

## Linux Debian 12 Virtual Machine Creation

This is an example of creating a VMware Virtual Machine from Debian 12 install media.

Preuss 11/30/2023

OS: Debian 12

OS RAM: 8 GB

OS Disk: 25 GB

Software Version: VMware Player 17.5.0 is used.

Other Notes: Windows 11 is the VMware Player host.

## Official CD/DVD images of the "stable" release

To install Debian on a machine without an Internet connection, it's possible to use CD images (700 MB each) or DVD images (4.7 GB each). Download the first CD or DVD image file, write it using a CD/DVD recorder (or a USB stick on i386 and amd64 ports), and then reboot from that.

The **first** CD/DVD disk contains all the files necessary to install a standard Debian system. To avoid needless downloads, please do **not** download other CD or DVD image files unless you know that you need packages on them.

### CD

The following links point to image files which are up to 700 MB in size, making them suitable for writing to normal CD-R(W) media:

[amd64](#), [arm64](#), [armel](#), [armhf](#), [i386](#), [mips64el](#), [mipsel](#), [ppc64el](#), [s390x](#)

### DVD

The following links point to image files which are up to 4.7 GB in size, making them suitable for writing to normal DVD-R/DVD+R and similar media:

[amd64](#), [arm64](#), [armel](#), [armhf](#), [i386](#), [mips64el](#), [mipsel](#), [ppc64el](#), [s390x](#), [source](#)

Be sure to have a look at the documentation before you install. **If you read only one document** before installing, read our [Installation Howto](#), a quick walkthrough of the installation process. Other useful documentation includes:

- [Installation Guide](#), the detailed installation instructions
- [Debian-Installer Documentation](#), including the FAQ with common questions and answers
- [Debian-Installer Errata](#), the list of known problems in the installer

## Registered mirrors of the "debian-cd" archive

Note that **some mirrors are not up to date** — before downloading, check the version number. Many sites do not mirror the full set of images (especially the DVD images) due to its size.

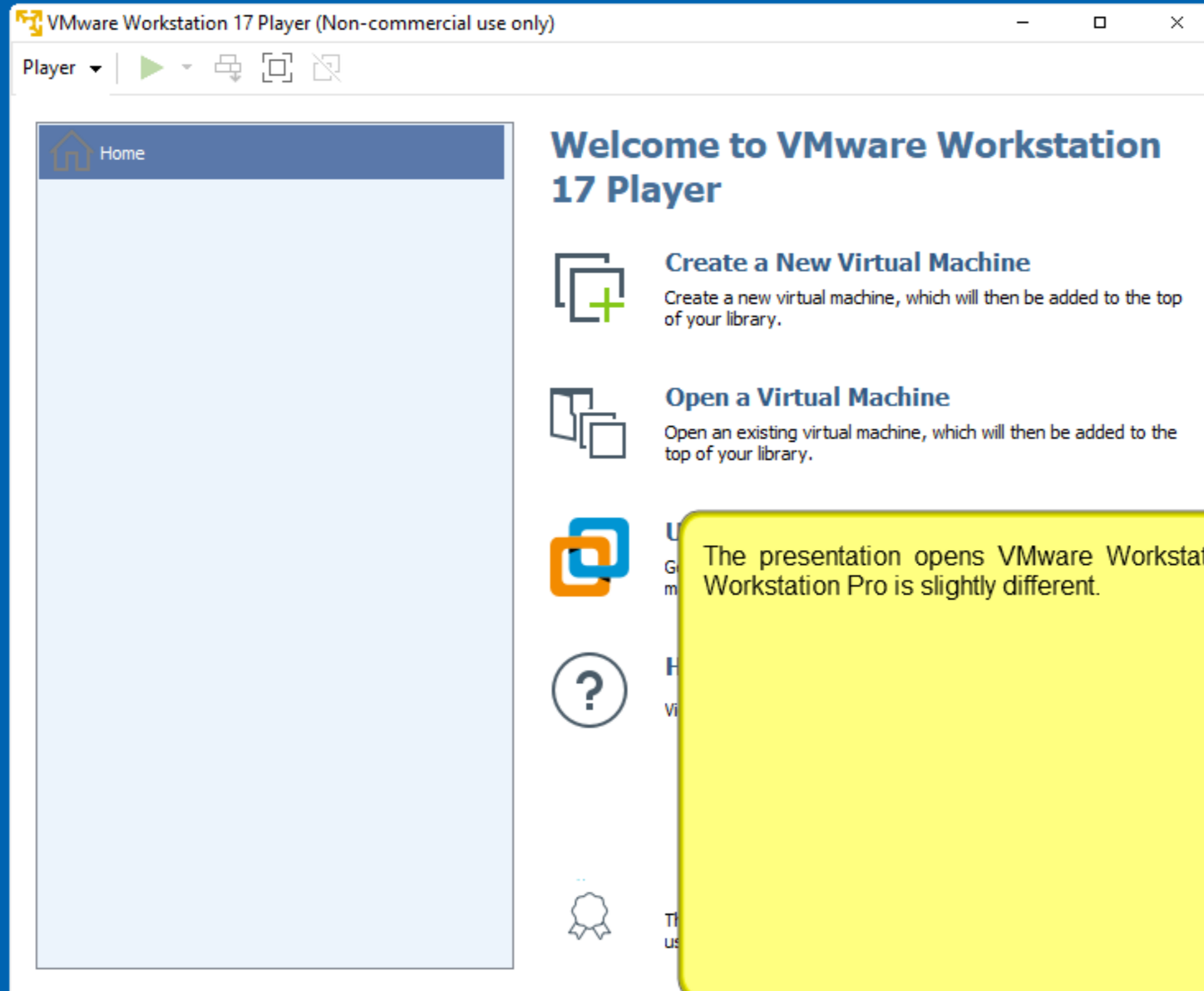
If in doubt, use the [primary CD image server](#) in Sweden,

Are you interested in offering the Debian CD images on your mirror? If yes, see the [instructions on how to set up a CD image mirror](#).

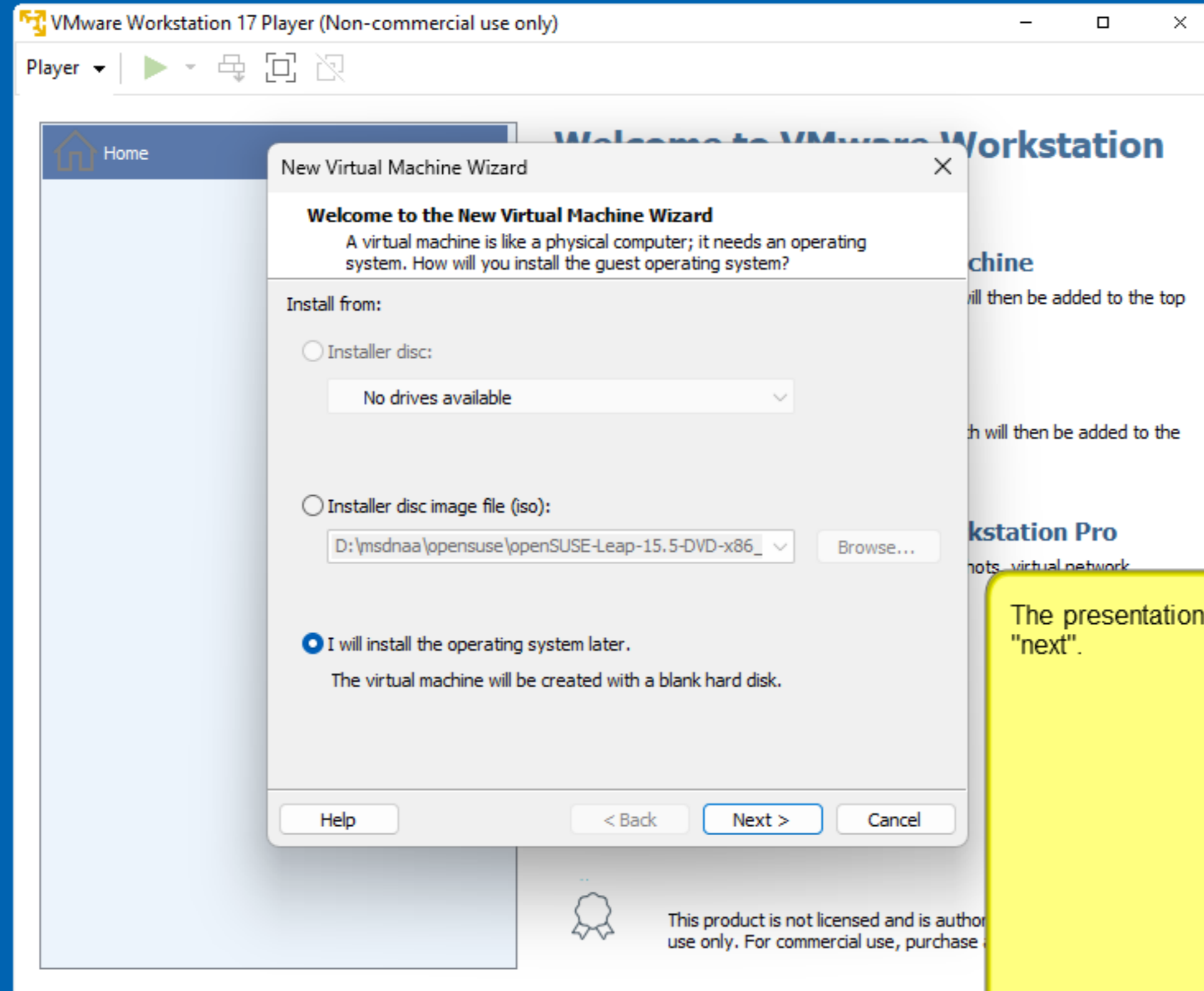
- Argentina: [debian.xfree.com.ar](#): [HTTP](#)
- Armenia: [mirrors.asnet.am](#): [HTTP](#)
- Australia: [debian.mirror.digitalpacific.com.au](#): [HTTP](#)

The presentation at this time prefers to download the complete install DVD to the local computer.

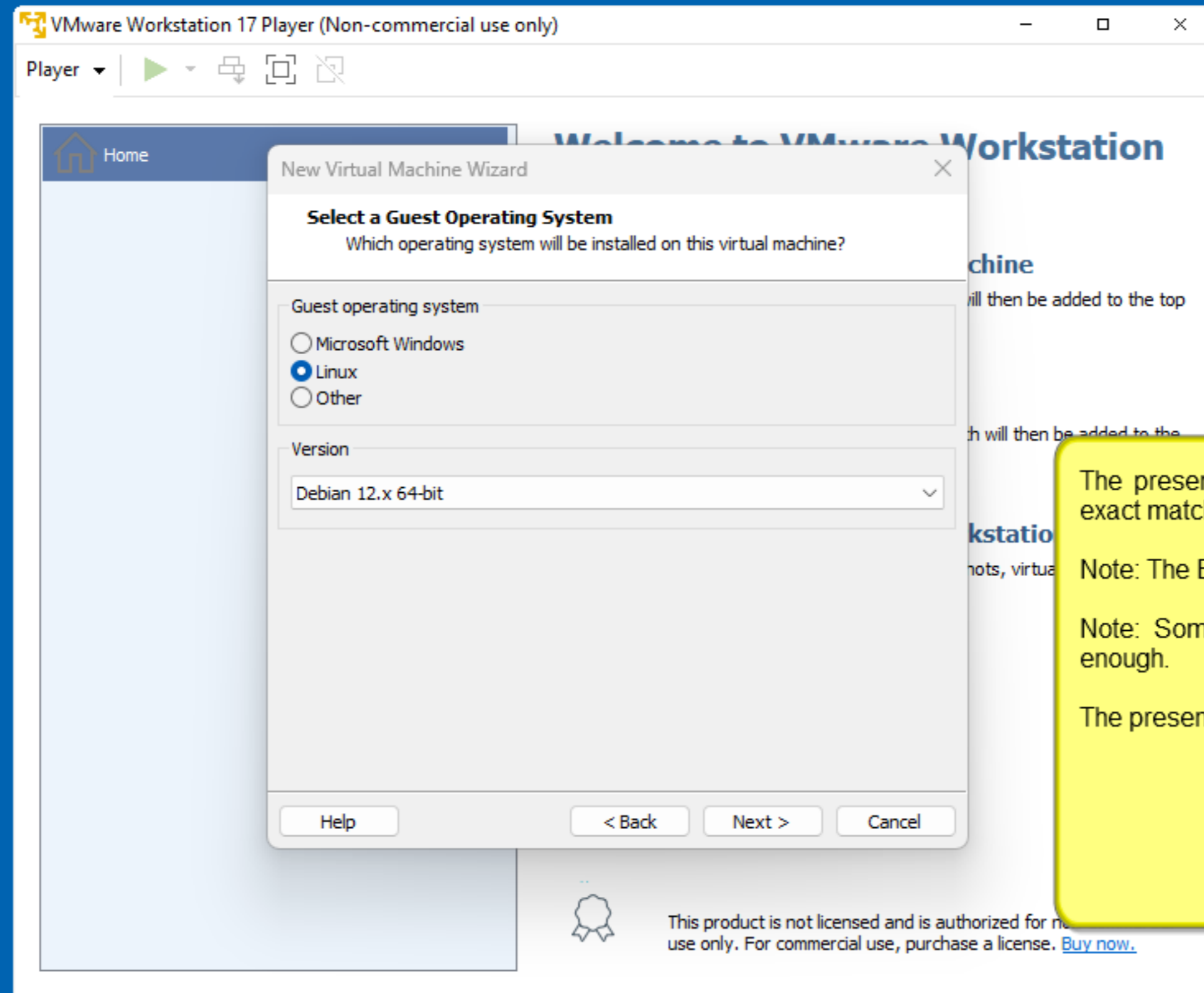
The presentations computer is using an Intel processor. The presentation downloads the "amd64" option.



