

Namestitev z Medija Live

Uradna dokumentacija za Magejo



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This manual was produced with the help of the [Calenco CCMS](https://www.calenco.com) [https://www.calenco.com].

Napisali smo jih prostovoljci v svojem prostem času. Obrnite se na [ekipo za dokumentiranje](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Documentation_team], če jih želite izboljšati.

Namestitev z Medija Live

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Vseh prikazanih zaslonskih posnetkov ni možno videti v vsaki namestitvi. Njihov prikaz je odvisen od strojne opreme in vaše izbire med namestitvijo.

1. Izbor in uporaba odtisa diska: ISO

1.1. Predstavitev

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

There are three types of installation media:

- **Classical installer:** Booting with this media provides you with the maximum flexibility when choosing what to install, and for configuring your system. In particular, you have a choice of which Desktop environment to install.
- **LIVE media:** This option allows you to try out Mageia without having to actually install it, or make any changes to your computer. However, the Live media also includes an Installer, which can be started when booting the media, or after booting into the Live operating system itself.



The Live Installer is simpler compared to the Classical Installer - but you have fewer configuration options.



Live ISOs can only be used to create “clean” installations, they cannot be used to upgrade previously installed Mageia releases.

- **Net Install:** These are minimal ISO's containing 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 if bandwidth is too low to download a full DVD, or if you have a PC without a DVD drive or is unable to boot from a USB stick.

More details are given in the next sections.

1.2. Vir

1.2.1. Definicija

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

Slike odtisov diska lahko najdete [tukaj](http://www.mageia.org/en/downloads/) [http://www.mageia.org/en/downloads/].

1.2.2. Mediji za klasično namestitev

1.2.2.1. Skupne značilnosti

- These ISOs use the Classical installer called DrakX
- They are used for performing clean installs or to upgrade a previously installed version of Mageia
- Different media for 32 and 64-bit architectures
- Some tools are available in the Installer “Welcome” screen: Ρεσχυε Συστεμ, Μεμορυ Τεστ, and Ηαρδωαρε Δετεχτιον Τοολ
- 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. Živi medij

1.2.3.1. Skupne značilnosti

- Can be used to preview the Mageia operating system without having to install it
- The Live media also includes an Installer.
- Each ISO contains only one desktop environment (Plasma, GNOME or Xfce)
- Different media for 32 and 64-bit architectures
- They contain non-free software

1.2.3.2. Živi Plasma DVD

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

1.2.3.3. Živi GNOME DVD

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

1.2.3.4. Živi Xfce DVD

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

1.2.4. Net install media

1.2.4.1. Skupne značilnosti

- Different media for 32 and 64-bit architectures

- First steps are English language only

1.2.4.2. netinstall.iso

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

1.2.4.3. netinstall-nonfree.iso

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

1.3. Downloading and Checking Media

1.3.1. Prejemanje

Once you have chosen your ISO file, you can download it using either http or BitTorrent. In both cases, you are provided with some information, such as the mirror in use and an option to switch to an alternative if the bandwidth is too low.

If http is chosen you will also see some information regarding checksums.

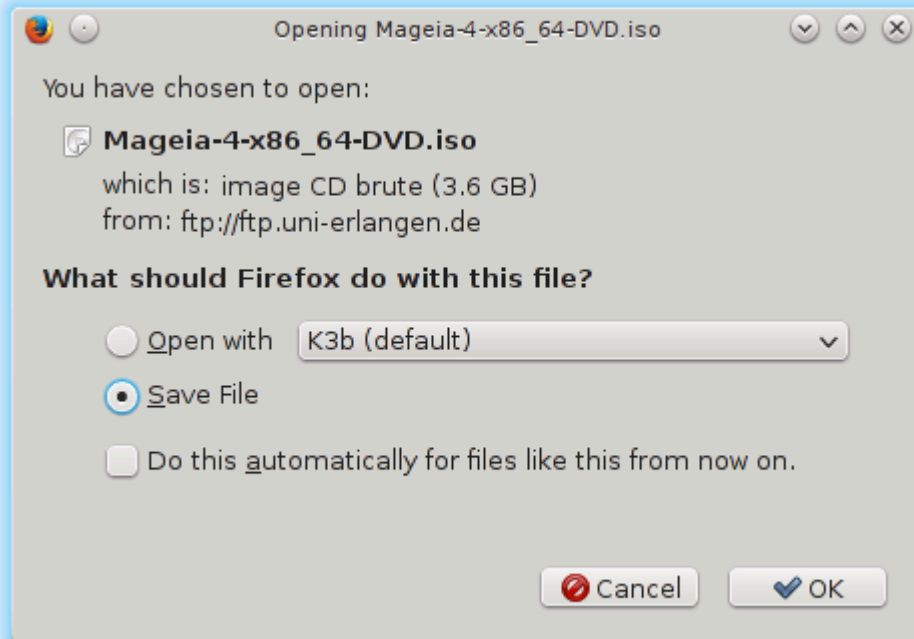
md5sum, sha512sum and sha3-512sum (the most secure) are tools to check the ISO integrity. Copy one of the checksums (string of alphanumeric characters) for use in the next section.

```
$ # Tako odtis diska kot datoteka vsote morata biti v isti mapi
$ md5sum -c Mageia-10-beta1-x86_64.iso.md5
Mageia-10-beta1-x86_64.iso: V REDU

$ sha512sum -c Mageia-10-beta1-x86_64.iso.sha512
Mageia-10-beta1-x86_64.iso: V REDU

$ sha3-512sum -c Mageia-10-beta1-x86_64.iso.sha3
Mageia-10-beta1-x86_64.iso: V REDU
```

In the meantime, a window to download the actual ISO will open:



Click on *Σαρωε Φιλε*, then click OK.

1.3.2. Checking the integrity of the downloaded media

The checksums referred to earlier, are digital fingerprints generated by an algorithm from the file to be downloaded. You may compare the checksum of your downloaded ISO against that of the original source ISO. If the checksums do not match, it means that the actual data on the ISO's do not match, and if that is the case, then you should retry the download or attempt a repair using BitTorrent.

To generate the checksum for your downloaded ISO, open a console, (no need to be root), and:

- To use the md5sum, type: **md5sum path/to/the/image/file.iso**
- To use the sha512sum, type: **sha512sum path/to/the/image/file.iso**
- To use the sha3-512sum, type: **sha3-512sum path/to/the/image/file.iso**

Primer:

```
[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 ~]$ █
```

then compare the result (you may have to wait for a while) with the ISO checksum provided by Mageia.

1.4. Zapecite ali prenesite odtis diska

The verified ISO can now be burned to a CD/DVD or “dumped” to a USB stick. This is not a standard copy operation, as a bootable medium will actually be created.

1.4.1. Burning the ISO to a CD/DVD

Whichever software you use, ensure that the option to burn an $\epsilon\mu\alpha\gamma\epsilon$ is used. Burn $\delta\alpha\text{-}\tau\alpha$ or $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ is NOT correct. See the [the Mageia wiki](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Writing_CD_and_DVD_images) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Writing_CD_and_DVD_images] for more information.

1.4.2. Odlaganje odtisa nosilca za namestitev na ključek USB

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



Dumping an image onto a flash device destroys any previous file-system on the device and all existing data will be lost.



Also, the only partition on the flash device will then just be the Mageia ISO partition.

So, if an ISO of about 4GB is written to an 8GB USB stick, the stick will then only show up as 4GB. This is because the remaining 4GB is no longer formatted - hence not currently available for use. To recover the original capacity, you must reformat and repartition the USB stick.

1.4.2.1. Using a graphical tool within Mageia

Uporabite lahko orodje z grafičnim vmesnikom kot je [IsoDumper](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/IsoDumper_Writing_ISO_images_on_USB_sticks) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/IsoDumper_Writing_ISO_images_on_USB_sticks]

1.4.2.2. Using a graphical tool within Windows

Lahko poskusite:

- [Rufus](http://rufus.akeo.ie/?locale=en_US) [http://rufus.akeo.ie/?locale=en_US] using the "ISO image" option
- [Win32 Disk Imager](http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager) [http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager]

1.4.2.3. Using the Command line within a GNU/Linux system



It is potentially *dangerous* to do this by hand. You risk overwriting potentially valuable existing data if you specify the wrong target device.

1. Odprite konzolo
2. Become a $\rho\omicron\omicron\tau$ (Administrator) user with the command **su -** (don't forget the -)

```
[sam5@localhost ~]$ su -  
Password:  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

3. Plug in your USB stick - but 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 ~]# █
```

5. Find the device name for your USB stick (by its size), for example /dev/sdb in the screenshot above, is an 8GB USB stick.

Alternatively, you can find the device name with the command **dmesg**. Towards the end of the following example, you can see the device name starting with **sd**, and in this case, **sdd** is the actual device. You can also see that its size is 2GB:

```
[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
```

6. Enter the command: **dd if=/path/to/the/ISO/file of=/dev/sdX bs=1M**

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

Example: `dd if=/home/user/Downloads/Mageia-6-x86_64-DVD.iso of=/dev/sdd bs=1M`



It might be helpful to know that **if** stands for **input file** and **of** stands for **output file**

7. Enter the command: **sync**
8. This is the end of the process, and you may now unplug your USB stick.

2. Zaženi Magejo kot živ sistem

2.1. Zagon medija

You can boot directly from a Live DVD or USB. Usually, you just need to plug the USB device in or place the DVD in the drive and restart the computer.

If the computer does not automatically boot from the USB or DVD you may need to reconfigure your BIOS Boot Disk priority. Alternatively, you might try accessing the boot device menu to select a device from which the computer will boot.



To access the BIOS or boot menu when the computer is starting, you can try pressing either **F2**, **Del** or **Esc** for the BIOS, or **Esc**, **F8**, **F10** or **F11** for the boot device menu. These (fairly common) keys are just a selection of possible options though.



The actual screen that you will first see when booting from the Live media will depend on whether your computer motherboard is of the Legacy (BIOS) or UEFI type.

2.2. V načinu BIOS/CSM/Legacy



Prvi zaslon med zagonom v načinu BIOS

Meni

- **Boot Mageia**

This option will boot the Mageia Live system from the connected DVD/USB media (expect a very slow system compared to an installed OS).

Once the boot is done, you can proceed to the installation.

- + **uporaba lastniških gonilnikov (počasen zagon)**

Boot the Mageia Live system using non-free video drivers

- **Install Mageia**

This option will install Mageia to a hard disk.

