

Salix 15.0 Installer: Standard Edition (64-bit)

By gaucho

Last Updated: 22 Nov. 2024

This guide is unofficial but I hope that it will be helpful to new users. If you read through this guide before installing Salix 15.0, you will have an idea of what to expect during the process.

The 64-bit Salix ISO (Salix64 Xfce 15.0) can be downloaded from <https://salixos.org/download.html>. It is the “traditional” ISO that boots into the standard Salix installer.

It is not a Live image; however, if you want to try out Salix in a Live environment, a [SalixLive64 Xfce 15.0](#) ISO is available. (You may install SalixLive64 Xfce to your hard disk using the Salix Live Installer [SLI] – which is completely different from the standard Salix installer.)

1. Background

Salix 15.0 was released on 5 Sept. 2022, seven months after the release of Slackware 15.0 (on 2 Feb. 2022). gapan produced a series of prereleases from April 2022 through August 2022; the Salix community tested them, offering feedback and suggestions.

Although the installer has received several updates under the hood, on the surface it is still the same text-based installer that Salix has always used. It is a modified version of the ncurses interface used by Slackware’s installer. (It will immediately be familiar to anyone who has installed Slackware before.)

The installer might look intimidating — but don’t fear. The installer presents you with a set of dialogs where you must make intelligent choices, including partitioning. In addition, Salix follows Slackware’s use of LILO (Linux Loader) as the bootloader rather than GRUB.¹ If you take time to read the installer’s dialogs, and work carefully and methodically, you should not have any surprises.

There is a (minor) difference between non-UEFI and UEFI installations. If you install in Legacy mode (BIOS / MBR setup), the `cfdisk` utility is used at the partitioning stage and LILO is the default boot loader.

If your computer supports UEFI and you install Salix in UEFI mode, the disk partitioner utility is `cgdisk` and ELILO (EFI Linux Loader) will be used as the boot loader.

2. Installer Walkthrough

All of the screenshots were taken inside virtual machines using Oracle VirtualBox ver. 7.0.

3. If your computer does not support UEFI

And you need to install in Legacy mode (BIOS / MBR setup), follow the instructions below.

If your computer **supports UEFI**, jump to Section 4.

¹LILO (Linux Loader) is a boot loader for Linux. LILO was the default boot loader for most Linux distributions in the early days. When Slackware was launched (1993), GRUB did not exist.

Although LILO development ended in 2015, LILO still “just works” and its configuration is simpler than GRUB2. So Slackware / Salix has continued to use LILO for historical reasons. In addition, changing from LILO would require rewriting the Slackware install script to incorporate GRUB (when there are probably a lot more important things for Patrick Volkerding and his small team to work on).

ELILO (EFI Linux Loader) is the LILO variant for EFI-based PC hardware. The ELILO project was orphaned in 2014; however, ELILO is complete and therefore (like LILO) does not require any maintenance.

3.1. Preliminaries

You first select the language to be used during the installation process — not the language of the final, installed OS. (You will choose that in a later step. See Section 11 for more details.)

- I chose “Install Salix 15.0 in English (USA)”:



- At the command prompt, type “setup” to continue:

```

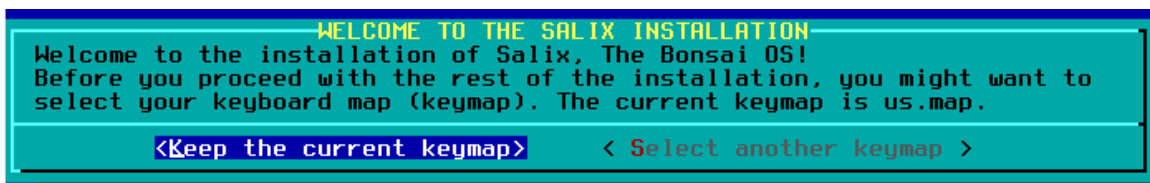
Welcome to the Salix installation!

You may type "setup" to start the installation (or you can just
press the up arrow).

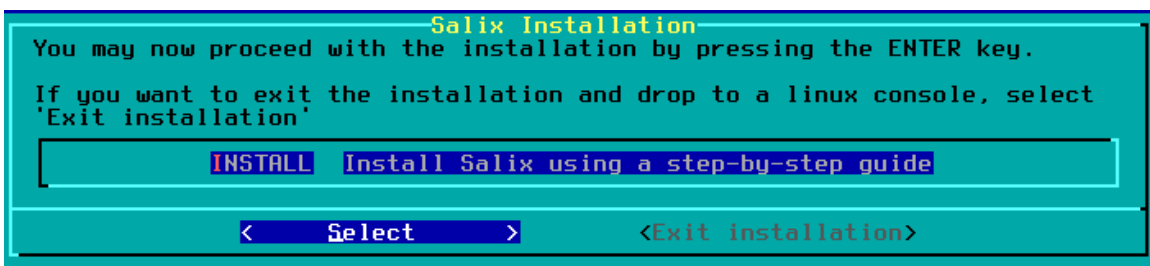
You may also use this installation medium as a rescue system.
You may open additional virtual terminals by using Ctrl-Alt-F1 to F3.
You may see kernel related messages by using Ctrl-Alt-F4.

root@salix64:/# _
  
```

- “Keep the current keymap” [us.map]:



- Install – “Install Salix using a step-by-step guide”:



- Then, press “Select”.

3.2. Partitions editor

- Select: () sda disk (or the appropriate target disk for your computer):

Tip: Use the Space bar to select a disk ; it should look like “ (*) “:

```

PARTITIONS EDITOR
Welcome to the Salix partition editor. Press <SPACE> to select a disk and
select Go to start partitioning. If you don't want to alter the partition
layout, select Exit.

NOTE: If you are planning to use BTRFS for your / filesystem, LILO the
default boot loader will not be able to boot it. In that case, you will
need a separate /boot partition with another filesystem.

You usually need at least 2 partitions:
- 1 LINUX bootable partition (10GB minimum recommended)
- 1 SWAP partition (1GB minimum recommended):

(*) sda disk

< Go >          < Exit >

```

- Then, press: “Go”.
- This will start up the cfdisk utility.

Instead of pasting in screenshots of every stage of the partitioning process, I recommend that you consult the resources in Section 17.2 and/or watch cfdisk in action, in the YouTube videos listed in Section 17.1.

- Begin by selecting the label type: “dos”:

```

Select label type
gpt
dos
sdi
sun

Select a type to create a new label, press 'L' to load script file, 'Q' quits.

```

- The cfdisk interface will look something look this:

```

Disk: /dev/sda
Size: 931.51 GiB, 1000204886016 bytes, 1953525168 sectors
Label: gpt, identifier: 582D9B8C-B219-4887-865B-C04F0D349DB2

Device      Start      End      Sectors   Size Type
>> /dev/sda1    2048      262144    262144     128M Microsoft reserved
/dev/sda2    264192    1048840191  1048576000  500G Microsoft basic data
/dev/sda3    1048840192  1848664063  799823872  381.4G Microsoft basic data
/dev/sda4    1848664064  1854955519  6291456     3G Linux swap
/dev/sda6    1854955520  1953525134  98569615    47G Linux filesystem

Partition name: Microsoft reserved partition
Partition UUID: 256216F9-31E5-441A-90E6-386CE4F3CB3E
Partition type: Microsoft reserved (E3C9E316-0B5C-40B8-817D-F92DF00215AE)
Attributes: GUID:63

[ Delete ] [ Resize ] [ Quit ] [ Type ] [ Help ] [ Write ] [ Dump ]

```

- For this virtual machine, I created a simple partitioning scheme with a rather small swap partition and a small /home partition:

```
(for root)    15 GB    primary    Type: Linux
(for swap)    1 GB     primary    Type: Linux swap
(for /home)   4 GB     primary    Type: Linux
```

- When disk partitioning is finished, you must press the “Write” option to write the changes to your disk.
- When cfdisk asks “Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk?” Answer “yes”.

```

Disk: /dev/sda
Size: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943840 sectors
Label: dos, identifier: 0x22e1690c

>>
  Device      Boot      Start      End  Sectors  Size  Id Type
  /dev/sda1                2048    31459327  31457280  15G   83 Linux
  /dev/sda2          31459328  33556479    2097152   1G   82 Linux swap
  /dev/sda3          33556480  41943839  8388360   4G   83 Linux

Partition type: Linux swap (82)
Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk?

Type "yes" or "no", or press ESC to leave this dialog.