The presentation opens VMware Workstation Player. Using VMware Workstation Pro is slightly different.



The presentation selects "I will install the operating system later.", then "next".

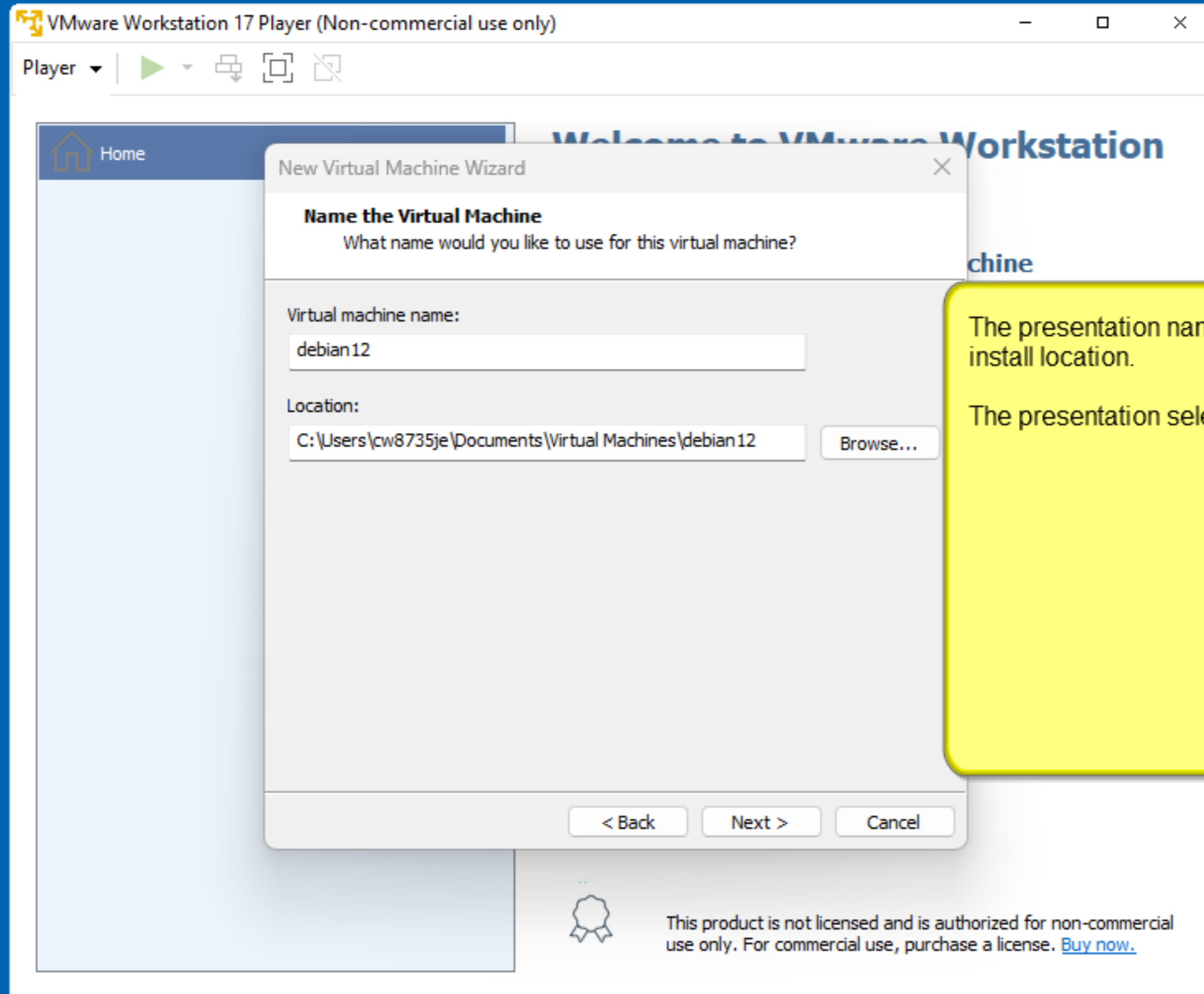


The presentation selects "Linux" and "Debian 12.x 64-bit". This is an exact match for the Debian 12 install.

Note: The BSD operating systems are listed under "Other".

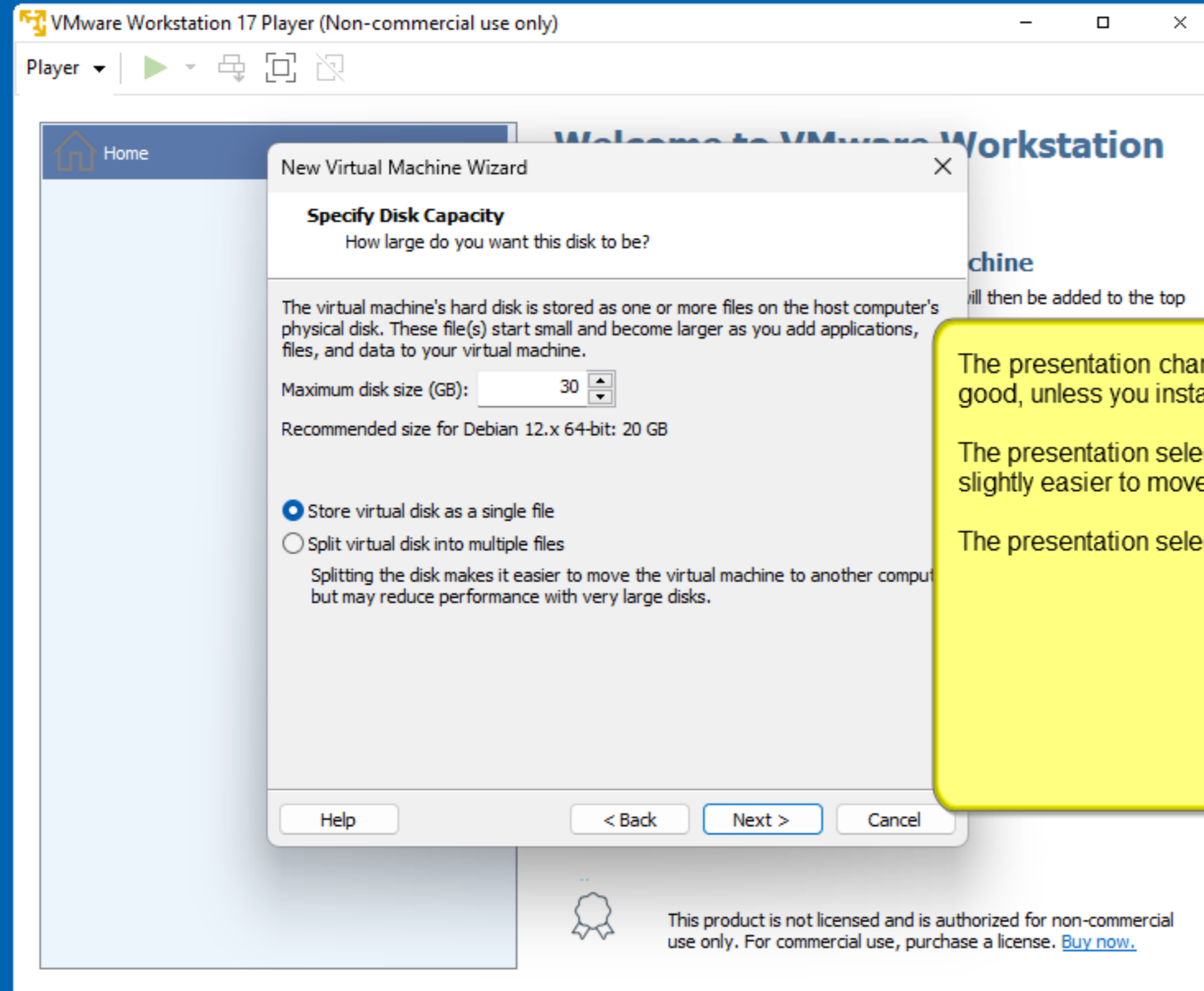
Note: Sometimes you are not able to be exact. Generally, close is enough.

The presentation selects "Next".



The presentation names the VM files "debian12" and accepts the default install location.

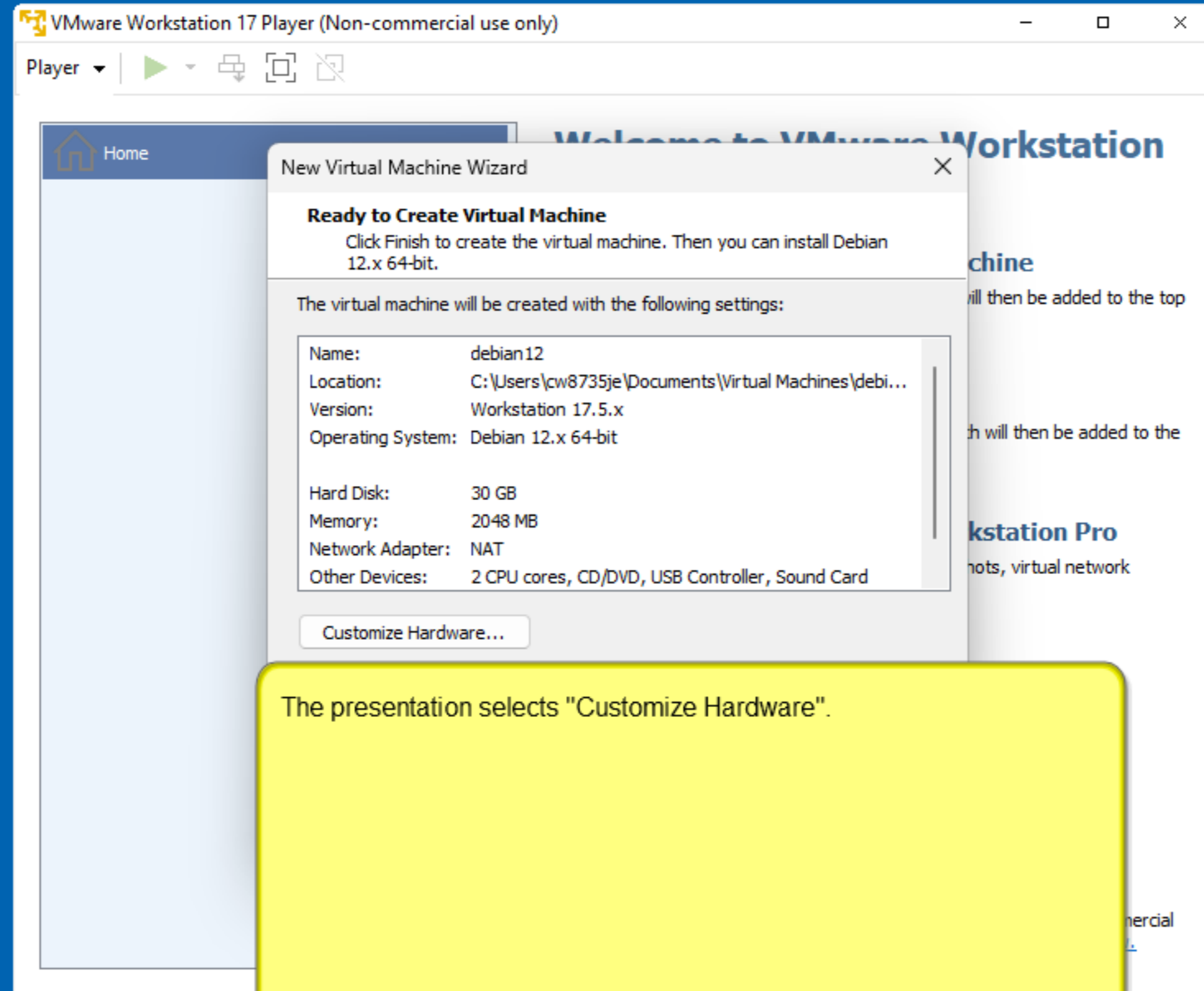
The presentation selects "Next".



