

KLUG Presents:

Linux Install-Fest! 2013



Schedule

- Partition Shrinking
- What happens when you turn on your computer? (5 mins)
 - BIOS, POST and Bootloaders
- What is Linux? (5 mins)
 - Modularity and Freedom
- What is Open Source? (3 mins)
- Using Linux and getting help (5 mins)
 - How I learned to stop worrying and love the terminal
- Install-Fest!

Shrinking a Partition

- Hard drives can be virtually divided into what looks like multiple hard drives to your Operating System (OS), these are called *partitions*
- Typically there is a single *partition* which uses the full hard drive and has the default OS (Windows or Mac)
- We need to shrink the default partition to make space for a new one
 - To avoid issues it is usually best to shrink the partition using the OS that is installed on said partition

I had to boot into Windows just to make the following slides for you guys!

Disk Management

File Action View Help

Volume	Layout	Type	File System	Status	Capacity	Free Spa...	% Free	Fault Tolerance	Overhead
	Simple	Basic		Healthy (R...	15.63 GB	15.63 GB	100 %	No	0%
	Simple	Basic		Healthy (P...	242.97 GB	242.97 GB	100 %	No	0%
	Simple	Basic		Healthy (P...	200.00 GB	200.00 GB	100 %	No	0%
Acer (C:)	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (P...	5.85 GB	5.85 GB	100 %	No	0%
SYSTEM RESERVED	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (S...	466.96 GB	354.83 GB	76 %	No	0%
	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (S...	100 MB	72 MB	72 %	No	0%

Disk	Layout	Type	File System	Status	Capacity	Free Spa...	% Free	Fault Tolerance	Overhead
Disk 0 Basic 931.51 GB Online	15.63 GB Healthy (Recovery Part	SYSTEM 100 MB N Healthy (Acer (C:) 466.96 GB NTFS Healthy (Boot, Page File, Crash L		242.97 GB Healthy (Primary Partition)	200.00 GB Healthy (Primary Partition)	5.85 GB Healthy (Primary Par		
Disk 1 Removable (E:)	No Media								
Disk 2 Removable (F:)									

Unallocated
 Primary partition
 Extended partition
 Free space

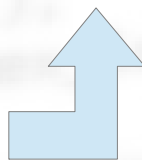
Control Panel (1)

Create and format hard disk partitions

See more results

partitions

Shut down



Disk Management

File Action View Help

Volume	Layout	Type	File System	Status	Capacity	Free Spa...	% Free	Fault Tolerance	Overhead
	Simple	Basic		Healthy (R...	15.63 GB	15.63 GB	100 %	No	0%
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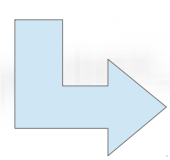
Disk 0 Basic 931.51 GB Online

Disk 1 Removable (E:) No Media


Disk 2 Removable (F:)

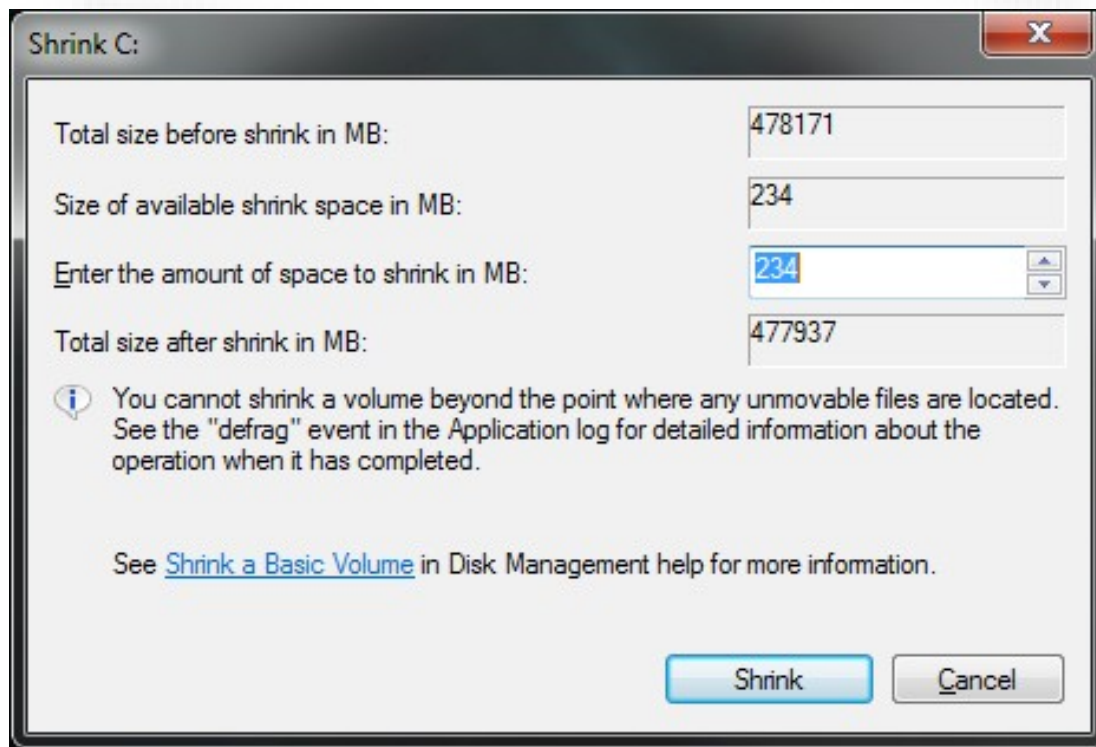
Unallocated Primary partition Extended partition Free space

