

OmniUbuntu Setup Tutorial for Dummies

REQUIREMENTS :

To install OmniUbuntu to your computer, you will need :

- Patience
- A GNU/Linux distribution installed on your computer, or a Live CD.
- An external µSD (micro SD) reader, or a SD reader with the SD to µSD adaptor.
- If you don't understand how GNU/Linux works (e.g. Devices, mount, booting, etc...), I

highly recommend you to read this : <http://www.linuxhelp.net/newbies/>

This is a great website, they will teach you some things about GNU/Linux.

→ At least a 2GB card / 4GB or more recommended, because the root filesystem (the file.ext2) is about 1.5 GB. I will teach you how to partition it with Ubuntu.

- To know how to install a CAB file... xD

INFORMATIONS :

I have managed to have OmniUbuntu in right landscape ;)

During, this tutorial, I'll assume that :

- You have downloaded the OmniUbuntu package, of course. If not, do it now :

go on <http://omniubuntu.fladnaG.net>

→ You are using Ubuntu 9.04 Jaunty Jackalope from a Live CD. A GNU/Linux live CD permits to non-Linux users to boot Linux without installing it. So this is perfect.

If you have it, jump the firsts steps. I don't know if the console commands or even the tools are on others distro. So, I highly recommend you use Ubuntu 9.04 Live CD.

You can download it here: <http://www.ubuntu.com/getubuntu/download>

→ My card path under GNU/Linux is /dev/sdb, and the first partition is /dev/sdb1, the second /dev/sdb2, etc... Be careful, it may not be the same. To check your card dev path, try this: boot GNU/Linux, login, and wait 3 minutes on desktop.

- Open the console (Konsole or Terminal) and type :

« *sudo mount* »

You will see a list of mounted devices.

- Now, plug your µSD device, and wait. A Nautilus window will open, and you will see the data of your card.

- Re-open the console (Konsole or Terminal) and type :

« *sudo mount* »

See what line has been added, something like :

```
« /dev/sda1 on / type ext4 (rw,relatime,errors=remount-ro)
tmpfs on /lib/init/rw type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,mode=0755)
proc on /proc type proc (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev)
varrun on /var/run type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,mode=0755)
varlock on /var/lock type tmpfs (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev,mode=1777)
udev on /dev type tmpfs (rw,mode=0755)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,nodev)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,noexec,nosuid,gid=5,mode=620)
fusectl on /sys/fs/fuse/connections type fusectl (rw)
lrm on /lib/modules/2.6.28-14-generic/volatile type tmpfs (rw,mode=755)
securityfs on /sys/kernel/security type securityfs (rw)
none on /sys/kernel/config type configfs (rw)
binfmt_misc on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev)
gvfs-fuse-daemon on /home/fladnag/.gvfs type fuse.gvfs-fuse-daemon
(rw,nosuid,nodev,user=fladnag)
/dev/sda4 on /media/Windows 7 type fuseblk (rw,nosuid,nodev,allow_other,blksize=4096)
/dev/sda2 on /media/Windows Vista type fuseblk (rw,nosuid,nodev,allow_other,blksize=4096)
/dev/sdb1 on /media/disk1 type vfat »
```

So your card dev path is /dev/sdb.

- To check, type in terminal :

```
« sudo cfdisk /dev/my-dev-thing »
```

Then, you will see your disk size and partition.

Don't touch anything, go on « Exit » and press enter.

→ You have made a backup of your card, of course, because this is more simple to format after that.

LET'S GO NOW:

STEP 1 :

Assuming you are on the Ubuntu desktop, you have plugged your μ SD reader, and you know how to access it (something like `/dev/sdb`). **IN THIS TUTORIAL, REPLACE `/dev/sdb#` BY YOUR `/dev/sd*#`**

We are going to partition it.

Before, open a terminal (Applications → Accessories → Terminal)

