

# How to Get and Install Slint

This page walks through the process of downloading Slint, verifying the ISO image with a checksum, writing the ISO to an installation medium, partitioning your hard disk, and briefly describes the installation process.

## Download and verify a Slint ISO image

You can find the Slint64-14.2.1.2 ISO (most recent version) on [this page](#).

You can also download the file and its associated checksum directly with these commands:

```
wget http://slackware.uk/slinter/x86_64/slinter-14.2.1/iso/slinter64-14.2.1.2.iso
wget
http://slackware.uk/slinter/x86_64/slinter-14.2.1/iso/slinter64-14.2.1.2.iso.sha256sum
```

To verify the integrity of the downloaded image on Linux type in a terminal this command:

```
sha256sum -c slinter64-14.2.1.2.iso.sha256sum
```

The result should be : OK  
Else, redo the downloads.

## Write the ISO image on an Installation Medium

This is a brief description of the process of creating a Slint installation medium on a DVD or USB stick.

### Make a Bootable USB Stick

On a Linux system, plug in the USB stick, and check its name with the following command:

```
lsblk -o model,name,size,fstype,mountpoint
```

Carefully review the commands to make sure that you did not type the name of a hard disk partition instead of the name of your USB stick. All previous content of the USB stick or a mistaken hard disk partition will be **LOST** and **IRRECOVERABLE**.

Let's assume that the name of the USB stick be `/dev/sdb/`. It could be named otherwise, so don't copy blindly the following command. The command syntax to write the Slint ISO to a USB stick that resides at `/dev/sdb` is as follows:

```
dd if=slinter64-14.2.1.2.iso of=/dev/sdb bs=1M status=progress && sync
```

The above command assumes **if=** points to the path of the Slint ISO and **of=** points to the name of the USB stick. These values may differ on your system.

On Windows use an application like [Rufus](#). It is free and open source.

## Make a Bootable DVD Disc

On a Linux system insert the DVD and type the following command:

```
growisofs -speed=2 -dvd-compat -Z /dev/sr0=slint64-14.2.1.2.iso
```

Be sure to enter the full path to the Slint ISO on your filesystem.

On a Microsoft Windows 2000/XP/Vista/7 system you can write to a DVD using the application [InfraRecorder](#). It is free and open source.

On a Microsoft Windows 7/8/10 system you can use the [Windows Disk Image Burner](#) utility that is shipped with Microsoft Windows.

## Make Room for Slint

Slint requires a minimum of 30 gigabytes (30 G) of free space on a hard disk or solid state drive, that we will just name “device” in what follows.

You can dedicate a device to Slint, which will make installation easier and is thus recommended, or you can share a device with an already installed operating system like Windows, Mac OS, \*BSD, or another Linux distribution.

To share a device with an existing operating system, you will need to make room on it for Slint, freeing at least 30 G.

You can do this two ways:

- Using a tool provided in your system, like `disk management`. For Windows, click the Start menu, click Run, and type in the prompt `diskmgmt.msc`, then hit Enter.
- On a Linux system you can use [gparted](#), `fdisk`, `fdisk` or `parted`. You can also use `gdisk` or `cgdisk` if the device has a GTP (GUID partition table).

## Create Partitions for Slint

You can create partitions for Slint either before or during installation.

If you are not accustomed to Linux you will probably find easier to do it before installation. We suggest to use [gparted](#) to do that. Gparted can shrink existing partitions to make room, as well as create new partitions in the freed space. If you do not have a system that supports Gparted (Microsoft Windows) you can use [Gparted Live](#).

The commands `fdisk`, `gdisk`, `cgdisk` and `parted` are available from the installer. You can use them to partition the whole device or make the partitions for Slint in its freed space.

If you dedicate a device for Slint, the installer will propose to partition it for you. When done you can still tune the partitions' layout using one of the aforementioned commands.

Installing Slint needs:

- A partition of type Linux, size at least 20G, more is better (at least 30 G recommended).
- If you will boot in EFI mode, of type EFI System (code ef00) size at least 100M. Even if you will boot in Legacy mode it won't hurt to have one.
- In case of a GPT (GUID Partition Table), a partition of type BIOS Boot (ef02), size 4M, to boot in Legacy mode. Even if you boot in EFI mode, it won't hurt to have one.
- Optionally a partition of type swap. This is recommended especially if you want to hibernate your machine and if you have less than 8G of RAM. However, you can instead set up a swap file after installation.

You can also dedicate a partition for `/home` (but this is not mandatory, I don't) and other partitions for specific use cases.

Slint itself needs around 15 Gigabytes of space, but a root partition of 50 Gigabytes is recommended. You might want to install additional software or need more space to store your files. The more space the better if you plan to store pictures, videos, music, etc.

## Create Partitions Before Installation

# Installation

- Insert the installation media (DVD or USB stick) and reboot your machine.
- If need be read the instructions to install (and then use) Slint with a Braille device or speech in the [Slint Accessibility How-To](#).
- You will first be asked to choose the language you want to use during installation. Select it with the up and down arrow keys and then hit [Enter] to begin the installation.
- Pick the language you know best if your native language is not listed.

Please read the [The illustrated installation process](#) if you need detailed instructions. These instructions include screen shots.

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