Installation from LIVE medium

The Official Documentation for Mageia

Tiu #i helpo estas skribita kun helpo de Calenco CMS [http://www.calenco.com] kreita per NeoDoc [http://www.neodoc.biz]

It was written by volunteers in their free time. Please contact Documentation Team [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team], if you would like to help improve this manual.

Installation from LIVE medium

Enhavo

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Neniu vidos #iujn ekranojn, kiujn vi vidas en #i helpo. Tio kiujn ekranojn vi vidos, dependas de via komputilo kaj viaj elektoj dum instalado.

1. Select and use ISOs

1.1. Introduction

Mageia is distributed via ISO images. This page will help you to choose which image match your needs.

There is two families of media:

- Classical installer: After booting the media, it will follow a process allowing to choose what to install and how to configure your target system. This give you the maximal flexibility for a customized installation, in particular to choose which Desktop Environment you will install.
- LIVE media: you can boot the media in a real Mageia system without installing it, to see what you will get after installation. The installation process is simpler, but you get lesser choices.

Details are given in the next sections.

1.2. Media

1.2.1. Definition

Here, a medium (plural: media) is an ISO image file that allows you to install and/or update Mageia and by extension any physical support the ISO file is copied to.

You can find them here [http://www.mageia.org/en/downloads/].

1.2.2. Classical installation media

1.2.2.1. Common features

- These ISOs use the traditional installer called drakx.
- They are able to make a clean install or an update from previous releases.
- Different media for 32 or 64 bit architectures.
- Some tools are available in the Welcome screen: Rescue System, Memory Test, Hardware Detection Tool.
- Each DVD contains many available desktop environments and languages.
- You'll be given the choice during the installation to add non free software.

1.2.3. Live media

1.2.3.1. Common features

- Can be used to preview the distribution without installing it on a HDD, and optionally install Mageia on to your HDD.
- Each ISO contains only one desktop environment (Plasma, GNOME or Xfce).

- Different media for 32 or 64 bit architectures.
- **Live ISOs can only be used to create clean installations, they cannot be used to upgrade from previous releases.**
- They contain non free software.

1.2.3.2. Live DVD Plasma

- Plasma desktop environment only.
- All languages are present.
- 64 bit architecture only.

1.2.3.3. Live DVD GNOME

- GNOME desktop environment only.
- All languages are present.
- 64 bit architecture only

1.2.3.4. Live DVD Xfce

- Xfce desktop environment only.
- All languages are present.
- 32 or 64 bit architectures.

1.2.4. Boot-only CD media

1.2.4.1. Common features

- Each one is a small image that contains no more than that which is needed to start the drakx installer and find drakx-installer-stage2 and other packages that are needed to continue and complete the install. These packages may be on the PC hard disk, on a local drive, on a local network or on the Internet.
- These media are very light (less than 100 MB) and are convenient when bandwidth is too low to download a full DVD, a PC without a DVD drive or a PC that can't boot from a USB stick.
- Different media for 32 or 64 bit architectures.
- English language only.

1.2.4.2. netinstall.iso

- Contains only free software, for those people who prefer not to use non-free software.

1.2.4.3. netinstall-nonfree.iso

- Contains non-free software (mostly drivers, codecs...) for people who need it.

1.3. Downloading and Checking Media

1.3.1. Downloading

Once you have chosen your ISO file, you can download it using either http or BitTorrent. In both cases, a window gives you some information, such as the mirror in use and an opportunity to change if the bandwidth is to low. If http is chosen, you may also see something like

md5sum and sha1sum are tools to check the ISO integrity. Use only one of them. Keep one of them for further usage. Then a window similar to this one appears:

Check the radio button Save File.

1.3.2. Checking the integrity of the downloaded media

Both checksums are hexadecimal numbers calculated by an algorithm from the file to be downloaded. When you ask these algorithms to recalculate this number from your downloaded file, either you have the same number and your downloaded file is correct, or the number is different and you have a failure. A failure infers that you should retry the download or attempt a repair using BitTorrent.

Open a console, no need to be root, and:

- To use md5sum, type: [sam@localhost]$ **`md5sum path/to/the/image/file.iso`**.

- To use sha1sum, type: [sam@localhost]$ **`sha1sum path/to/the/image/file.iso`**.

and compare the obtained number on your computer (you may have to wait for a while) with the number given by Mageia. Example:

```
[sam5@localhost ~]$ md5sum /home/sam5/Downloads/Mageia-4-RC-x86_64-DVD.iso
ec1ce42c4b003b5e9bea6911968195c8  /home/sam5/Downloads/Mageia-4-RC-x86_64-DVD.iso
[sam5@localhost ~]$
```

1.4. Burn or dump the ISO

The checked ISO can now be burned to a CD or DVD or dumped to a USB stick. These operations are not a simple copy and aim to make a bootable medium.

1.4.1. Burning the ISO to a CD/DVD

Use whatever burner you wish but ensure the burning device is set correctly to **burn an image**, burn data or files is not correct. There is more information in the Mageia wiki [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Writing_CD_and_DVD_images].

1.4.2. Dump the ISO to a USB stick

All Mageia ISOs are hybrids, which means you can 'dump' them to a USB stick and then use it to boot and install the system.

"Dumping" an image onto a flash device destroys any previous file-system on the device; any other data will be lost and the partition capacity will be reduced to the image size.

To recover the original capacity, you must redo partitioning and re-format the USB stick.

1.4.2.1. Using a graphical tool within Mageia

You can use a graphical tool like IsoDumper [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/IsoDumper_Writing_ISO_images_on_USB_sticks]

1.4.2.2. Using a graphical tool within Windows

You could try:

- Rufus [http://rufus.akeo.ie/?locale=en_US] using the "ISO image" option;

- Win32 Disk Imager [http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager]

1.4.2.3. Using Command line within a GNU/Linux system

It is potentially *dangerous* to do this by hand. You risk to overwrite a disc partition if you get the device-ID wrong.

You can also use the dd tool in a console:

1. Open a console
2. Become root with the command **`su -`** (don't forget the final '-')

3. Plug in your USB stick (do not mount it, this also means do not open any application or file manager that could access or read it)
4. Enter the command **`fdisk -l`**

```
[root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 298.1 GiB, 320072933376 bytes, 625142448 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 4096 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 4096 bytes / 4096 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x000db4bf
Partition 3 does not start on physical sector boundary.

Device     Boot     Start       End    Blocks  Id System
/dev/sda1  *         2048  21256191  10627072  83 Linux
/dev/sda2        21256192  63528959  21136384  83 Linux
/dev/sda3        63530964 625137344 280803190+  5 Extended
/dev/sda5        63531008  84873215  10671104  83 Linux
/dev/sda6        84875264 127016959  21070848  83 Linux
/dev/sda7       127019008 135985151   4483072  82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda8       135987200 198598655  31305728  83 Linux
/dev/sda9       198600704 471588863 136494080  83 Linux
/dev/sda10      471590912 496777994  12593541+ 83 Linux
/dev/sda11      496781312 504955079   4086884  82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda12      504958976 625137344  60089184+ 83 Linux


Disk /dev/sdb: 7.5 GiB, 8011087872 bytes, 15646656 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x15005631

Device    Boot Start       End  Blocks  Id System
/dev/sdb1 *        1   7598079 3799039+ 17 Hidden HPFS/NTFS

[root@localhost ~]#
```

Alternatively, you can get the device name with the command `dmesg`: at end, you see the device name starting with *sd*, and *sdd* in this case:

```
[72594.604531] usb 1-1: new high-speed USB device number 27 using
 xhci_hcd
[72594.770528] usb 1-1: New USB device found, idVendor=8564,
 idProduct=1000
[72594.770533] usb 1-1: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=2,
 SerialNumber=3
[72594.770536] usb 1-1: Product: Mass Storage Device
[72594.770537] usb 1-1: Manufacturer: JetFlash
[72594.770539] usb 1-1: SerialNumber: 18MJTWLMPUCC3SSB
[72594.770713] usb 1-1: ep 0x81 - rounding interval to 128 microframes,
 ep desc says 255 microframes
[72594.770719] usb 1-1: ep 0x2 - rounding interval to 128 microframes,
 ep desc says 255 microframes
[72594.771122] usb-storage 1-1:1.0: USB Mass Storage device detected
[72594.772447] scsi host8: usb-storage 1-1:1.0
```

```
[72595.963238] scsi 8:0:0:0: Direct-Access     JetFlash Transcend 2GB
 1100 PQ: 0 ANSI: 4
[72595.963626] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] 4194304 512-byte logical blocks: (2.14
 GB/2.00 GiB)
[72595.964104] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Write Protect is off
[72595.964108] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Mode Sense: 43 00 00 00
[72595.965025] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] No Caching mode page found
[72595.965031] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Assuming drive cache: write through
[72595.967251]  sdd: sdd1
[72595.969446] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Attached SCSI removable disk
```

5. Find the device name for your USB stick (by its size), for example `/dev/sdb` in the screenshot above, it is a 8GB USB stick.
6. Enter the command: # **`dd if=path/to/the/ISO/file of=/dev/sdX bs=1M`**

   Where X=your device name eg: /dev/sdc

   Example: # **`dd if=/home/user/Downloads/Mageia-6-x86_64-DVD.iso of=/dev/sdb bs=1M`**
7. Enter the command: # **`sync`**
8. Unplug your USB stick, it is done

2. Boot Mageia as Live system

2.1. Booting the medium

2.1.1. From a disc

You can boot directly from the media you used to burn your image (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM...). You usually just need to insert it in your CD/DVD drive for the bootloader to launch the installation automatically after rebooting the computer. If that does not happen you may need to reconfigure your BIOS or press one key that will offer you to choose the peripheral from which the computer will boot.