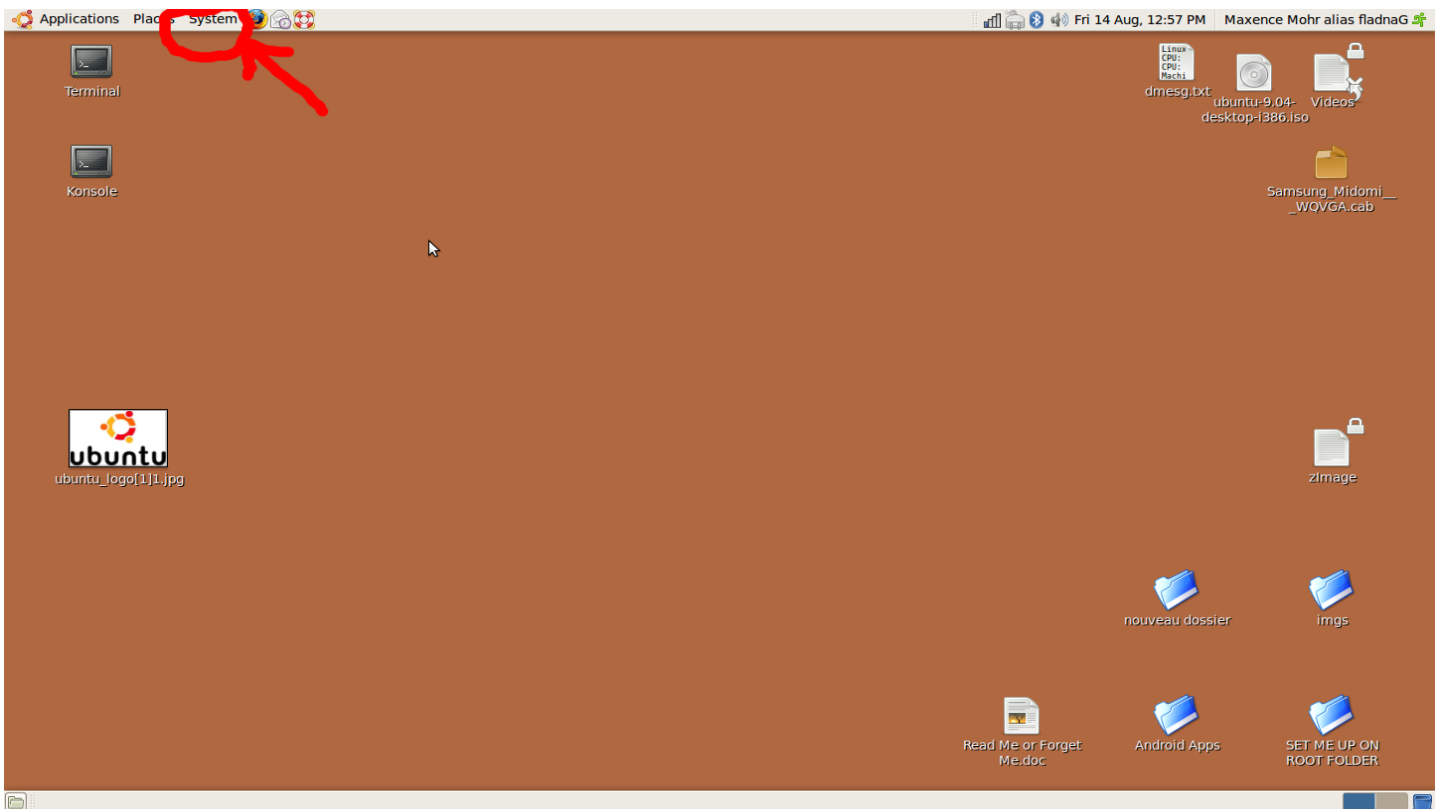
Type :

« `sudo umount /dev/sdb*` »

This will unmount all mounted partition of your card.