```

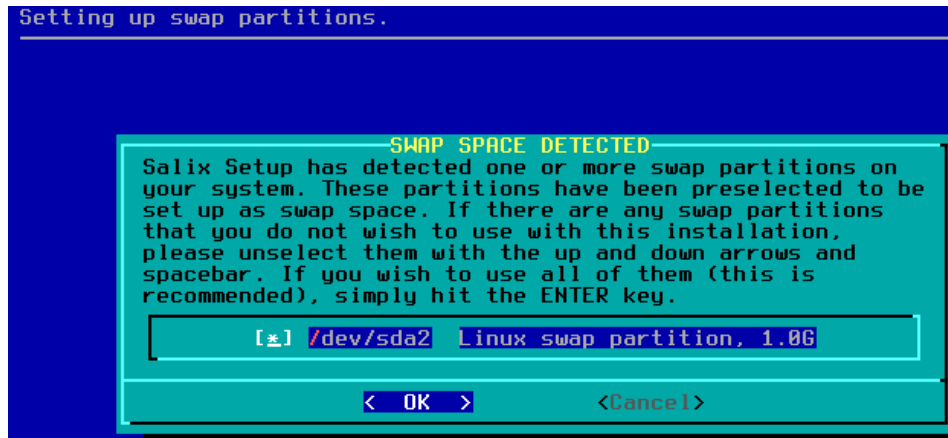
- Then, select “Quit”.

Suggestion: If you are uncomfortable with a command-line partitioning tool, an alternative approach is to use GParted in a Live environment to partition your disk beforehand. GParted can handle/manage both MBR disks and GPT disks, plus it has a friendlier GUI (in my opinion). GParted is available on the [SalixLive64 Xfce](#) ISO, [GParted Live](#) as well as on light-weight, portable distros such as [Puppy Linux](#).

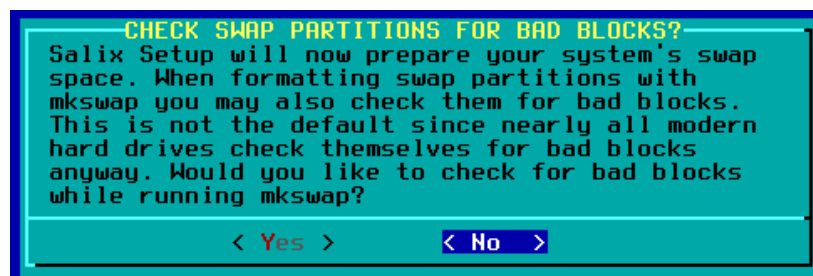
Tip regarding the root partition's size: In my VirtualBox full installations, a baseline for the root partition was 11 GB. This includes a fully updated system, with all multimedia codecs installed as well as the [update to Xfce 4.18 packages](#). (On my current Salix system, the root partition is 50 GB [with several Flatpak apps as well as a full TeX Live install] and it is approximately 50% full.)

3.3. Format partitions / Assign mount points

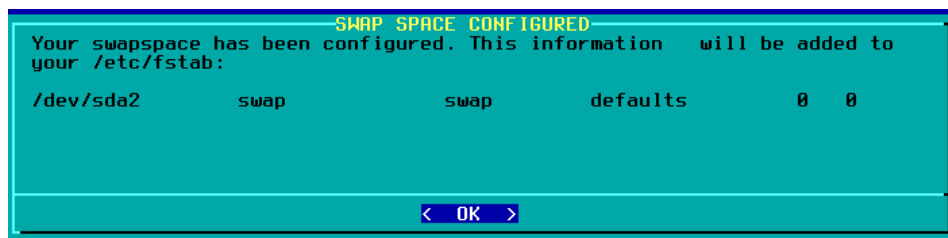
- The next step involves setting up the swap partition.
- The installer should auto-detect your swap and display the message “Swap space detected”:



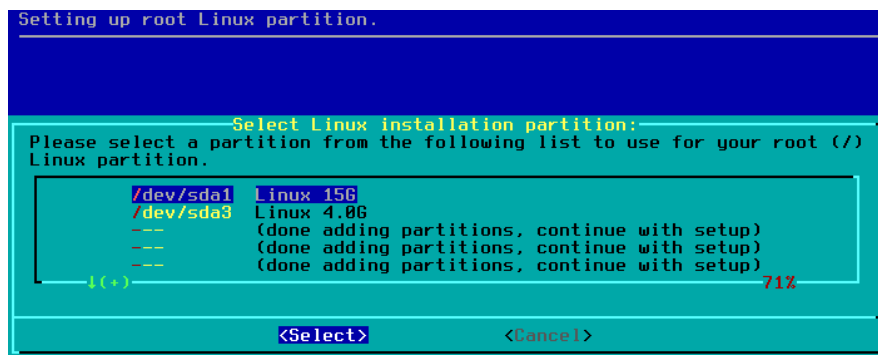
- Then, press “OK”.
- Check swap partitions for bad blocks? I chose “No”.



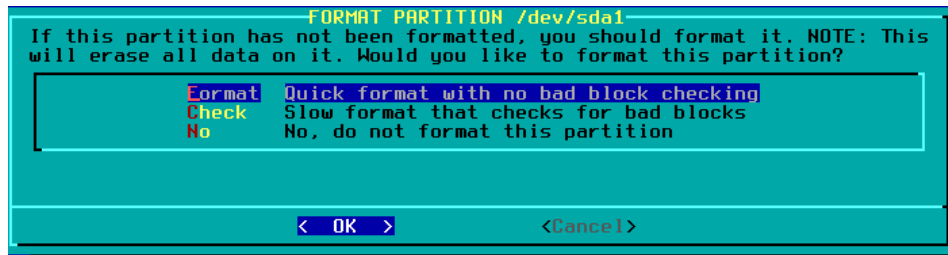
- The swap space will be configured and added to /etc/fstab:



- Then, choose “OK”.
- Now you will set up the root Linux partition:
 - I designated /dev/sda1 as my root partition:



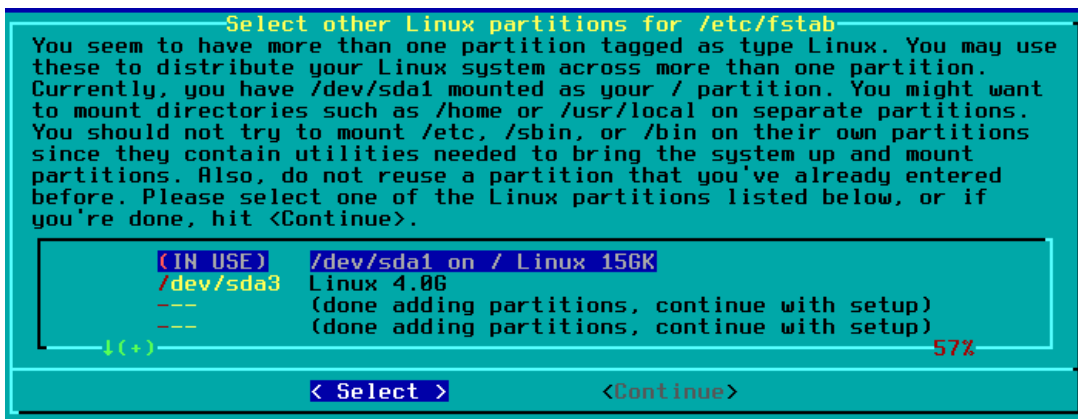
- Then, press “Select”.
- Do you want to format /dev/sda1?
 - I chose “Format with no bad block checking”:



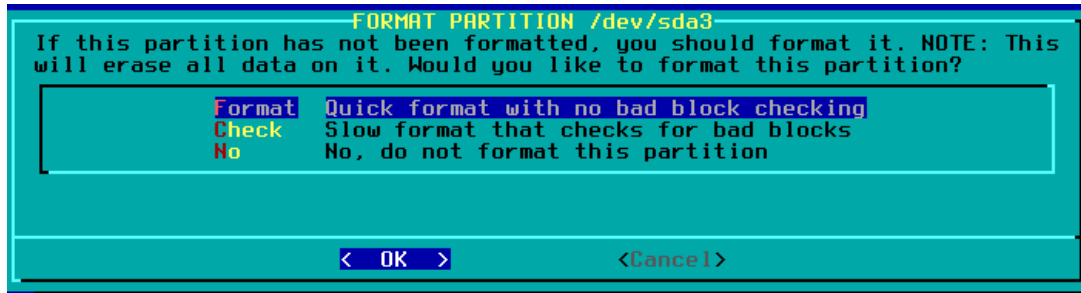
- Then, press “OK”.
- Select the file system that you want to use for the root partition.
 - I chose “ext4”:



- Then, press “OK”.
- Select other Linux partitions for /etc/fstab:
 - I chose “sda3” [4 GB]:



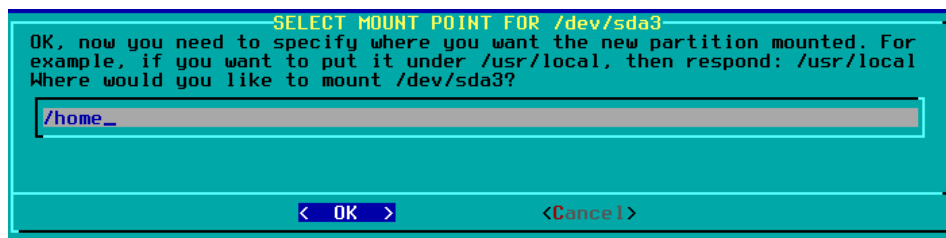
- Then, press “Select”.
- Do you want to format /dev/sda3?
 - I chose “Format with no bad block checking”:



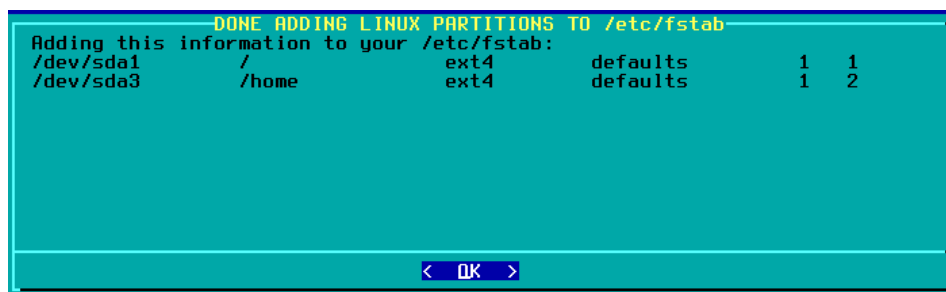
- Then, press “OK”.
- Select the file system that you want to use for the /home partition.
 - I chose “ext4”:



- Then, press “OK”.
- Select the mount point for /dev/sda3:
 - I typed “/home”:



- Then, press “OK”.
- A message will display that you are done adding Linux partitions to /etc/fstab:



- Press “OK” to continue to the next stage (discussed in Section 5).

4. If your computer supports UEFI

And you wish to install in UEFI mode, follow the instructions below.

If your computer does **not** support UEFI and you need to install in Legacy mode (BIOS/MBR setup), return to Section 3 above.

4.1. Preliminaries

You first select the language to be used during the installation process — not the language of the final, installed OS. (You will choose that in a later step. See Section 11 for more details.)

- I chose “Install Salix 15.0 in English (USA)”:

```

GNU GRUB version 2.06

*Install Salix 15.0 in English (USA)
Install Salix 15.0 in English (Great Britain)
Install Salix 15.0 in Catalan
Install Salix 15.0 in Dutch
Install Salix 15.0 in French
Install Salix 15.0 in German
Install Salix 15.0 in Greek
Install Salix 15.0 in Hungarian
Install Salix 15.0 in Italian
Install Salix 15.0 in Polish
Install Salix 15.0 in Portuguese (Brazil)
Install Salix 15.0 in Portuguese (Portugal)
Install Salix 15.0 in Spanish (Spain)
Install Salix 15.0 in Spanish (Costa Rica)
Install Salix 15.0 in Swedish
Install Salix 15.0 in Turkish
Install Salix 15.0 in Ukrainian
Detect/boot any installed operating system

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands before booting or 'c' for a command-line.
The highlighted entry will be executed automatically in 27s.
```

- At the command prompt, type “setup” to continue:

```

Welcome to the Salix installation!

You may type "setup" to start the installation (or you can just
press the up arrow).

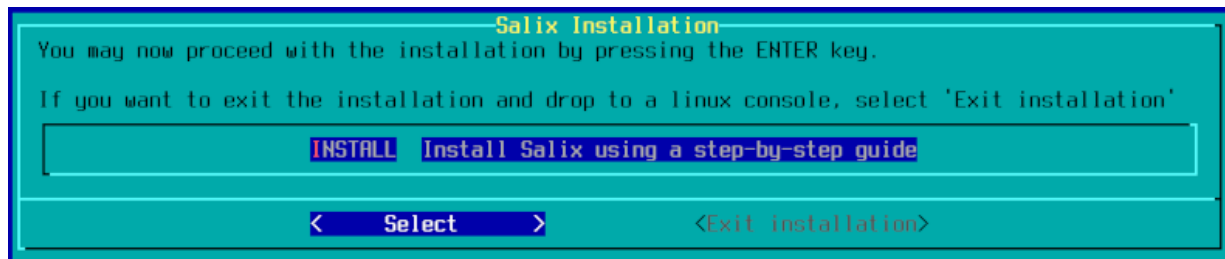
You may also use this installation medium as a rescue system.
You may open additional virtual terminals by using Ctrl-Alt-F1 to F3.
You may see kernel related messages by using Ctrl-Alt-F4.

root@salix64:/# _
```

- “Keep the current keymap” [us.map]:



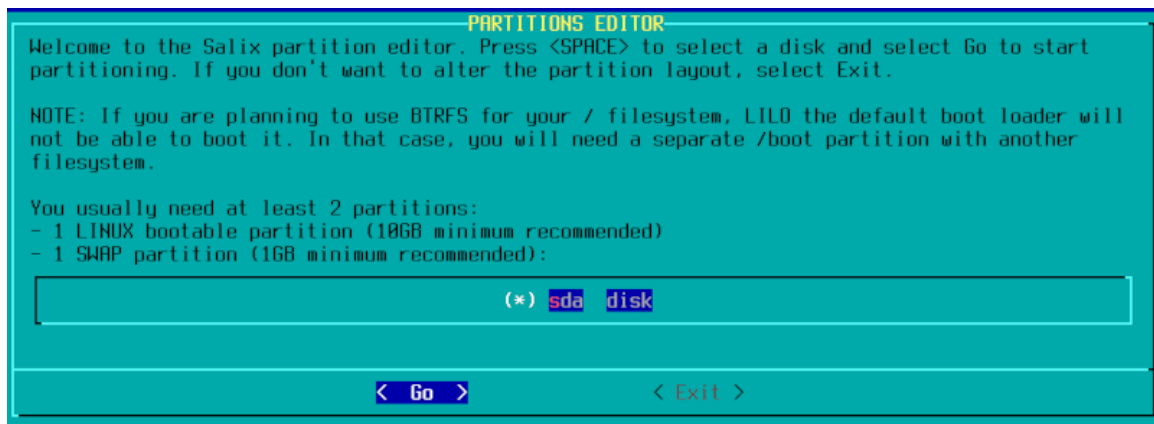
- Install – “Install Salix using a step-by-step guide”:



4.2. Partitions editor

- Select: () sda disk (or the appropriate target disk for your computer):

Tip: Use the Space bar to select a disk ; it should look like “ (*) “:



- Then, press: “Go”.
- This will invoke the cgdisk utility. cgdisk is a component of the GPT (GUID Partition Table) fdisk set of text-mode partitioning tools. It is specifically designed with support for GPT disks.