According to which hardware you have, and how it is configured, you get either one or another of the two screens below.

2.1.2. From a USB device

You can boot from the USB device on which you dumped your image ISO. According to your BIOS settings, the computer boots perhaps directly on the USB device already plugged in a port. If that does not happen you may need to reconfigure your BIOS or press one key that will offer you to choose the peripheral from which the computer will boot.

2.2. In BIOS/CSM/Legacy mode

First screen while booting in BIOS mode

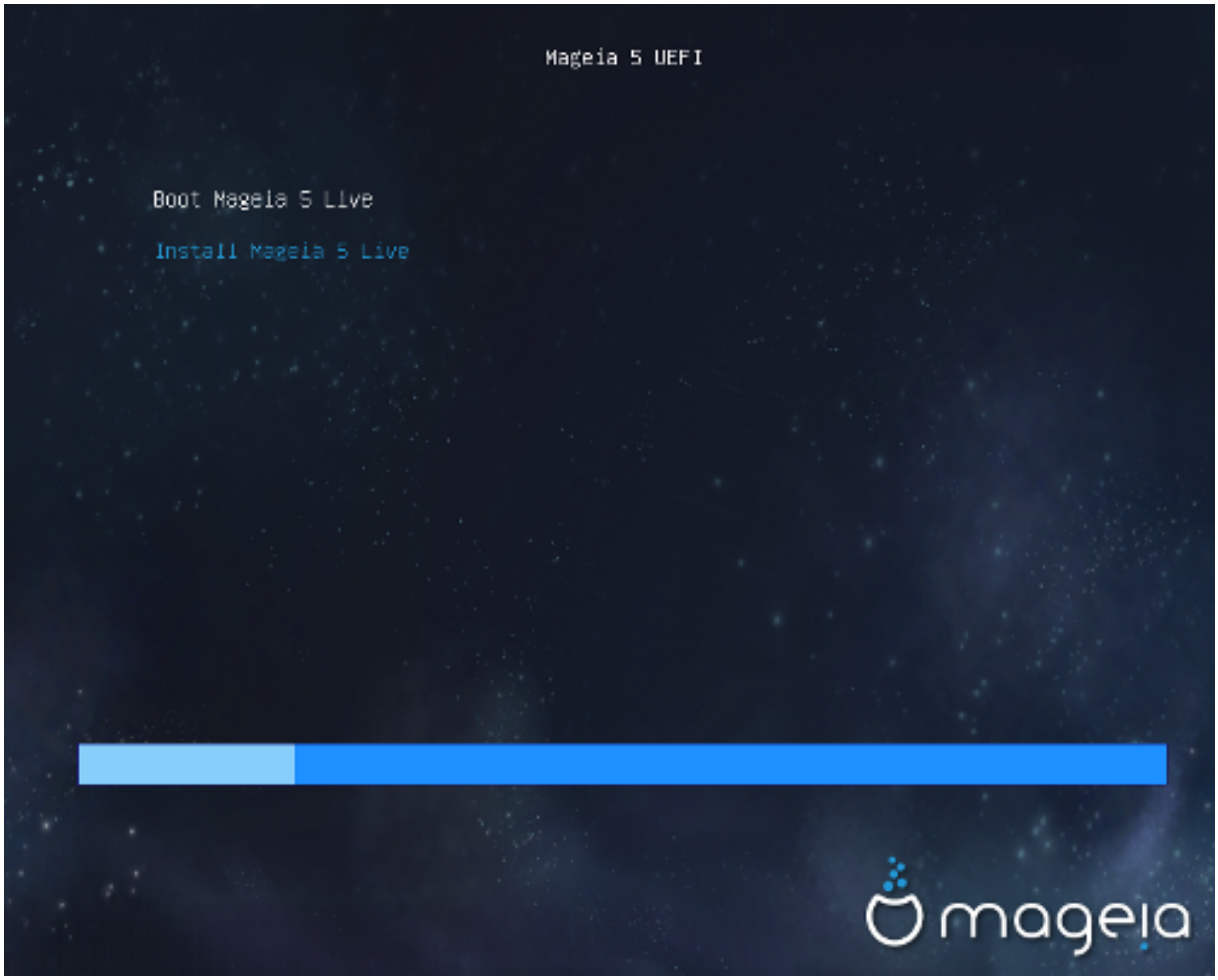
In the middle menu, you have the choice between three actions:

- Boot Mageia: That means Mageia 5 will start from the connected media (CD/DVD or USB stick) without writing anything on the disk, so expect a very slow system. Once the boot is done, you can proceed to the installation on a hard disk.
- Install Mageia: This choice will directly install Mageia on a hard disk.
- Boot from hard disk: This choice allows to boot from hard disk, as usual, when no media (CD/DVD or USB stick) is connected. (not working with Mageia 5).

In the bottom menu, are the Boot Options:

- F1 - Help. Explain the options "splash", "apm", "acpi" and "Ide"
- F2 - Language. Choose the display language of the screens.
- F3 - Screen resolution. Choose between text, 640x400, 800x600, 1024x728
- F4 - CD-Rom. CD-Rom or Other. Normally, the installation is performed from the inserted installation medium. Here, select other sources, like FTP or NFS servers. If the installation is carried out in a network with an SLP server, select one of the installation sources available on the server with this option.
- F5 - Driver. Yes or No. The system is aware about the presence of an optional disk with a driver update and will require its insertion during installation process.
- F6 - Kernel options. This is a way to specify options according to your hardware and the drivers to use.

2.3. In UEFI mode



First screen while booting on UEFI system from disk

You have only the choice to run Mageia in Live mode (first choice) or to process the installation (second choice).