The presentation changed the disk size to "30 GB". The default size is good, unless you install many packages.

The presentation selects "Store virtual disk as a single file" because it is slightly easier to move/copy the virtual machine.

The presentation selects "Next".





Hardware

Device	Summary
Memory	2 GB
Processors	2
New CD/DVD (IDE)	Auto detect
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Display	Auto detect

Memory

Specify the amount of memory allocated to this virtual machine. The memory size must be a multiple of 4 MB.

Memory for this virtual machine:  MB

128 GB -  
64 GB -  
32 GB -  
16 GB -  
8 GB -  
4 GB -  
2 GB -  
1 GB -  
512 MB -  
256 MB -  
128 MB -  
64 MB -  
32 MB -  
16 MB -  
8 MB -  
4 MB -

- Maximum recommended memory (Memory swapping may occur beyond this point): 27.7 GB
- Recommended memory: 2 GB
- Guest OS recommended memory: 1 GB

Add... Remove

Close Help

The presentation makes the RAM 4GB.



Hardware

Device	Summary
Memory	4 GB
Processors	2
New CD/DVD (IDE)	Auto detect
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Display	Auto detect

Processors  
Number of processor cores: 2

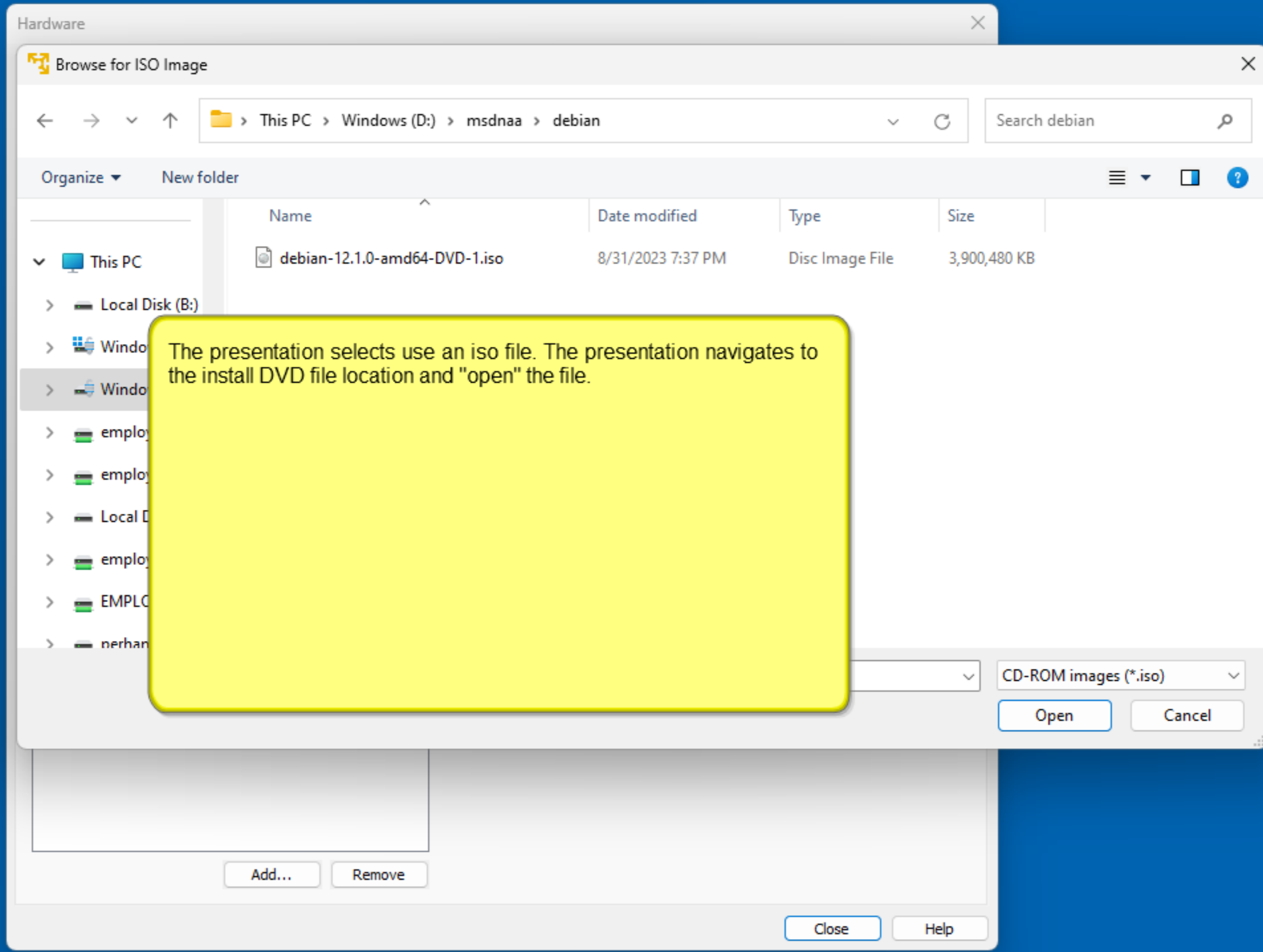
Virtualization engine

- Virtualize Intel VT-x/EPT or AMD-V/RVI
- Virtualize CPU performance counters
- Virtualize IOMMU (IO memory management unit)

Add... Remove

Close Help

The presentation sets the number of processors to "2".



Hardware

Device	Summary
Memory	4 GB
Processors	2
New CD/DVD (IDE)	Using file D:\msdnaa\debian\...
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Display	Auto detect

Device status

Connected

Connect at power on

Network connection

Bridged: Connected directly to the physical network

Replicate physical network connection state

NAT: Used to share the host's IP address

Host-only: A private network shared with the host

Custom: Specific virtual network

VMnet0

LAN segment:

LAN Segments... Advanced...

Add... Remove

Close Help

The presentation sets the networking to "NAT". This is the safest option to select.

Usually working at home allows using "bridged".

Hardware

Device	Summary
Memory	4 GB
Processors	2
New CD/DVD (IDE)	Using file D:\msdnaa\debian\...
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Display	Auto detect

Connections

USB compatibility: USB 2.0

Show all USB input devices

Share Bluetooth devices with the virtual machine

Add... Remove

Close Help

The presentation does not make any changes to the "USB Controller".

Hardware

Device	Summary
Memory	4 GB
Processors	2
New CD/DVD (IDE)	Using file D:\msdnaa\debian\...
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Display	Auto detect

Device status

Connected

Connect at power on

Connection

Use default host sound card

Specify host sound card:

Speakers (Synaptics Audio)

Echo cancellation

Enable echo cancellation

Add... Remove

Close Help

The presentation makes no changes to "Sound Card".

Hardware

Device	Summary
Memory	4 GB
Processors	2
New CD/DVD (IDE)	Using file D:\msdnaa\debian\...
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Display	Auto detect

3D graphics

Accelerate 3D graphics

Monitors

Use host setting for monitors

Specify monitor settings:

Number of monitors: 1

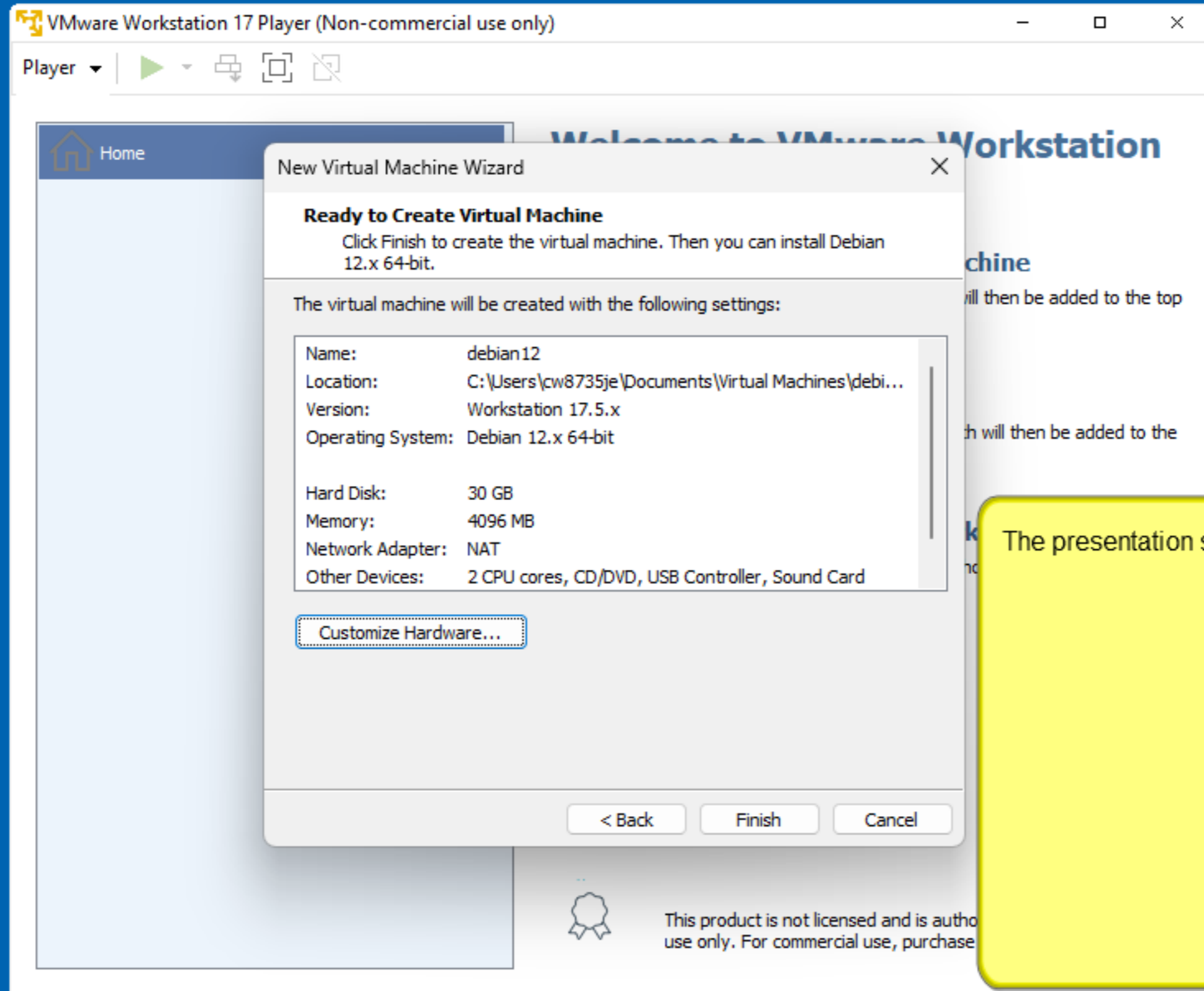
Maximum resolution of any one monitor: 2560 x 1600