I will devote a bit more coverage to cgdisk because I was unfamiliar with the utility, and there are not as many online tutorials for it. For an overview of cgdisk, please read the article by Roderick W. Smith mentioned in Section 17.3.

- If you see a Warning screen, don’t panic ... This is normal/expected because at this point it may likely be a non-GPT disk:

```
Warning! Non-GPT or damaged disk detected! This program will attempt to
convert to GPT form or repair damage to GPT data structures, but may not
succeed. Use gdisk or another disk repair tool if you have a damaged GPT
disk.
```

- Press any key to continue.
- The cgdisk utility will now start.

```

cgdisk 1.0.8

Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 41943040, 20.0 GiB

Part. #   Size   Partition Type   Partition Name
-----
          20.0 GiB   free space

[ Align ] [ Backup ] [ Help ] [ Load ] [ New ] [ Quit ] [ Verify ]
[ Write ]

Create new partition from free space

```

- Select the “New” option to begin creating a new partition.

Tip: At the “First sector” prompt line, just press Enter to accept the default value. (This confused me when I first experimented with cgdisk.)

```
First sector (2048-52428766, default = 2048): _
```

- On the “Size in sectors” line: “100MB” (or “500GB”) is acceptable syntax for indicating the size.

The first partition needs to be an ESP (EFI System Partition), so you need to change the current file type (Linux filesystem) to the file type required for ESP partitions (efi). Type “L” to show the codes for the filesystem types:

```
Current type is 8300 (Linux filesystem)
Hex code or GUID (L to show codes, Enter = 8300): L
```

- Since there are (surprisingly) many filesystem types, you can filter the list by typing the search string “efi”. This will reduce the number of entries displayed:

```
Current type is 8300 (Linux filesystem)
Hex code or GUID (L to show codes, Enter = 8300): L

Type search string, or <Enter> to show all codes: efi
ef00 EFI system partition
```

- In this case, you want the partition hex code of “ef00”.
 - In the “Hex code” prompt line, type “ef00”
- Enter the new partition name: /boot/efi

The screenshot below shows creation of the root partition (15 GB) in progress:

```

cgdisk 1.0.8

Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 41943040, 20.0 GiB

Part. #   Size      Partition Type      Partition Name
-----
1         1007.0 KiB  free space
          500.0 MiB  EFI system partition /boot/efi
          19.5 GiB  free space

First sector (1026048-41943040, default = 1026048):
Size in sectors or {KMGT} (default = 40916959): 15G_

```

Tip: You will notice the small 1007 KiB free space area at the beginning of the disk; that exists because of partition alignment issues.

For root and the /home partition, the hex code is 8300 (Linux filesystem).

For the swap partition, the hex code is 8200 (Linux swap).

Below is the final arrangement of my virtual disk drive:

(Ideally, my EFI system partition [ESP] should be larger (300 - 500 MB in size), as should my swap and /home partitions. However, this layout was fine for my virtual test environment.)

```

cgdisk 1.0.8

Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 41943040, 20.0 GiB

Part. #   Size      Partition Type      Partition Name
-----
1         1007.0 KiB  free space
2         100.0 MiB  EFI system partition /boot/esp
3         15.0 GiB   Linux filesystem    root
4         1024.0 MiB  Linux swap          swap
5         3.0 GiB    Linux filesystem    home
6         923.0 MiB   free space

Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk? (yes or no): _
Warning!! This may destroy data on your disk!

```

Note: You will notice that cgdisk also creates a short gap at the end of the disk, so as to keep the final partition a multiple of the alignment length.

- Select “Write” to write these changes to your disk.
- “Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk?” Answer: “yes”
- “The operation has completed successfully” message will appear at the bottom of the screen.
- Now, select “Quit”.

Suggestion: If you are uncomfortable with a command-line partitioning tool, an alternative approach is to use GParted in a Live environment to partition your disk beforehand. GParted can handle/manage both MBR disks and GPT disks, plus it has a friendlier GUI (in my opinion). GParted is available on the [SalixLive64 Xfce](#) ISO, [GParted Live](#) as well as on lightweight, portable distros such as [Puppy Linux](#).

Tip regarding the root partition's size: In my VirtualBox full installations, a baseline for the root partition was 11 GB. This includes a fully updated system, with all multimedia codecs installed as well as the [update to Xfce 4.18 packages](#). (On my current Salix system, the root partition is 50 GB [with several Flatpak apps as well as a full TeX Live install] and it is approximately 50% full.)

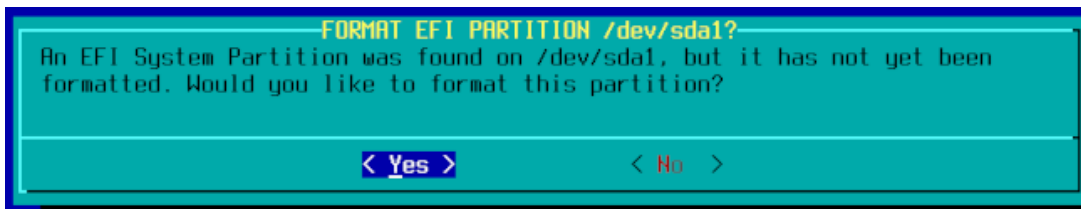
4.3. Format partitions / Assign mount points

The initial three steps below are identical to Section 3.3 above for the Legacy/MBR procedure. Please consult Section 3.3 to read those steps.

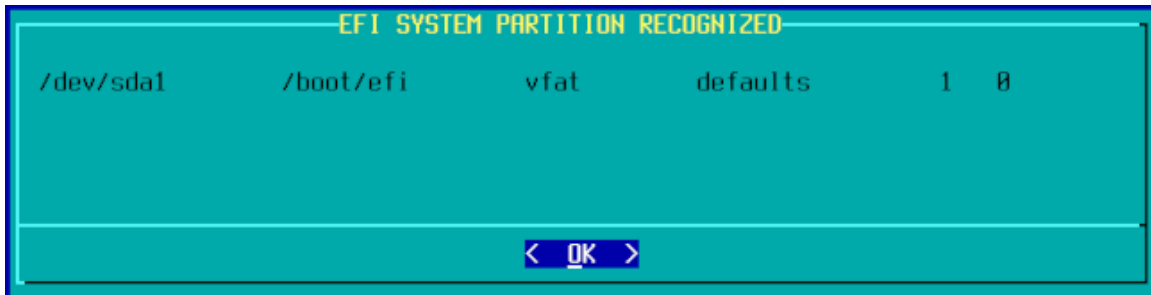
1. Swap space detected ... Configure and add it to /etc/fstab.
2. Select root partition and format it.
3. Select /home partition, format it and specify its mount point.

Note: There is a difference at the next stage because of the presence of the EFI system partition:

- “Format EFI partition?” Answer: “Yes”



- The EFI partition should be recognized and added to /etc/fstab:



- Press “OK” to continue to the next stage of installation (discussed in Section 5 below).