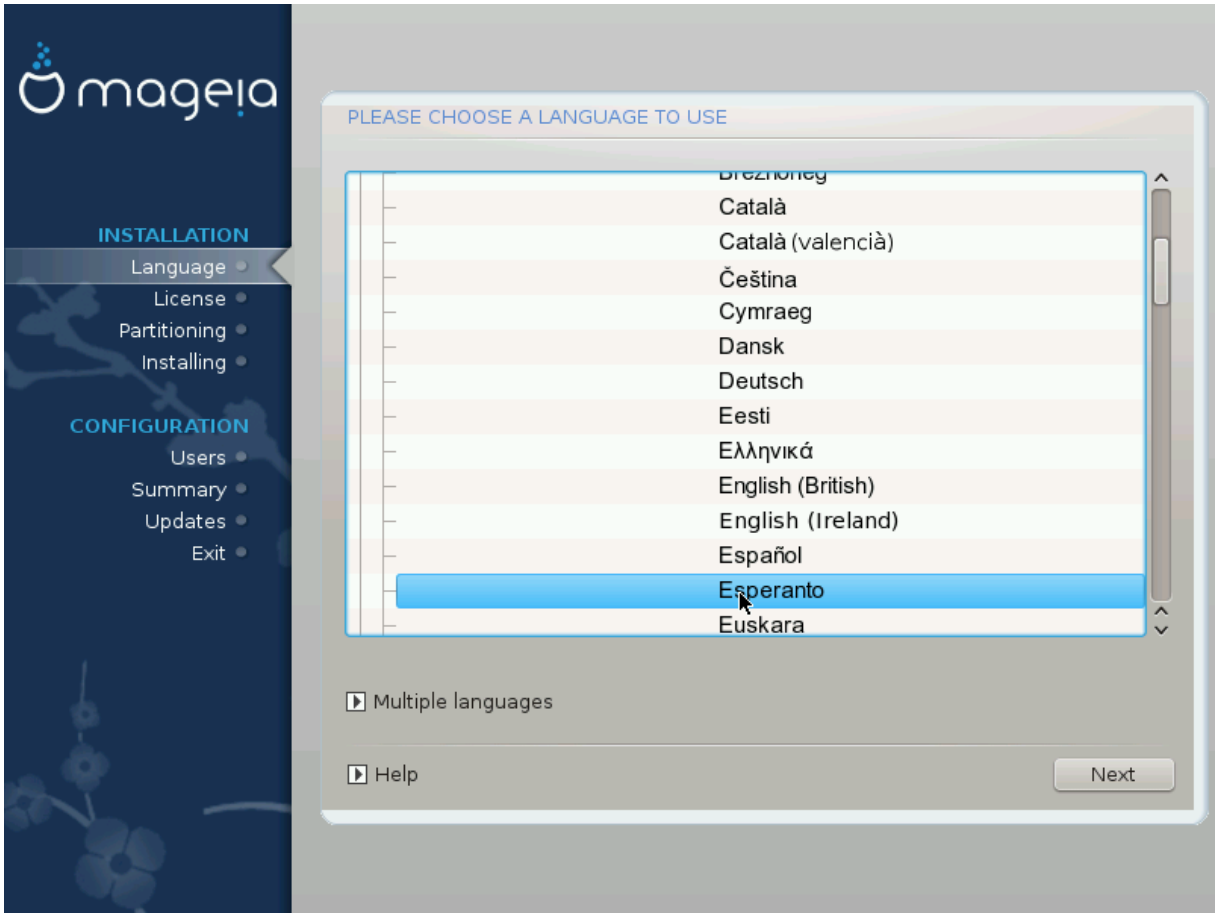
If you booted from a USB stick, you get two supplemental lines which are a duplicata of the previous lines suffixed with "USB". You have to choose them.

In each case, the first steps will be the same to choose language, timezone and keyboard, then the processes differ, with additional steps in Live mode.

3. Bv. elekti la uzotan lingvon

Selektu vian preferatan lingvon unue per la disfaldo de via kontinenta listo. Magejo uzos #i tiun selekton dum la instalado kaj por la instalita sistemo.

Se vi bezonas instali en via sistemo plurajn lingvojn por vi a# aliaj uzuloj, tiam vi devas utiligi la butonon Multaj lingvoj (Multiple languages) por aldoni ilin nun. Estos malfacile aldoni plian lingvan eltenon post la instalo.

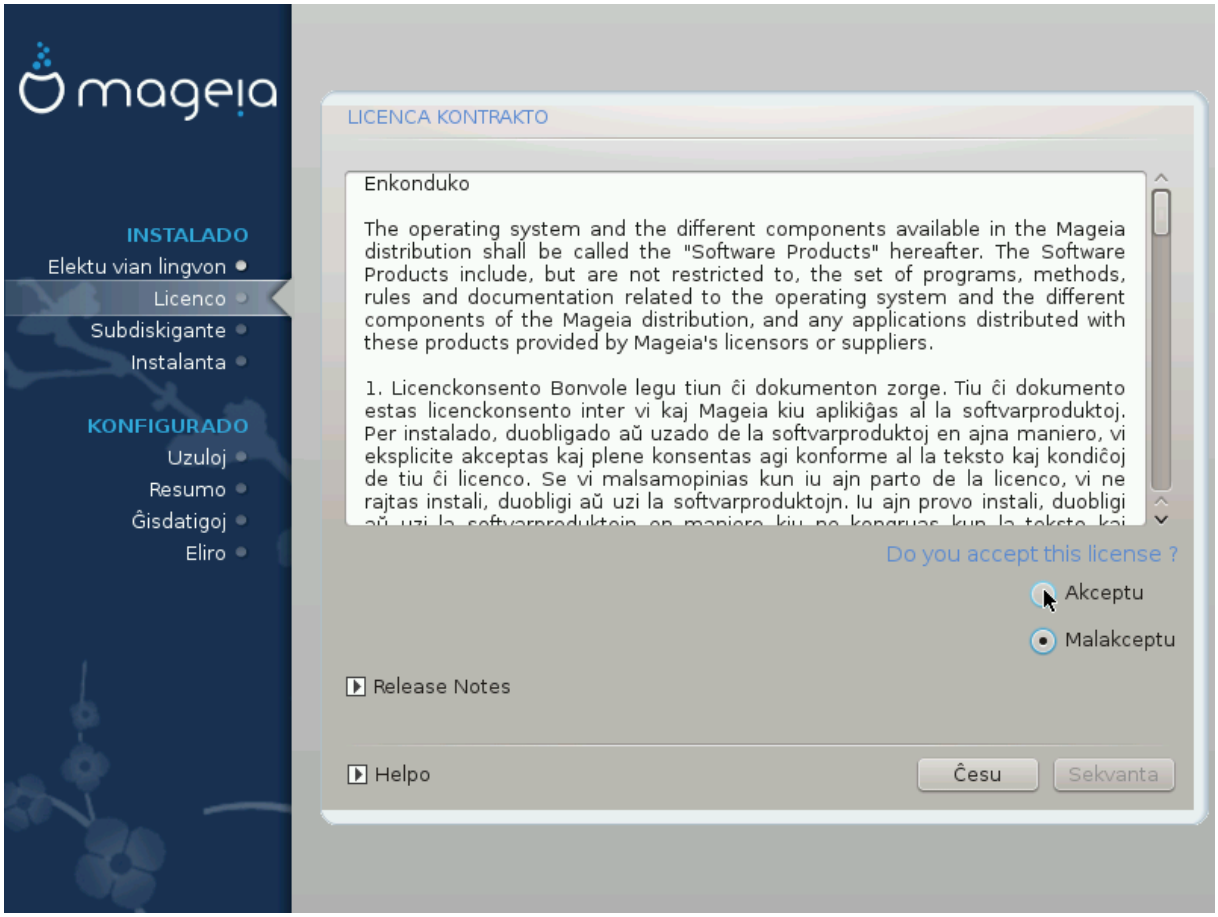


Se vi elektas pli ol unu lingvon, vi devas selekti unu el ili kiel vian preferatan lingvon en la komenca lingva ekrano. #i marki#os anka# en la plurlingva ekrano .

- Se via klavara lingvo ne estas la sama kiel via preferata lingvo, tiam estas rekomendinde instali la lingvon de via klavaro anka#.
- Mageia uses UTF-8 (Unicode) support by default.

  #i tio povas esti mal#altita en la plurlingva ekrano se vi certas pri tio ke #i estas neadekvata por via lingvo. Mal#alti unikodon havos konsekvencojn sur #iuj instalitaj lingvoj.
- Vi povas #an#i la lingvon de via sistemo post la instalo per la Kontrolilo de Magejo -> Sistemo -> Agordi skrib-sistemojn.

4. Licenco kaj publikig-notoj



4.1. Licenco

Anta# ol instali Magejon, bv. legi la licencon zorgeme.

#i tiuj kondi#oj apliki#as al la tuta distribua#o Magejo kaj devas esti akceptataj anta# ol da#rigi la instaladon.

