allowable <u>D</u> rives:		
<u>S</u> ize (MB):	512	÷
Additional Size Op	otions	
<u>     Fixed size   </u>		
○ Fill all space <u>u</u>	p to (MB):	
○ Fill to maximu	m <u>a</u> llowable size	
Force to be a pr	rimary partition	
	<mark>X ⊆</mark> ancel 🛷 <u>O</u> K	

创建根分区,/分区包含 linux 系统所有的目录(/boot 分区如果不单独分区,也包含在内),也就是说,所以没有单独分区的目录都在根分区下,根分区一般 5G 就够了。

Maurat Daints	,		1		-
Mount Point:	/			•	Ī
File System <u>T</u> ype:	ext3			¥	
	<	sda	4095 MB VMware, VMware Virtual S		
Allowable <u>D</u> rives:					~ ~ ~
<u>S</u> ize (MB):	5000			*	
Additional Size Op	tions				ŀ
<u>         Fixed size         </u>					
○ Fill all space <u>u</u>	o to (MB):		1	Ŷ	h
○ Fill to maximur	n <u>a</u> llowable	size			ľ
Force to be a pr	imary partit	ion			
			X <u>C</u> ancel		

为了配合 csmail 邮件系统,为/opt、/var、/usr、/csdata 做单独分区,单独分区的好处是, 当 linux 系统崩溃,做灾难恢复时可以做到邮件数据不会丢失。

/opt 分区是 csmail 邮件系统的安装目录,该目录最好在 10G 以上,因为该分区包含邮件系统的 mda、mta 等多种日志和数据库,如果该分区太小,磁盘空间满了会影响邮件的正常运行。

/var 分区是包含邮件收发的日志和 web 页面还有各种系统日志,一般在 8G-10G。

/usr 分区存储邮件系统 web 页面模板,一般大小为 4G 够了。

/csdata 分区是存储邮件数据,因为邮件数据很大,所以在分完以上各个分区后,剩下磁盘空间的就全部给/csdata 分区了。

说明:如果有多块硬盘,这里会显示 sda、sdb、sdc 等等,用字母 abcd...代表硬盘,用 阿拉伯数字代表分区,sda1 是第一块硬盘的第一个分区,sdb2 是第二块硬盘的第二个分区。

好了,分区已经完成了,点击[NEXT]。

七、选择引导程序,这里默认选择 grup,点击 NEXT

Boot Loader Configuration							
The GRUB boot loader will be installed on /dev/sda.							
You can configure the boot loader to boot other operating systems. It will allow you to select an operating system to boot from the list. To add additional operating systems, which are not automatically detected, click 'Add.' To change the operating system booted by default, select 'Default' by the desired operating system.							
Default Label	Device	Add					
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS	/dev/sda2	<u>E</u> dit					
 Delete							
A boot loader password prevents users from changing options passed to the kernel. For greater system security, it is recommended that you set a password.							
Configure advanced boot loader <u>o</u> ptions							

八、网络配置

	Active on Boot	Device	IP/Netmask	<u>E</u> dit	
		eth0	DHCP		
ł					
Ho	stname				
Se	t the hostname:				
	<u>a</u> utomatically	via DHC	P		
	<u>manually</u>				
Mis	cellaneous Setti	ngs			
Ga	iteway:				
<u>P</u> ri	mary DNS:				
<u>S</u> e	condary DNS:				
Te	rtiary DNS:				

点击 EDIT 可以设置网络参数, ip 地址,子网掩码, DNS 等。

九、设置防火墙

Firowall
A firewall can help prevent unauthorized access to your computer from the outside world. Would you like to enable a firewall?
○ N <u>o</u> firewall
Inable firewall
What services should be allowed to pass through the firewall?
WWW (HTTP)
□ FTP
□ SSH
Telnet
Mail (SMTP)
Other ports:
If you would like to allow all traffic from a device, select it below.
eth0

如果想启用防火墙,选择 enable firewall,在复选框中可以选中可以绕过防火墙的服务。

十、选择时区



Asia/Shanghai - east China - Beijing, Guangdong, Shanghai, etc.

用鼠标在地图上选中中国一上海,点击 NEXT。

十一、设置系统管理员 root 口令

Set Root Password	
Enter the roo	ot (administrator) password for the system.
Root <u>P</u> assword:	
<u>C</u> onfirm:	

十二、选中要安装的软件包

- Packago Defaults					
Package Defaults					
The default installation environment includes our recommended package selection, including:					
Desktop shell (GNOME) Administration Tools Server Configuration Tools Web Server					
Windows File Server (SMB)					
After installation, additional software can be added or removed using the 'redhat-config-packages' tool.					
If you are familiar with Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS, you may have specific packages you would like to install or avoid installing. Check the box below to customize your installation.					
Accept the current package list O Customize the set of packages to be installed					

选中 accetp the current package list 系统会安装默认选中的软件包。

这里我们选自定义安装"customize the set of packages to be installed"。

自定义安装可以安装实际情况,安装各种软件包,可以选中安装或者不安装 X-WINDOWS 图形界面,web,数据库,ftp等服务。 为了配合 csmail 邮件系统,安装 web 服务,和开发工具(development tool)就可以。

		Juna Enterannient	[0/1]			
	Ś	Various ways to relax and spend your free ti	ime.			
Servers						
1	Serve	r Configuration Tools	[0/13]			
		This group contains all of Red Hat's custom configuration tools.	server			
🛃 Web Se		Server	[27/33]	<u>Details</u>		
		These tools allow you to run a Web server o	n the system.			
	🗌 Mail S	erver	[0/9]			
	S.	These packages allow you to configure an I mail server.	MAP or Postfix	(		
	🗌 Windo	ows File Server	[0/3]			
This package group allows you to share files betwe and MS Windows(tm) systems.				x		

十三、配置完成

点击 NEXT 安装程序就开始格式化分区,开始安装系统了。



十四、安装完后的准备

系统安装完后进入系统,使用 root 用户登陆。

先察看一下硬盘分区情况。

#df −h

这个命令可以清楚的显示硬盘分区的情况。

为了确保/csdata 分区存储邮件数据,需要做一下连接。

#cd /csdata

#mkdir mss db

#ln -s /csdata/mss /mss

#ln -s /csdata/db /db

启动 apache 服务

#/etc/init.d/httpd start

现在可以安装 csmail 邮件系统了。具体安装步骤,请参阅《csmail 安装手册》。