- + **uporaba lastniških gonilnikov (počasen zagon)**

Install Mageia using non-free video drivers

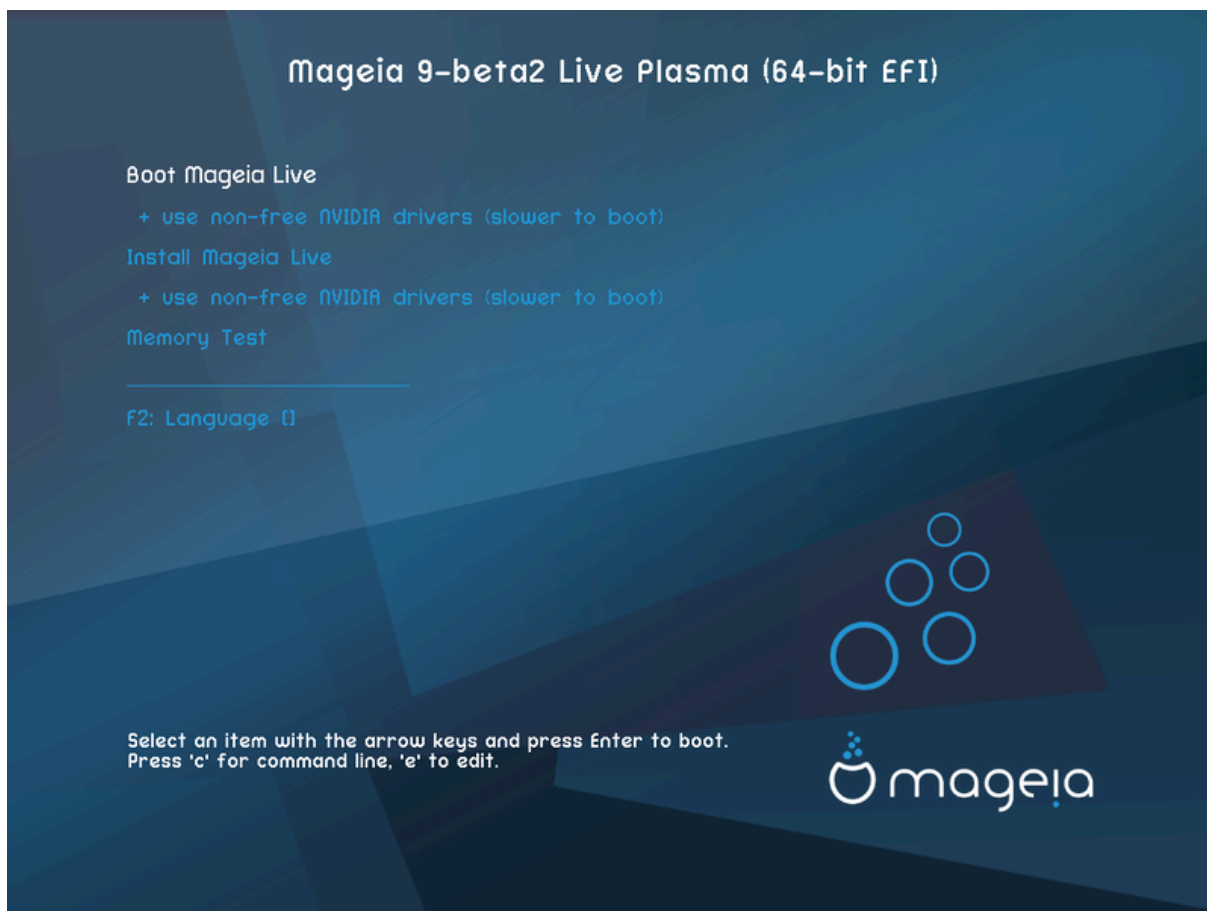
• **Test spomina:**

Test the installed RAM by performing multiple read and write operations. Reboot to end the test.

• **F2 Language**

Press **F2** to have the installer use a specific language during the installation. Use the arrow keys to select the language then press **Enter**.

2.3. V načinu UEFI



Prvi zaslon med zagonom v načinu UEFI

Meni

• **Boot Mageia**

This option will boot the Mageia Live system from the connected DVD/USB media (expect a very slow system compared to an installed OS). Once the boot is done, you can proceed to the installation

• **Install Mageia**

This option will install Mageia to a hard disk.

- **F2 Language**

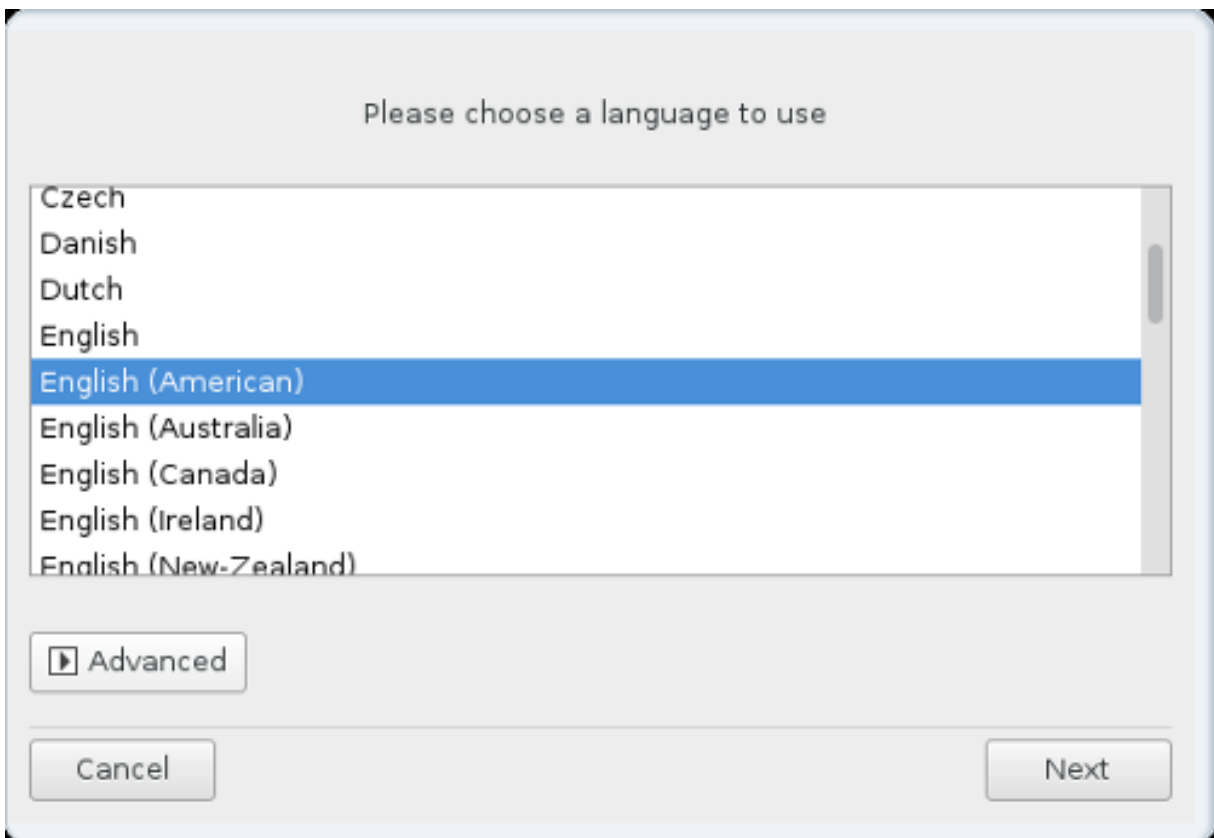
Press **F2** to have the installer use a specific language during the installation. Use the arrow keys to select the language then press **Enter**.



If you booted from a USB stick, you will see the above menu options duplicated, and in this case, you should choose from the menu pair that will be suffixed with "USB".

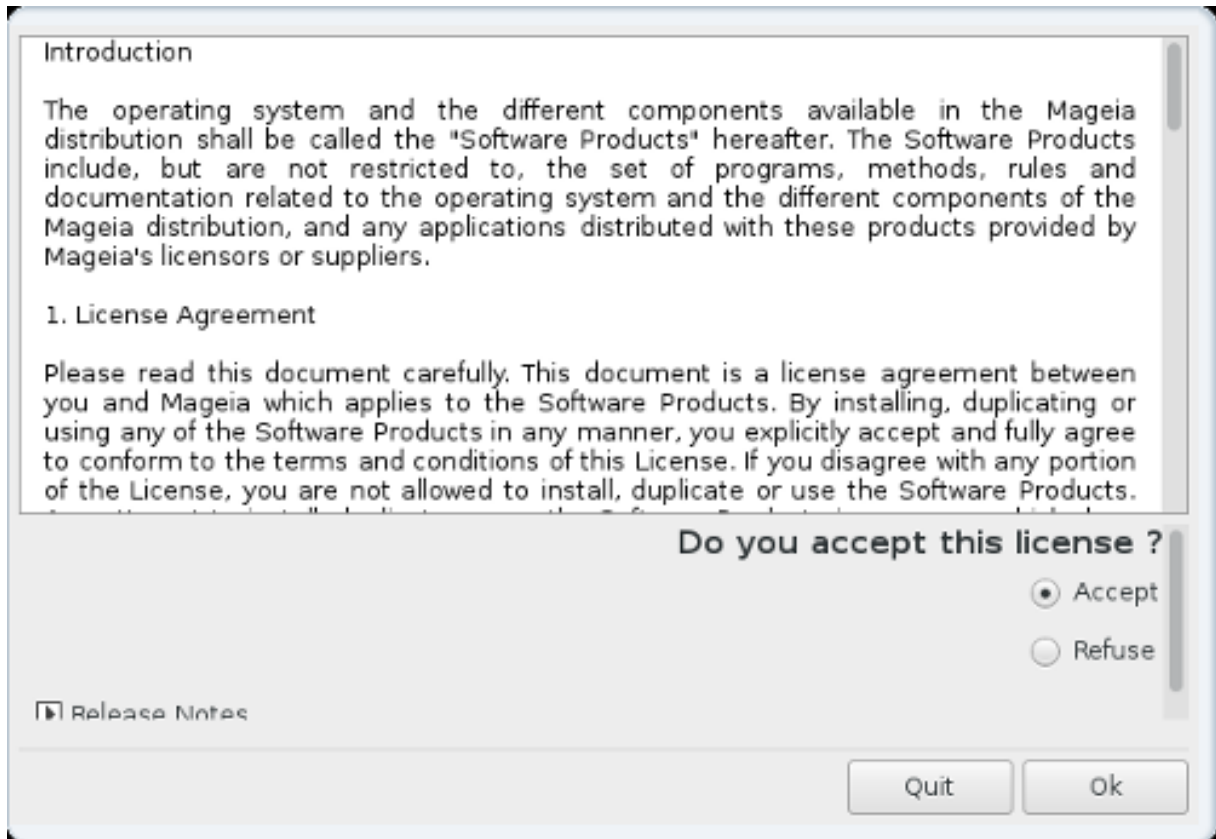
3. Izberite jezik namestitve

- Select your preferred language. Mageia will use this selection during the installation and for your installed system.