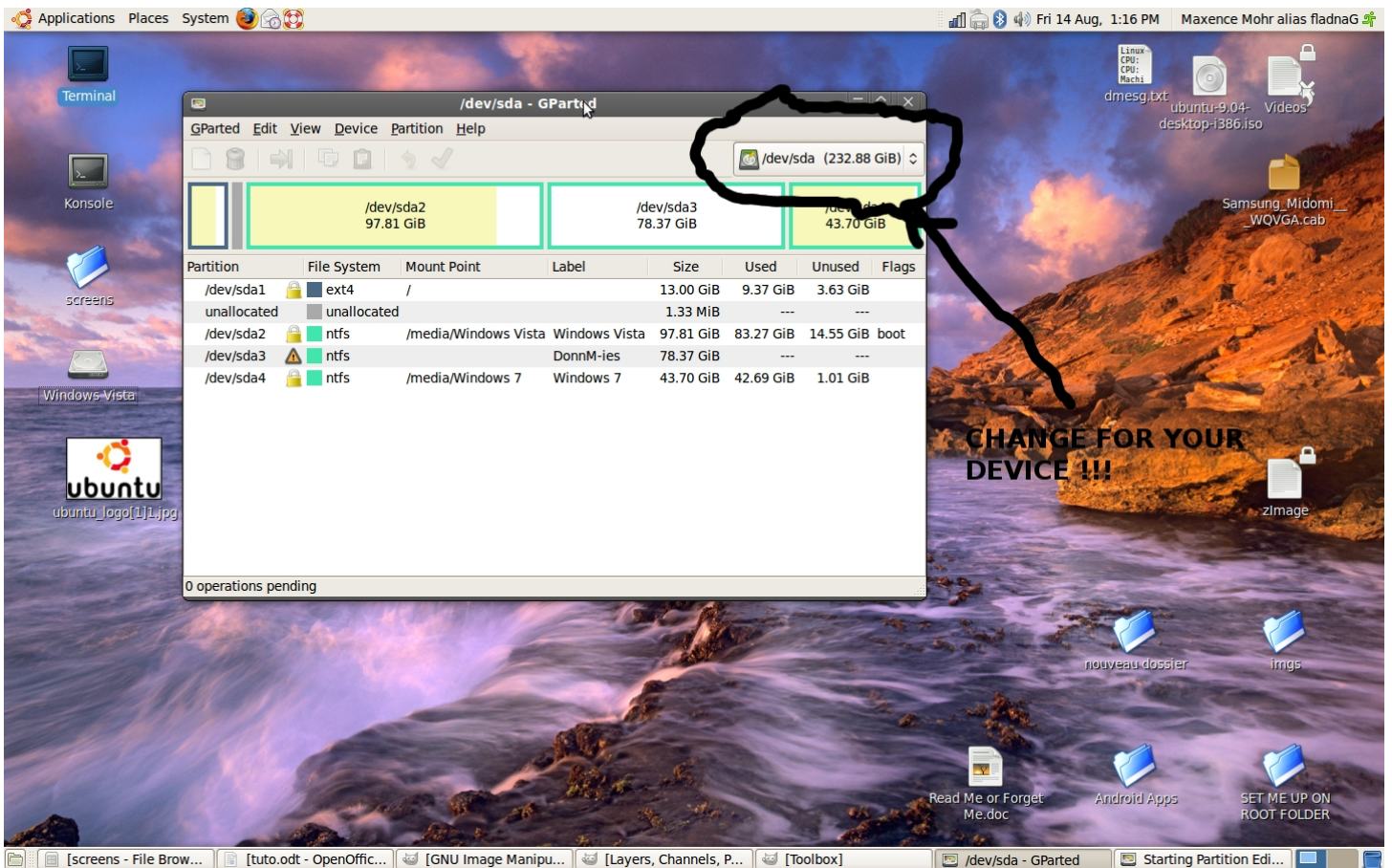
Next, the partitionning :

Click on System (pic) → Administration → Partition Editor



Gparted will open.

Choose your device (pic on next page) from the upper right corner



Choose your big fat partition, and click «delete ».

I decline any responsibility in case of broken device or data loss. You assume. THIS WILL DELETE THE CURRENT FAT PARTITION, THAT'S WHY BACKUP IS NOT AN OPTION.

After, depending of your card size, create these partitions:

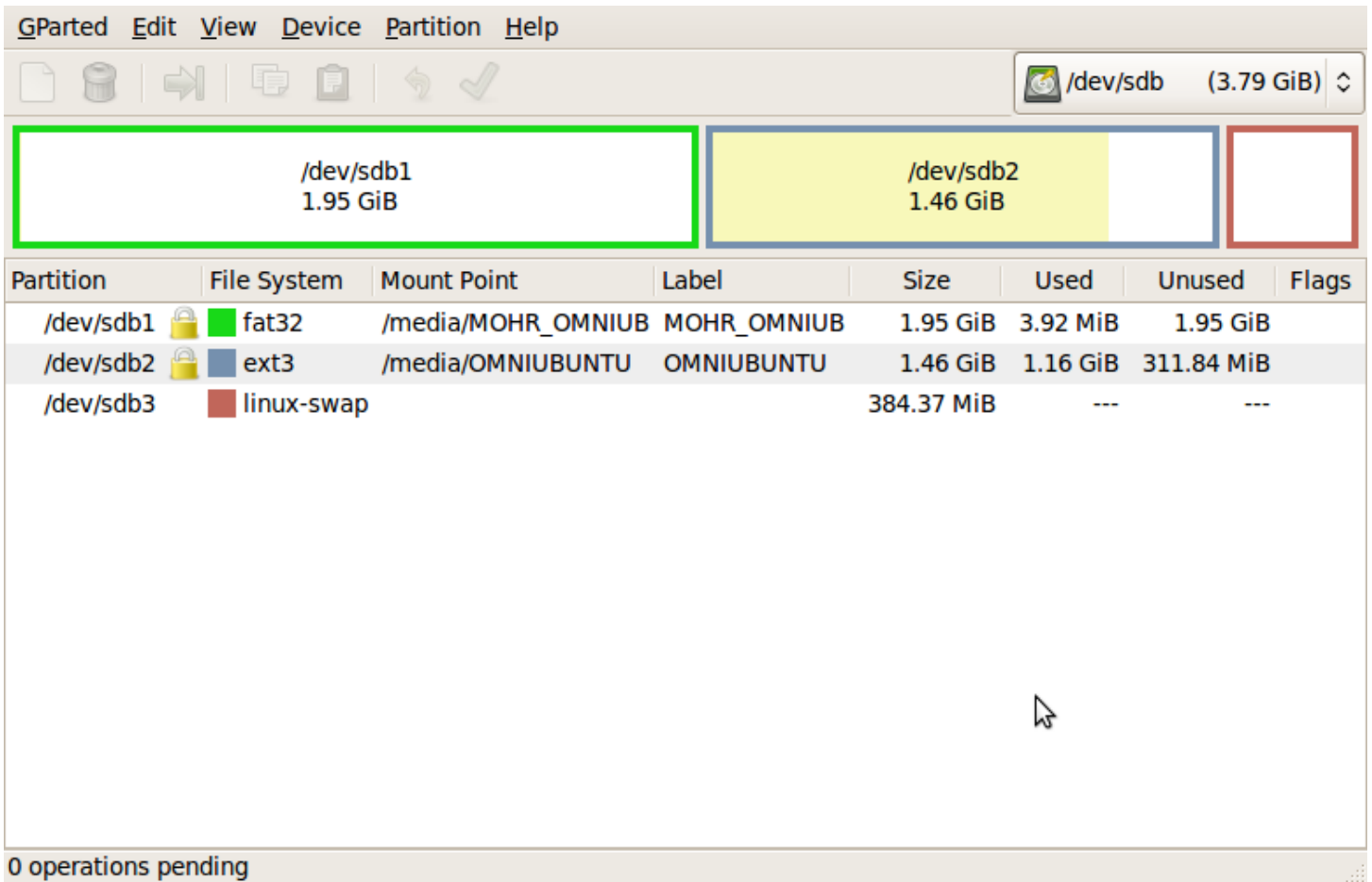
Note that root is in EXT3, better than EXT2 because it is journalized, so fsck will be faster on boot if you don't umount it correctly.

2 GO card : 1 : type : primary / fs: fat32 / size : 100MB
 2 : type : primary / fs: ext3 / size : 1500MB
 3 : type : primary / fs: swap / size : the rest

4 GO card : 1 : type : primary / fs: fat32 / size : 2000MB
 2 : type : primary / fs: ext3 / size : 1500MB
 3 : type : primary / fs: swap / size : the rest

8 GO card : 1 : type : primary / fs: fat32 / size : 6000MB
 2 : type : primary / fs: ext3 / size : 1500MB
 3 : type : primary / fs: swap / size : the rest

Your μ SD partition table will look like this (pic) :



STEP 2 : OMNIUBUTU ROOT FILE SYSTEM SETUP.

I'll teach you how to do it with the terminal (better than with a gui).

→ Open terminal.

Type :

```
« sudo umount /dev/sdb* »
```

To be sure there is no mounted partition.