Add... Remove

Close Help

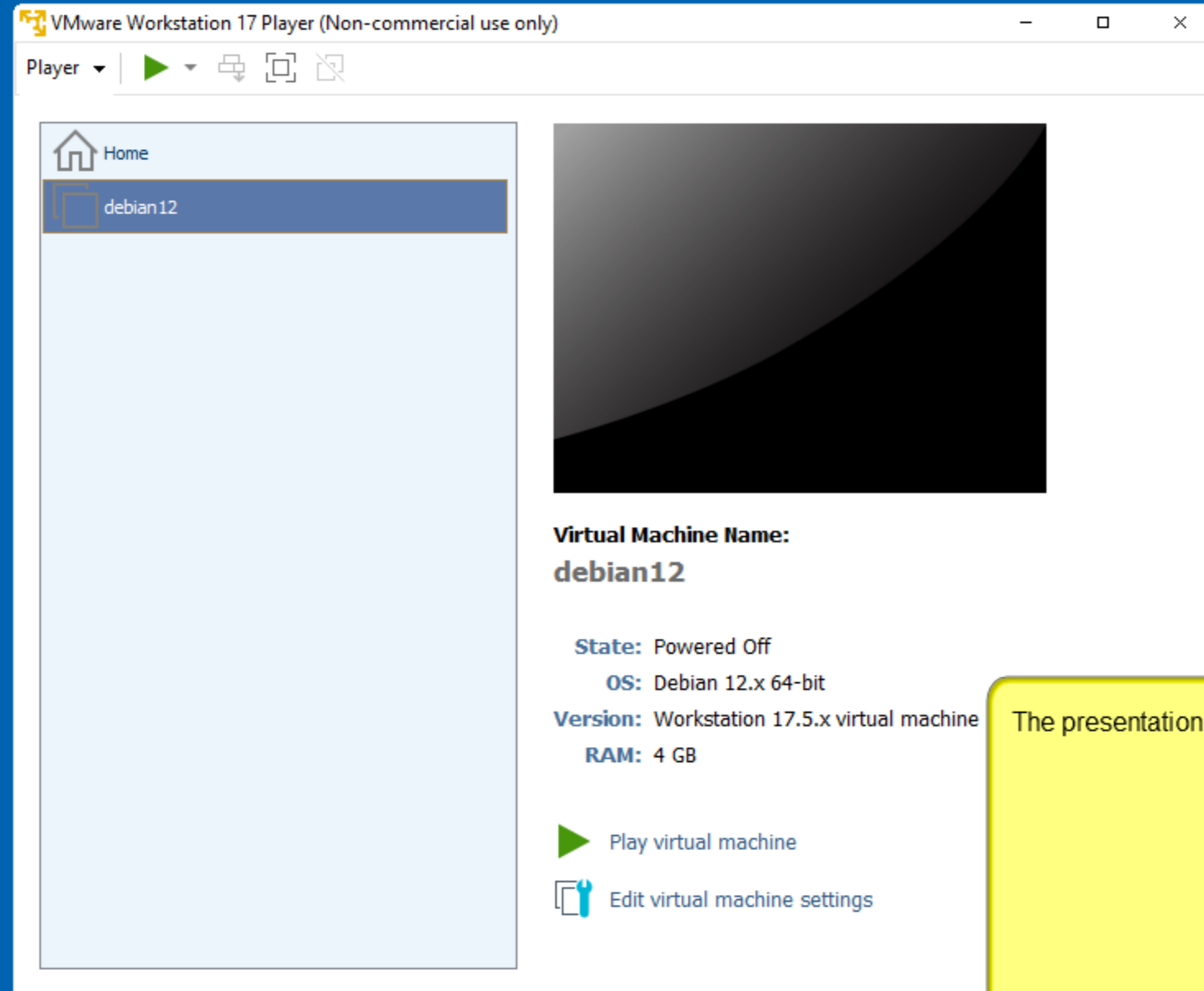
The presentation makes no changes to "Display".

The presentation selects "Close".

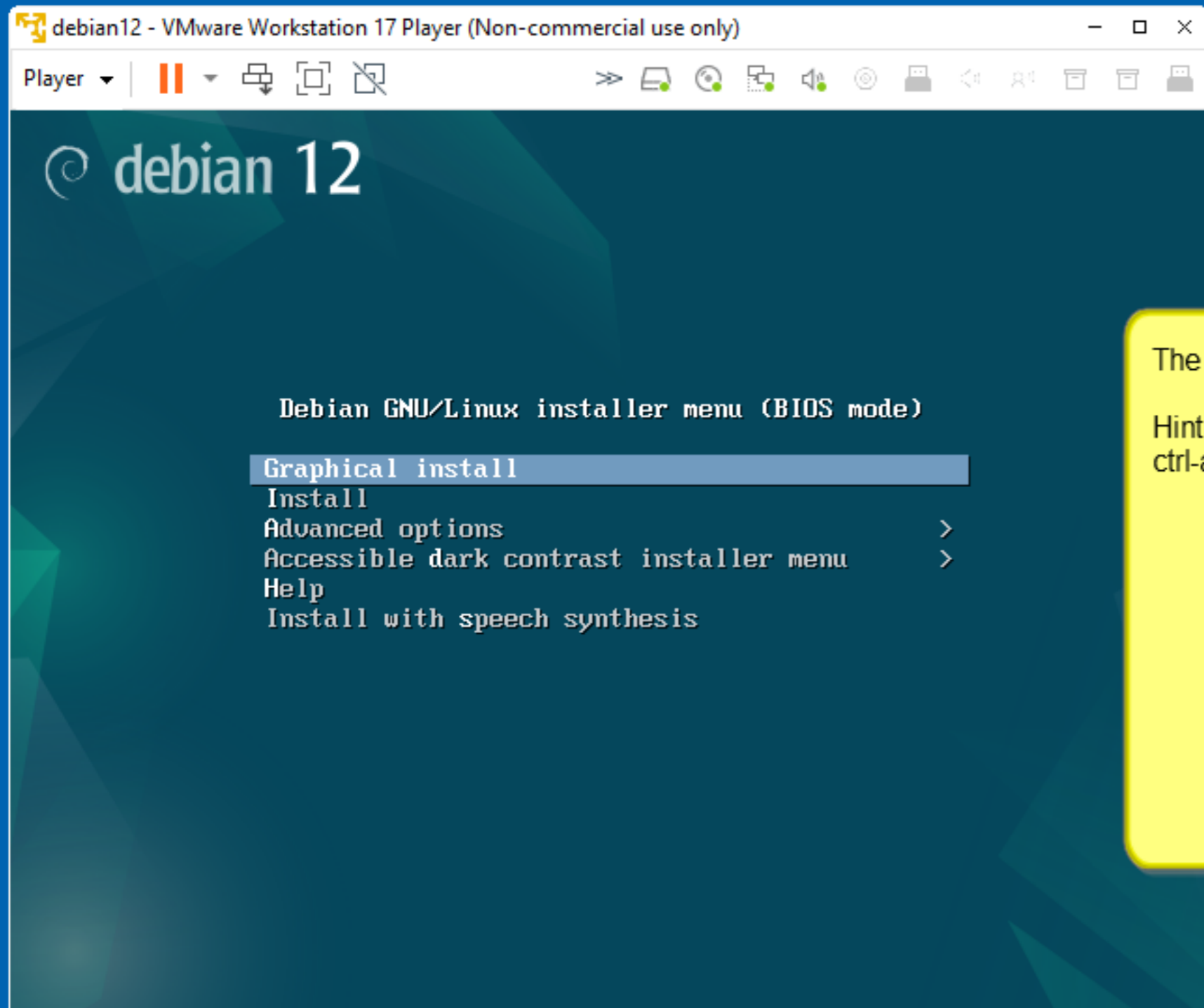


The presentation selects "Finish".



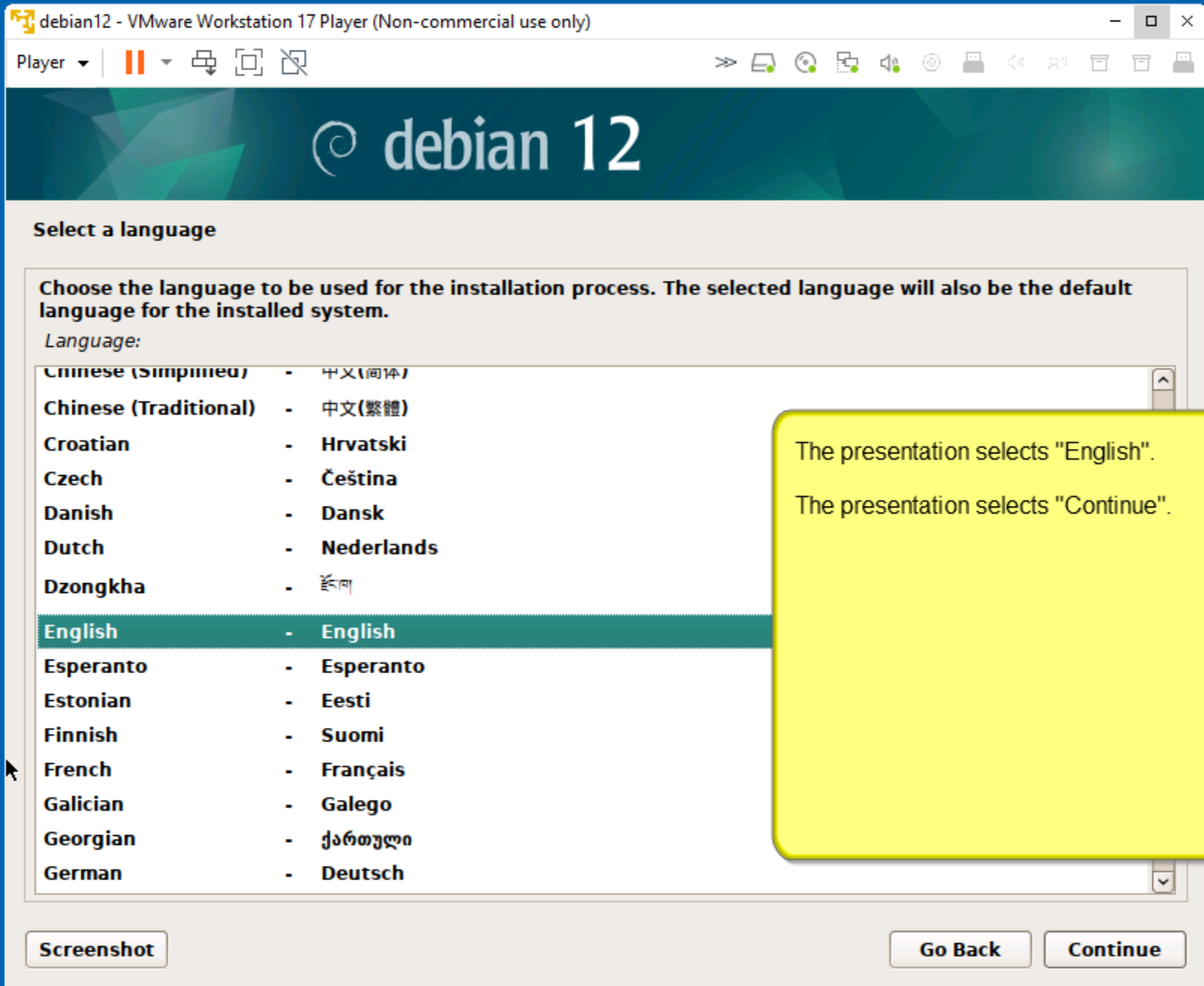


The presentation selects "Play virtual machine".