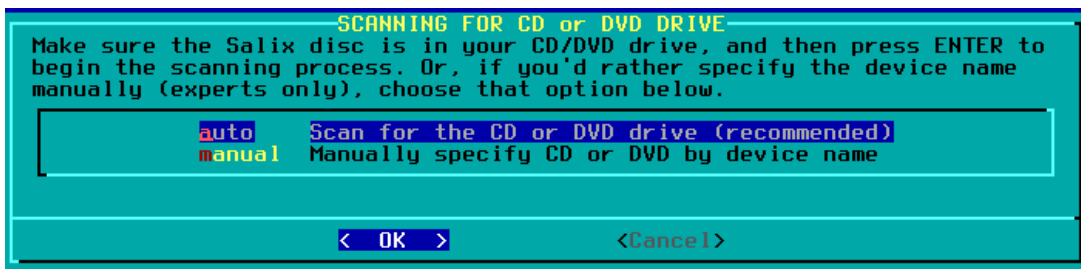
5. Select Salix installation source

- Choose the appropriate source for the installation medium that you are using.

Tip: If you are installing within VirtualBox, choose option number “2”.



- Then, press “OK”.
- I chose to have autoscan done and selected “OK”:



- The installer begins scanning the system for the selected drive(s):

```

SCANNING
Scanning for a CD/DVD drive containing a Salix disc...

```

- In my virtual machine, the attached ISO was found:

```

CD/DVD DRIVE FOUND
A Salix disc was found in device /dev/sr0.

```

6. Select installation mode

- I chose the option “Full – Install Everything”:

```

SELECT INSTALLATION MODE
Please select the installation mode you prefer from the following:
FULL (default) will install everything. That includes one application per
task, such as an office suite, a multimedia player, a CD/DVD burner etc.
BASIC will only install a minimal graphical environment and a web browser.
CORE will install only the minimum essentials for your system to start in
console mode (no graphical environment included) and is ideal if you are
an experienced user and want to fully customize your installation for any
specific purpose.

FULL  Install everything
BASIC Install a minimal graphical environment
CORE  Install a minimal console system

< OK >

```

- Next, press “OK”.
- The installation will proceed. Individual screens with the package names/descriptions flash by as they are installed. This typically takes 5-6 minutes.

```

Installing: glibc-2.33-x86_64-5.txz

glibc (GNU C libraries)

This package contains the GNU C libraries and header files. You'll
need this package to compile programs.

The GNU C library was originally authored by Roland McGrath.

Homepage: https://www.gnu.org/software/libc/

```

7. “Configuring your Linux system ...”

- When package installation finishes, you will see the message “Preparing to configure your Linux system”:

```

DONE INSTALLING PACKAGES
Preparing to configure
your new Linux system...

```

- The mkfontdir and mkfontscale commands run:

MKFONTDIR AND MKFONTSIZE UPDATE

Please wait while we run mkfontscale and mkfontdir in your font directories.

- The Fontconfig library is updated:

FONTCONFIG UPDATE

Please wait while we generate font.cache-1 files with fc-cache. For best results, fc-cache should be run whenever fonts are added to the system.

8. LILO installation

8.1. If your computer does not support UEFI

If you are installing in Legacy mode (BIOS / MBR setup), LILO will be used as the boot loader.

If your computer **supports UEFI** and you are installing in UEFI mode, jump to Section 8.2.

- At the “Install LILO” step, I chose “Simple – Try to install LILO automatically”:

INSTALL LILO

LILO (Linux Loader) is a generic boot loader. There's a simple installation which tries to automatically set up LILO to boot Linux (also Windows if found). For more advanced users, the expert option offers more control over the installation process. Since LILO does not work in all cases (and can damage partitions if incorrectly installed), there's the third (safe) option, which is to skip installing LILO for now. You can always install it later with the 'liloconfig' command. Which option would you like?

simple	Try to install LILO automatically
expert	Use expert lilo.conf setup menu
skip	Do not install LILO

< OK > <Cancel>

- Then, press “OK”.
- Configure LILO to use frame buffer console?
 - I chose “Standard – Use the standard Linux console (the safe choice)”:

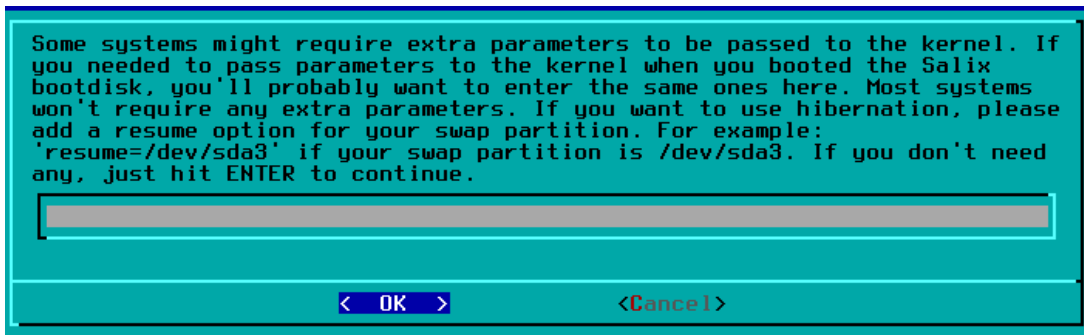
CONFIGURE LILO TO USE FRAME BUFFER CONSOLE?

Looking at /proc/devices, it seems your kernel has support for the Linux frame buffer console. If we enable this in /etc/lilo.conf, it will allow more rows and columns of text on the screen and give you a cool penguin logo at boot time. However, the frame buffer text console is slower than a standard text console. In addition, not every video card or monitor supports all of these video modes. Would you like to use the frame buffer console, or the standard Linux console?

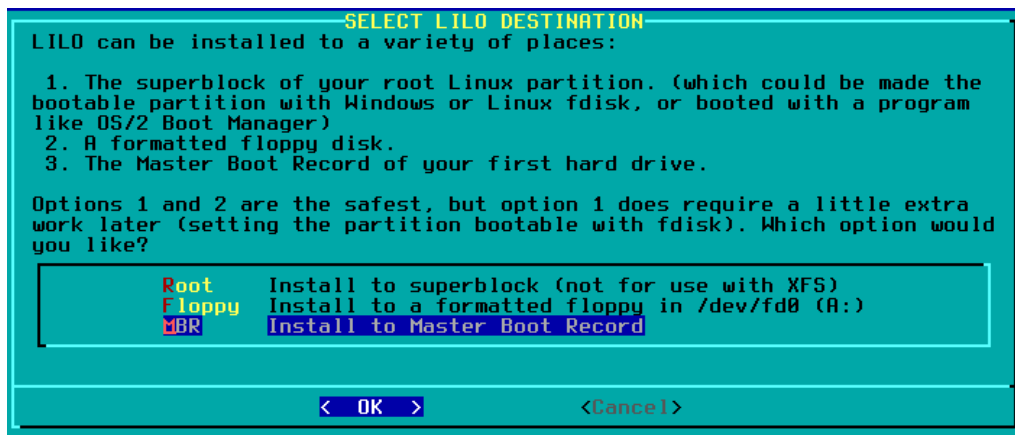
standard	Use the standard Linux console (the safe choice)
640x480x64k	Frame buffer console, 640x480x64k
800x600x64k	Frame buffer console, 800x600x64k
1024x768x64k	Frame buffer console, 1024x768x64k
1280x1024x64k	Frame buffer console, 1280x1024x64k
1600x1200x64k	Frame buffer console, 1600x1200x64k

< OK > <Cancel>

- Then, press “OK”.
- I did not need to pass extra parameters to the kernel, so I left this dialog blank:



- Next, press “OK”.
- Select LILO Destination
 - I chose “MBR – Install to Master Boot Record”:



- Then, press “OK” to continue to the next stage (Section 9).

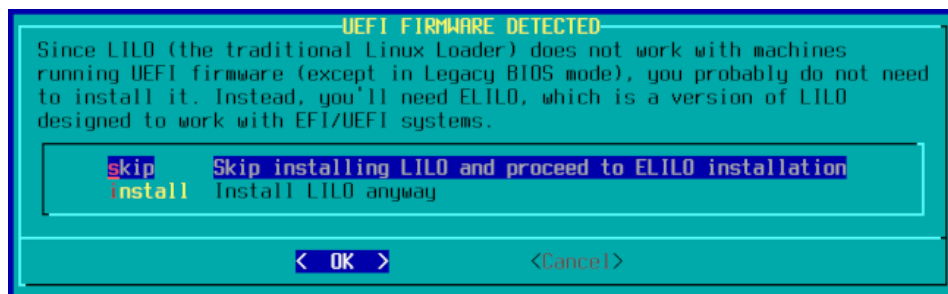
8.2. If your computer supports UEFI

And you are installing in UEFI mode, you will install ELILO instead of LILO.