Open
Explore
Mark Partition as Active
Change Drive Letter and Paths...
Format...
Extend Volume...
Shrink Volume...
Delete Volume...
Properties
Help



Querying Shrink Space

 Querying volume for available shrink space, please wait...



Enter the amount you want to shrink by – this will be the amount of space you have for Linux, 30 GB is more than enough!

$$30 \text{ GB} \times 1024 \text{ MB/GB} = 30720\text{MB}$$

Both the query and shrink can take quite a long time depending on your system, be prepared to wait! (thats why this came before any info on Linux etc.!)

If you are running Windows XP, Mac OS or other someone will come around and help you out with this step, also Google is your friend!

```
__mutex_lock_nested(lock, __mutex_lock_common(lock, TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE, 0, 0));
might_sleep();
__mutex_lock_common(lock, TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE, 0, 0);
}
EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL(__mutex_lock_nested);

__mutex_lock_killable_nested(struct mutex *lock, unsigned int flags)
{
    might_sleep();
    __mutex_lock_common(lock, TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE, 0, 0);
}
EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL(__mutex_lock_killable_nested);
```

What happens when your Computer is turned on?

What happens when your Computer is turned on

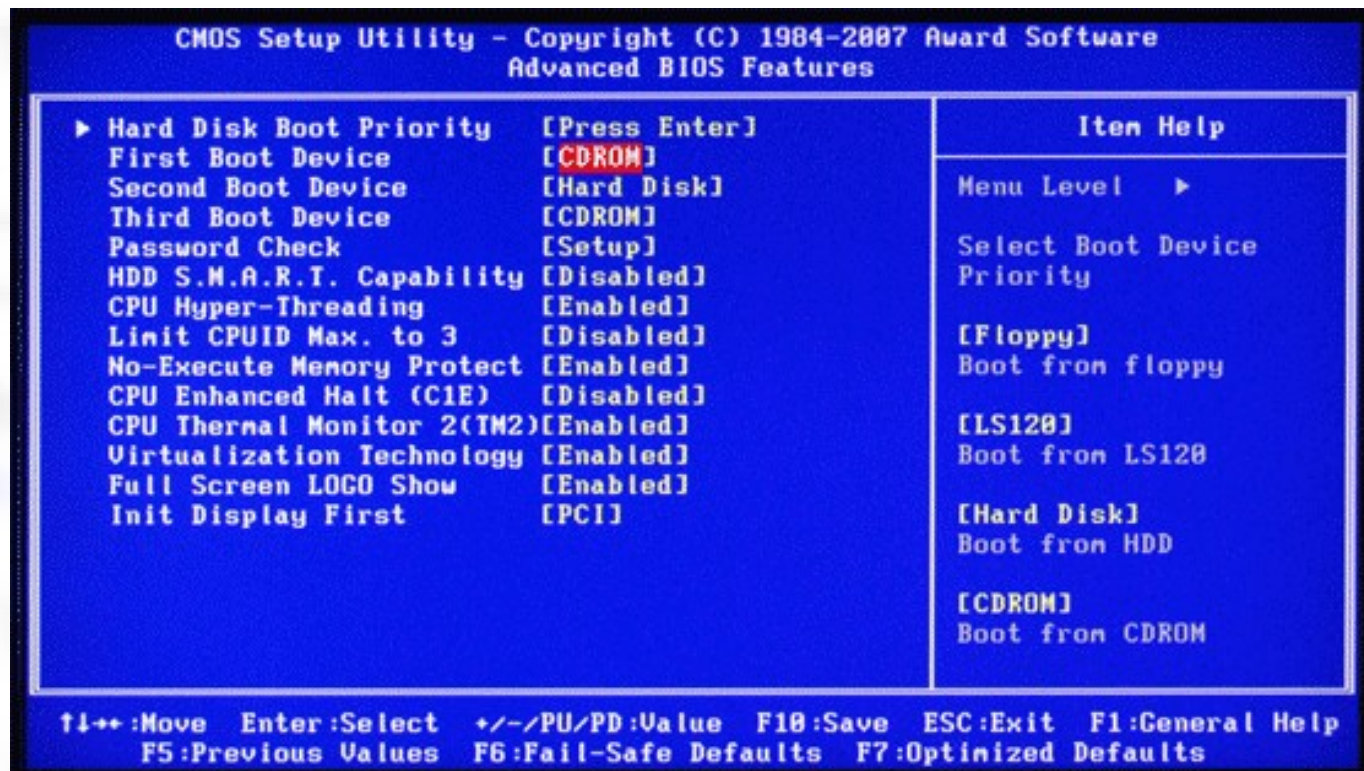
1) Power on self test (POST)