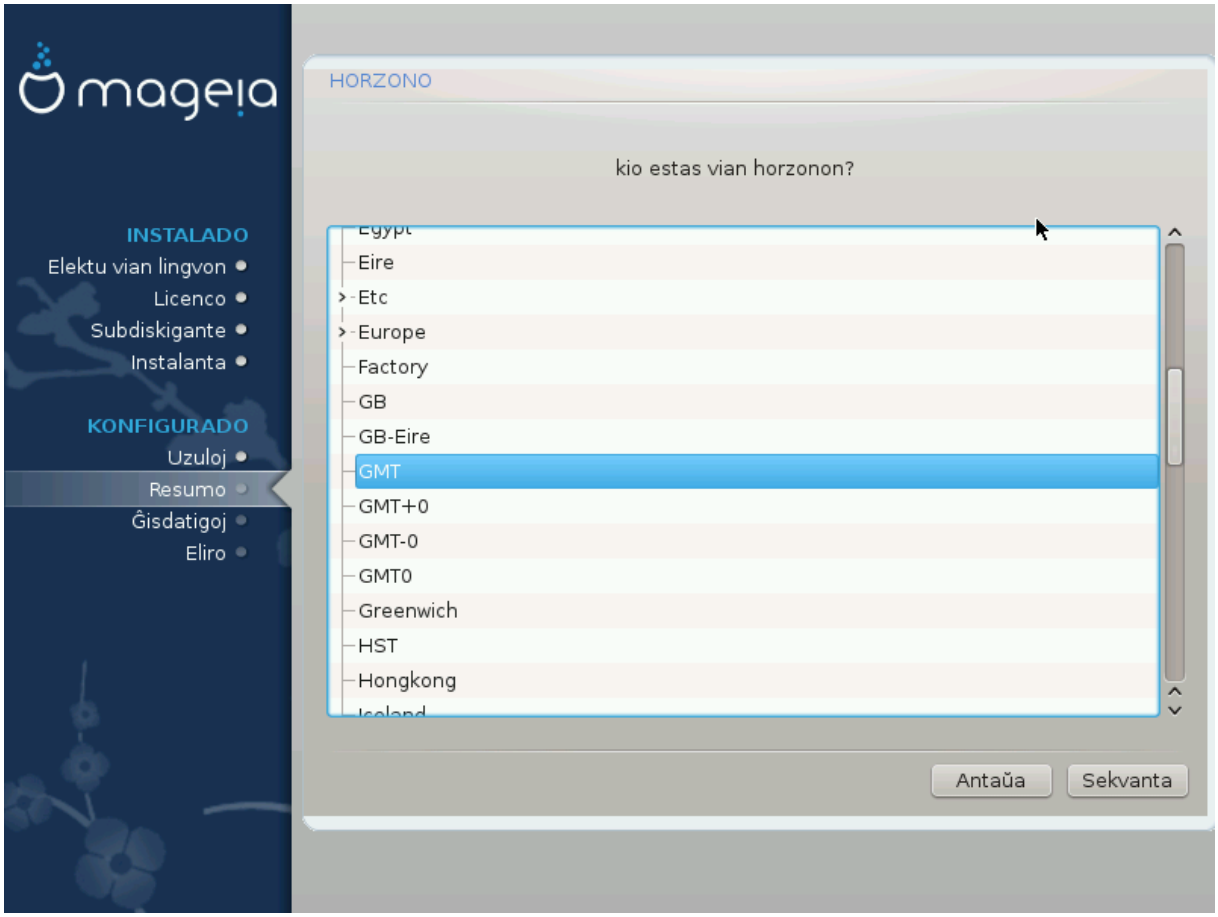
Por akcepti nur selektu Akceptu kaj klaku sur Sekvanta.

Se vi decidas ne akcepti tiujn kondi#ojn, tiam ni dankas vin pro via rigardo. Klakante sur #esu vi re#ar#os vian komputilon.

4.2. Publikig-notoj

Por vidi kio estas nova en #i tiu versio de Magejo, klaku sur la butono Publikig-notoj (Release Notes).

5. Konfiguru vian horzonon



Elektu vian horzonon selektante vian landon a# urbon proksiman kiu trovi#u en la sama tempo-zono.

En la sekva ekrano vi povas al#ustigi vian sisteman horlo#on je la loka horo a# je GTM, anka# konata kiel UTC.

Se vi havas pli ol unu operacia sistemo en via komputilo, certi#u pri tio ke ili estas al#ustigitaj #iuj je la loka horo a# je UTC/GTM.

6. Clock settings

In this step, you have to select on which time your internal clock is set, either local time or UTC time.

In advanced tab, you will find more options about clock settings.

7. Select keyboard

You will be required to set the keyboard layout you wish to use in Mageia. The default one is selected according to your language and timezone previously selected.

8. Testing Mageia as Live system

8.1. Live mode

You get this screen if you selected "Boot Mageia". If not, you get the "Partitioning step"

8.1.1. Testing hardware

One of the Live mode goals is to test if the hardware is correctly managed by Mageia. You can check if all devices have a driver in the Hardware section of the Mageia Control Center. You can test the most current devices:

- network interface: configure it with net_applet
- graphical card: if you see the previous screen, it's already OK.
- webcam:
- sound: a jingle has already been played
- printer: configure it and print a test page
- scanner: scan a document from ...

If all is OK for you, you can process to the installation. If not, you can leave with the quit button.
The configuration settings you made here are kept for the installation.

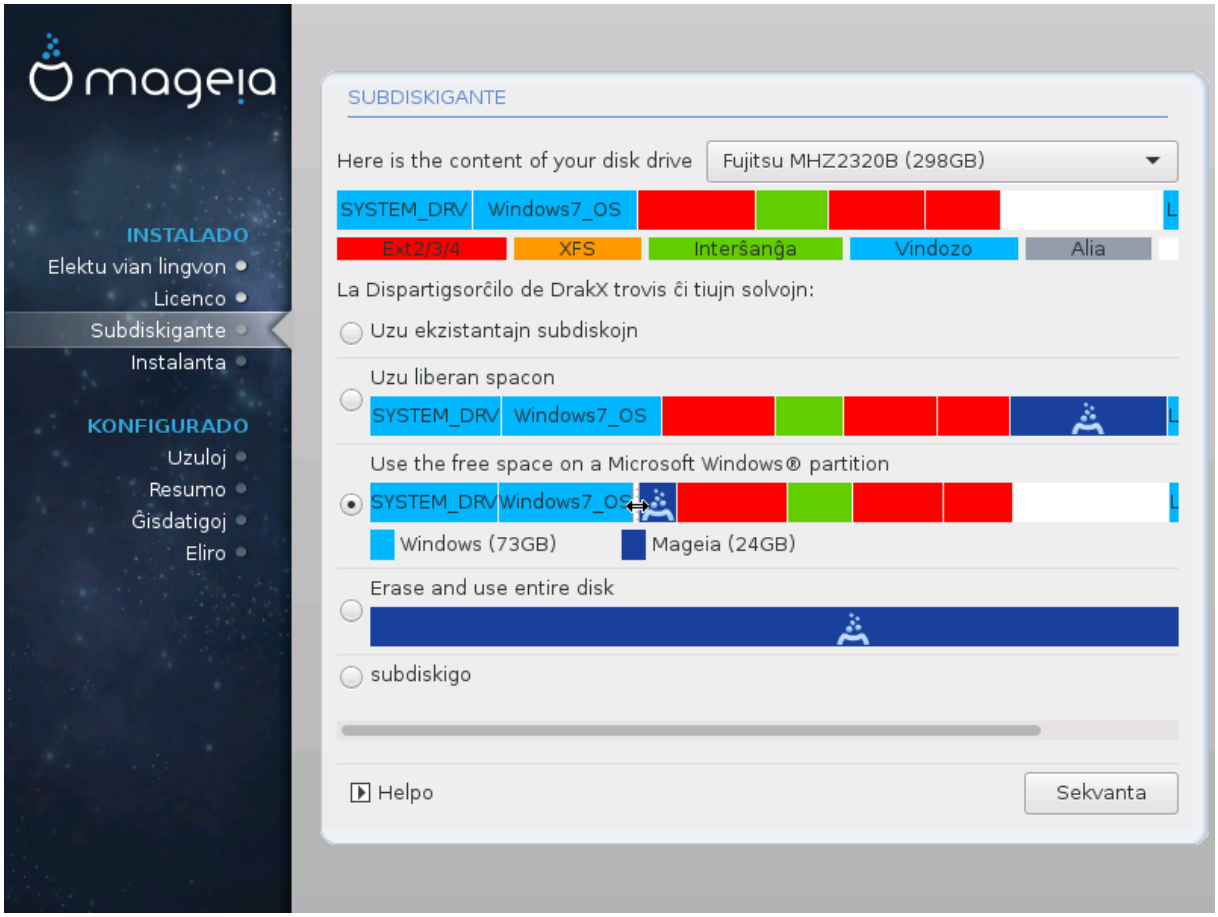
8.1.2. Launch installation

To launch the installation of Mageia LiveCD or Live DVD to the hard disc or SSD drive, simply click on the icon "Install on Hard Disk". You will get this screen, and then the "Partitioning step" as for the direct installation.

9. Kreo de subdiskoj

En tiu #i ekrano vi povas vidi la enhavon de via(j) stor-aparato(j) kaj la loko-proponon de DrakX por la instalo de Magejo.

La disponeblaj elektoj en la suba listo varios depende de la trajtoj kaj enhavo de via konkreta(j) stor-aparato(j).



- Uzu ekzistantajn subdiskojn

  Se tiu elekto estas disponebla oni trovis linuks-akordigeblajn subdiskojn kiuj povas esti utiligataj por la instalo.