If your computer does **not** support UEFI and you are installing in Legacy mode (BIOS/MBR setup), return to Section 8.1 above.

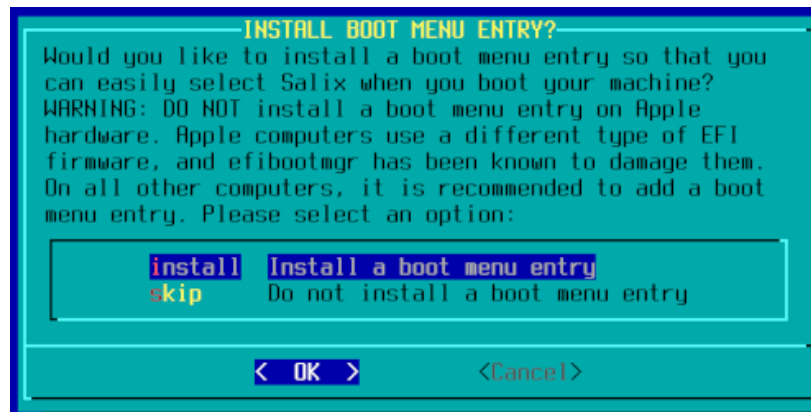
The installer should detect that your system has UEFI firmware (with the message “UEFI firmware detected”).

- Skip installing LILO and proceed to ELILO installation. Answer: “OK” to the prompt:



- “Install boot menu entry?”

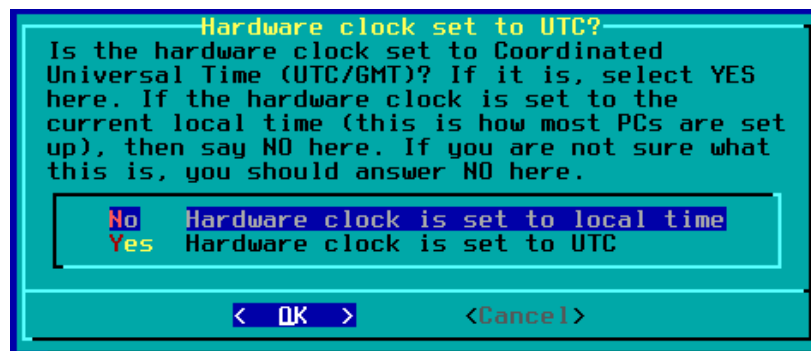
- ▶ Answer: “install”:



Note: The remaining steps below (in Section 9 and following sections) are identical regardless of whether you are doing a UEFI installation or a Legacy / MBR installation.

9. Set hardware clock

- Hardware clock set to UTC?
 - ▶ I chose “No – Hardware clock is set to local time”:

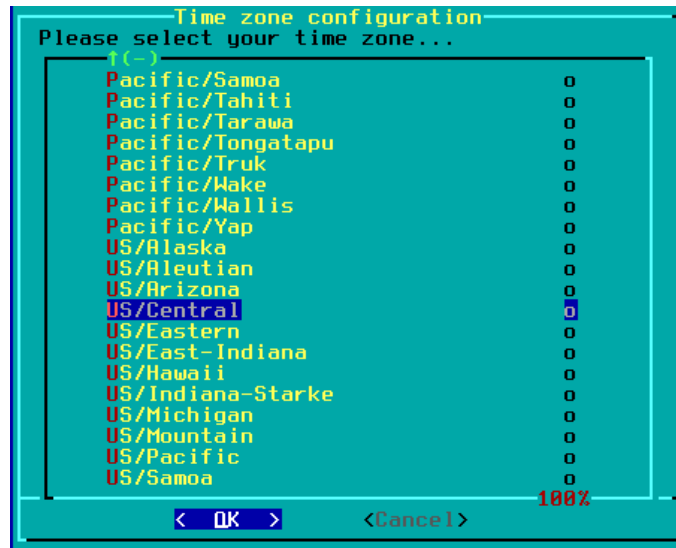


- Then, press “OK”.

10. Choose time zone

The next step is to configure the time zone.

- I am located in the Central time zone of the United States. For US residents, there are two separate alphabetic listings:
 - ▶ A list of some major cities appears under “America ...” for example, “America/New York”, “America/Chicago”, etc.
 - ▶ General time zones are listed under “US ...” such as “US/Central”, etc.



- Then, press “OK”.

11. System language configuration

This setting determines the language of the installed OS.

- I chose “en_US.utf8 – English for the USA”:



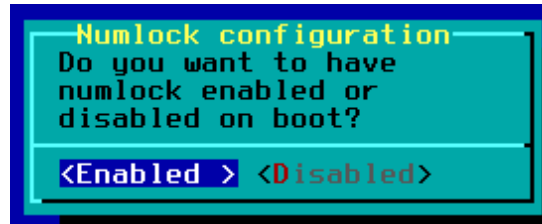
- Then, press “OK”.

12. NumLock configuration

The Num Lock (aka Numeric Lock or Number Lock) key replaces the functions of certain keys on the keyboard with a numeric keypad. It enables and disables the numeric keypad.

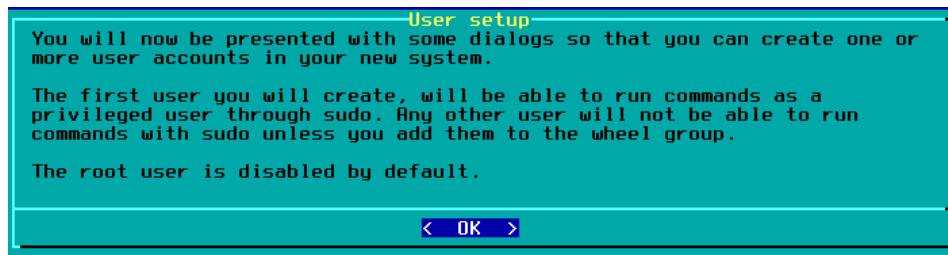
(This often-ignored feature can be helpful in several situations. For example, some people find it easier to type long sequences of numbers using a keypad, such as those found on calculators.)

- I chose “Enabled” (i.e., set to “On” when the computer boots up):



13. User setup

The first user created can run sudo commands. Any other user cannot unless you add them to the wheel group. The root user is disabled by default.



- Then, press "OK".

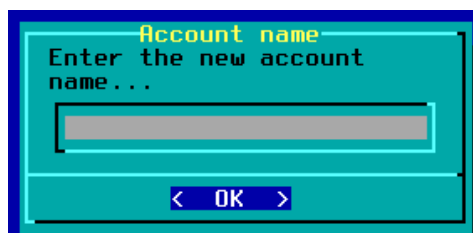
(If you wish, the root user can be enabled after installation: <https://docs.salixos.org/faq/enable-root/>)

13.1. User accounts management

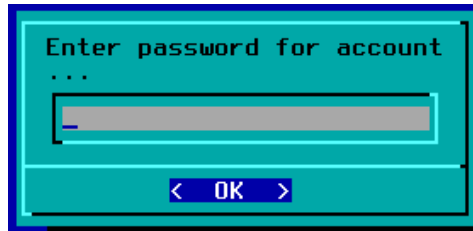
- Choose option number "1 – Create a new account":



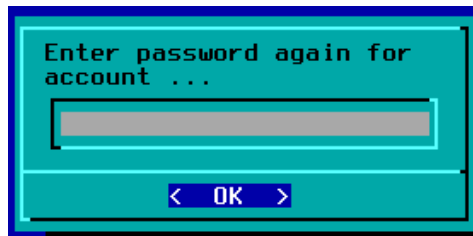
- Then, press "Select".
- Enter new account name: I typed "david":
 - Then, press "OK":