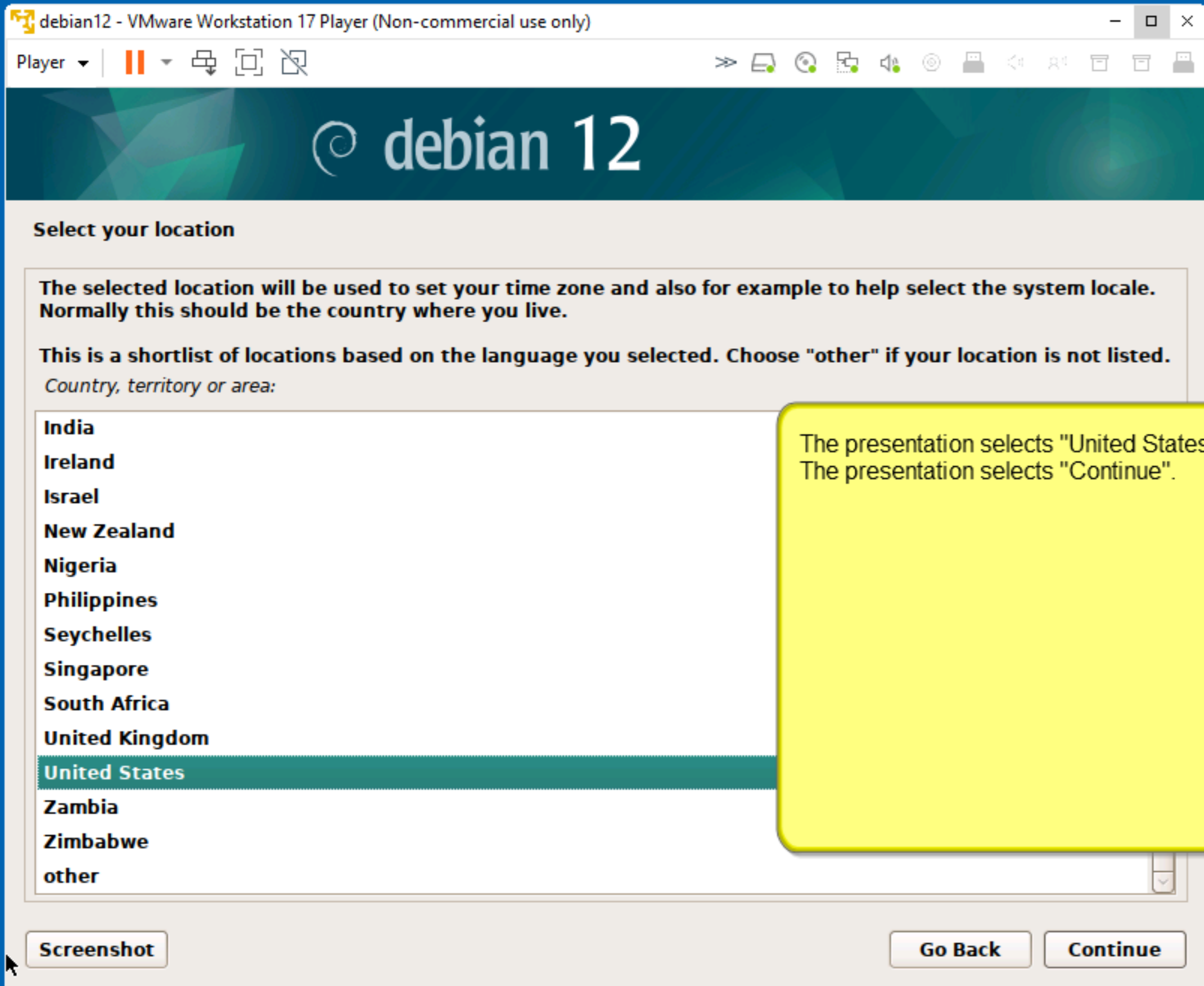
The presentation selects "Graphical install".

Hint: If you need the mouse out of the Debian 12 box, press the right ctrl-alt keys together.



The presentation selects "English".

The presentation selects "Continue".



# © debian 12

## Configure the keyboard

Keymap to use:

- American English**
- Albanian**
- Arabic**
- Asturian**
- Bangladesh**
- Belarusian**
- Bengali**
- Belgian**
- Berber (Latin)**
- Bosnian**
- Brazilian**
- British English**
- Bulgarian (BDS layout)**
- Bulgarian (phonetic layout)**
- Burmese**
- Canadian French**
- Canadian Multilingual**

The presentation selects "American English".  
The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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Player ▾ | || ▾ | 🖨️ | 🖥️ | 🔊 | 🎯 | 🖱️ | ⏪ | 🗑️ | 🗑️ | 🖱️

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## 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:

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

The presentation names the system "debian12". This is setting the hostname for the virtual machine.

This is not the hostname.

The presentation selects "Continue".

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## Configure the network

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:

mait.minnesota.edu

The presentation sets the domain name "mait.minnesota.edu". As noted, you could make up something or just skip this answer.

The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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Player ▾ | >

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## Set up users and passwords

**You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.**

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

**The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.**

**Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.**

*Root password:*

Show Password in Clear

**Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.**

*Re-enter password to verify:*

Show Password in Clear

The presentation creates a secure password for the "root" account. The presentation selects "Continue".



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## Set up users and passwords

**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:*

**Screenshot**      **Go Back**      **Continue**

The presentation enters the name of a person using the VM.  
The presentation selects "Continue".

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## 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:*

The presentation enters an account name.  
The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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## 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**

**Please enter the same user password again to verify you have typed it correctly.**

*Re-enter password to verify:*

**Show Password in Clear**

The presentation creates a secure password for the new account.  
The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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Player ▾ | [Icons]

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## Configure the clock

If the desired time zone is not listed, then please go back to the step "Choose language" and select a country that uses the desired time zone (the country where you live or are located).

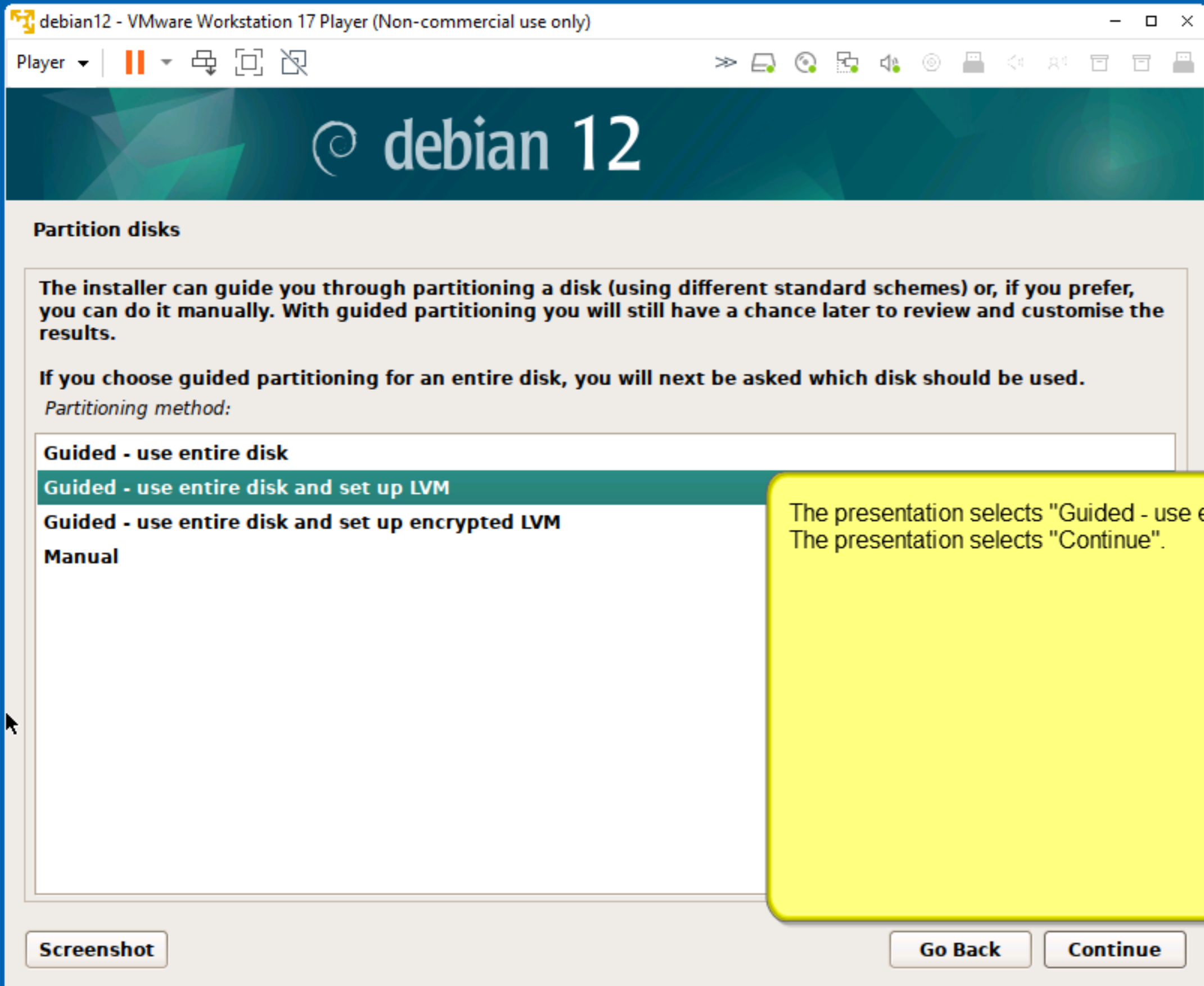
Select your time zone:

- Eastern
- Central**
- Mountain
- Pacific
- Alaska
- Hawaii
- Arizona
- East Indiana
- Samoa

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

The presentation selects the "Central" time zone.  
The presentation selects "Continue".



# debian 12

## 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

The presentation selects "Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM".  
The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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Player | [Icons]

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## Partition disks

**Note that all data on the disk you select will be erased, but not before you have confirmed that you really want to make the changes.**

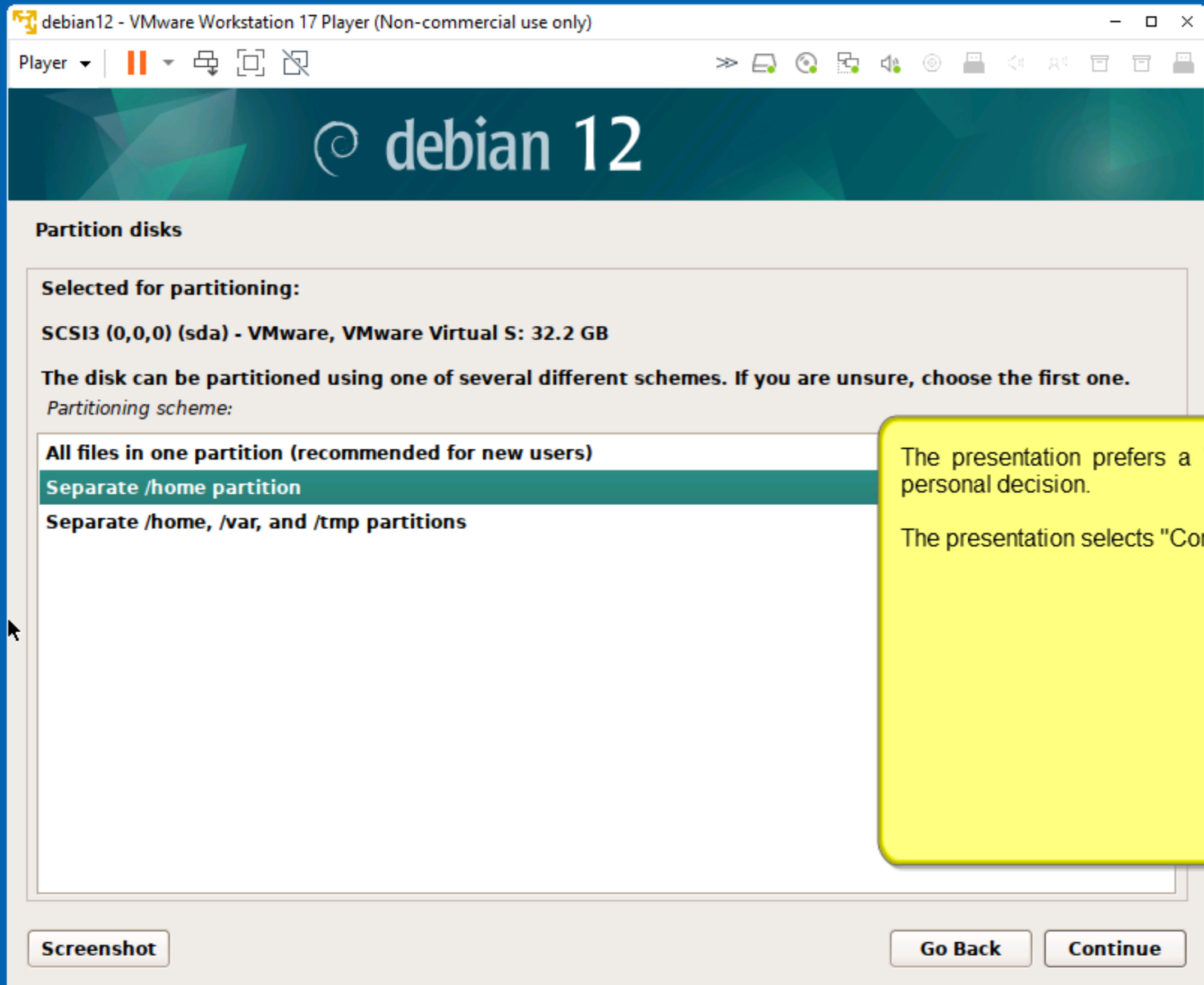
Select disk to partition:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 32.2 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S
--