- A program on your motherboard tells your computer how to power on



What happens when your Computer is turned on

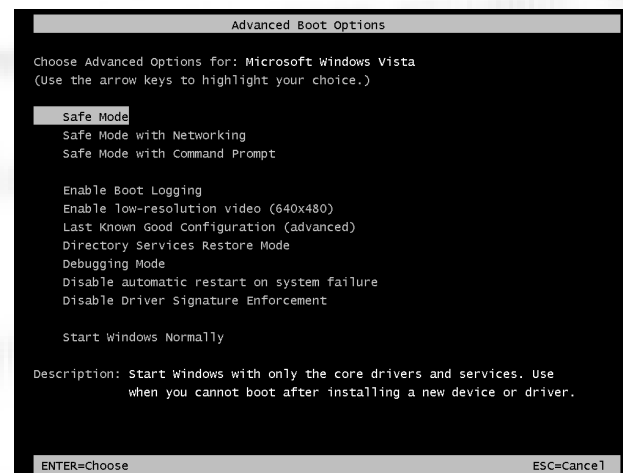
2) Your computer reads the boot sector of the first boot device



What happens when your Computer is turned on

3) If there is a bootloader in the boot sector then it is loaded

- A bootloader is a program that lets you choose what OS to boot
- The Windows and Mac bootloader are invisible by default which is why you've probably never seen them



What happens when your Computer is turned on

4) The operating system is loaded



What is Linux?

What is Linux?

- Linux is a free open source operating system
- Linux is a re-implementation of Unix
- Technically Linux itself is only the *kernel*, the lowest layer of the OS that talks directly to the hardware similar to Windows *drivers*



What is Linux?

- Linux is everywhere!
 - Your phone!
 - Your Appliances!
 - Your Car!
 - The Internets!



What is Linux?

- Linux is modular
 - Desktop Environments
 - File Explorers
 - Web browsers
- **Choices!**
- These are all just single programs that together make up the OS
 - GNU
- Android users can see this modularity, you can replace core parts of Android with different apps



What is Linux?

- Different combinations of core “apps” are combined to make a full OS, these are called Linux distributions or *distros*