- Enter your password for the newly created account:



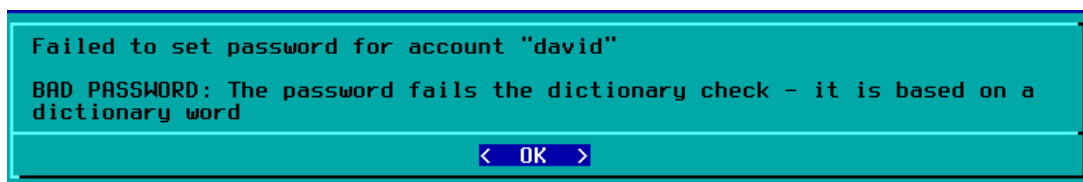
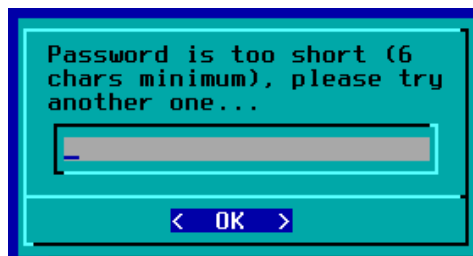
- Then, press “OK”.
- Enter the password again to confirm it:



- Then, press “OK”.

Tip: Be aware that password requirements are now enforced by PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules). PAM implements strict password rules, including but not limited to length requirement, character composition and inactivity timeout.

Your password must have at least six characters and not be a “dictionary” word. Otherwise you will see the following error messages:

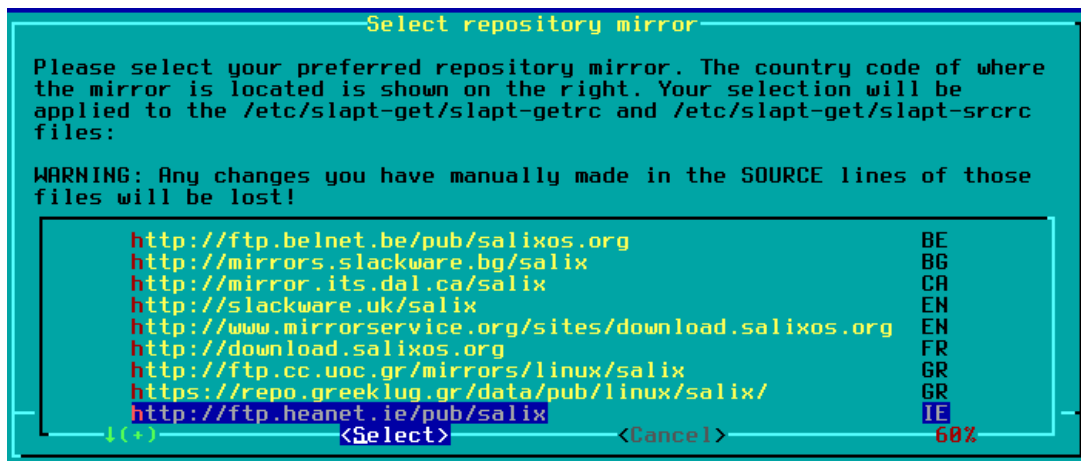


- After you complete this, the installer returns you to the Users Account Management screen:
- From here, I chose and pressed the “Exit user setup” option:

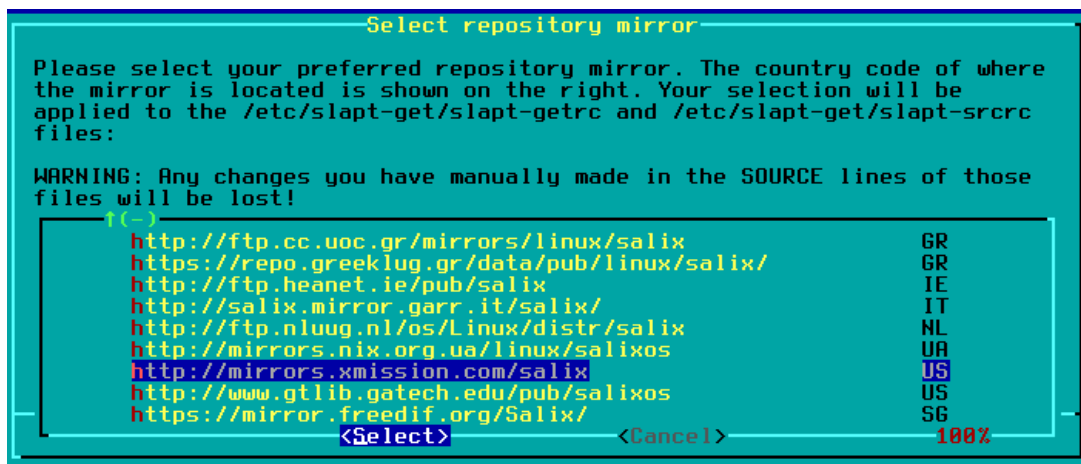


14. Select repository mirror

You are nearing the end of the installation; in this step, you will select a repository mirror.



- I chose the US mirror at mirrors.xmission.com which has been very dependable, based on my experience:



- Then, press "Select".

15. Installation complete

Salix installation is now complete:



- Choose “Reboot now”.

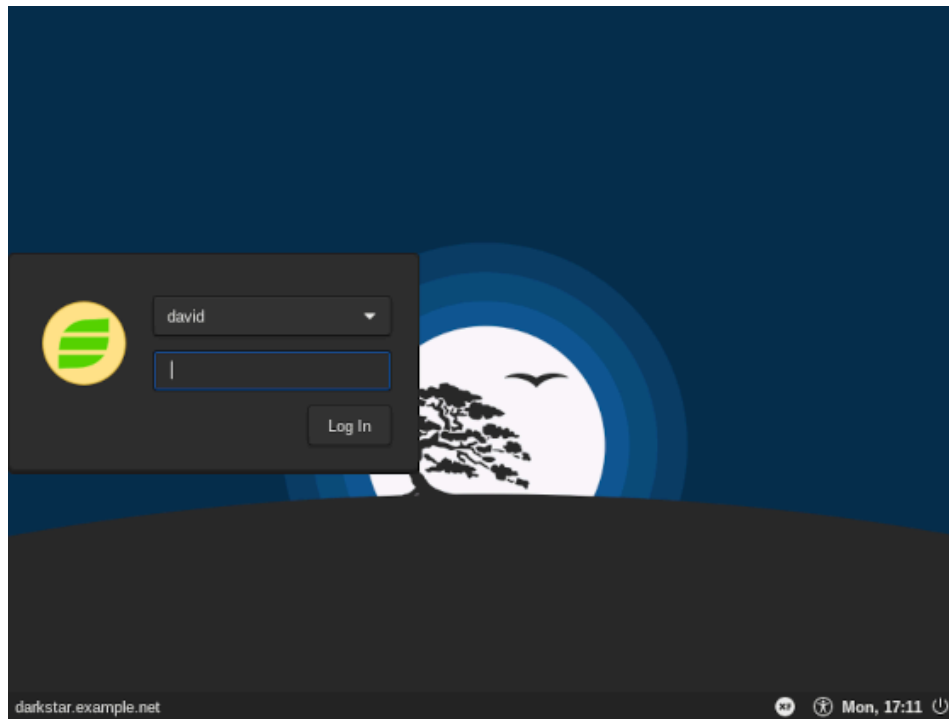
Note: The installer does **not** prompt you to safely remove the USB stick. You must quickly remove the stick before the PC reboots. (Otherwise it will reboot back into the installer.)

Congratulations! You have successfully installed Salix OS.