Screenshot

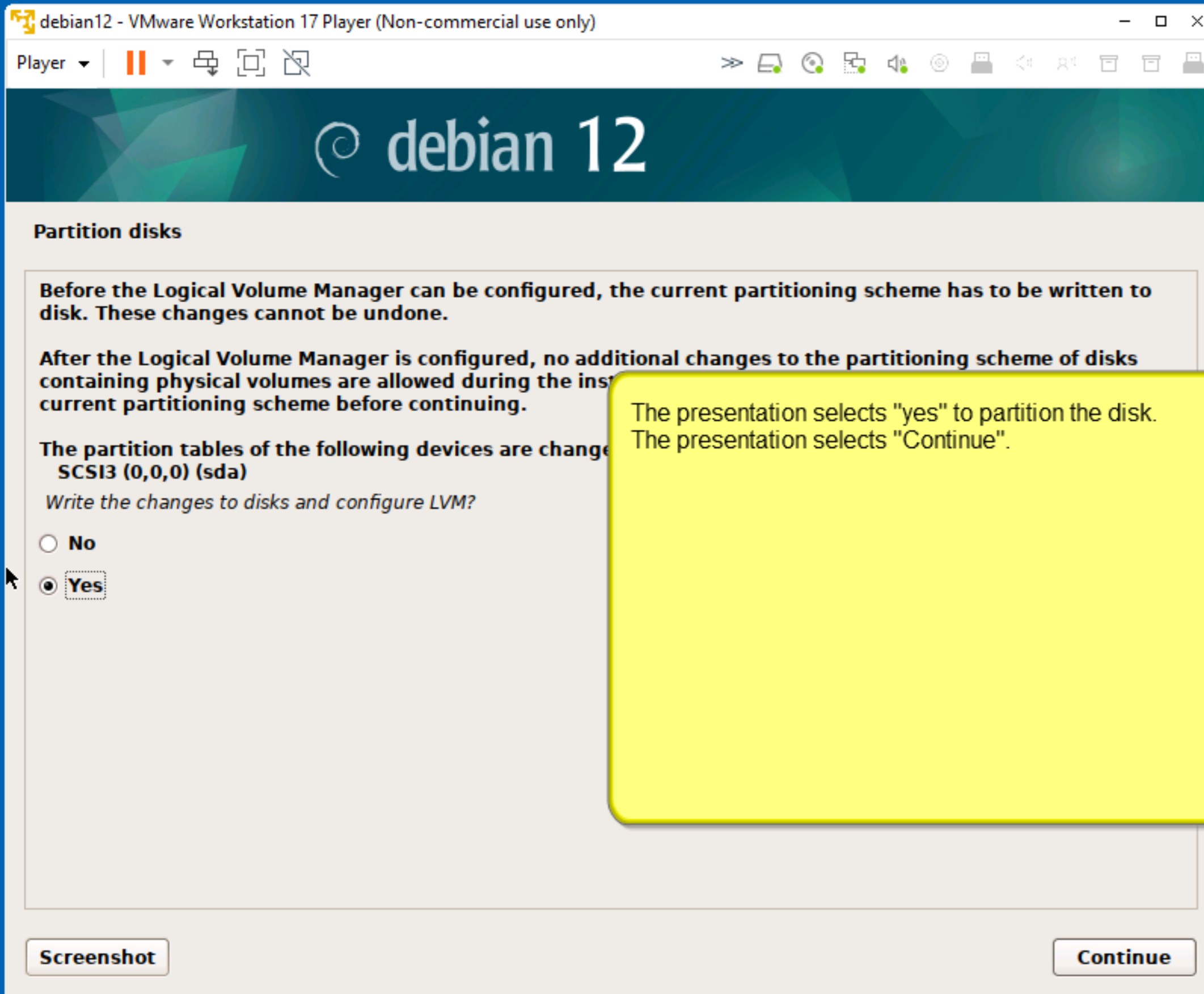
Go Back Continue

The presentation selects the disk to partition. This is the disk created for the VM.  
The presentation selects "Continue".



The presentation prefers a "separate /home partition", but that is a personal decision.

The presentation selects "Continue".





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## Partition disks

You may use the whole volume group for guided partitioning, or part of it. If you use only part of it, or if you add more disks later, then you will be able to grow logical volumes later using the LVM tools, so using a smaller part of the volume group at installation time may offer more flexibility.

The minimum size of the selected partitioning recipe is 3.5 GB (or 11%); please note that the amount of space you choose to install may require more space than this. The maximum available size is 31.7 GB.

Hint: "max" can be used as a shortcut to specify the maximum size, or enter a percentage of the maximum size.

Amount of volume group to use for guided partitioning:

31.7 GB

The presentation sees the entire disk is listed.  
The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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## 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:

- LVM VG debian12-vg, LV home
- LVM VG debian12-vg, LV root
- LVM VG debian12-vg, LV swap\_1
- SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:

- LVM VG debian12-vg, LV home as ext4
- LVM VG debian12-vg, LV root as ext4
- LVM VG debian12-vg, LV swap\_1 as swap
- partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext2

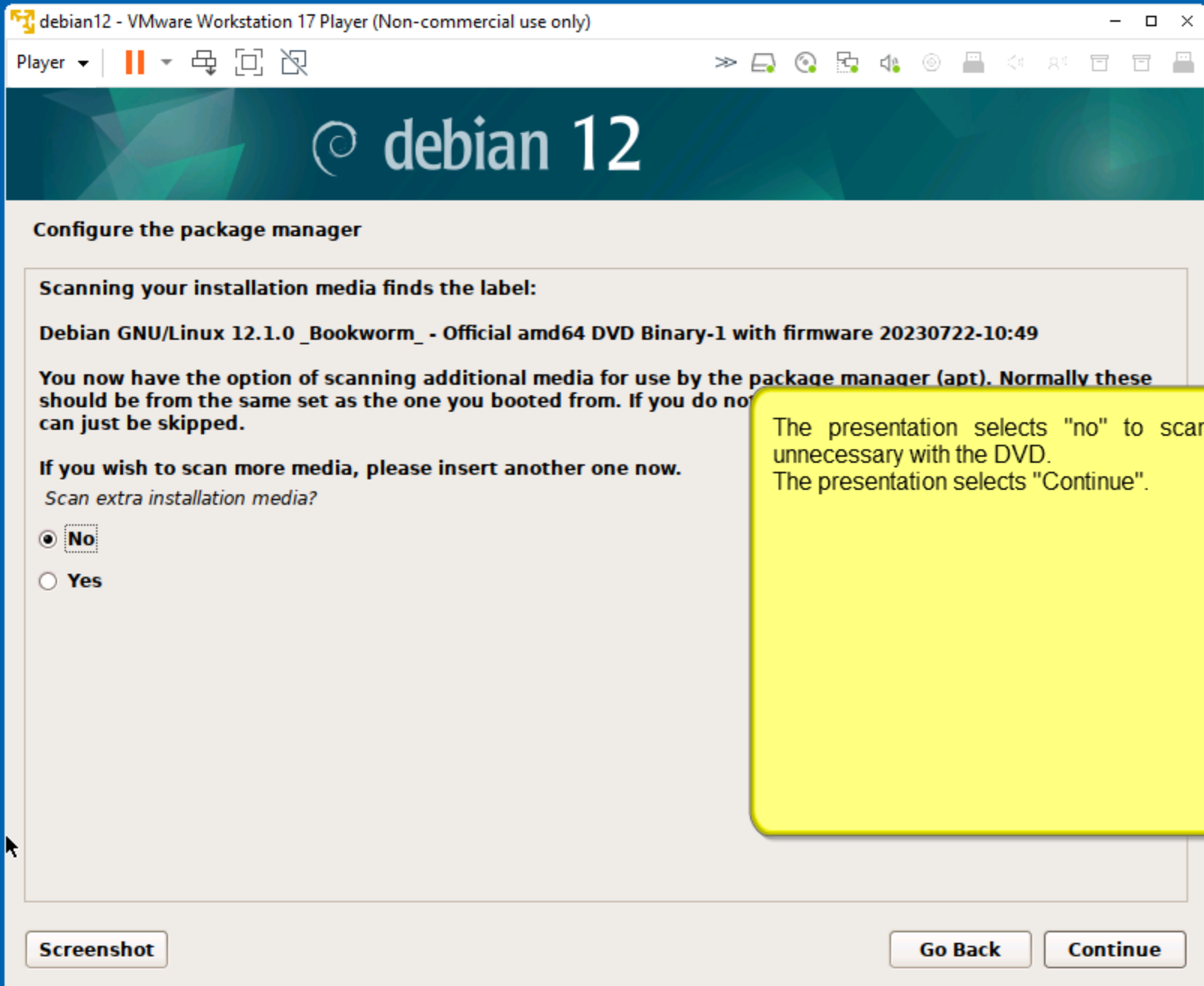
Write the changes to disks?

- No
- Yes

The presentation notes the partitioning information. The presentation selects "yes" to continue. The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Continue



The presentation selects "no" to scan more media. This seems unnecessary with the DVD.  
The presentation selects "Continue".

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## Configure the package manager

A network mirror can be used to supplement the software that is included on the installation media. This may also make newer versions of software available.

You are installing from a DVD image. Even though it contains a large amount of software, some packages may be missing. If you have a reasonably good Internet connection, use of a network mirror is recommended. If you do not have a good Internet connection, use of a network mirror is not recommended. If you do not have a good Internet connection, use of a network mirror is not recommended. If you do not have a good Internet connection, use of a network mirror is not recommended.

Use a network mirror?

No

Yes

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

The presentation selects "yes" to use network mirror.  
The presentation selects "Continue".

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## Configure the package manager

The goal is to find a mirror of the Debian archive that is close to you on the network -- be aware that nearby countries, or even your own, may not be the best choice.

*Debian archive mirror country:*

- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- South Korea
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Türkiye
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States**
- Uruguay
- Vietnam


The presentation selects "United States".  
The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

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Player ▾ | 

# debian 12

## Configure the package manager

Please select a Debian archive mirror. You should use a mirror in your country or region if you do not know which mirror has the best Internet connection to you.

Usually, `deb.debian.org` is a good choice.

Debian archive mirror:

- deb.debian.org**
- ftp.us.debian.org
- debian.csail.mit.edu
- mirrors.lug.mtu.edu
- debian.cc.lehigh.edu
- mirror.us.oneandone.net
- mirrors.bloomu.edu
- mirrors.namecheap.com
- mirrors.ocf.berkeley.edu
- debian.mirror.constant.com
- mirror.cogentco.com
- mirror.us.leaseweb.net
- mirrors.accretive-networks.net
- debian.cs.binghamton.edu

The presentation selects "deb.debian.org".  
The presentation selects "Continue".

