

# Quick Start Manual

## for the One Button Installer version 2.5

### a. Preparation

You need two drives or mass storage devices (pendrive, flash card, HDD, SSD). The minimum size is 4 GB each, but obviously the final operating system will soon need more space for your personal files as well as for additional system files (program packages),

- one drive for the installer (typically a 4 GB or 8 GB USB pendrive), and
- one drive for the target, the final installed operating system (typically an internal drive, but it could also be connected via USB or eSATA). 8 GB or more is recommended, and will work with all desktop flavours of Ubuntu and many other linux operating systems, that are portable when installed.

This method does not work from optical devices (CD/DVD). It is not an option for really old hardware unless you boot the computer with Plop, and select USB (in complicated cases via alt + u), or boot from one internal drive and install to the other one.

### b. Backup all personal data before trying this method because the target drive will be completely overwritten

### c. Basic and advanced OBI level

Use the basic OBI level for drives (mass storage devices), where you want to replace everything with the new file system and operating system.

Use the advanced OBI level for dual boot or to create data partitions. See [README.pdf](#)

### d. Download the files

Let `mkusb` help you in linux. In Windows the file browser **Explorer** can help identify the USB drive intended to be the target. Normally `win32diskimager` will only select USB drives, which makes it easy, if you have no other USB drives connected. But please check anyway!

Select one of the compressed image files (where **xx** = *version x 10* )

```
dd_blank-obi_4GB_xx_text.img.xz
```

```
dd_blank-obi_7.8GB_xx_LubuntuTrusty.img.xz
```

plus **mkusb** and **md5sums.txt.asc** and later at least one of the *tarballs*.

from either phillw.net with a complete set of files or google drive with selected files

<http://phillw.net/isos/one-button-installer/>

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0BzX-18u3W1sQVkpDUlgxS2FORkE&usp=sharing>

Check the signature of the file **md5sums.txt.asc** according to this link.

<http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=2151890>

**mkusb** and the One Button Installer manage **xz** and **gz** files. The xz files are compressed with xz and often more than 20% smaller compared to gz files (compressed with gzip).

## e.1 Check download and clone image in Linux

1. Change directory to where you have the downloaded files.

2. Check that the download was successful with md5sum

```
md5sum dd_blank-obi_4GB_23_text.img.xz
```

```
...
```

```
md5sum mkusb
```

3. Use **mkusb** to install the One Button Installer

This helps you find the correct target drive and avoid the risk with dd.

Make **mkusb** executable

```
sudo chmod ugo+x mkusb
```

```
./mkusb dd_blank-obi_4GB_23_text.img.xz
```

Usage:

```
sudo ./mkusb dd_blank-obi_4GB_23_text.img.xz # copy and paste this command
```

```
sudo ./mkusb dd_blank-obi_4GB_23_text.img.xz
```

The current version of **mkusb** uses a simple text based interface to help you select the correct target device. **mkusb** can monitor the data transfer with **pv**, and suggests that you install it, if not yet installed. **pv** shows Mibibytes and **dd** shows Megabytes.

```
3,72GB 0:00:33 [ 113MB/s] [=====>] 100%
976384+0 poster in
976384+0 poster ut
3999268864 byte (4,0 GB) kopierade, 34,4289 s, 116 MB/s
```

## e.2 Check download and clone image in Windows

Download and install the following help programs

<http://www.md5summer.org>

<http://www.7-zip.org>

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager>

Check the download was successful with **md5summer** according to the file **md5sums.txt.asc**

Next extract the image file with **7-zip** (It is also possible with **winzip**)

from **dd\_blank-obi\_4GB\_23\_text.img.xz** to **dd\_blank-obi\_4GB\_23\_text.img**

Then write the extracted image file (without the ending gz) with **win32diskimager** according to the picture. Win32diskimager looks for **img** files (Don't mind that the picture was made with another img file).



## f. Download or copy the tarballs to the One Button Installer

***If you have not downloaded any tarball yet, you can do it with the download option at the main menu of the One Button Installer.*** This can be quite convenient, if the internet connection is good. You can download tarballs to the OBI when booted on any i386/amd64/bios machine, which is an advantage, if there is no wired connection to the target machine (where you intend to install the system from the tarball).