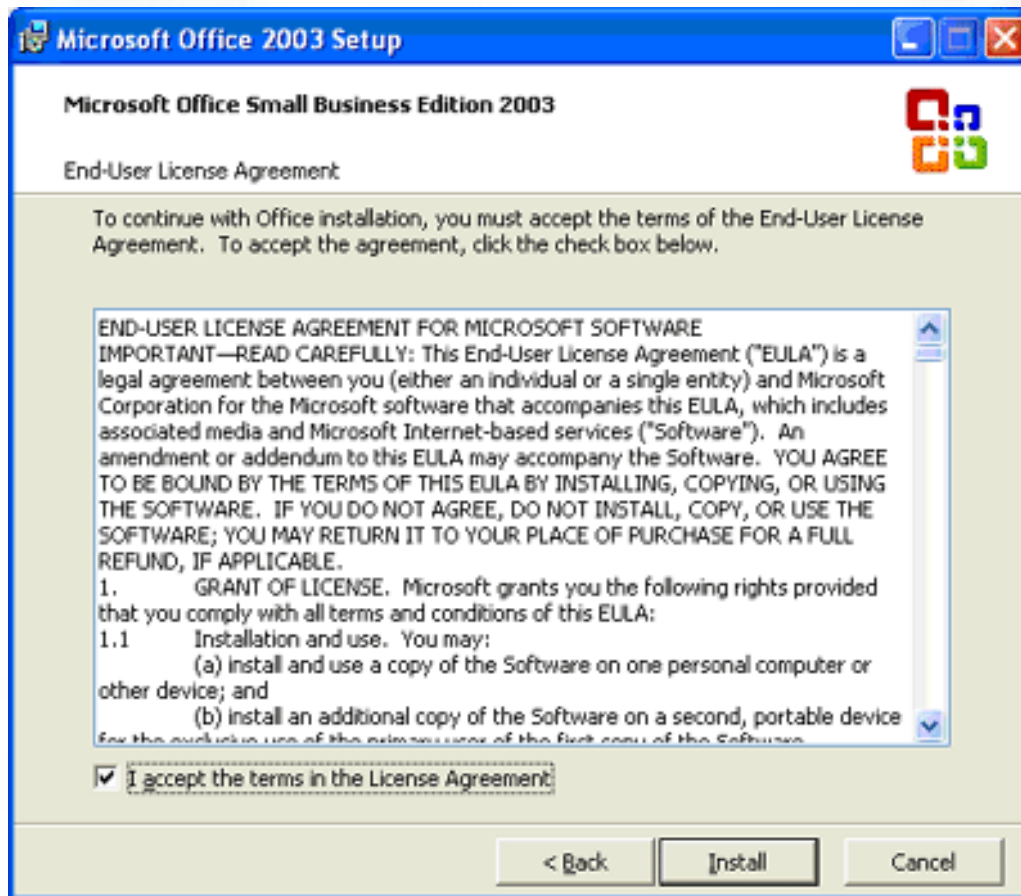


Why use Linux?

- Linux is fast!
- Linux is secure!
- Linux is pretty!
- Linux is better for software dev!
- Linux is the future?

What is Open Source?

You don't own software, merely the right to use it



Software is different from other products because you don't own it, only the right to use it. Due to the nature of software you are unable to modify it to better suit your needs. Both these facts are quite unique to software compared to other products.

What is Open Source?

- Open Source means that not only is the program free but also the code or implementation
 - This means you can modify the program
 - Open Source is a philosophy and it extends beyond software

What is Open Source?

- Open Source is protected under a variety of licences

Notably:

- GPL (GNU Public Licence)
 - Free for use but any changes must also be made open source
- BSD (Berkley Software Distribution)
 - Free and changes can be kept closed

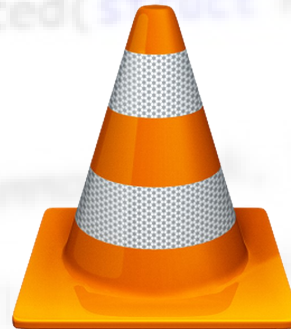
Notable Open Source



WORDPRESS



Audacity



<http://alternativeto.net/>

Using Linux

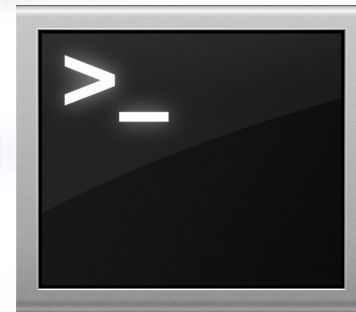
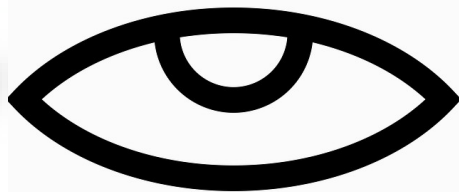
Using Linux

