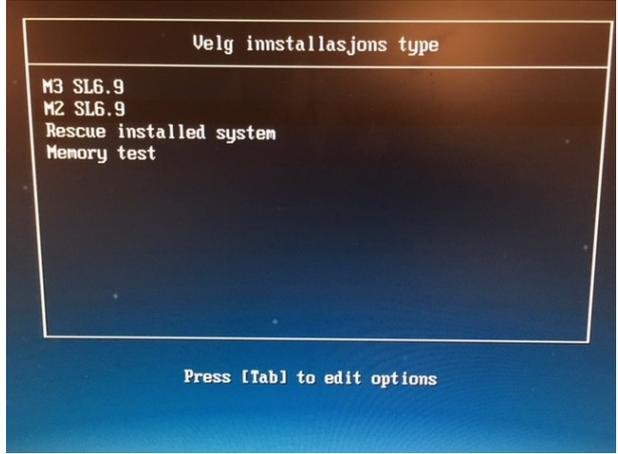
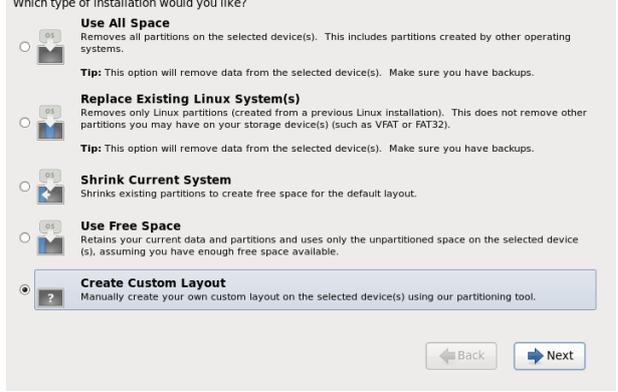


Scientific Linux 6 og Olex automatic installation.

Re-installation while keeping the home partition

<p>1.</p> <p>Connect the bootable auto-install USB stick, and start the computer</p> <p>At start-up, go to BIOS and set the USB-stick as primary boot device</p> <p>Choose installation type.</p> <p>For Olex M1 and M2, choose “M2 SL6.9”</p> <p>For Olex M3 and any other hardware, choose “M3 SL6.9”</p> <p>[Enter]</p>																																				
<p>2.</p> <p>Disk partitioning</p> <p>Choose “Create custom Layout”</p> <p>[Next]</p>																																				
<p>3.</p> <p>The existing partitions on the drive will appear</p> <p>The two smaller partitions should be re created (in this example: sdb1 and sdb2), while, the large partition contain the Olex program, and should be kept unaltered.</p> <p>In this example sda represent the USB installation media.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Device</th> <th>Size (MB)</th> <th>Mount Point/ RAID/Volume</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">▼ Hard Drives</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sda (/dev/sda)</td> <td>15237</td> <td></td> <td>iso9660</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">▼ sdb (/dev/sdb)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sdb1</td> <td>2500</td> <td></td> <td>ext4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>sdb2</td> <td>2048</td> <td></td> <td>swap</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>sdb3</td> <td>949320</td> <td></td> <td>ext4</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format	▼ Hard Drives					sda (/dev/sda)	15237		iso9660		▼ sdb (/dev/sdb)					sdb1	2500		ext4		sdb2	2048		swap		sdb3	949320		ext4	
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4.

Delete the old root-partition

highlight the partition with size 2500 MB

Click **[Delete]** and confirm

The screenshot shows a partition manager window with a table of hard drives. The table has columns for Device, Size (MB), Mount Point/RAID/Volume, Type, and Format. Under 'Hard Drives', 'sdb' is expanded to show 'sdb1' (2500 MB, ext4), 'sdb2' (2048 MB, swap), and 'sdb3' (949320 MB, ext4). 'sdb1' is highlighted. A 'Confirm Delete' dialog box is open, asking 'You are about to delete the /dev/sdb1 partition.' with 'Cancel' and 'Delete' buttons. At the bottom of the window are buttons for 'Create', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Reset'.

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/RAID/Volume	Type	Format
Hard Drives				
sda (/dev/sda)	15237		iso9660	
sdb (/dev/sdb)				
sdb1	2500		ext4	
sdb2	2048		swap	
sdb3	949320		ext4	

5.

Delete the old swap-partition

highlight the partition with size 2048 MB,
(might be less on older systems)

Click **[Delete]** and confirm

The screenshot shows a partition manager window with a table of hard drives. The table has columns for Device, Size (MB), Mount Point/RAID/Volume, Type, and Format. Under 'Hard Drives', 'sdb' is expanded to show 'Free' (2500 MB), 'sdb2' (2048 MB, swap), and 'sdb3' (949320 MB, ext4). 'sdb2' is highlighted. A 'Confirm Delete' dialog box is open, asking 'You are about to delete the /dev/sdb2 partition.' with 'Cancel' and 'Delete' buttons. At the bottom of the window are buttons for 'Create', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Reset'.

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/RAID/Volume	Type	Format
Hard Drives				
sda (/dev/sda)	15237		iso9660	
sdb (/dev/sdb)				
Free	2500			
sdb2	2048		swap	
sdb3	949320		ext4	

6.