- Uzu liberan spacon

  Se vi havas neuzitan spacon en via fiksita disko #i tiu elekto uzos #in por nova Mageja instalo.

- Uzu la liberan spacon de vindoza subdisko

  Se vi havas neuzitan spacon en ekzistanta vindoza subdisko, la instalilo povas proponi utiligi #in.

  #i tio povas esti utila maniero atingi spacon por via nova Mageja instalo, sed temas pri riska operacio do vi devus fari sekurec-kopion de #iuj gravaj dosieroj anta#e!

  Rimarku ke #i tio implikas la #rumpigon de la vindoza subdisko. La subdisko devas esti "pura", tio estas Vindozo devis fermi#i senprobleme la lastan fojon kiam #i estis uzita. #i anka# devas esti malfragmenti#ita kvankam tio ne estas garantio pri tio ke #iuj dosieroj en la subdisko estis movitaj el la areo uzota. Estas ege rekomendinde realigi sekurec-kopion de viaj personaj dosieroj.

  With this option, the installer displays the remaining Windows partition in light blue and the future Mageia partition in dark blue with their intended sizes just under. You have the possibility to adapt these sizes by clicking and dragging the gap between both partitions. See the screen-shot below.

- Forvi#u kaj uzu la tutan diskon.

  #i tiu elekto utiligos la tutan diskon por Magejo.

Atentu! #i tio forigos #IUJN datumojn en la elektita fiksita disko. Estu zorgema!

Se vi volas uzi parton de la disko por alia celo a# vi havas datumojn en la disko kiujn vi ne volas perdi, ne elektu #i tion.

- Subdiskigo

  #i tio havigas al vi plenan kontrolon sur la lokigo de la instalo en via(j) fiksita(j) disko(j).

Partitions sizing:

The installer will share the available place out according to the following rules:

- If the total available place is lower than 50 GB, only one partition is created for /, there is no separate partition for /home.
- If the total available place is over 50 GB, then three partitions are created
  - 6/19 of the total available place is allocated to / with a maximum of 50 GB
  - 1/19 is allocated to swap with a maximum of 4 GB
  - the rest (at least 12/19) is allocated to /home

That means that from 160 GB and over of available place, the installer will create three partitions: 50 GB for /, 4 GB for swap and the rest for /home.

If you are using an UEFI system, the ESP (EFI System Partition) will be automatically detected, or created if it does not exist yet, and mounted on /boot/EFI. The "Custom" option is the only one that allows to check it has been correctly done

If you are using a Legacy (as known as CSM or BIOS) system with a GPT disk, you need to create a Bios boot partition if not already existing. It is an about 1 MiB partition with no mount point. Choose the "Custom disk partitioning" option to be able to create it with the Installer like any other partition, just select BIOS boot partition as filesystem type.

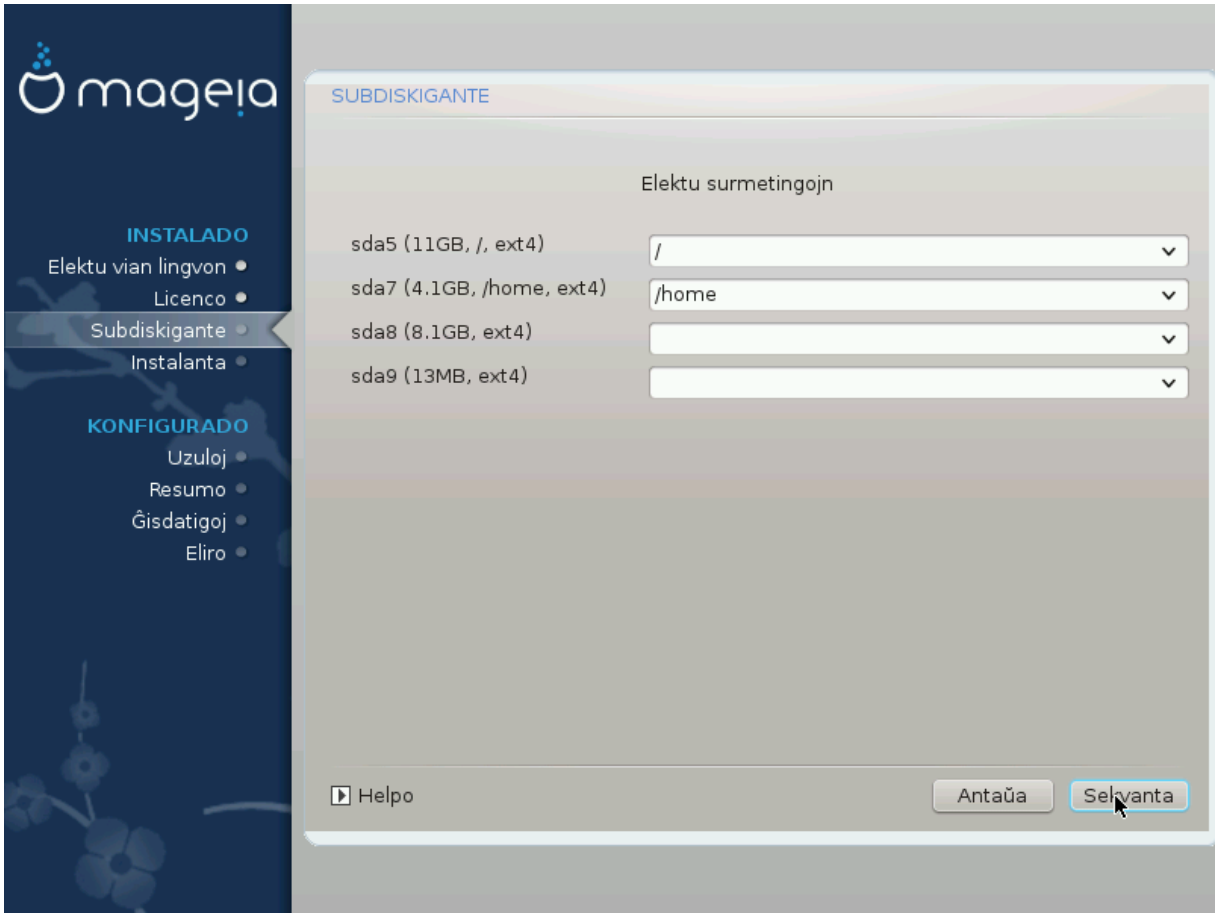
Some newer drives are now using 4096 byte logical sectors, instead of the previous standard of 512 byte logical sectors. Due to lack of available hardware, the partitioning tool used in the installer has not been tested with such a drive. Also some ssd drives now use an erase block size over 1 MB. We suggest to pre-partition the drive, using an alternative partitioning tool like gparted, if you own such a device, and to use the following settings:

"Align to" "MiB"

"Free space preceding (MiB)" "2"

Also make sure all partitions are created with an even number of megabytes.

10. Elekti surmetingojn



#i tie vi vidas la linuksajn subdiskojn kiuj estis trovitaj en via komputilo. Se vi ne akordas kun la sugestoj de DrakX vi povas #an#i la surmetingojn.

Se vi #an#as ion, certi#u pri tio ke vi da#re havas `/` (radikan) subdiskon.

- #iu subdisko estas montrita tiel: "Aparato" ("Kapablo", "Surmetingo", "Speco").
- "Aparato", konsistas el: "fiksita disko", ["fiksita diska litero"], "subdiska nombro" (ekzemple, "sda5").
- Se vi havas multajn subdiskojn, vi povas elekti multajn malsamajn surmetingojn per la faldebla menuo, kiel `/`, `/home` kaj `/var`. Vi povas anka# fari viajn proprajn surmetingojn kiel `/video` por subdisko kie vi volas konservi viajn filmojn, a# `/cauldron-home` por la `/home` subdisko de kaldrona instalo.
- En kazoj de subdiskoj al kiuj vi ne volas aliri vi povas lasi la surmetingan kampon malplena.

Klaku sur Anta#a se vi ne scias kion elekti, kaj tiam aktivigu Agordi subdiskon. En la aperonta ekrano, vi povas klaki sur konkreta subdisko por vidi #ian specon kaj grandon.