- Mageia uses UTF-8 (Unicode) support by default. This may be disabled in the *Μυλτιπλε λαγγυαγες* screen if you know that it is inappropriate for your language. Disabling UTF-8 applies to all installed languages.
- You can change the language for your system post-installation in the Mageia Control Center # System # localization for your system.

4. Licenčna pogodba in opombe ob izdaji



4.1. Licenčna pogodba

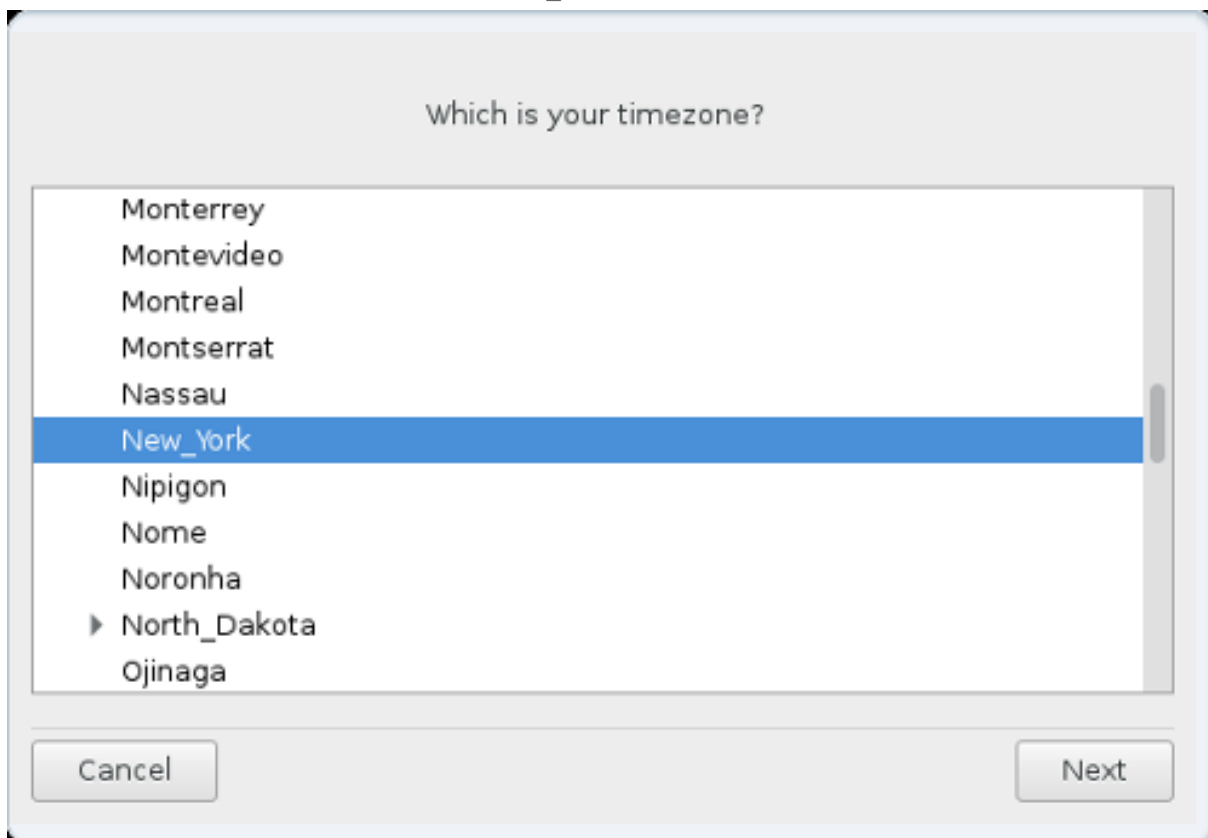
- Pred namestitvijo Mageje pozorno preberite licenčne pogoje.
- Ti licenčni pogoji se nanašajo na celotno distribucijo Mageia. Pred nadaljevanjem jih je potrebno sprejeti.
- Za nadaljevanje preprosto označite $\Sigma\pi\rho\rho\rho\mu\epsilon\mu$ in kliknite gumb $\text{Να}\pi\rho\rho\rho$.

Zahvaljujemo se za vaš ogled tudi če se odločite, da teh pogojev ne boste sprejeli. S klikom na gumb $\text{Ι}\zeta\eta\omicron\delta$ se bo vaš računalnik ponovno zagnal.

4.2. Opombe ob izdaji

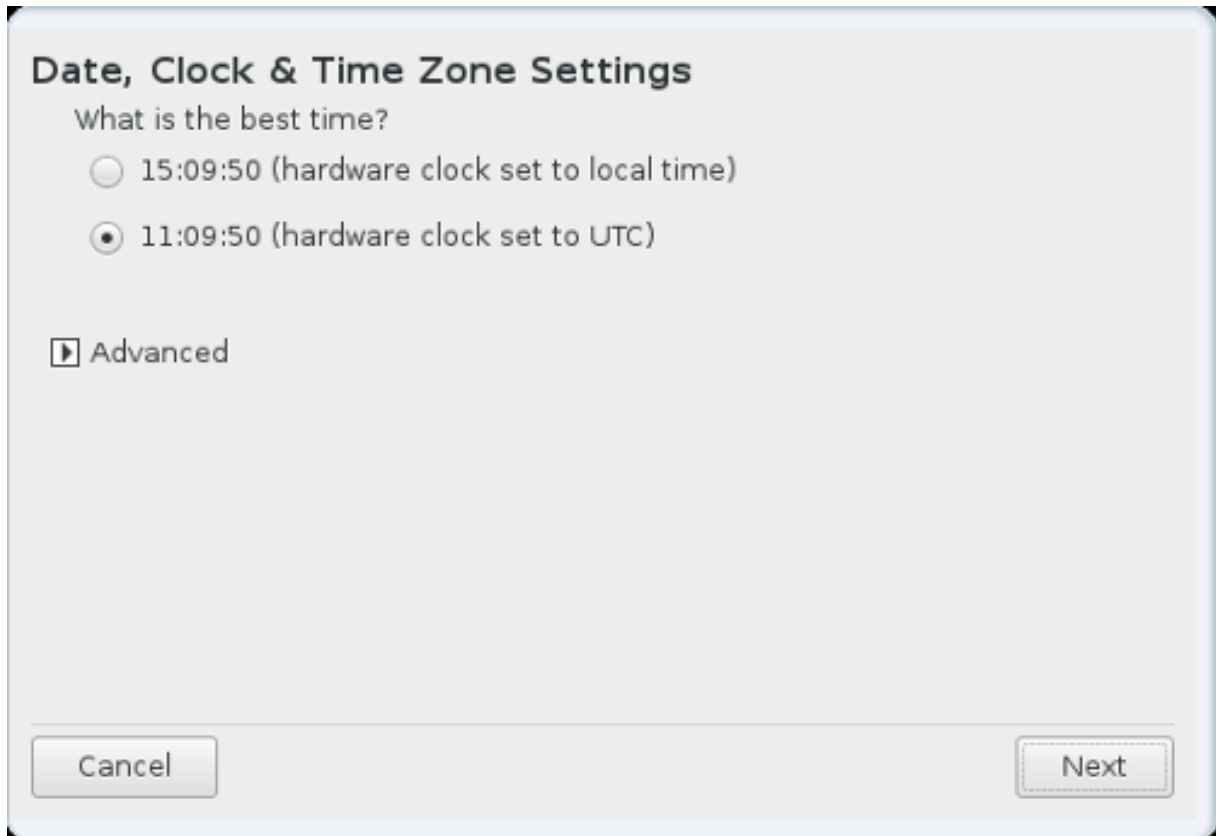
Za to izdajo distribucije Mageia so na voljo pomembne informacije, dosegljive s klikom na gumb $\text{Ο}\rho\omicron\mu\beta\epsilon\ \omicron\beta\ \iota\zeta\delta\alpha\phi\iota$.

5. Nastavite vaš časovni pas



- Select your timezone by choosing your country, or a city close to you in the same timezone.
- In the next screen you can configure your hardware clock and enable time synchronization.

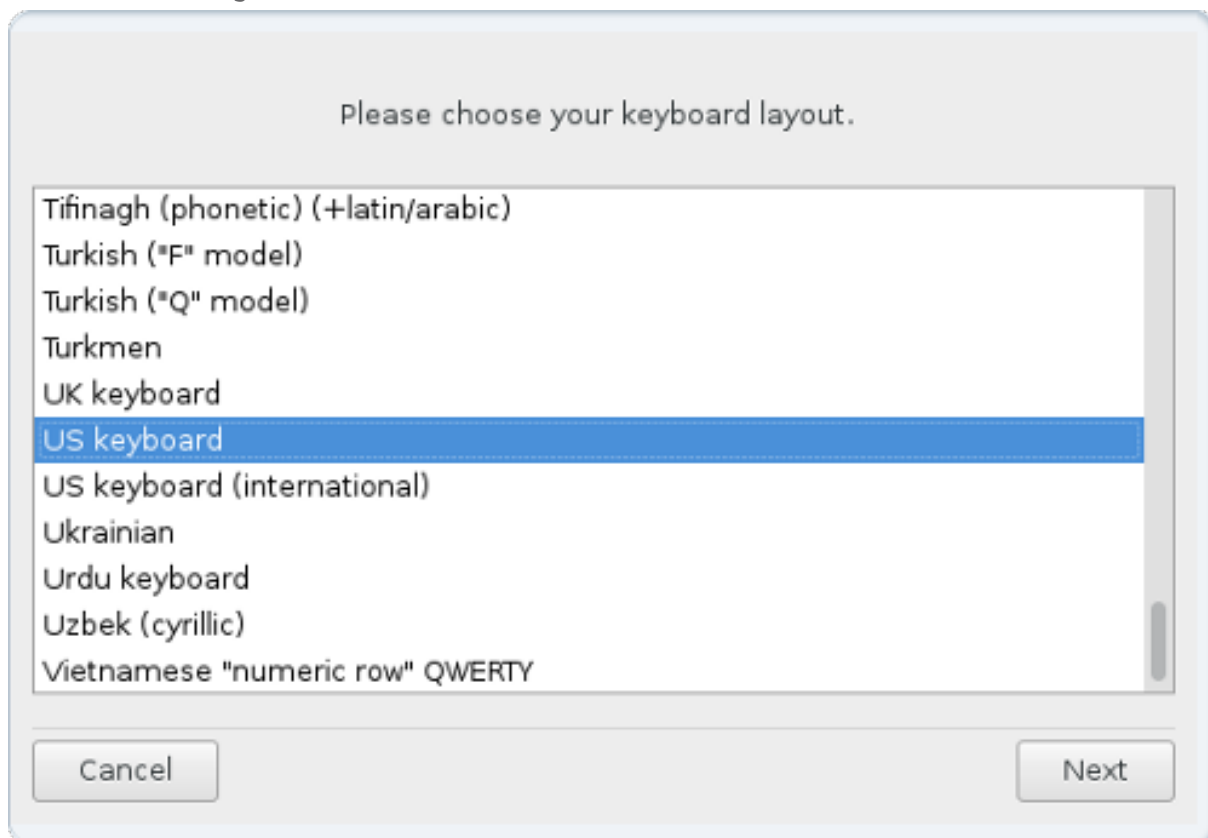
6. Nastavitve ure



Here, you can select whether your computer internal clock is set to local time or UTC time.