Otherwise you can download one or more tarballs using a standard browser and copy to the One Button Installer afterwards. Let us say you have downloaded some [extra] tarballs. Now it is time to copy them to the `/tarballs` directory of the One Button Installer. Do that by mounting its first partition. Manually, it looks like this.

```
sudo mount /dev/sdx1 /mnt
```

where ~~x~~ is the device (drive) letter of the One Button Installer, and copy

```
cp -p *.tar.gz /mnt/tarballs
```

or if problems with the permissions

```
sudo cp -p *.tar.gz /mnt/tarballs
```

If you mount it with a file browser, or auto-mount it, you can expect it to be mounted to

`/media/OneButtonInstall` or `/media/'your-user-ID'/OneButtonInstall`. So copy the tarballs (for example with the file browser) to

```
/media/OneButtonInstall/tarballs
```

or

```
/media/$USER/OneButtonInstall/tarballs
```

You cannot do the corresponding thing with Windows Explorer because it cannot mount the linux partition, but ...

You can copy the tarballs after booting the computer from the One Button Installer. Quit the starter menu to the bash shell. Then you should mount the partition with the tarballs and copy from there to the `tarballs` directory in the home directory (symbolic link) or in the root directory

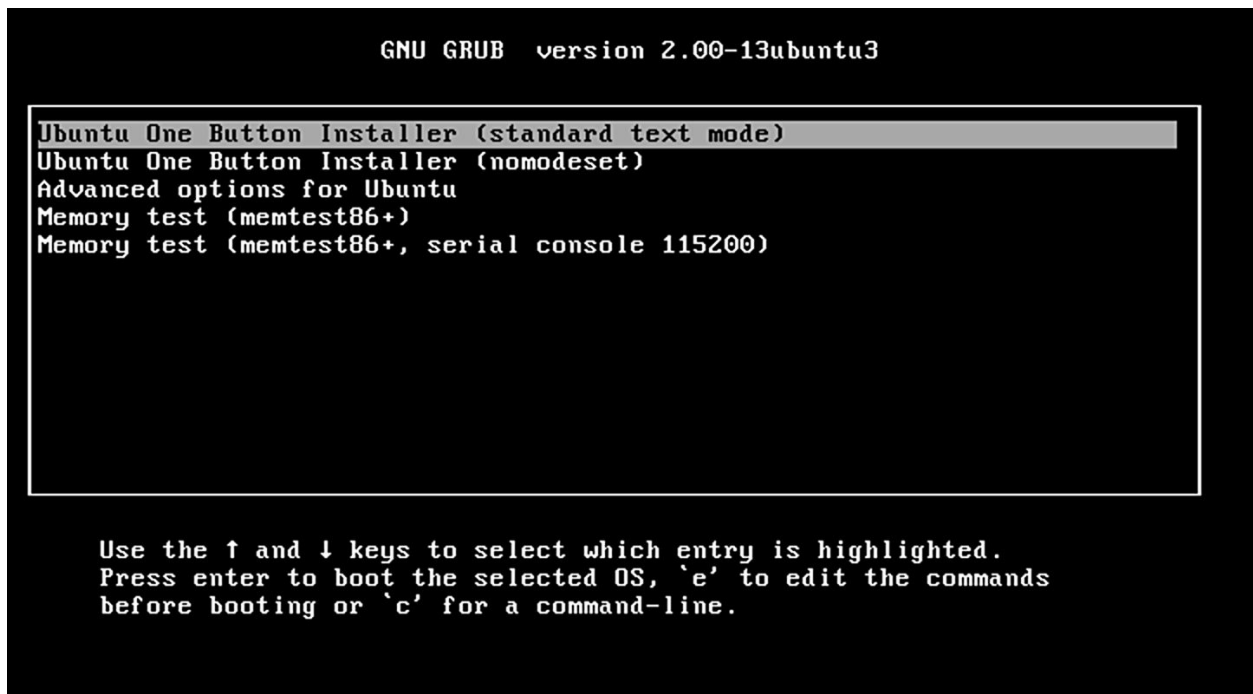
```
/tarballs
```

or get them via the network with **sftp**, **wget** or **lynx** [also started from the bash shell].