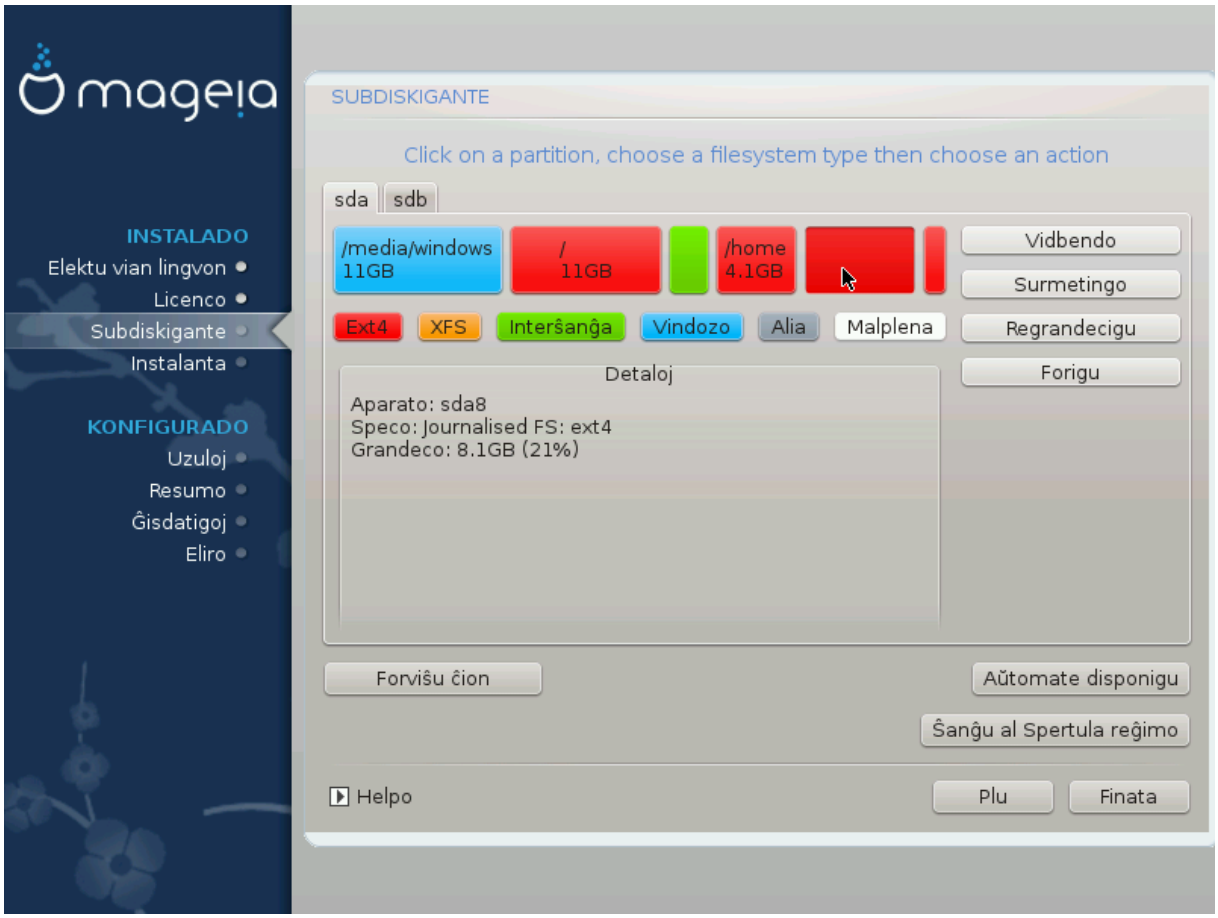
Se vi certas pri tio ke la surmetingoj estas #ustaj, klaku sur Sekvanta, kaj elektu #u vi nur volas strukturi la subdisko(j)n kiu(j)n sugestas DrakX a# pli da ili.

11. Confirm hard disk to be formatted

Click on Previous if you are not sure about your choice.

Click on Next if you are sure and want to erase every partition, every operating system and all data on that hard disk.

12. Agordi subdiskon per DiskDrake



Se vi volas utiligi #ifradon en via subdisko `/` vi devas havi apartan subdiskon `/boot`. La #ifrada elekto por la subdisko `/boot` ne devas esti selektita, alie via sistemo ne startos.

Agordu via(j)n disko(j)n #i tie. Vi povas forigi a# krei subdiskojn, #an#i la dosiersistemon de subdisko a# #an#i #ian grandon kaj e# vidi kio estas en #i anta# ol komenci.

Estas langeto por #iu trovita fiksita disko a# alispeca stor-aparato kiel USB-#losilo. Ekzemple sda, sdb kaj sdc se estas tri.

Premu Forvi#u #ion por forigi #iujn subdiskojn en la elektita stor-aparato

Por aliaj agoj: klaku sur la dezirata subdisko unue. Tiam vi povos vidi #in, elekti dosiersistemon kaj surmetingon, #an#i #ian grandon a# forigi #in.

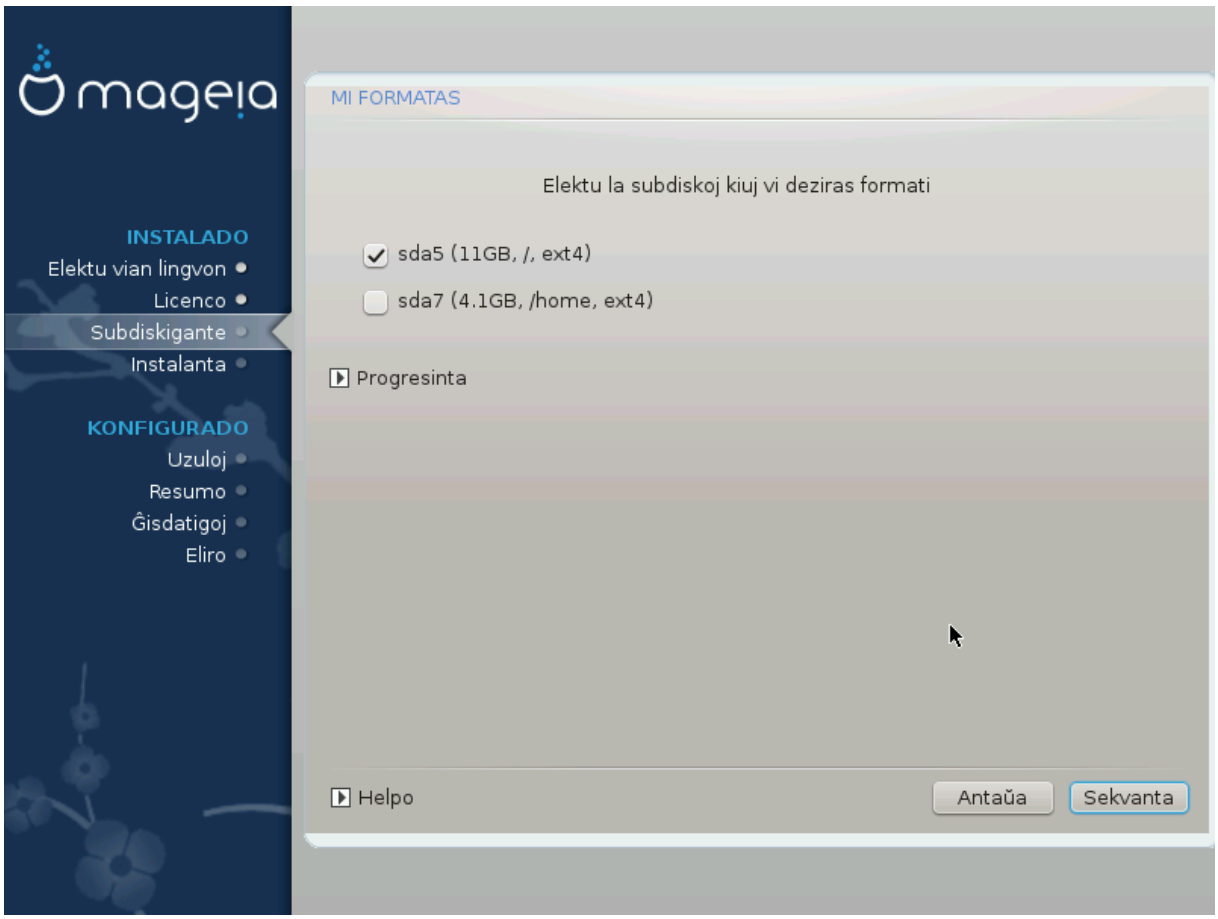
Da#rigu #is kiam vi agordos #ion la# via deziro.

Klaku sur Finata kiam vi estos preta.

If you are installing Mageia on an UEFI system, check that an ESP (EFI System Partition) is present and correctly mounted on /boot/EFI (see below)

If you are installing Mageia on a Legacy/GPT system, check that a BIOS boot partition is present with a correct type

13. Strukturi subdiskojn



#i tie vi povas elekti kiu(j)n subdisko(j)n vi #atus strukturi. Iu ajn datumo en subdisko(j) *ne* markita(j) por strukturado estos savita.