In the *Αδρανή* tab, you can enable automatic time synchronization and specify an NTP server.

7. Select Keyboard



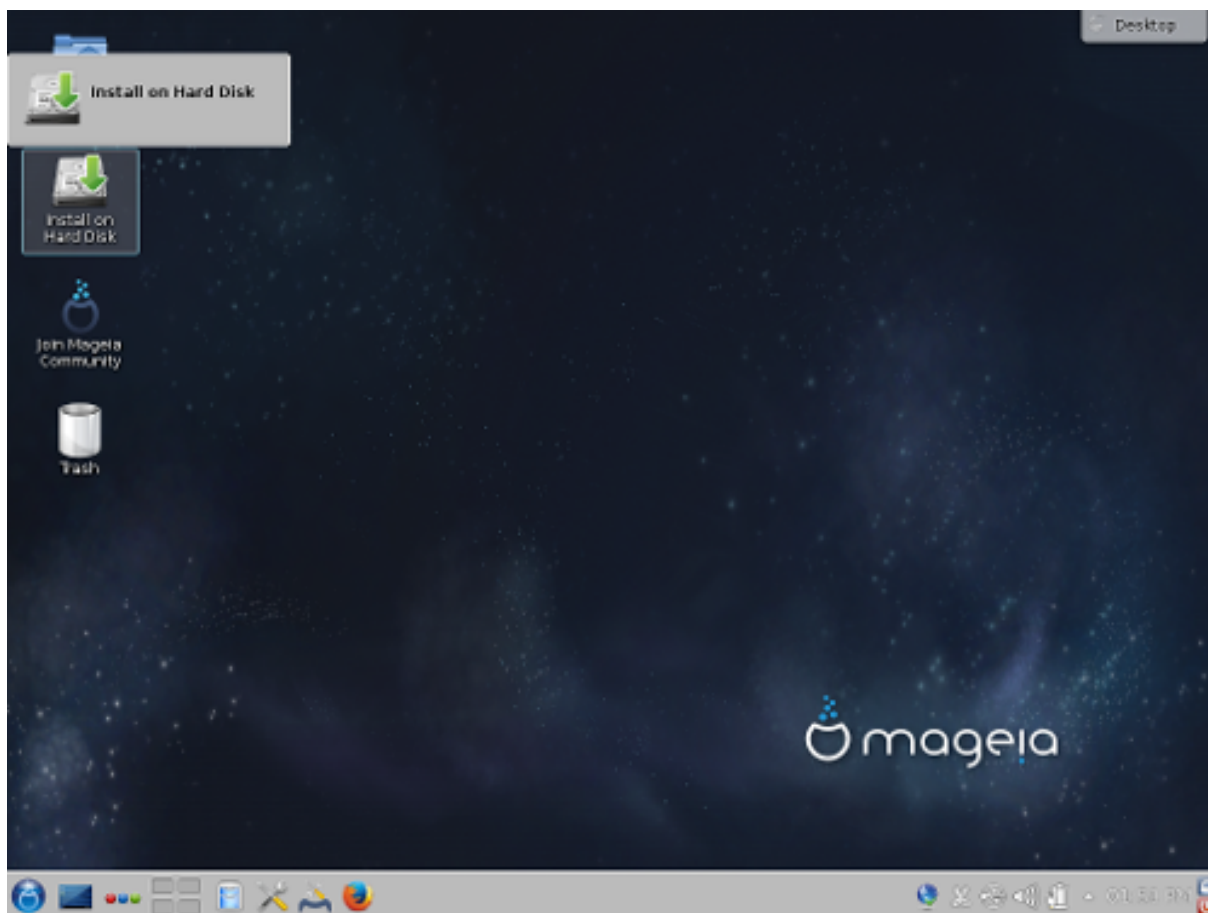
Here you can set the keyboard layout you wish to use with Mageia.

A suggested keyboard layout (highlighted), has been chosen for you based upon your previously selected language and timezone choices.

8. Preizkusite Magejo kot živ sistem

8.1. Živi način

This is the screen you will see if you selected the **Boot Mageia** option from the Live media menu.



8.1.1. Preizkus strojne opreme

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

- omrežni vmesnik: nastavite ga z net_applet
- graphics card: if you see the previous screen, it's already OK.
- sound: a jingle has already been played
- printer: configure your printer/s and print a test page
- scanner: scan a document from ...

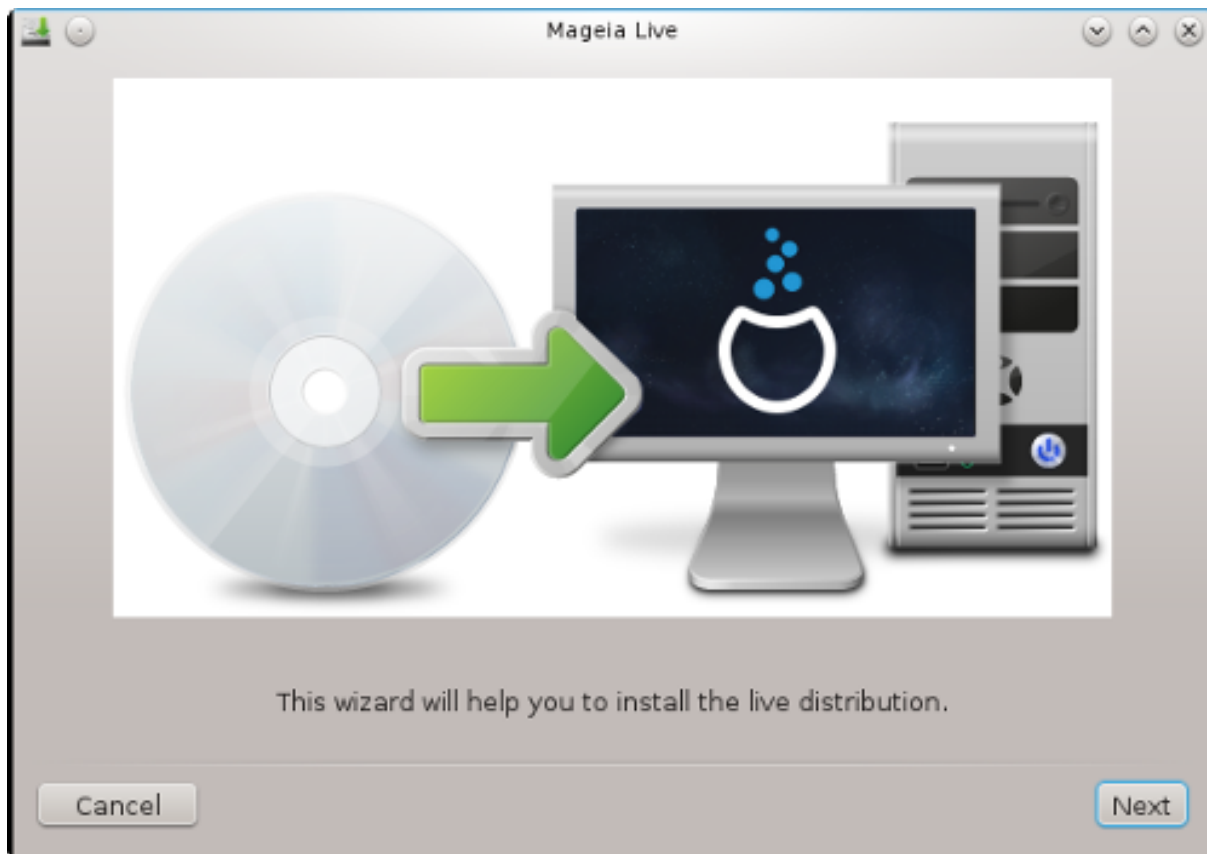
If everything is satisfactory, you can proceed with the installation. If not, you can use the $\Theta\upsilon\iota\tau$ button to exit.



The configuration settings you apply here are carried over if you decide to proceed with the installation.

8.1.2. Zagon namestitve

To launch the installation of the Live DVD to a hard disk or SSD drive, simply click the $\text{I}\nu\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda\ \text{o}\nu\ \text{H}\alpha\rho\delta\ \text{D}\iota\sigma\kappa$ icon on the Live desktop. You will then see this screen, followed by the [Partitioning](#) step.