## g. The One Button Installer

Now you have made the boot drive, that will start the One Button Installer, so you can insert it into the computer, where you want to install your new operating system. You may need Plop to make it boot a really old computer.

First you see the grub2 menu, where you can select **nomodeset**, if there are problems with the standard mode.



The small starter script is logged into automatically after a while (depending on the speed of the computer). First there is a splash screen, and then there is a welcome, warning and password screen.

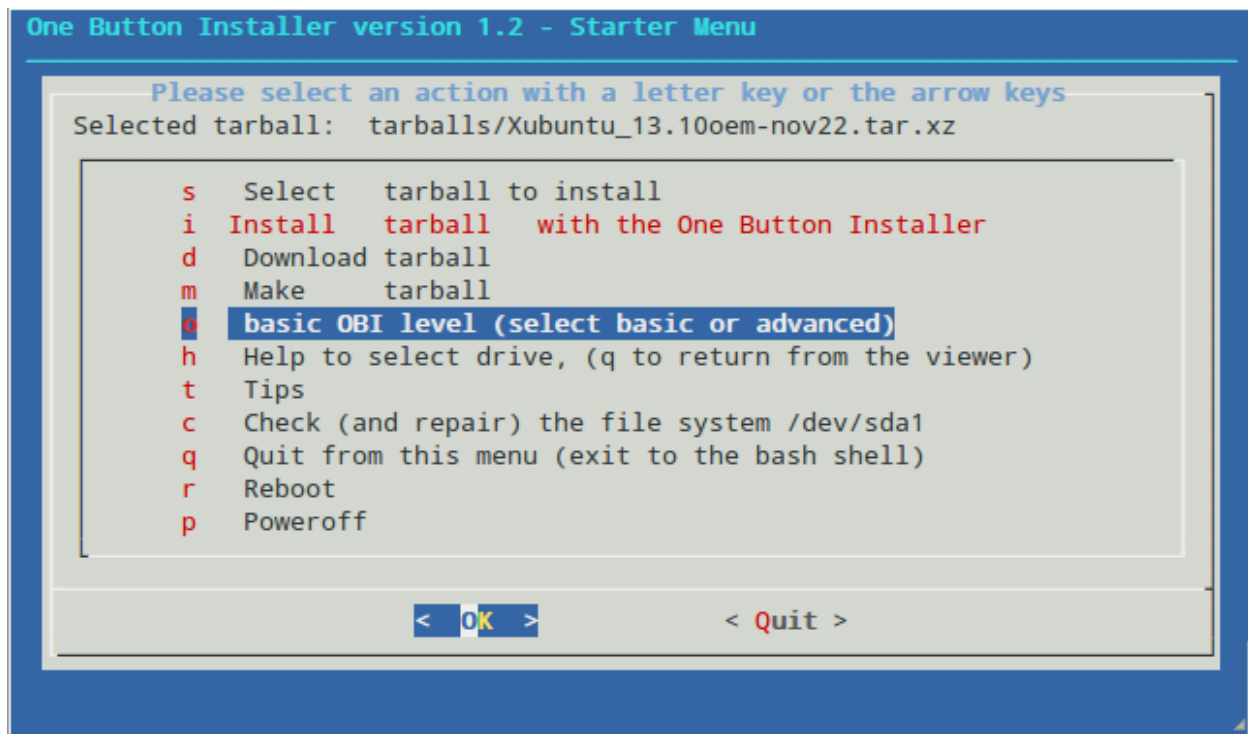
Auto login but user and password

User: myself

Password: 123456

**Be warned and avoid overwriting data you want to save!** Enter the password (123456 unless you change it), and arrive at the starter menu.

Use arrow keys, PageUp, PageDn to navigate and the letters at the left of the menu as hotkeys.



1. If you want to **download a tarball**, press **d** and the enter key. If there is a good internet connection to the server phillw.net, you will get a current list of tarballs to download. Select one with the arrow keys and press the enter key to start the downloading.