- If you run into problems:
 - Google it!
 - Use forums
 - Don't be afraid to post!
 - Ask Ubuntu
 - Email KLUG (Kingston Linux User Group)
 - <http://kingston.motd.org/>
 - <https://groups.google.com/group/kingstonlug>

Using Linux

A note on the terminal / command line

- A lot of the answers you will find on Google will be things you type into the command line
- Scary! - but is it?
 - Think for a second how complicated is it to direct someone through a series of GUI steps?
 - That's why help for Linux is usually given in the form of a terminal command
 - In Linux there is always 2 ways to do everything one in the terminal and one using graphical menus



```
__mutex_lock_nested_lock(struct mutex *lock, struct mutex *parent)
{
    might_sleep();
    __mutex_lock_common(lock, TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE, 0, 0);
}

EXPORT_SYMBOL(__mutex_lock_nested_lock);

__mutex_lock_killable_nested(struct mutex *lock, struct mutex *parent)
{
    might_sleep();
    __mutex_lock_common(lock, TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE, 0, 0);
}

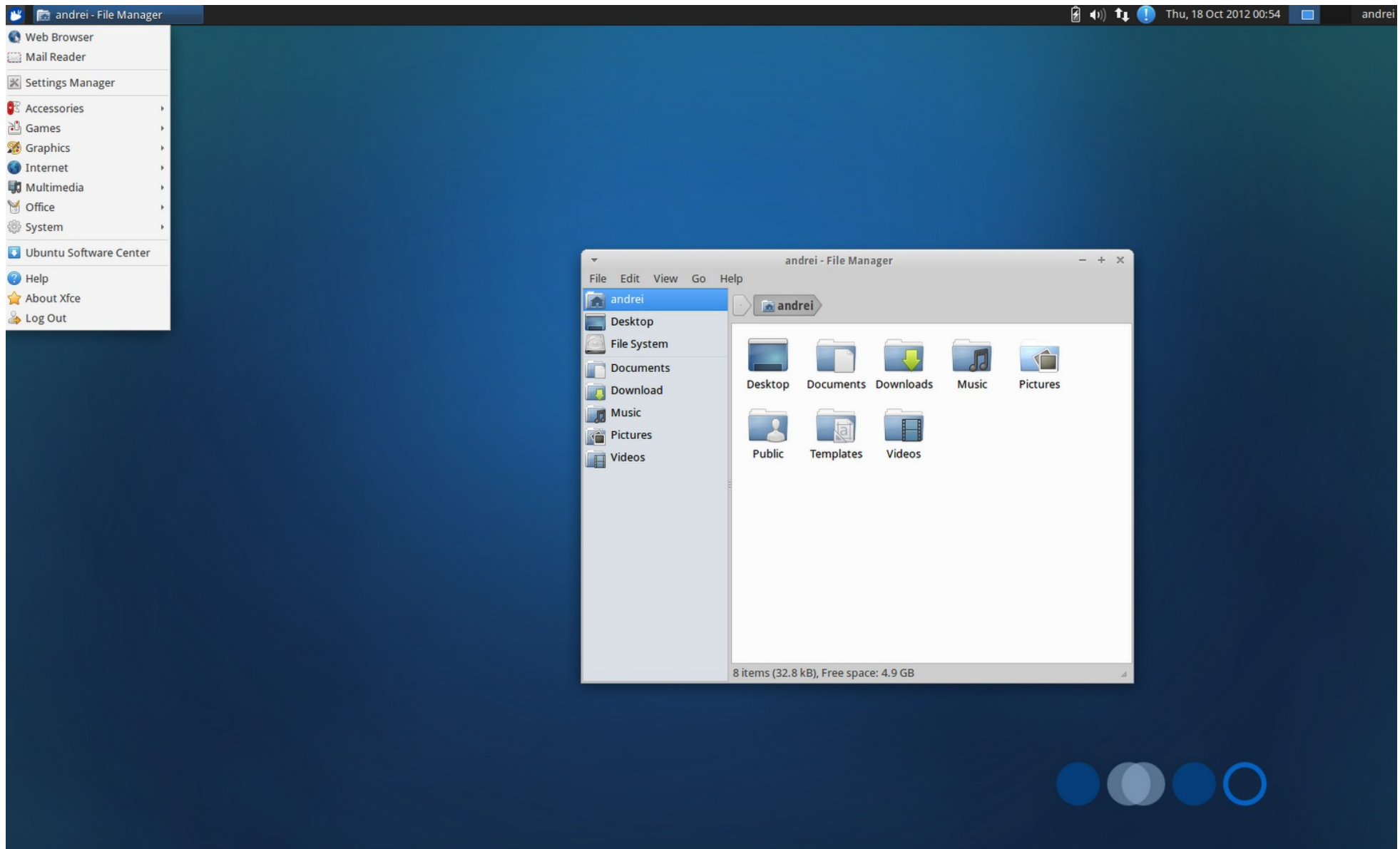
EXPORT_SYMBOL(__mutex_lock_killable_nested);
```