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Player | [Icons]

# debian 12

## Configure the package manager

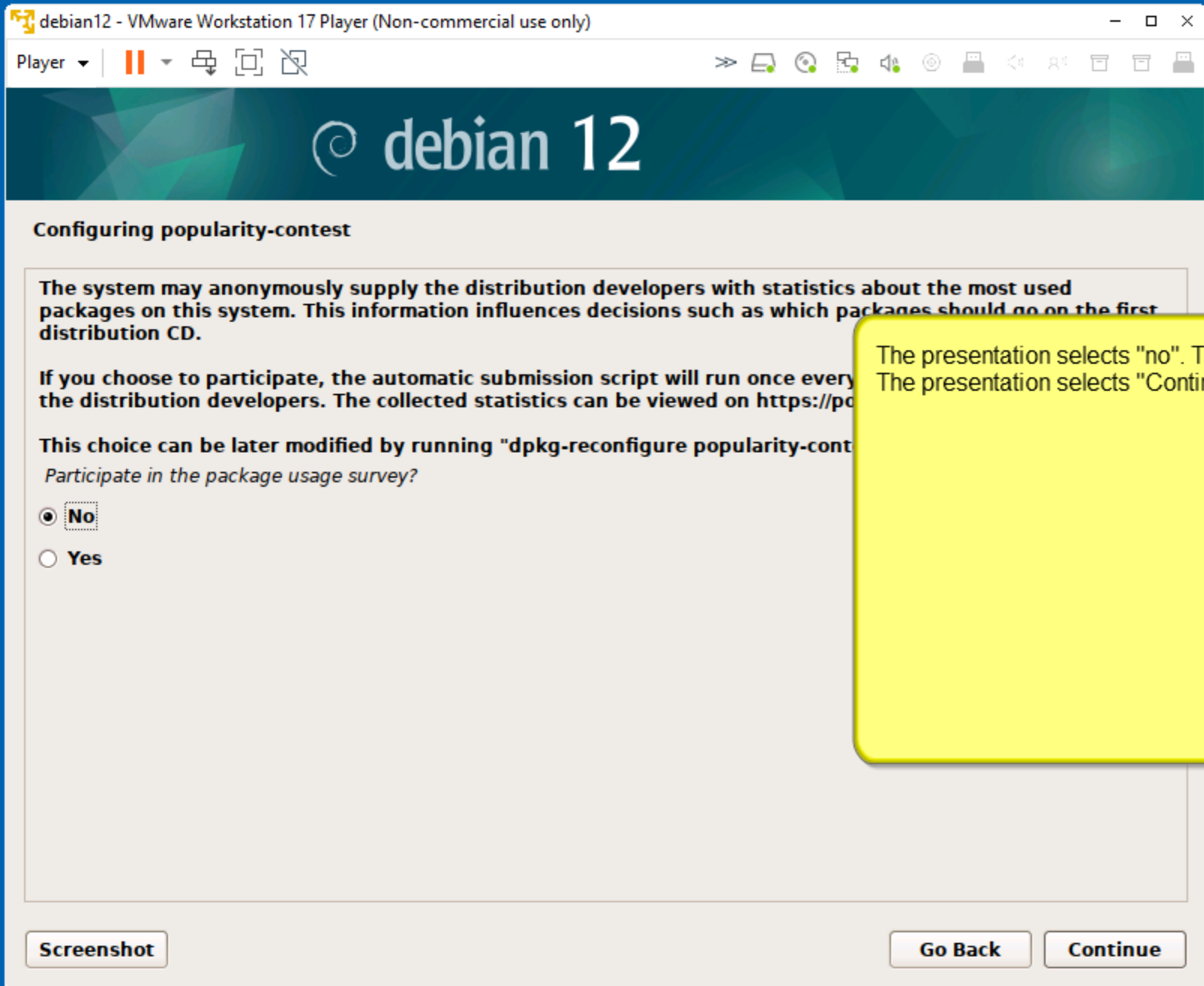
If you need to use a HTTP proxy to access the outside world, enter the proxy information here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

The proxy information should be given in the standard form of "http://[[user][:pass]@]host[:port]/".  
HTTP proxy information (blank for none):

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

The presentation is not using a proxy.  
The presentation selects "Continue".



The presentation selects "no". This is a personal decision.  
The presentation selects "Continue".



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Player | [Pause] [Full Screen] [Close]

# © debian 12

## Software selection

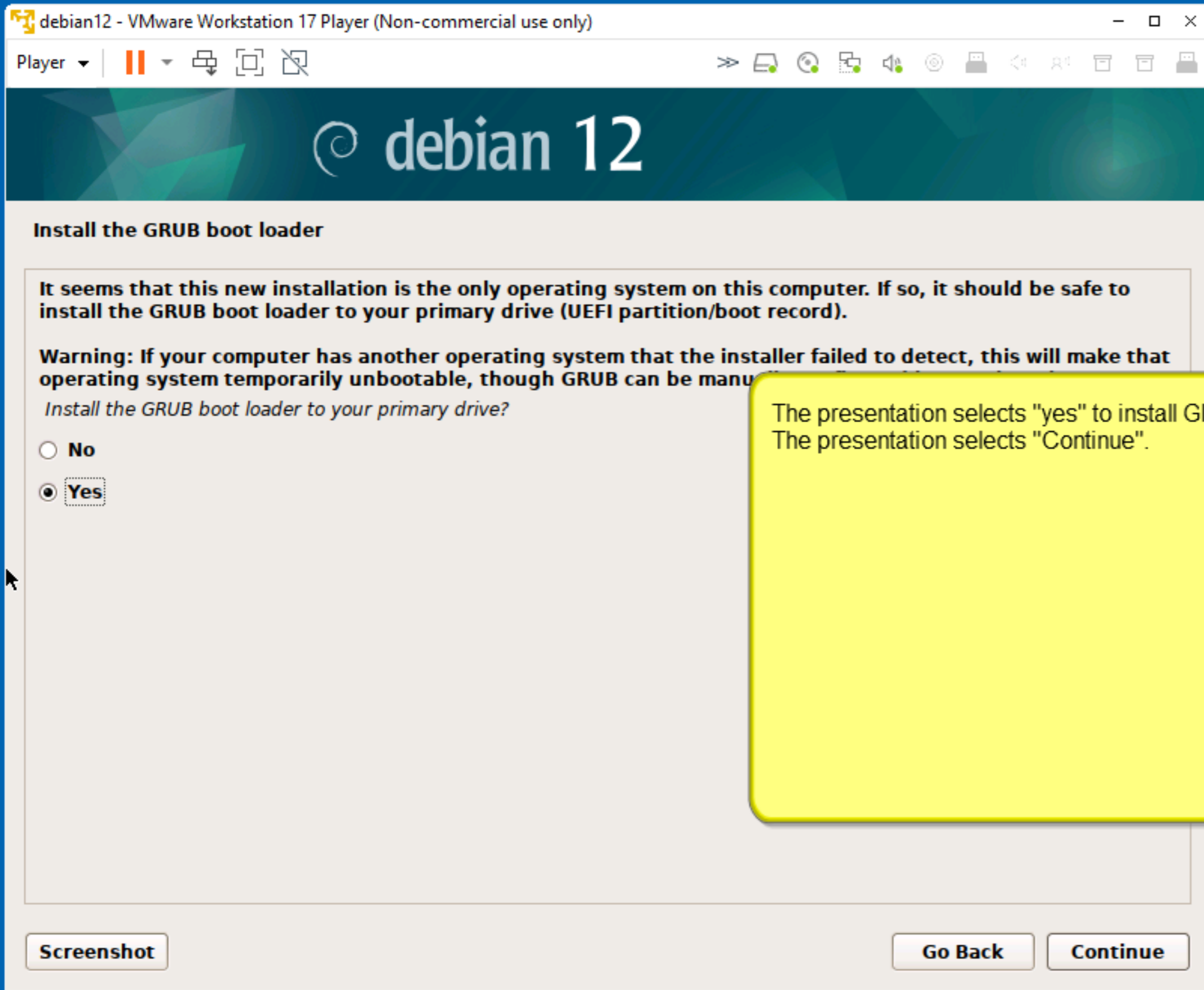
At the moment, only the core of the system is installed. To tune the system to your needs, you can choose to install one or more of the following predefined collections of software.

Choose software to install:

- Debian desktop environment
- ... GNOME
- ... Xfce
- ... GNOME Flashback
- ... KDE Plasma
- ... Cinnamon
- ... MATE
- ... LXDE
- ... LXQt
- web server
- SSH server
- standard system utilities


Screenshot Continue

The presentation adds the "SSH server" to selected software.  
The presentation selects "Continue".



The presentation selects "yes" to install GRUB.  
The presentation selects "Continue".

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Player ▾ | 

# debian 12

## Install the GRUB boot loader

**You need to make the newly installed system bootable, by installing the GRUB boot loader on a bootable device. The usual way to do this is to install GRUB to your primary drive (UEFI partition/boot record). You may instead install GRUB to a different drive (or partition), or to removable media.**

*Device for boot loader installation:*

**Enter device manually**

`/dev/sda`

The presentation installs GRUB on `"/dev/sda"`  
The presentation selects "Continue".

# © debian 12

## Finish the installation



*Installation complete*

**Installation is complete, so it is time to boot into your new system. Make sure to remove the installation media, so that you boot into the new system rather than restarting the installation.**

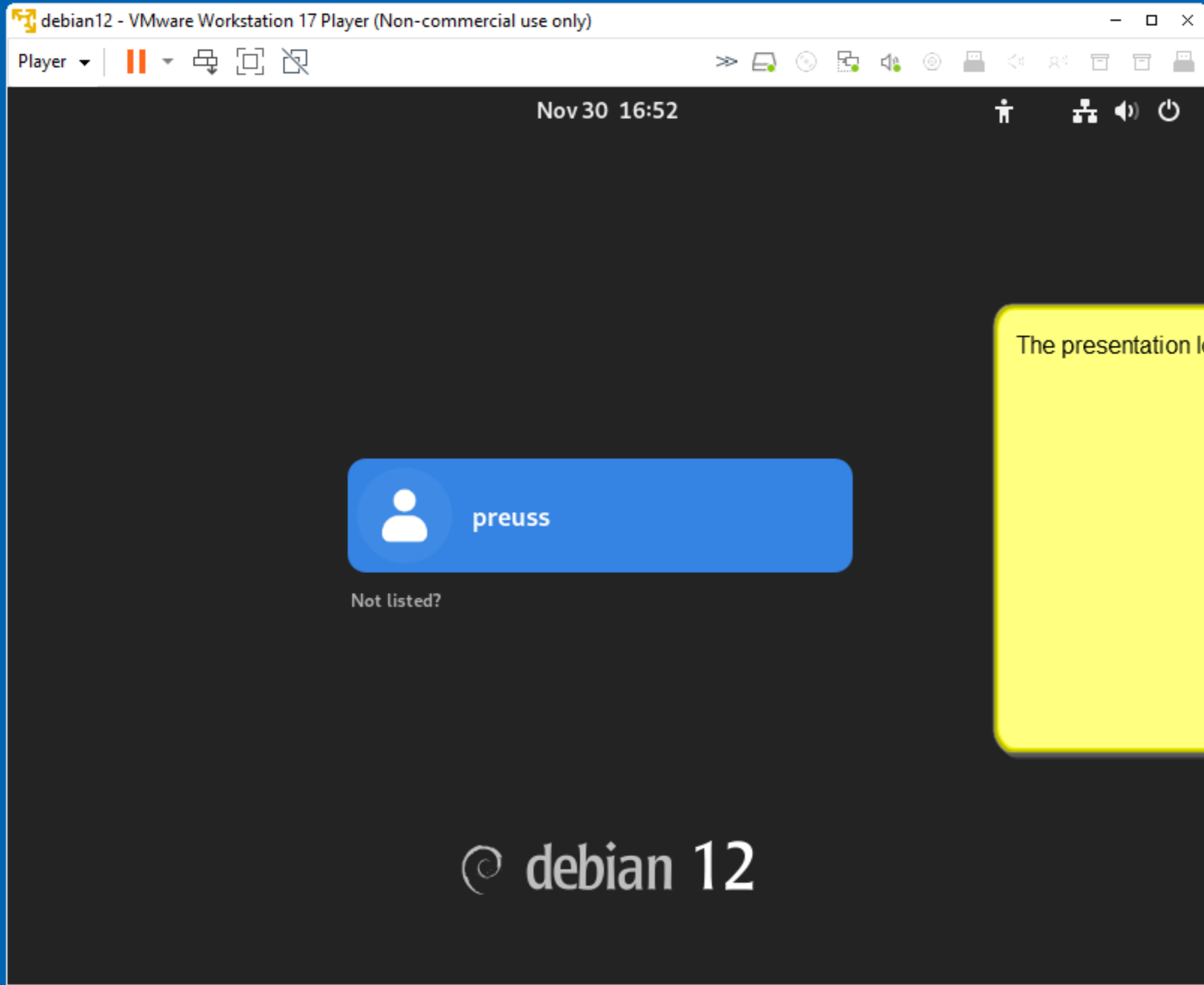
**Please choose <Continue> to reboot.**

The presentation selects "Continue".

Screenshot


Go Back

Continue



The presentation logs in as the account created earlier.

Welcome Next



# Welcome!

English ✓ United States

⋮

The presentation selects "Next".

Previous

Typing

Next



# Typing

Select your keyboard layout or an input method.

- 🔍
- English (Mali, US, Macintosh) [Preview](#)
  - English (US) ✓ [Preview](#)
  - English (the divide/multiply toggle the layout) [Preview](#)
  - Irish [Preview](#)
  - Scottish Gaelic [Preview](#)
  - ⋮

The presentation selects "Next".

Previous

Privacy

Next



## Privacy

Location Services

Allows applications to determine your geographical location. Uses the Mozilla Location Service ([privacy policy](#)).