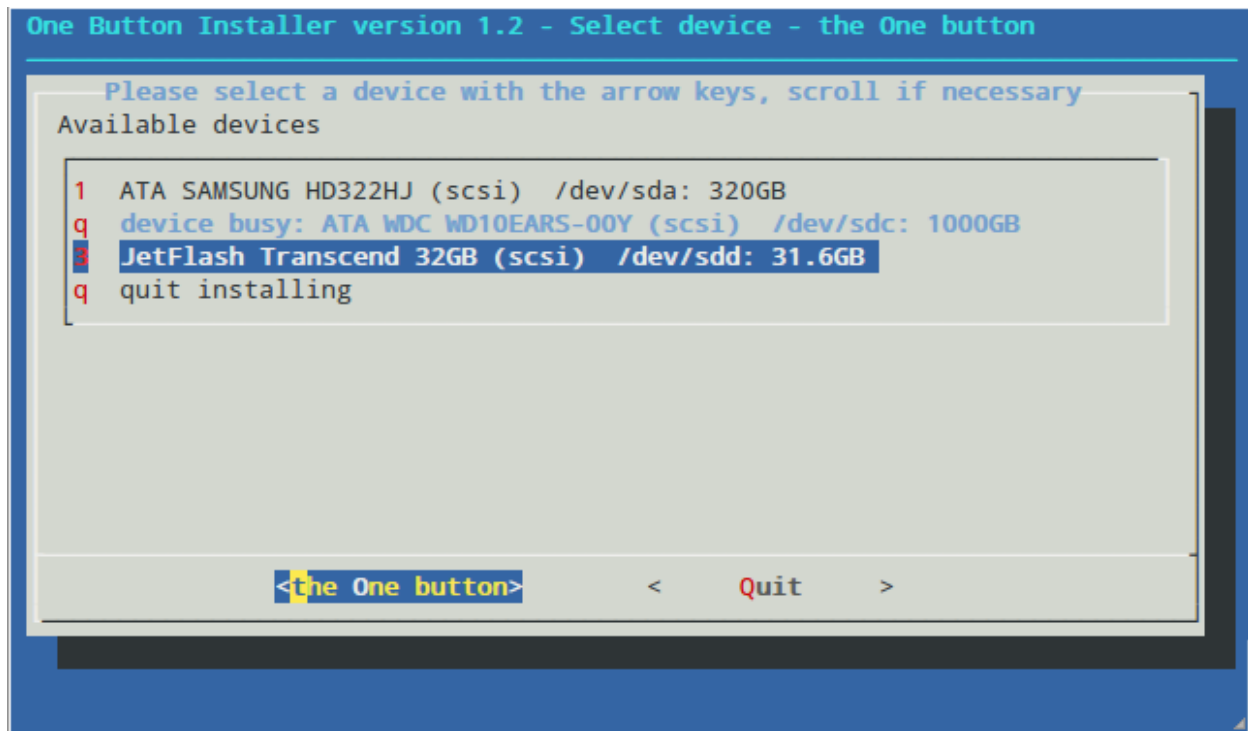
2. If you have made a system that you want to backup or port, **make a tarball** (press **m** and the enter key). Advanced options must be run from the bash shell, **quit** from this menu (press **q** and the enter key), and use the shell-script **mk**t**b1**

3. **Select tarball** (press **s** and the enter key) -- normally you would 'select tarballs in the standard directory', that finds the tarballs in the directory /tarballs (linked to ~/tarballs).

4. If you are not sure what is in the computer, use the '**help to select drive**' (so press **h** and the enter key)

5. Now you can **install** the new operating system from the selected tarball (press **i** and the enter key) and follow the instructions.

You will be prompted to confirm that you want to install the selected system, and then there is a screen with an overview of the devices in the computer. After that you arrive at the meny where to select the target device and accept it with '**the One button**'.



**And here is the really important button. Press the enter key to go with the high-lighted choice!** If there are more than one feasible choice, you can select another device with its number in the list or the arrow keys (and press enter, when you have the right choice).

By inserting another USB drive there will be a choice between the internal drive and the added USB drive. This is typical when you intend to make a portable system.

