Boot from a openSuSE 10.3 DVD (or CD if no DVD available)

Preparations

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Getting Started

Boot Screen

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Kernel Loading

Language

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License Agreement

System Probing

Installation Mode

Initializing

Clock and imezone

! esktop Selection

™ Server, it is not necessary to have a Graphical User Interface (GUI), it would actually decrease the performance of the system to run one at the same time.

b) Systems with two identical Hard-drives in a **Software RAID** 1.

This Solution is less desirable but it works. Typical scenarios to use this setup is for machines that can not take a hardware cache controller. With this option you have to create on each of the drives identical partitions and then tell Linux to mirror the data between them.

Press **[Alt] & C and then [Alt] & P** go into the "Partitioning" section. Then select "Create Custom Partition Setup" by pressing **[Alt] & C** and press **[Alt] & N** to pick the **[Next]** button. On the next screen press **[Alt] & C** to select "Custom Partitioning (for experts)" and press **[Alt] & N** to pick the **[Next]** button. This is the screen where we will be configuring the hard drives.

Two things to note before hand. A physical hard drive is named something like "/dev/hda" or "/dev/sda". A partition is named something like "/dev/hda1" or "/dev/sda4". If the physical hard drive node name starts with a "/dev/hd" you have an IDE hard drives of which basically **all are consumer grade**, and you should consider upgrading your Hard-Drives. Seeing a "/dev/sd" however does not guarantee that the drive is enterprise grade.

The first step for a fresh setup is to delete any existing partitions. But beware:

To continue with any of two options, select the partition using the up and down keys and press **[Alt] & D** to pick the **[Delete]** button. A small window will pop up asking you to confirm the deletion of the partition. Press **[Alt] & Y** to pick the **[Yes]** button. Do this for all existing partitions.

You are going to want create at least three partitions. A swap partition which Linux uses as Virtual Memory, a "/" partition which is the root of the file system, and a "/var" partition which is where Linux stores the log files and other files that change frequently. The "/var" partition is also where the recordings will be stored before being archived.

If using option "a)" for your partitioning to create a partition do the following:

1. Press **[Alt] & C** to pick the **[Create]** button. Press **[Alt] & P** to select "Primary" then press **[Alt] & O** to pick the **[**

9. Press **[Alt] & I** to pick the **[Raid]** drop down. Then press the down key to select "Create RAID" and hit enter.

10. Press **[Alt] & 1** to pick the "RAID 1 (mirroring)" then press **[Alt] & N** to pick the **[Next]** button.

11. Use the up and down keys to select the first partition you want to add to the Software Raid Partition. Once selected press the **[Alt] & D** key to add the partition. Now use the up and down keys to select the second partition you want to add to the Software Raid Partition. Once selected press the **[Alt] & D** key to add the partition.

12. Now press **[Alt] & N** to pick the **[Next]** button.

13. Use the tab key to select the file system drop down box. Press the space bar and then use the up and down keys to select the file system type. We highly suggest using "reiserfs". When creating the swap partition select "swap".

14. Tab to the "Mount Point" drop down box. This is where you select the place in the file system to mount the partition. When creating the swap partition select the word "swap".

15. Now press **[Alt] & F** to pick the **[Finish]** button.

Once you have the partitioning properly setup press the **[Alt] & A** to pick the **[Accept]** button.