Kutime almena# la subdiskoj elektitaj de DrakX bezonos strukturon

Klaku sur Progresinta por elekti subdiskojn kie vi #atus kontroli #u ekzistas *difektitaj blokoj*

Se vi ne certas #u vi faris la #ustan elekton, vi povas klaki sur Anta#a, denove sur Anta#a kaj tiam sur subdiskigo por reveni al la #efa ekrano. En tiu ekrano vi havas elekton por vidi kio estas en viaj subdiskoj.

Se vi estas certa pri la elekto, klaku sur Sekvanta por da#rigi.

14. Keep or delete unused material

In this step, the installer looks for unused locales packages and unused hardware packages. Then it proposes you to delete them. It is a good idea to accept, except if you prepare an installation which has to run on different hardware.

The next step is the copying of files on hard disk. This takes some minutes. At the end, you get a blank screen for some time, it's normal.

15. Lan#ilaj #efaj elektoj

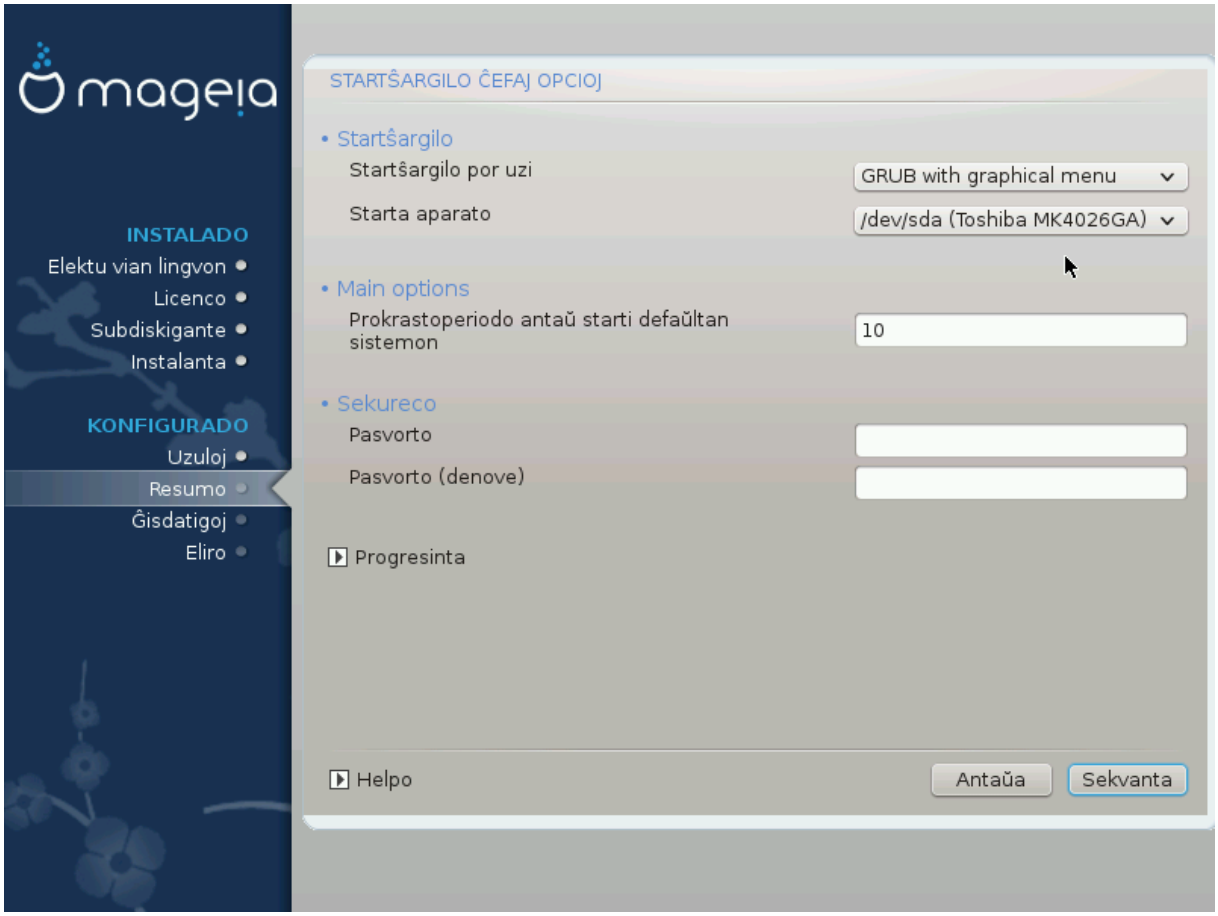
15.1. Bootloader interface

By default, Mageia uses exclusively:

- Grub2 (with or without graphical menu) for a Legacy/MBR or Legacy/GPT system
- Grub2-efi for a UEFI system.

The Mageia graphical menus are nice :)

15.1.1. Grub2 on Legacy/MBR and Legacy/GPT systems



Don't modify the "Boot Device" unless you really know what you are doing.

15.1.2. Grub2-efi on UEFI systems

With an UEFI system, the user interface is slightly different as you cannot choose between with or without graphical menu

If Mageia is the only system installed on your computer, the installer created an ESP (EFI System Partition) to receive the bootloader (Grub2-efi). If there are already UEFI operating systems installed on your computer (Windows 8 for example), the Mageia installer detects the existing ESP created by Windows and adds grub2-efi. Although it is possible to have several ESPs, only one is advised and enough whatever the number of operating systems you have.

Don't modify the "Boot Device" unless you really know what you are doing.

15.2. Uzi la lan#ilon de Magejo

By default, according to your system, Mageia writes a new:

- GRUB2 bootloader either into the MBR (Master Boot Record) of your first hard drive or in the BIOS boot partition.
- Grub2-efi bootloader into the ESP

If you already have other operating systems installed, Mageia attempts to add them to your new Mageia boot menu. If you don't want this behaviour, click on Next and then uncheck the box Probe Foreign OS

15.3. Uzi ekzistantan lan#ilon

La #usta procezo por aldoni vian Magejan sistemon al ekzistanta lan#ilo estas preter la celo de tiu #i helpilo, tamen en la plimulto el la kazoj estos necese lan#i lan#ilan instal-programon kiu devus detekti kaj konfiguri #in a#tomate. Vidu la dokumentaron por la konkreta operacia sistemo.

15.4. Using chain loading

If you don't want a bootable Mageia, but to chain load it from another OS, click on Next, then on Advanced and Check the box Do not touch ESP or MBR.

You will get a warning that the bootloader is missing, ignore it by clicking OK.

15.5. Options

15.5.1. First page

- Delay before booting the default image: This text box lets you set a delay in seconds before the default operating system is started up.
- Security: This allows you to set a password for the bootloader. This means a username and password will be asked at the boot time to select a booting entry or change settings. The username is "root" and the password is the one chosen here after.
- Password: This text box is where you actually put the password
- Password (again): Retype the password and Drakx will check that it matches with the one set above.
- Advanced
  - Enable ACPI: ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) is a standard for the power management. It can save energy by stopping unused devices, this was the method used before APM. Unchecking it could be useful if, for example, your computer does not support ACPI or if you think the ACPI implementation might cause some problems (for instance random reboots or system lockups).
  - Enable SMP: This option enables / disables symmetric multiprocessing for multi core processors.
  - Enable APIC: Enabling or disabling this gives the operating system access to the Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller. APIC devices permit more complex priority models, and Advanced IRQ (Interrupt Request) management.
  - Enable Local APIC: Here you can set local APIC, which manages all external interrupts for a specific processor in an SMP system.

15.5.2. Next page

- Default: Operating system started up by default
- Append: This option lets you pass the kernel information or tell the kernel to give you more information as it boots.
- Probe foreign OS: see above Using a Mageia bootloader
- Advanced
  - Video mode: This sets the screen size and colour depth the boot menu will use. If you click the down triangle you will be offered other size and colour depth options.

– **Do not touch ESP or MBR**: see above Using the chain loading

16. Add or Modify a Boot Menu Entry

To do that you need to manually edit /boot/grub2/custom.cfg or use the software grub-customizer instead (Available in the Mageia repositories).