Edit the existing home-partition

highlight the largest partition.

Click **[Edit]** down to the right

Mount point:

In the drop down menu, choose **/home**

[OK]

The screenshot shows a partition manager window with a table of hard drives. The table has columns for Device, Size (MB), Mount Point/RAID/Volume, Type, and Format. Under 'Hard Drives', 'sdb' is expanded to show 'Free' (4548 MB) and 'sdb3' (949320 MB, ext4). 'sdb3' is highlighted. An 'Edit Partition: /dev/sdb3' dialog box is open, showing 'Mount Point:' set to '/home', 'Original File System Type:' set to 'ext4', and 'Format as:' set to 'ext4'. There are checkboxes for 'Resize' (set to 2069) and 'Encrypt'. 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons are at the bottom. At the bottom of the window are buttons for 'Create', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Reset'.

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/RAID/Volume	Type	Format
Hard Drives				
sda (/dev/sda)	15237		iso9660	
sdb (/dev/sdb)				
Free	4548			
sdb3	949320		ext4	

7.

Create the root-partition

Click **[Create]** -> **[Create]**

Mount point: /

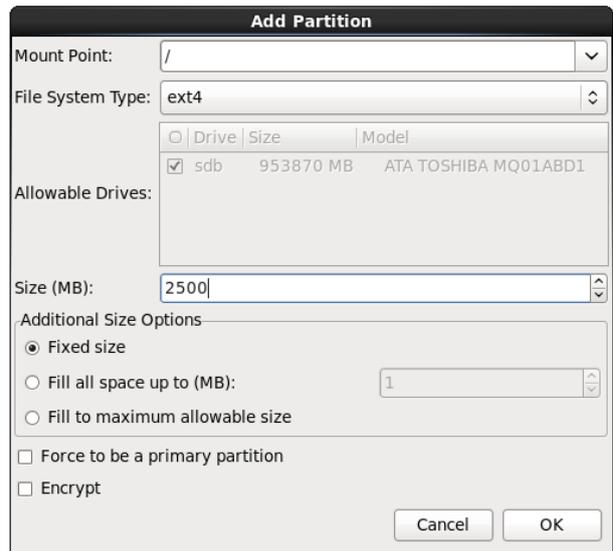
File system type: **ext4**

Size: **2500**

Additional Size Options:

[*] Fixed size

[OK]



8.

Create the swap partition

Click **[Create]** -> **[Create]**

Mount point: **Do nothing!**

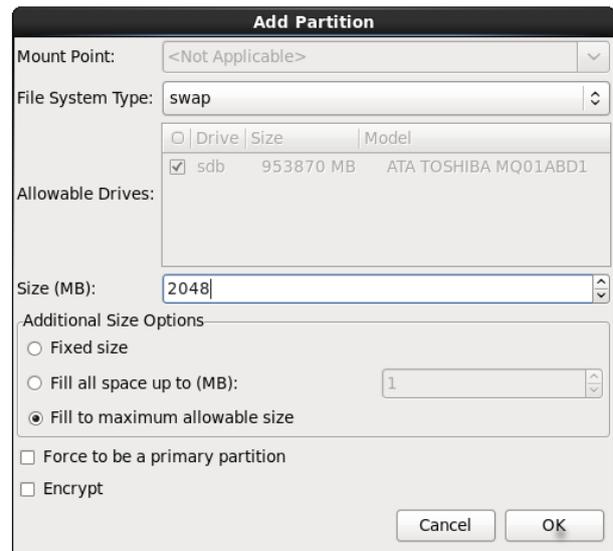
File system type: **swap**

Size: **Do nothing!**

Additional Size Options:

[*] Fill to maximum allowable drive

[OK]



9.

There should now be three partitions on the hard drive in addition to the USB installation media.

Only the two smaller partitions (root and swap) should be marked for formatting

[Next]

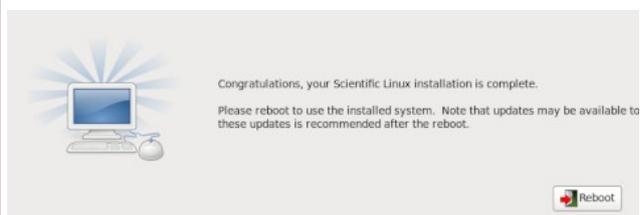
Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
▼ Hard Drives				
sda (/dev/sda)	15237		iso9660	
▼ sdb (/dev/sdb)				
sdb1	2500	/	ext4	✓
sdb2	2048		swap	✓
sdb3	949320	/home	ext4	

10.

After the installation is finished

[Reboot]

Remove the USB stick before the computer re starts



After reboot command prompt will appear on a black screen.

Now it is time to install the Olex software.

Download the iso-file with the latest Olex version from www.olex.no, and save to a USB stick.

```
login: root
```

```
password: fiskebat
```

Insert an USB drive with the latest Olex ISO.

```
Run command: sh install-olex
```

You will be prompted to confirm installation. Press y and enter to confirm.

Type `reboot` and hit enter to restart the system.