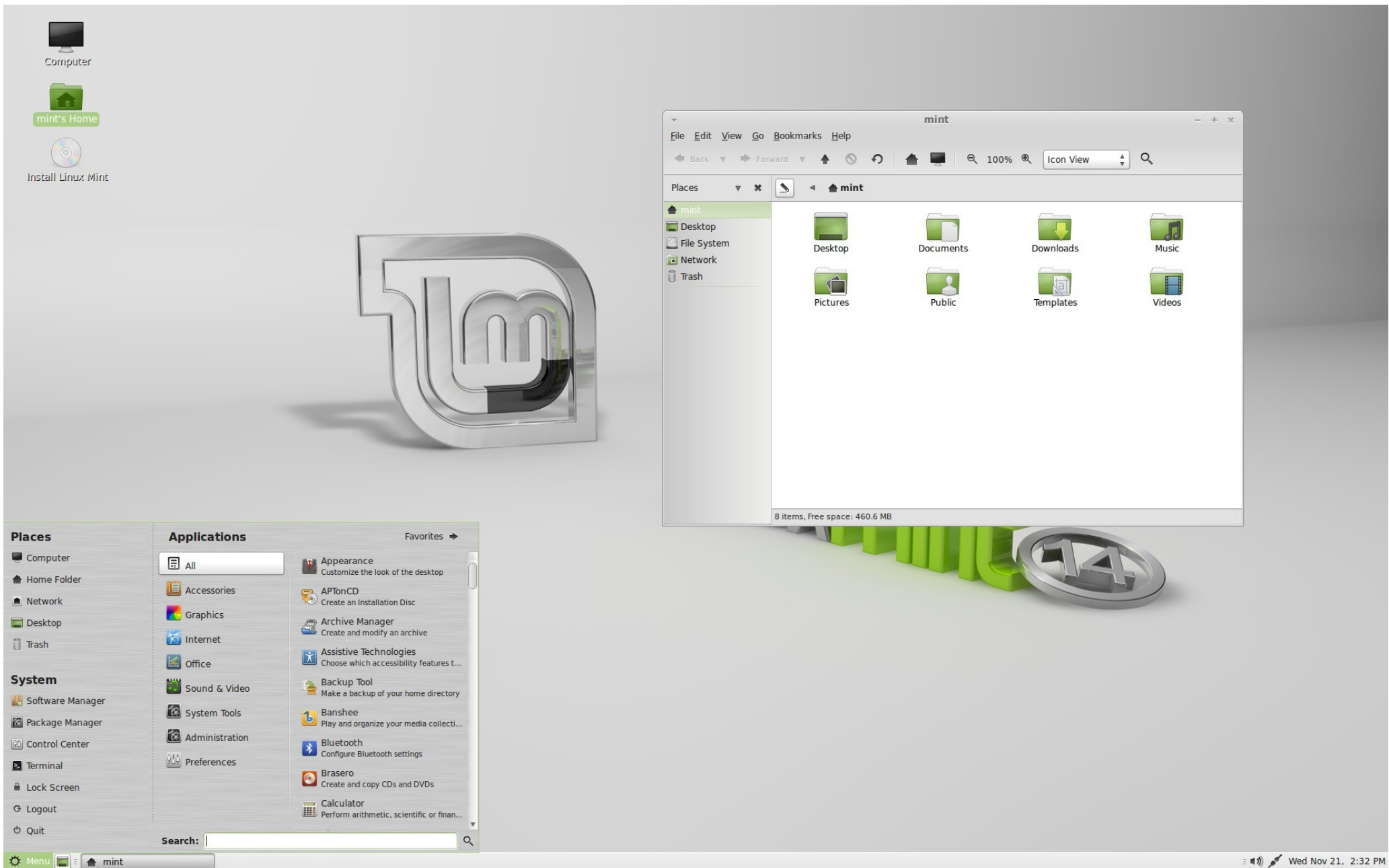
Install Fest!!!