Now, type

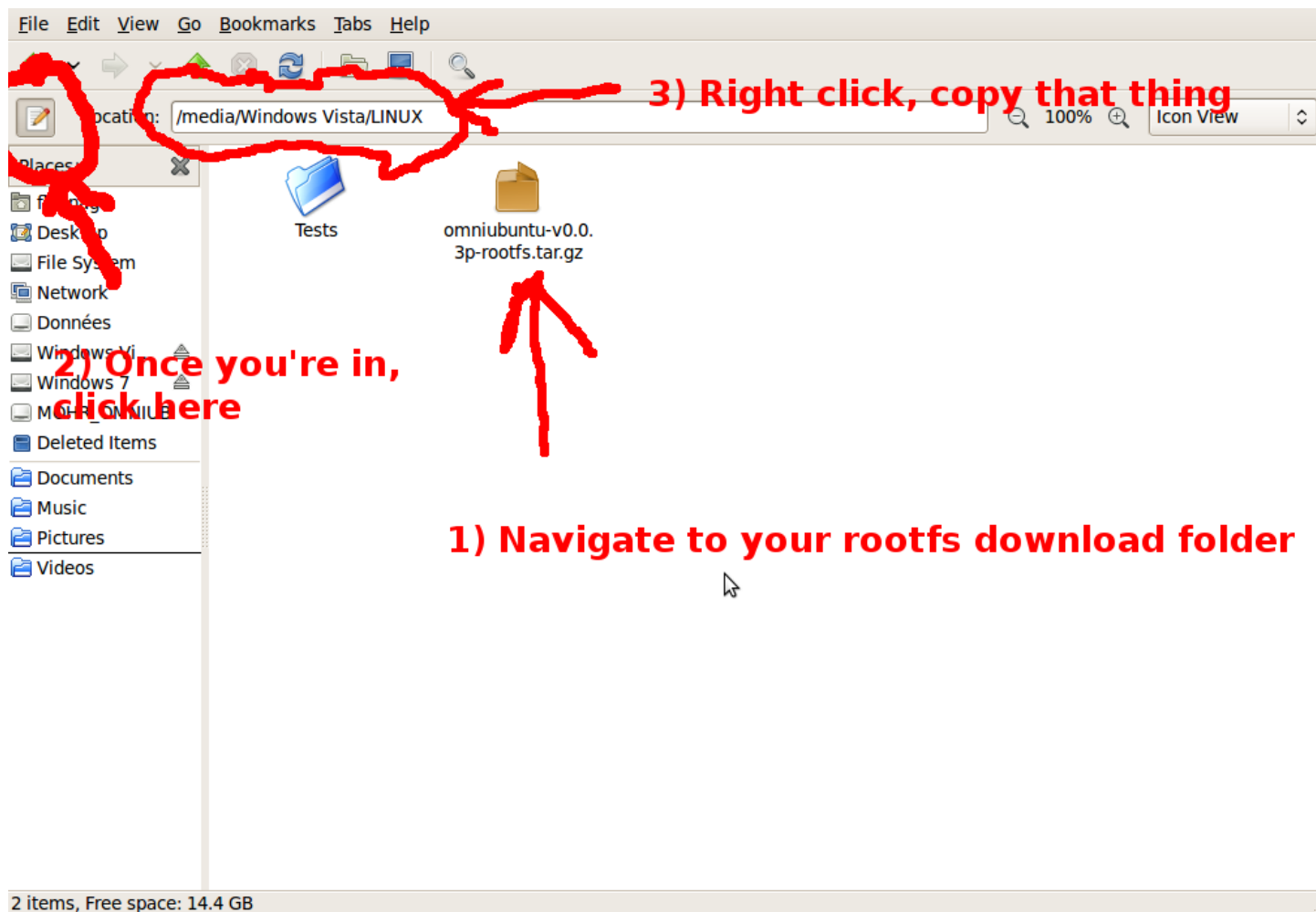
```
« sudo mkdir /mount »
```

after, type :

```
« sudo mount /dev/sdb2 /mount »
```

- Assuming that you're a certified Linux lover, copy the tar.gz to /mount and jump to next step.
- Assuming that you have downloaded my root fs on Windows, we are going to search it, under for exemple C:\Linux\OmniUbuntu.tar.gz

Click on Places (top bar), and open « My Computer ». Search for your Windows partition, open it, and go to your download folder. Then, do what the picture show you. (pic)



Jump to the terminal, and :

```
« sudo cp « RIGHT-CLICK/PASTE »omniubuntu-v0.0.3p-rootfs.tar.gz /mount/ »
```

This will copy the compressed root filesystem to your ext3 partition card. The cursor will blink.

The console will freeze. That is normal, it's a big file (around 200MB)

Once you have a prompt again, type :

```
« cd /mount »
```

```
« sudo tar xzvf omniubuntu-v0.0.3p-rootfs.tar.gz »
```

You will see many lines on your screen, in fact this is a verbose extraction. If this trouble your eyes, remove the « v » from « xzvf » → « xzf »

Once done, type :

```
« cd / »
```

```
« sudo umount /dev/sdb* »
```

Wait until you got prompt, then unplug your device.

STEP 3 : INSTALL THE CAB FILE

I'll not teach you how to install a CAB file. If you don't know how to do it, search on the old Google.

Setup the CAB, you will see a new shortcut in Start menu (Win Mo 6.5) or in Programs (Win Mo 6.1).

Click this shorcut, and tap RUN.

And play.

END OF FILE