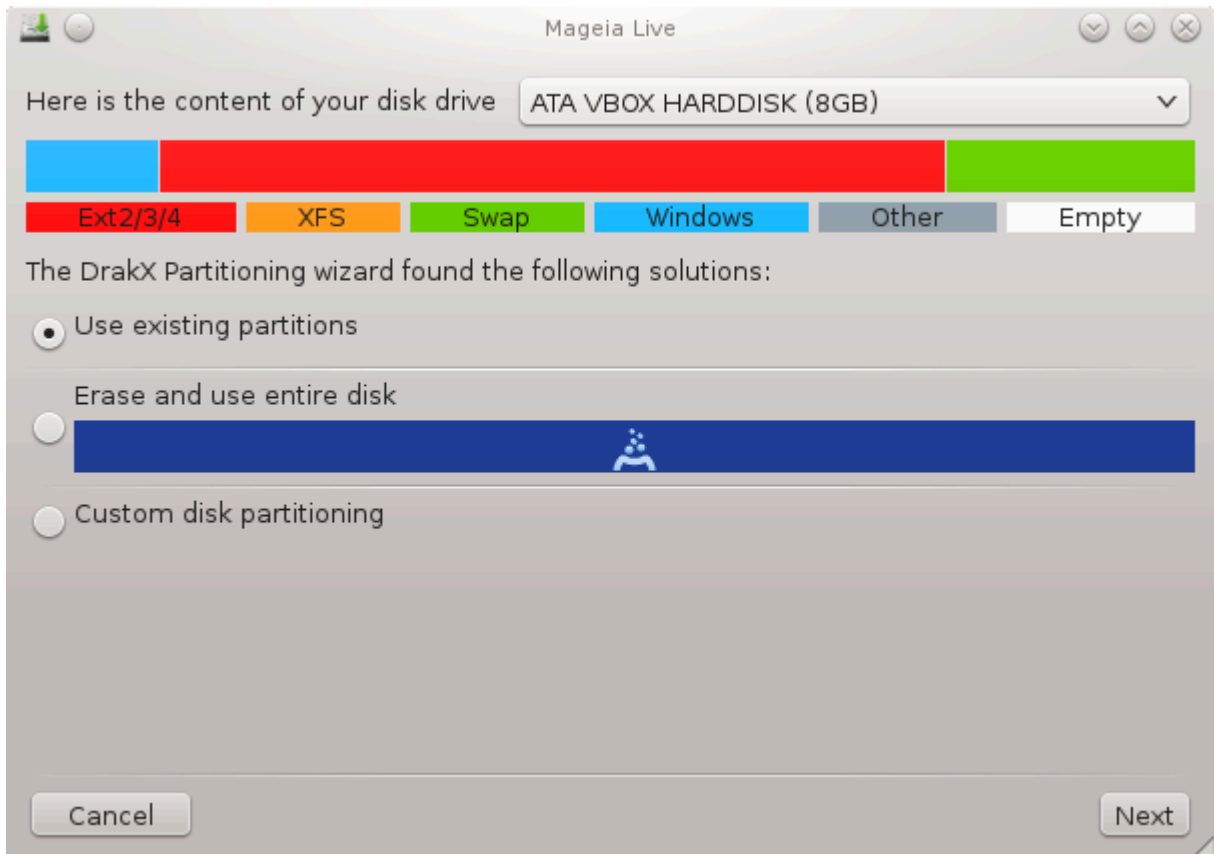


9. Razdelitev diska

9.1. Predlagana razdelitev diska

In this screen you can see the content of your hard drive(s) along with the DrakX partitioning proposals for where to install Mageia.

The actual options available from those shown below will vary according to the layout and content of your particular hard drive(s).



Glavne možnosti

- **Uporaba obstoječih razdelkov**

If this option is available, then existing Linux compatible partitions have been found and may be used for the installation.

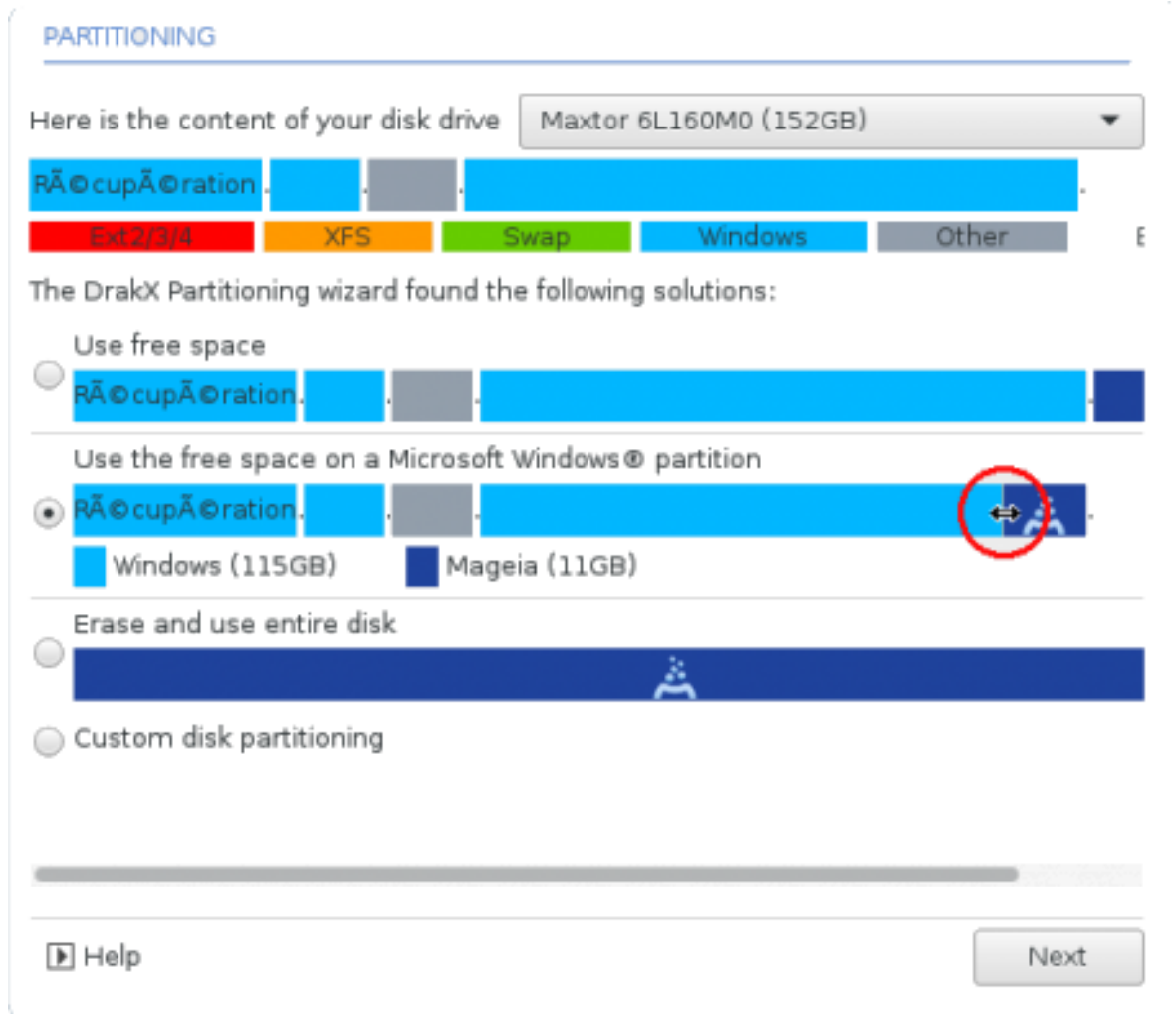
- **Use Free Space**

If you have unused space on your hard drive then this option will use it for your new Mageia installation.

- **Use Free Space on a Windows Partition**

If you have unused space on an existing Windows partition, the installer may offer to use it. This can be a useful way of making room for your new Mageia installation but see the warning below.

With this option, the installer displays the remaining Windows partition in light blue and the proposed Mageia partition in dark blue with their intended sizes just underneath. You have the option to modify these sizes by clicking and dragging the gap between both partitions. See the following screenshot:



This involves shrinking the size of the Windows partition, and therefore is a risky operation, so you should make sure you have backed up all important files before proceeding.



The partition must be "clean", meaning that Windows must have closed down correctly the last time it was used. It must also have been defragmented, although this is not a guarantee that all files in the partition have been moved out of the area that is about to be used for Mageia.

- **Erase and use Entire Disk**

Ta možnost bo namenila celoten pogon za Magejo



This will erase ALL data on the selected hard drive. Take care! If you intend to use part of the disk for something else, or you already have data on the drive that you are not prepared to lose, then do not use this option.

- **Custom Disk Partitioning**

S tem imate popoln nadzor nad namestitvijo na (enem ali več) vaših diskov.

If you are not using the *Χυστομ δισκ παρτιτιονινγ* option, then the installer will allocate the available space according to the following rules:

- Če je vsega razpoložljivega prostora na voljo manj kot 50 GB, bo ustvarjen samo en razdelek in sicer korenski: 1/1(root). Brez ločenega domačega razdelka: /home.
- Če je vsega razpoložljivega prostora na voljo več kot 50 GB, bodo ustvarjeni trije razdelki
 - 6/19 prostora na voljo bo namenjeno korenskemu: /, a ne več kot 50 GB
 - 1/19 bo rezervirana izmenjalnemu razdelku: swap, a največ 4 GB
 - ostalih (vsaj 12/19) bo uporabljenih za domači razdelek: /home

To pomeni, da bo namestitev pri 160 GB ali več razpoložljivega prostora ustvarila tri razdelke:

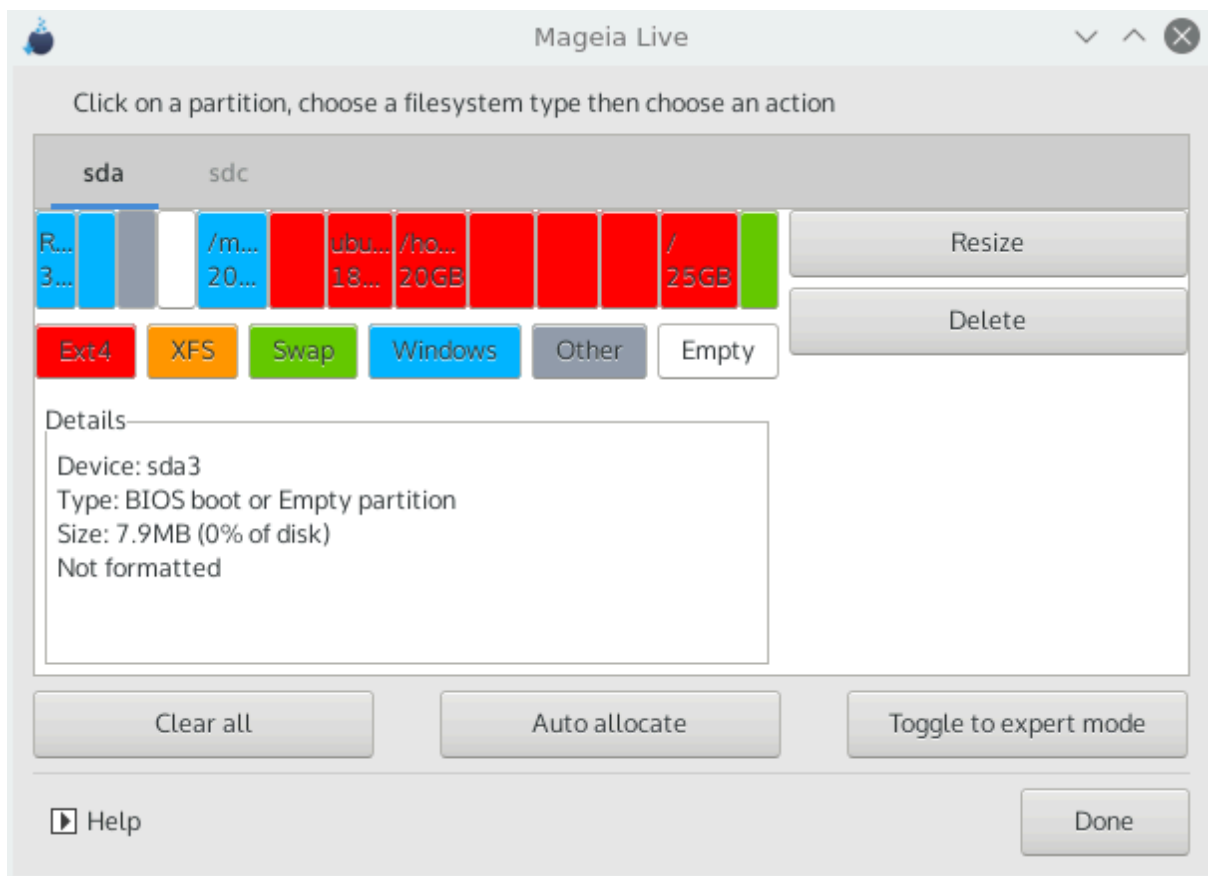
- 50 GB za korenskega
- 4 GB za izmenjalnega
- in preostalo za domačo mapo: /home



If you are using a 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 *Χυστομ δισκ παρτιτιονινγ* option is the only one that allows to check it has been correctly done.