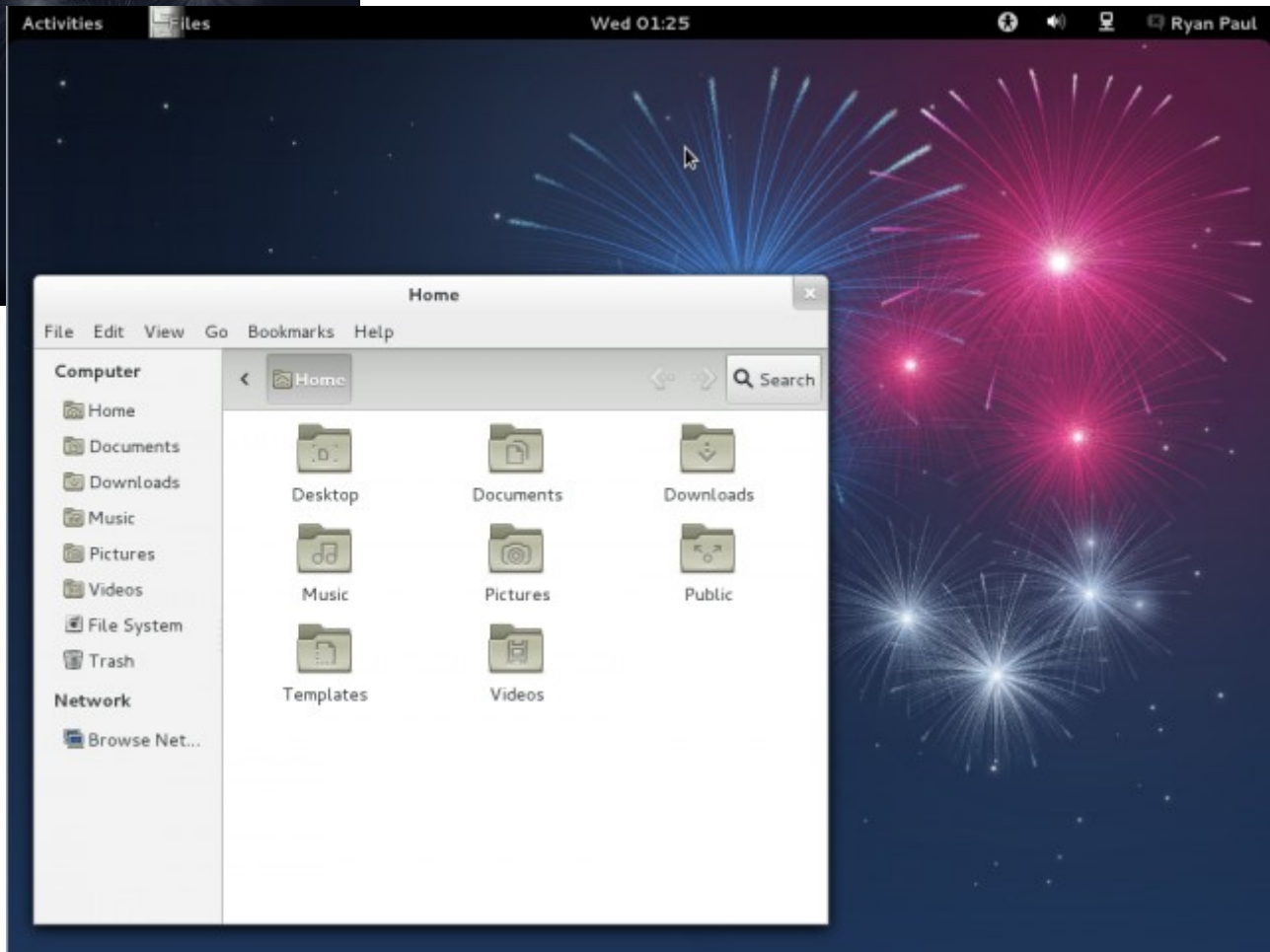
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}

EXPORT_SYMBOL(__mutex_lock_killable_nested);
```









fedora 

Questions?

No proprietary software was used to make this presentation!

Kingston Linux Users Group

Meets monthly....

All welcome!



<http://kingston.motd.org/>