The presentation disables "Location Services"  
The presentation selects "Next".

Privacy controls can be changed at any time from the Settings application.



Previous

Online Accounts

Skip



## Connect Your Online Accounts

Connect your accounts to easily access your email, online calendar, contacts, documents and photos.

Google

Nextcloud

Microsoft

The presentation selects "Skip".

Accounts can be added and removed at any time from the Settings application.

Setup Complete



### All done!

Debian GNU/Linux is ready to be used. We hope that you love it!

Start Using Debian GNU/Linux

The presentation selects "Start Using Debian GNU/Linux".

The presentation clicks on "Activities".

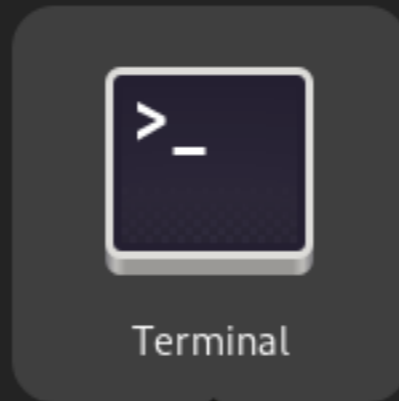


🔍 Type to search

The presentation enters the word "terminal" in the search box.



Q term



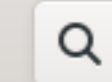
The presentation enters the word "terminal" in the search box.  
The presentation double clicks on the Terminal icon.

- Software 15 more
- Terminator Multiple terminals in one window
- PuTTY Terminal Emulator Start a PuTTY terminal session
- MATE Terminal Use the command line
- Xfce Terminal Terminal Emulator
- Terminus A terminal with the capabilities of Guake and Terminator





preuss@debian12: ~



```
preuss@debian12:~$ su  
Password:
```

The presentation becomes "root" using the "su" command and root's password as shown.

```
preuss@debian12: ~  
preuss@debian12:~$ su  
Password:  
root@debian12:/home/preuss# nano -c /etc/sudoers
```

The presentation enters the command "nano -c /etc/sudoers", then "enter".

```

preuss@debian12: ~
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/sudoers
#Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "GREP_COLOR"

# While you shouldn't normally run git as root, you need to with etckeeper
#Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "GIT_AUTHOR_* GIT_COMMITTER_*"

# Per-user preferences; root won't have sensible values for them.
#Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "EMAIL DEBEMAIL DEBFULLNAME"

# "sudo scp" or "sudo rsync" should be able to use your SSH agent.
#Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "SSH_AGENT_PID SSH_AUTH_SOCK"

# Ditto for GPG agent
#Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "GPG_AGENT_INFO"

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo  ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "@include" directives

@includedir /etc/sudoers.d
    
```

The presentation notes line 50. This states all members of the "sudo" group may use the sudo command with a password.

The presentation uses ctrl-X to exit the file.

[ line 50/55 (90%), col 1/26 ( 3%), char 1597/1714 (93%) ]

<b>^G</b> Help	<b>^O</b> Write Out	<b>^W</b> Where Is	<b>^K</b> Cut	<b>^T</b> Execute	<b>^C</b> Location	<b>M-U</b> Undo	<b>M-A</b> Set Mark	<b>M-]</b> To Bracket	<b>M-Q</b> Previous
<b>^X</b> Exit	<b>^R</b> Read File	<b>^\</b> Replace	<b>^U</b> Paste	<b>^J</b> Justify	<b>^/</b> Go To Line	<b>M-E</b> Redo	<b>M-6</b> Copy	<b>^Q</b> Where Was	<b>M-W</b> Next





preuss@debian12: ~



```
preuss@debian12:~$ su
Password:
root@debian12:/home/preuss# nano -c /etc/sudoers
root@debian12:/home/preuss# usermod -aG sudo preuss
bash: usermod: command not found
root@debian12:/home/preuss# /sbin/usermod -aG sudo preuss
root@debian12:/home/preuss#
```

The command `"/sbin/usermod -aG sudo preuss"` makes the login "preuss" a member of the "sudo" group.

```
preuss@debian12: ~  
preuss@debian12:~$ su  
Password:  
root@debian12:/home/preuss# nano -c /etc/sudoers  
root@debian12:/home/preuss# usermod -aG sudo preuss  
bash: usermod: command not found  
root@debian12:/home/preuss# /sbin/usermod -aG sudo preuss  
root@debian12:/home/preuss# cat /etc/group | grep preuss  
cdrom:x:24:preuss  
floppy:x:25:preuss  
sudo:x:27:preuss  
audio:x:29:preuss  
dip:x:30:preuss  
video:x:44:preuss  
plugdev:x:46:preuss  
users:x:100:preuss  
netdev:x:106:preuss  
bluetooth:x:111:preuss  
lpadmin:x:113:preuss  
scanner:x:116:saned,preuss  
preuss:x:1000:  
root@debian12:/home/preuss#
```

The command shown confirms the login "preuss" is a member of "sudo".

```

preuss@debian12: ~
preuss@debian12:~$ su
Password:
root@debian12:/home/preuss# nano -c /etc/sudoers
root@debian12:/home/preuss# usermod -aG sudo preuss
bash: usermod: command not found
root@debian12:/home/preuss# /sbin/usermod -aG sudo preuss
root@debian12:/home/preuss# cat /etc/group | grep preuss
cdrom:x:24:preuss
floppy:x:25:preuss
sudo:x:27:preuss
audio:x:29:preuss
dip:x:30:preuss
video:x:44:preuss
plugdev:x:46:preuss
users:x:100:preuss
netdev:
bluetooth
lpadmin
scanner
preuss:
root@de
exit
preusse@

```

The presentation logs out and back into the VM. This is necessary for the group changes to take effect.

**Log Out preuss**

preuss will be logged out automatically in 60 seconds.

Cancel Log Out

```
preuss@debian12: ~  
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update  
[sudo] password for preuss: █
```

The presentation opens the terminal and issues the "update" command as shown.

```
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for preuss:
Ign:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm InRelease
Err:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release
  Please use apt-cdrom to make this CD-ROM recognized by APT. apt-get update cannot be used to add new CD-ROMs
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Hit:5 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
E: The repository 'cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release' does not have a Release file.
N: Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disabled by default.
N: See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration details.
preuss@debian12:~$
```

The presentation will modify the apt configuration not to use the DVD.

```
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for preuss:
Ign:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm InRelease
Err:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release
  Please use apt-cdrom to make this CD-ROM recognized by APT. apt-get update cannot be used to add new CD-ROMs
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Hit:5 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
E: The repository 'cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release' does not have a Release file.
N: Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disabled by default.
N: See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration details.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo nano -c /etc/apt/sources.list
```

The presentation issues the command "sudo nano -c /etc/apt/sources.list".

The password requested is the password for the login "preuss" in example.

```

preuss@debian12: ~
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/apt/sources.list *
#T deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49]/ bookworm main non-free-firmware

deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bookworm main non-free-firmware
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bookworm main non-free-firmware

deb http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security main non-free-firmware
deb-src http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security main non-free-firmware

# bookworm-updates, to get updates before a point release is made;
# see https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-reference/ch02.en.html#_updates_and_backports
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bookworm-updates main non-free-firmware
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bookworm-updates main non-free-firmware
    
```

The presentation adds "#T" to line 1 as shown.  
 The presentation does ctrl X and follows the screen to save the file.

[ line 1/13 ( 7%), col 4/142 ( 2%), char 3/774 ( 0%) ]

<b>^G</b> Help	<b>^O</b> Write Out	<b>^W</b> Where Is	<b>^K</b> Cut	<b>^T</b> Execute	<b>^C</b> Location	<b>M-U</b> Undo	<b>M-A</b> Set Mark	<b>M-]</b> To Bracket	<b>M-Q</b> Previous
<b>^X</b> Exit	<b>^R</b> Read File	<b>^\</b> Replace	<b>^U</b> Paste	<b>^J</b> Justify	<b>^/</b> Go To Line	<b>M-E</b> Redo	<b>M-6</b> Copy	<b>^Q</b> Where Was	<b>M-W</b> Next

preuss@debian12: ~

```
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for preuss:
Ign:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm InRelease
Err:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release
  Please use apt-cdrom to make this CD-ROM recognized by APT. apt-get update cannot be used to add new CD-ROMs
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Hit:5 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
E: The repository 'cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release' does not have a Release file.
N: Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disabled by default.
N: See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration details.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo nano -c /etc/apt/sources.list
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
preuss@debian12:~$
```

The presentation runs "sudo apt update" as shown.



```
preuss@debian12: ~
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for preuss:
Ign:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm InRelease
Err:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release
  Please use apt-cdrom to make this CD-ROM recognized by APT. apt-get update cannot be used to add new CD-ROMs
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Hit:5 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
E: The repository 'cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.1.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230722-10:49] bookworm Release' does not have a Release file.
N: Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disabled by default.
N: See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration details.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo nano -c /etc/apt/sources.list
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt install firewalld
```

The presentation issues the command "sudo apt upgrade". Nothing is found to upgrade.

The presentation issues "sudo apt install firewalld". This is a easier way to manage a Linux firewall.

```
preuss@debian12: ~
N: Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disabled by default.
N: See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration details.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo nano -c /etc/apt/sources.list
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo apt install firewalld
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  ipset iptables libip6tc2 libipset13 python3-attr python3-cap-ng python3-firewall python3-json-pointer python3-jsonschema python3-nftables python3-pyrsistent
  python3-rfc3987 python3-uritemplate python3-webcolors
Suggested packages:
  python-attr-doc python-jsonschema-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  firewalld ipset iptables libip6tc2 libipset13 python3-attr python3-cap-ng python3-firewall python3-json-pointer python3-jsonschema python3-nftables
  python3-pyrsistent python3-rfc3987 python3-uritemplate python3-webcolors
0 upgraded, 15 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,271 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8,130 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

The presentation selects "y" to install firewalld.

```
preuss@debian12: ~
update-alternatives: using /usr/sbin/iptables-legacy to provide /usr/sbin/iptables (iptables) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/sbin/ip6tables-legacy to provide /usr/sbin/ip6tables (ip6tables) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/sbin/iptables-nft to provide /usr/sbin/iptables (iptables) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/sbin/ip6tables-nft to provide /usr/sbin/ip6tables (ip6tables) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/sbin/arptables-nft to provide /usr/sbin/arptables (arptables) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/sbin/ebtables-nft to provide /usr/sbin/ebtables (ebtables) in auto mode
Setting up python3-jsonschema (4.10.3-1) ...
Setting up python3-nftables (1.0.6-2+deb12u2) ...
Setting up firewalld (1.3.3-1~deb12u1) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/share/polkit-1/actions/org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.server.policy.choice to provide /usr/share/polkit-1/actions/org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.policy (org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.policy) in auto mode
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service → /usr/share/polkit-1/actions/org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.policy.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/firewalld.service → /usr/sbin/firewalld.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.11.2-2) ...
Processing triggers for dbus (1.14.10-1~deb12u1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.36-9+deb12u3) ...
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo systemctl status firewalld
● firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service; enabled; preset:
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-11-30 17:00:18 CST; 18s ago
     Docs: man:firewalld(1)
  Main PID: 6031 (firewalld)
    Tasks: 2 (limit: 4579)
   Memory: 27.7M
      CPU: 257ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/firewalld.service
           └─6031 /usr/bin/python3 /usr/sbin/firewalld --nofork --nopid

Nov 30 17:00:18 debian12 systemd[1]: Starting firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon...
Nov 30 17:00:18 debian12 systemd[1]: Started firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon.
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo systemctl start firewalld
preuss@debian12:~$ sudo systemctl enable firewalld
preuss@debian12:~$
```

The presentation issues "sudo systemctl status firewalld" to see if firewalld is running. In this case, it is running.

If firewalld was not running, then the presentation would use  
"sudo systemctl start firewalld"  
"sudo systemctl enable firewalld"

The presentation is done with the basic installation of Debian 12. The presentation selects the power button icon, then selects "Power off".

The system menu overlay is displayed on the right side of the screen. It features a dark theme with a camera icon, a gear icon for settings, a lock icon, and a power icon. The main section is titled "Power Off" and contains the following options: "Suspend", "Restart...", "Power Off...", and "Log Out...". Below this is a volume slider. Further down are buttons for "Wired" (selected), "Bluetooth", "Balanced", "Night Light", and "Dark Mode".