If you are using a Legacy (also known as BIOS) system with a GPT partitioned disk, you need to create a BIOS boot partition if it doesn't already exist. It should be about 1 MiB with no mount point. It can be created with the Installer, under *Χυστομ δισκ παρτιτιονινγ*, like any other partition. Be sure to select "BIOS boot partition" for filesystem type.

See [DiskDrake](#) for information on how to proceed.



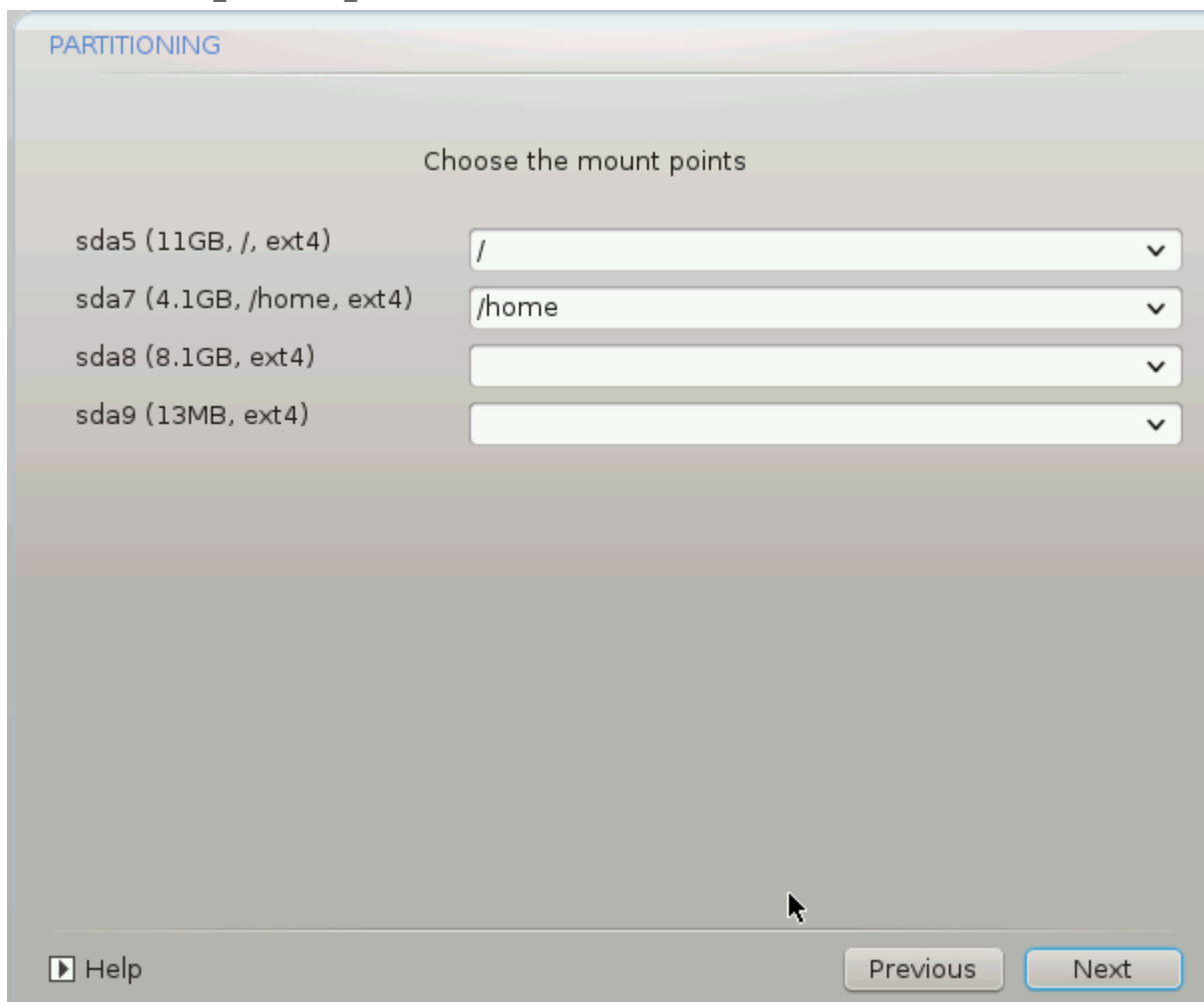
Some newer drives are now using 4096 byte logical sectors, instead of the previous standard of 512. Due to lack of available hardware, the partitioning tool used in the installer has not been tested with such a drive.

Some SSD devices now use an erase block size over 1 MB. If you have such a device we suggest that you partition the drive in advance, using an alternative partitioning tool like gparted, and to use the following settings:

- Αλιντο = MiB
- Φρεε σπαχε πρεχεδινγ (MiB) = 2

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

9.2. Izberite priklopne točke



Here you see the Linux partitions that have been found on your computer. If you don't agree with the DrakX suggestions, you can change the mount points yourself.

- To the left of the drop-down menus is a list of available partitions. For example: sda is a hard drive - and 5 is a *παρτιτιον νυμβερ*, followed by the *(χαπαχιτυ, μουντ ποιντ, φιλεσψστεμ τυπε)* of the partition.
- If you have several partitions, you can choose various different *μουντ ποιντς* from the drop down menu, such as /, /home and /var. You can even make your own mount points, for instance /video for a partition where you want to store your films, or perhaps /Data for all your data files.
- For any partitions that you don't need to make use of, you can leave the mount point field blank.



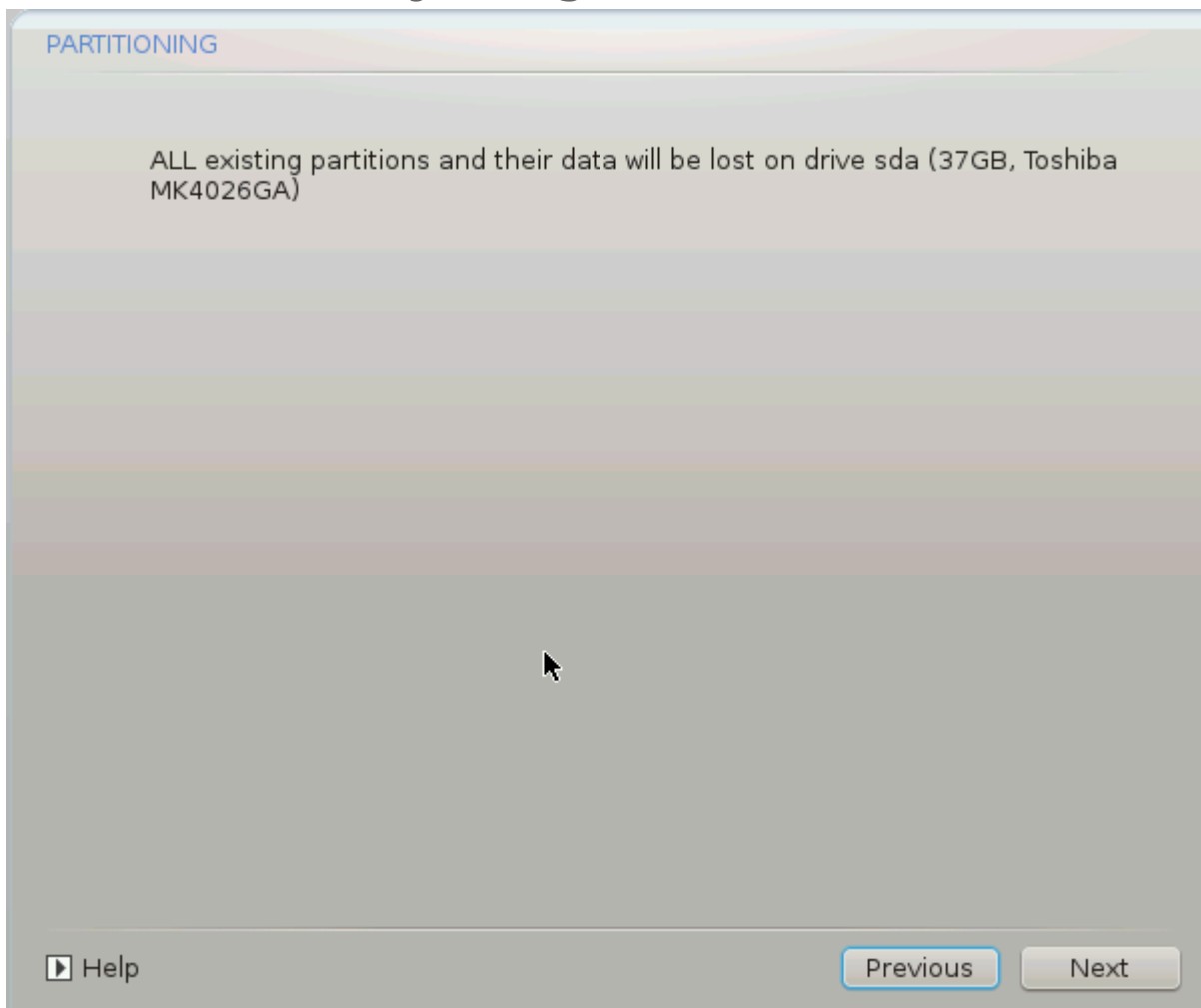
Karkoli spremenite, pazite, da razdelek / (koren) ostane.



If you are not sure what to choose, click *Προηγούμενος* to go back and then tick *Χυσομο δισκ παρτιτιονινγ*, where you can click on a partition to see its type and size.