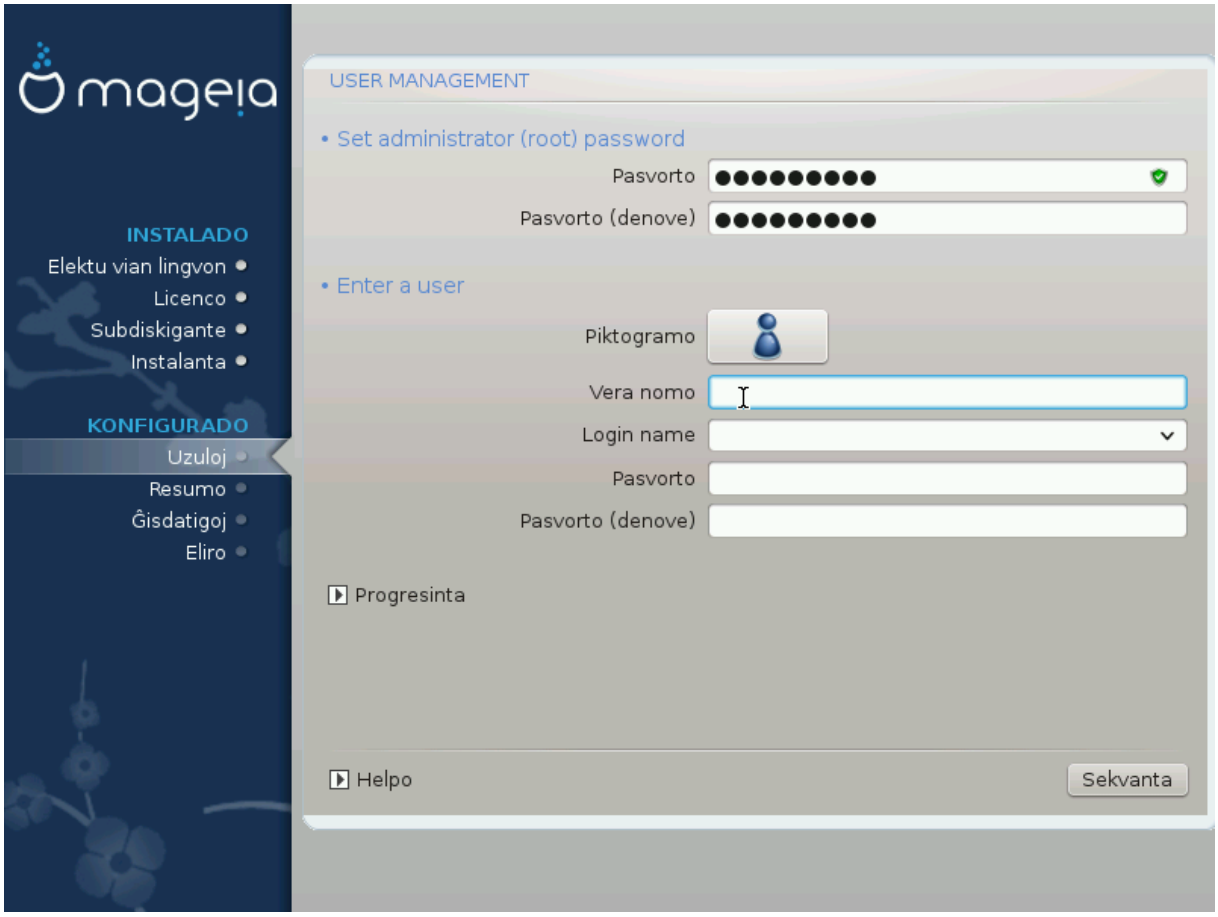
For more information, see our wiki: https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Grub2-efi_and_Mageia

17. Reboot

Once the bootloader has been installed, you will be prompted to halt your computer, remove the live CD and restart the computer, click on **Finish** and act as asked **in this order!**

When you restart, you will see a succession of download progress bars. These indicate that the software media lists are being downloaded (see Software management).

18. Uzula kaj superuzula administrado



18.1. Kreo de mastrumanta pasvorto (Set administrator (root) password):

Estas konsilinde por #iuj instaloj de Magejo krei superuzulan pasvorton, kutime nomita la *mastrumanta (root) pasvorto* en Linukso. Kiam vi tajpos pasvorton en la supra skatolo #ia koloro #an#i#os el ru#a al flava kaj verda dependante de la forto de la pasvorto. Verda kampo signifas ke vi estas uzanta fortan pasvorton. Vi devas retajpi la saman pasvorton en la plisuba skatolo, tio certigos ke vi ne mistajpis la unuan pasvorton dank'al komparo inter amba#.

En #iuj pasvortoj diferenci#as inter majuskloj kaj minuskloj, estas pli bone utiligi miksa#on de literoj (majusklaj kaj minusklaj), nombroj kaj aliaj karaktroj en pasvorto.

18.2. Enigo de uzulo (Enter a user)

Aldonu uzulon #i tie. Uzulo havas malpli da rajtoj ol la superuzulo (root), sed sufi#ajn por retumi, utiligi oficej-programojn a# ludi komputil-ludojn kaj por io ajn kion la avera#a uzulo faras perkomputile

- Piktogramo: se vi klakas sur #i tiu butono vi #an#os la uzulan ikonon.
- Vera nomo: Metu la uzulan realan nomon en #i tiu teksta skatolo.
- Saluta nomo (login name): #i tie eniru la uzulan salutan nomon a# lasu ke drakx-o utiligu version de la uzula vera nomo. *La saluta nomo diferencigas inter majuskloj kaj minuskloj*.
- Pasvorto: En #i tiu teksta skatolo vi devus tajpi la uzulan pasvorton. Estas kampo je la fino de la teksto-skatolo indikanta la forton de la pasvorto. (Vidu anka# Rimarko)
- Pasvorto (denove): Retajpu la uzulan pasvorton en #i tiu teksta skatolo kaj darkx kontrolos #u la pasvorto estas la sama en #iuj uzulaj pasvortaj teksto-skatoloj.

Any user you add while installing Mageia, will have a both read and write protected home directory (umask=0027).

You can add all extra needed users in the *Configuration - Summary* step during the install. Choose *User management*.

The access permissions can also be changed after the install.

18.3. Sperta uzulo-administrado

Se la Progresinta butono estas klakita aperos ekrano ebliganta eldoni la konfiguron de la aldonata uzulo.

Additionally, you can disable or enable a guest account.

#io konservita de gasto uzanta defa#ltan *rbash-an* gastan konton en la dosierujo /home estos forigita post la elsaluto. La gasto devus konservi gravajn dosierojn en USB-#losilo.

- Aktivigi gastan konton (Enable guest account): #i tie vi povas aktivigi a# malaktivigi gastan konton. Gasta konto ebligos gaston ensaluti kaj uzi la komputilon, sed #i havas pli da limigoj ol tiu de normalaj uzuloj.
- #elo: #i tio vidigos liston ebligantan #an#i la "shell"-on uzatan de la uzulo aldonita en la anta#a ekrano. Oni povas elekti Bash-on, Dash-on kaj Sh-on

- Uzula ID: #i tie vi povas starigi uzulan identigilon por la uzulo aldonita en la anta#a ekrano. La identigilo estas nombro. Lasu #in malplena se vi ne scias kion fari.
- Grupa ID: #i tio ebligas vin starigi grupan identigilon. Anka# temas pri nombro, kutime la sama kiel tiu de la uzulo. Lasu #in malplena se vi ne scias kion fari.

19. Login screen

KDM login screen

Finally, you will come to the login screen.

Enter your user name and user password, and in a few seconds you will find yourself with a loaded KDE or GNOME desktop, depending on which live medium you used. You can now start using your Mageia installation.

You can find another part of our documentation in the Mageia wiki.

20. Uninstalling Mageia

20.1. Howto

If Mageia didn't convince you or you can't install it correctly, in short you want get rid of it. That is your right and Mageia also gives you the possibility to uninstall. This is not true for every operating system.

After your data backup, reboot your installation Mageia DVD and select Rescue system, then, Restore Windows boot loader. At the next boot, you will only have Windows with no option to choose your operating system.

To recover the space used by Mageia partitions on Windows, click on `Start -> Control Panel -> Administrative Tools -> Computer Management -> Storage -> Disk Management` to access to the partition management. You will recognize the Mageia partition because they are labeled Unknown, and also by their size and place in the disk. Right click on each of these partitions and select Delete. The space will be freed.

If you are using Windows XP, you can create a new partition and format it (FAT32 or NTFS). It will get a partition letter.

If you have Vista or 7, you have one more possibility, you can extend the existing partition that is at the left of the freed space. There are other partitioning tools that can be used, such as gparted, available for both windows and linux. As always, when changing partitions, be very careful, and make sure all important things have been backed up.