After rebooting, you should briefly see the Salix-themed LILO splash screen (apologies for the visual artifacts due to the virtual machine):

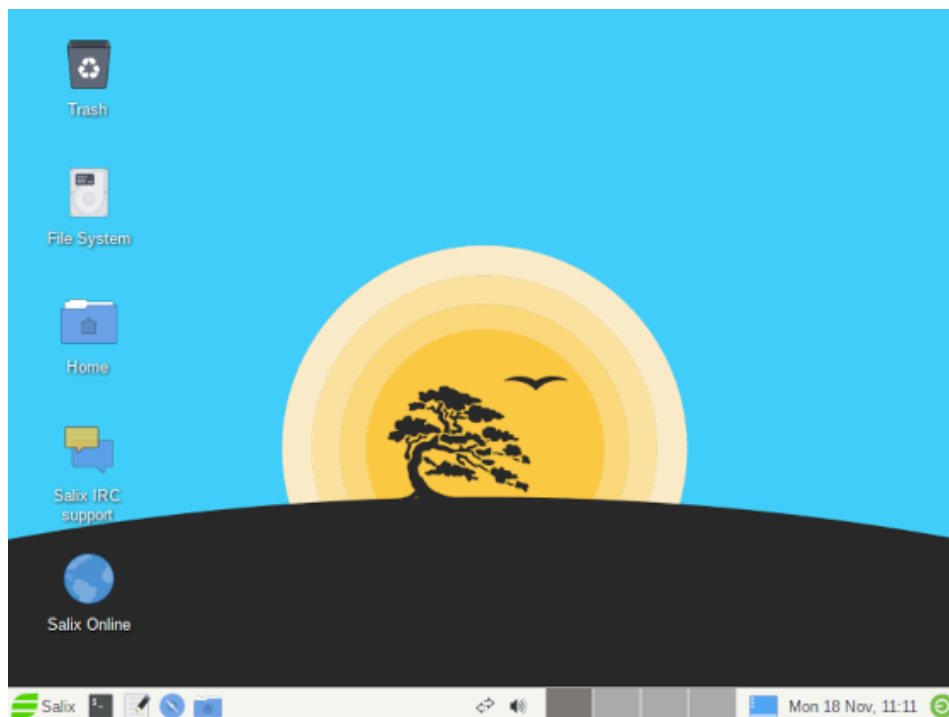


Next, you will be taken to the GDM login manager:

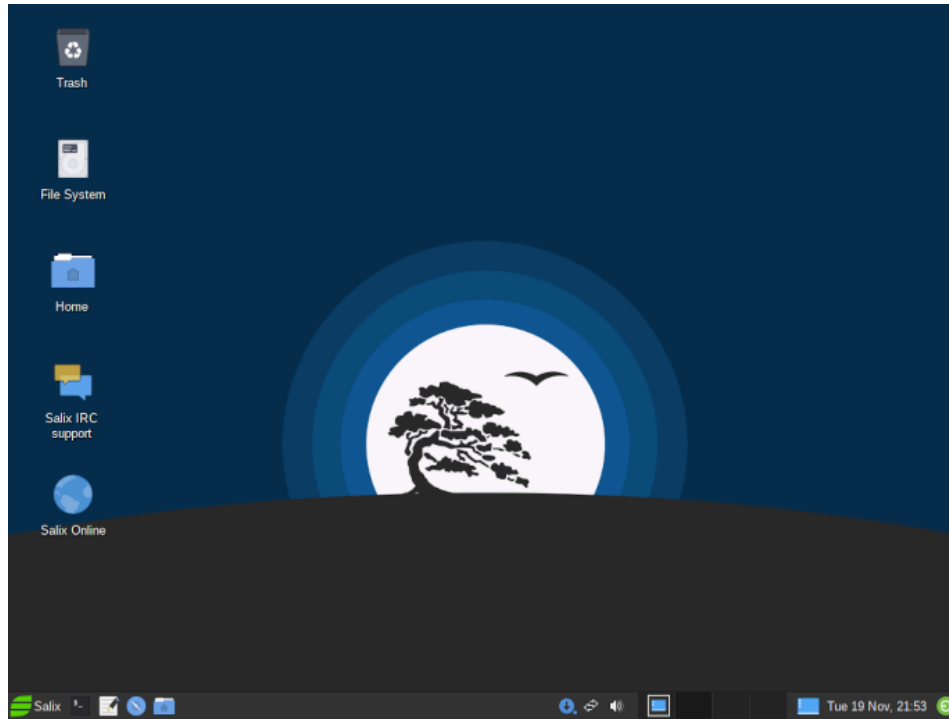


Finally, after logging in, you will see the default Salix 15.0 Xfce desktop:

The wallpaper is named “salix_day” and the icon set is Qogir with a light theme (although a dark theme is also available).



Below is a screenshot of the dark theme with the Qogir-dark icon set and the “salix_night” wallpaper:



16. What if you want GRUB instead of LILO?

Despite several attempts in virtual machines, I failed to install GRUB using this ISO (both with MBR and EFI). Although I am by no means an expert, I suspect the reason is that GRUB is not included on the Standard installer. (It is not listed in the PACKAGELIST file.)

If you wish to use GRUB as your boot loader, the easiest solution is to download the [SalixLive64 Xfce](#) ISO – which uses a completely different installer (SLI, the [Salix Live Installer](#)) – but comes with a GRUB install option.

If you are interested in trying to install GRUB via the Standard (non-live) ISO, you can peruse two threads in the Salix Forum:

<https://forum.salixos.org/viewtopic.php?t=7089>

pnbalaji. “[UPDATED - 09/27/2016] Install Grub2 in Salix” 27 Sept. 2016.

<https://forum.salixos.org/viewtopic.php?t=2559>

globetrotterdk. “How to Install Salix with GRUB2 instead of LILO.” 3 Aug. 2011, updated in 2012.

17. Additional resources

17.1. Installation demos

If you would prefer to watch video demonstrations of the Salix installer, there are two in-depth ones available on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=chO1IJcsMJU>

OldTechBlok. “Salix OS [15.0]: A Powerful and Simple Slackware Distro.” *YouTube*, 4 Oct. 2022. (39 min., 20 sec.)

OTB runs through a UEFI installation (in a virtual machine) from 4:38 until 12:14.

(*Note:* He bypasses partitioning with `cgdisk` by typing `# cfdisk` at the beginning of the installation, then uses `cfdisk` to partition the virtual disk. The `cfdisk` segment runs from 5:27 until 6:36.)

OldTechBloke (Steve Anelay) was kind, knowledgeable and produced excellent Slackware-related content. Sadly, he passed away from cancer on 24 Sept. 2023. R.I.P., OTB ... you are missed.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DF4IMr96No>

DistroTube. “Installation and First Look at Salix OS [15.0].” *YouTube*, 19 Sept. 2022. (27 min., 56 sec.)

Derek Taylor (dt) runs through a Legacy mode installation [BIOS/MBR] (in a virtual machine) from 0:36 until 11:55.

He uses `cfdisk` for the disk partitioning; that segment runs from 2:37 until 3:58.

17.2. On `cfdisk`

<https://guide.salixos.org/225Partitionmanagementwithcfdisk.html>

The web version of the Salix Startup Guide has a section on `cfdisk`.

<https://www.makeuseof.com/how-to-create-resize-and-delete-linux-partitions-with-cfdisk/>

Sharma, Deepesh. “How to Create, Resize and Delete Linux Partitions with `cfdisk`.” *MakeUseOf.com*, 22 Feb. 2021.

17.3. On `cgdisk`

<https://www.rodsbooks.com/gdisk/cgdisk-walkthrough.html>

Smith, Roderick W. “A `cgdisk` Walkthrough.” *rodbooks.com*, 18 Apr. 2022.

`cgdisk` is a component of the suite of text-mode partitioning tools (GPT `fdisk`) created by Rod Smith. It is essentially just `cfdisk` with support for GPT (Globally Unique Identifier Partition Table).

17.4. Guidelines on swap partition size

<https://itsfoss.com/swap-size/>

Prakash, Abhishek. “How Much Swap Should You Use in Linux?” *It’s FOSS*, 1 Jun. 2023.

Good luck and Enjoy using Salix!