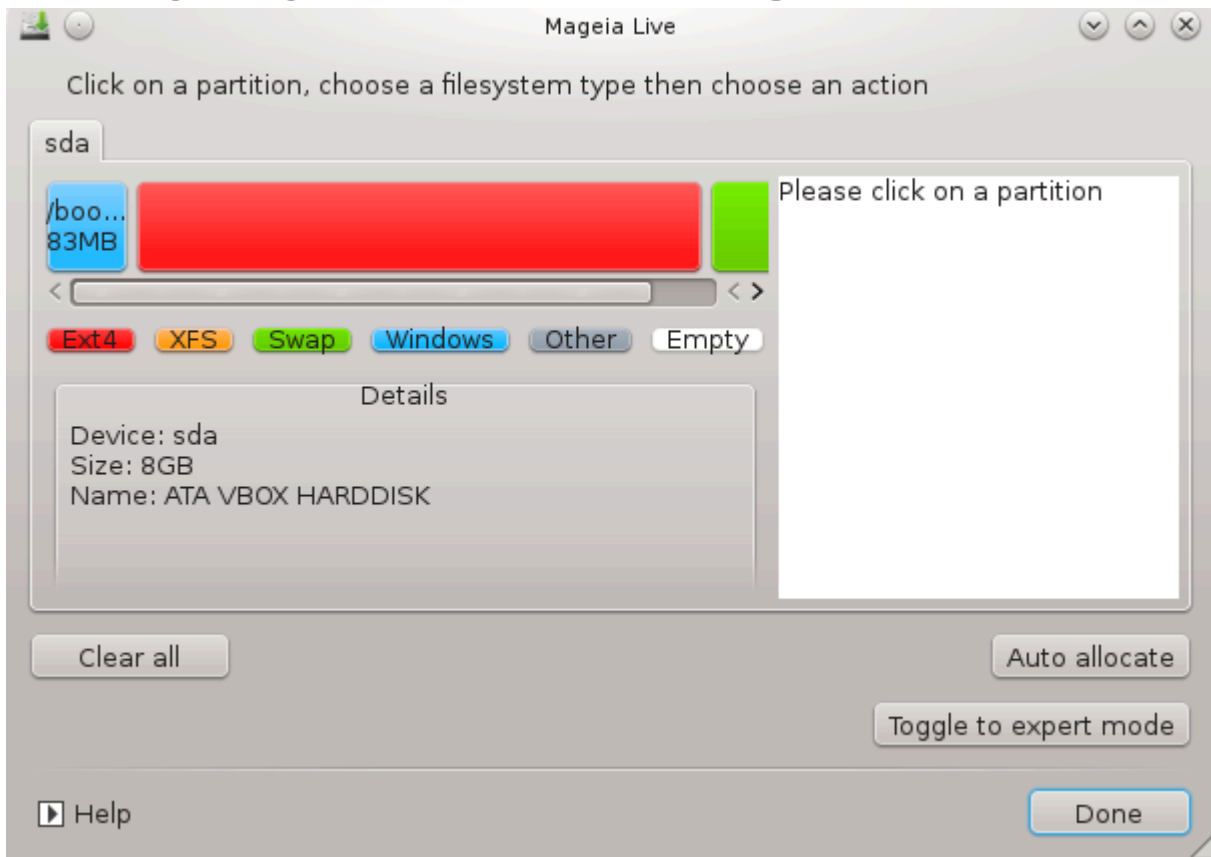
If you are sure the mount points are correct, click on *Νεξτ*, and choose whether you only want to format the partition suggested by DrakX, or more.

9.3. Potrđi formatiranje trdega diska



- Click on *Προηγούμενος* if you are at all unsure about your choice.
- Click on *Νεξτ* to proceed if you are sure that it is OK to erase **every** partition, **every** operating system and **all data** that might be on that hard disk.

9.4. Razdeljevanje diska po meri s programom DiskDrake



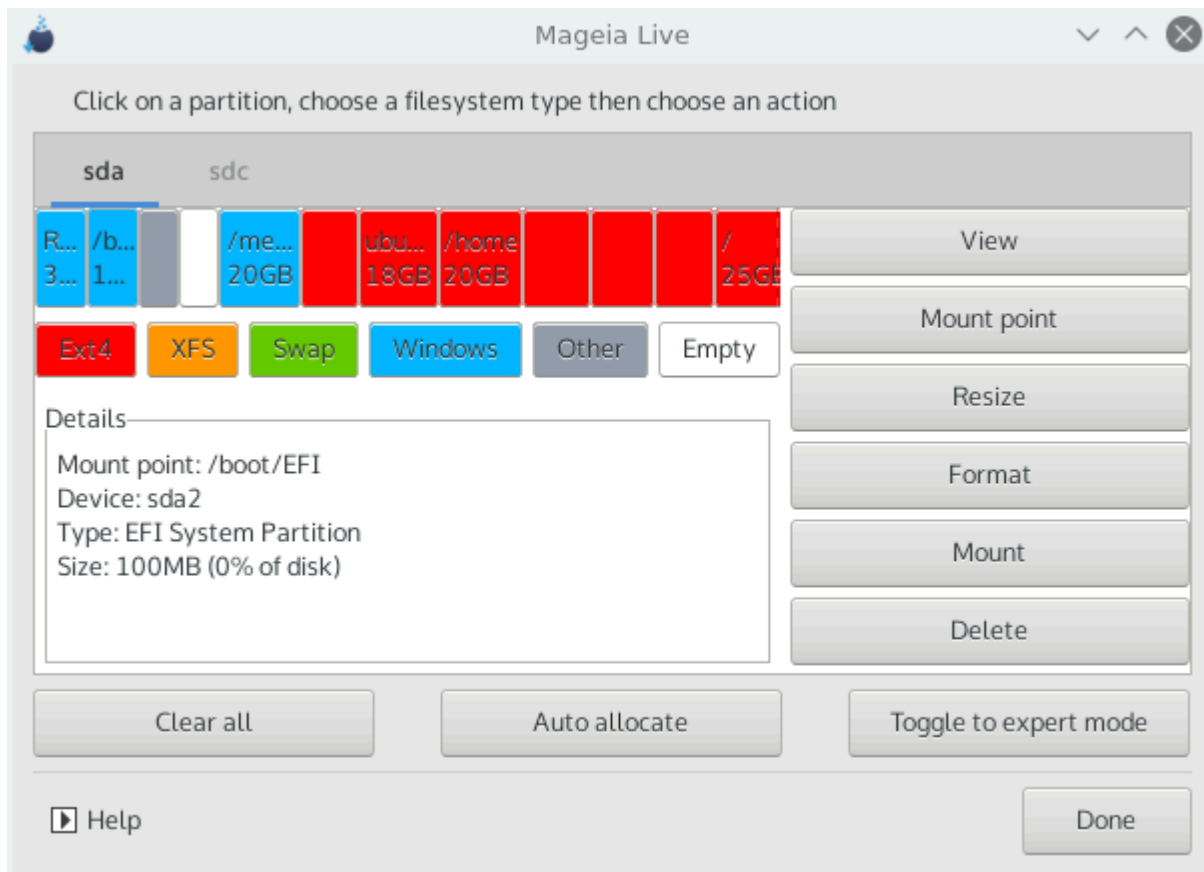
- Modify the layout of your disk(s) here. You can remove or create partitions, change the filesystem or size of a partition and even view their details before you start.
- There is a tab at the top for every detected hard disk (or other storage device, like a USB key), for example: sda, sdb, sdc etc.
- For all other actions: click on the desired partition first. Then view it, or choose a filesystem and a mount point, resize it or wipe it. Εξπερτ μoδε provides more options such as to label (name) a partition, or to choose a partition type.
- Continue until you have adjusted everything to your satisfaction, then click Δovε when you're ready.



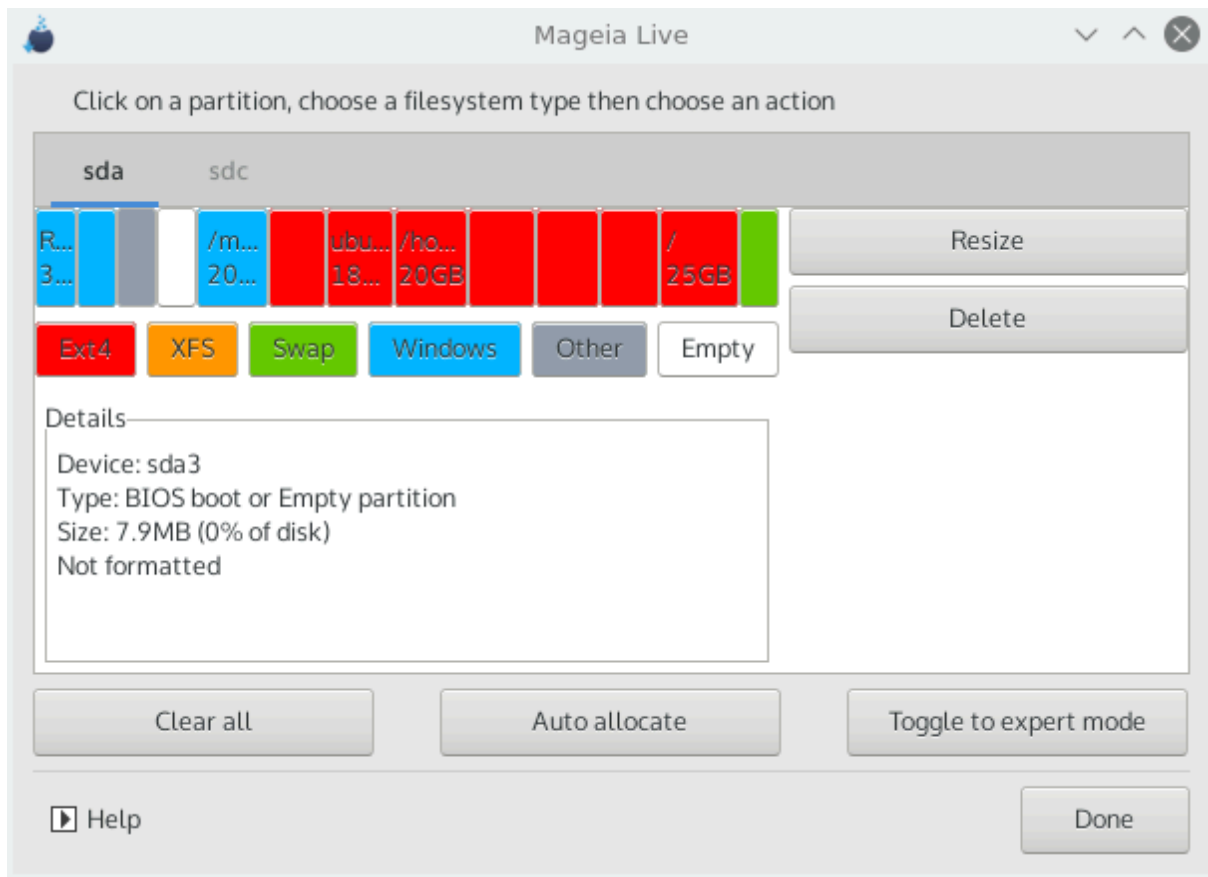
1. Take care with the *Χλεαρ αλλ* option, use it only if you are sure you want to wipe all partitions on the selected storage device.
2. If you wish to use encryption on your / partition you must ensure that you have a separate /boot partition. The encryption option for the /boot partition must NOT be set, otherwise your system will be unbootable.