There is also a screen with a **FINAL WARNING** before the installation starts.

```
...
pv /home/myself/Lubuntu_13.10.tar.gz | tar -xz
 661MB 0:2:34 [4.27MB/s] [=====>] 100%
the tarball Lubuntu_13.04.tar.gz is expanded, syncing the drive ...
```

```
...
...
```

```
-----
The installation of Lubuntu_13.10 to /dev/sdc has finished
```

Now you can shut down the computer and remove the installation media (typically a USB drive) and boot the computer from the installed system.

and the starter screen comes back. You should be ready to **poweroff**, remove the install drive and restart the computer with the new operating system.

## **h. The installed system**

**Lubuntu\_13.10oct30.tar.xz** and the other 13.10 systems are prepared for the end user (via the OEM procedure) and you will select the user id after the installation.

Systems without OEM install are made similar to

<http://help.ubuntu.com/community/InstalledSystemFakePAE>

so the **username is guru** and the **password is changeme** If nothing else is stated. You should change the password, but keep guru as the administrator user, and create new users instead of trying to change the name of guru. The original user can be the administrator's account.

After the version 13.10 has passed end of life in July 2014, install a system based on Ubuntu 14.04 LTS, for example from one of these tarballs

**Trusty-nonpae-txt5.tar.xz**

**Lubuntu\_14.04oem-npae5.tar.xz**

or one of the still supported flavours of Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (Ubuntu, Kubuntu, Xubuntu) or respins, (Bento, Bodhi, LXLE),

## **i. Update and upgrade and install programs**

like you would with any normal installed Ubuntu based system.

## **j. Install a new language**

The end user is given the opportunity to select language, but it will not be installed properly at the installation via the OEM dialogue (at least not Swedish, that I tested). But when the user selects (from the main menu in Lubuntu)

### ***Preferences--Language Support***

and installs the relevant language, it will work after the next reboot.



## k. If you want to change the name of the computer and add a new user

Changing the name of the computer should be easy. It is enough to edit `/etc/hostname` and `/etc/hosts`. But it is easier to create a new user instead of changing the existing user. **But do not remove the original one unless the new user is member of the sudo group and you have verified that it is able to perform system tasks.** This issue may arise for the systems, where the user *guru* is preinstalled.

## l. README and Description of the One Button Installer

You find more details about the One Button Installer in the documents

`README.pdf` and `Description of the One Button Installer.pdf`

## m. Basic and advanced OBI level

Most users are recommended to use the **basic** OBI level. This means that the OBI will **install a system from a tarball into a whole device**, typically an internal hard disk drive or a USB 3 pendrive. It is easy and takes only a few minutes to install a system at the basic OBI level.

The advanced level opens the door to dual boot (mainly for internal disks) and a first FAT32 partition for access from Windows (for USB pendrives). In the advanced level the OBI will let you **select the partitions**. It means that you can install a system from a tarball into two partitions, one root file system partition and one swap partition. This way it is possible to create a **dual boot** device with an existing (already installed) operating system. It is also possible to create a separate **data partition** with an NTFS or FAT32 file system, that can be used by linux as well as Windows.

The intention with the advanced level is to edit and create partitions with **Gparted** (booted from a 'regular' boot CD/DVD/USB device). One partition is labelled 'obi-root' and one (smaller) partition is labelled 'obi-swap'. Such partitions can be identified and selected automatically in the advanced level, but manual selection is also possible.

Editing partitions is risky (so you need a good backup) and it takes long time (hours) to shrink an existing partition with a lot of data (Windows), so that there will be space for new partitions.

There is a detailed description how to run the One Button Installer at the advanced OBI level in

`README.pdf`

Chapter i. The One Button Installer

Paragraph 6. **Advanced OBI level** – Select OBI level at the starter menu.

## **n. One Button Installer with graphical desktop environment**

Starting with version 2.2 there are different flavours of the OBI.

1. The original text mode flavour, expanded from a compressed image file to 4 GB. This is the best option for very old or small systems, where it is important to keep the foot-print of the One Button Installer as small as possible. It is also the best option for the basic OBI level.

2. The graphical DE flavour, which is expanded from a compressed image file to 8 GB. The main reason for this flavour is to provide *a unified desktop environment (DE) to edit partitions with gparted and install an operating system with the OBI scripts* from a tarball at the advanced OBI level.