- If you are installing Mageia on a UEFI system, check that an ESP (EFI System Partition) is present and correctly mounted on /boot/EFI. See Figure 1 below.
- If you are installing Mageia on a Legacy/GPT system, check that a BIOS boot partition is present and of the correct type. See Figure 2 below.

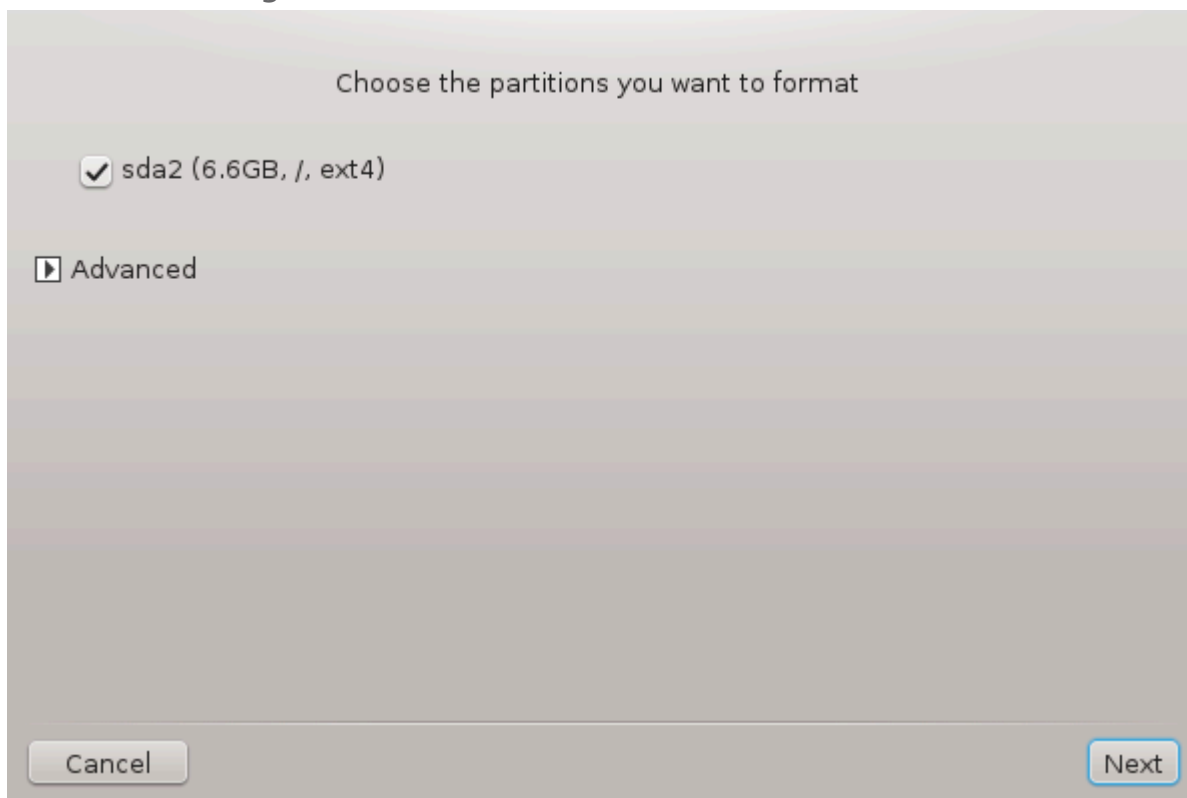


Slika 1. sistemski razdelek EFI



Slika 2. BIOS boot partition

9.5. Formatiranje



Here you can choose which partition(s) you wish to format. Any data on partitions not marked for formatting will be preserved.

Usually, at least the partitions that DrakX selected need to be formatted.

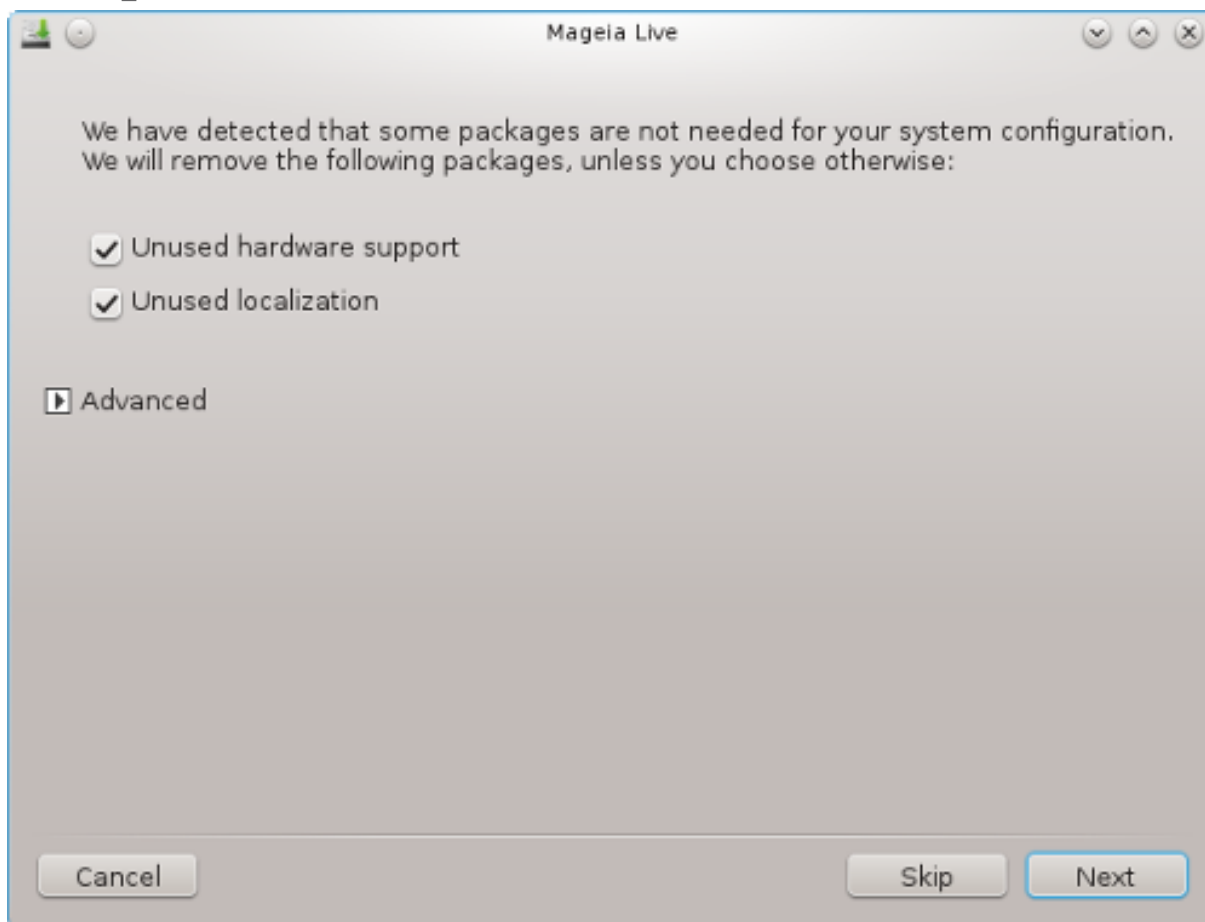
Click on *Αδυναχεςδ* to choose the partitions you want to check for so-called *βαδ βλοχκσ*



If you're not sure you have made the right choice, you can click on *Πρεπιουσ,* again on *Πρεπιουσ* and then on *Χυστομ* to get back to the main screen, where you can choose to view details of your partitions.

When you are confident about the selections, click on *Νεξτ* to continue.

10. Keep or delete unused material



In this step, the installer looks for unused locales packages and unused hardware packages and you are then given an opportunity to delete them.

If you do not foresee a case where your installation may need to run on different hardware, or that you might need additional localization files then you might wish to accept this proposal.

Clicking *Αδυναχεδ* will list the unused hardware and localization files that will be removed if you proceed.



The next step is the copying of files to hard disk. This process should just take a little while to complete. When it is finishing you will briefly get a blank screen - this is normal.

11. Zagonski nalagalnik

11.1. Available Bootloaders

11.1.1. Grub2

Grub2 on Legacy MBR/GPT systems

- GRUB2 (with or without graphical menu) will be used exclusively as the bootloader for a Legacy/MBR or Legacy/GPT system.
- By default, a new bootloader will be written into either the MBR (Master Boot Record) of your first hard drive or in the BIOS boot partition.

Grub2-efi on UEFI systems

- GRUB2-efi or rEFInd may be used as the bootloader for a UEFI system.
- By default, a new bootloader (Grub2-efi) will be written into the ESP (EFI System Partition).

If there are already UEFI-based operating systems installed on your computer (Windows 8 for example), the Mageia installer will detect the existing ESP created by Windows and add grub2-efi to it. If no ESP exists, then one will be created. Although it is possible to have several ESPs, only one is required, whatever the number of operating systems you have.

11.1.2. rEFInd

rEFInd on UEFI systems

- rEFInd has a nice graphical set of options, and can auto-detect installed EFI bootloaders. See: <http://www.rodsbooks.com/refind/>



Please note that in order to be able to use the rEFInd option, an installed EFI System Partition must match your system architecture: if you have a 32bit EFI System Partition installed on a 64bit machine for instance, then the rEFInd option will not be displayed/available to you.

11.2. Bootloader Setup

11.2.1. Glavne možnosti zagonskega nalagalnika

The screenshot shows the 'Mageia Live' bootloader setup window. It is divided into three main sections: 'Bootloader', 'Main options', and 'Security'. In the 'Bootloader' section, 'GRUB2 with graphical menu' is selected for the bootloader to use, and 'EFI System Partition' is selected for the boot device. In the 'Main options' section, the 'Delay before booting default image' is set to 10. In the 'Security' section, there are two empty text boxes for 'Password' and 'Password (again)'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

- **Bootloader to use**
 - GRUB2 (with either a graphical or a text menu), can be chosen for both Legacy MBR/BIOS systems and UEFI systems.
 - rEFInd (with a graphical menu) is an alternative option solely for use with UEFI systems.
- **Boot device**



Don't change this unless you really know what you are doing.



There is no option to write GRUB to the boot sector of a partition (e.g: sda1), as this method is considered unreliable.

When using UEFI mode, then the Boot device will be listed as EFI System Partition.

- **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 required when booting in order to select a booting entry or change settings. This is optional, and most people are not likely to have a need for it. The username is root and the password is the one chosen hereafter.

- **Password**

Choose a password for the bootloader (optional)

- **Password (again)**

Retype the password and DrakX will check that it matches with the one set above

Αδωανχεδ

- Εναβλε ΑΧΠΠ

ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) is a standard for power management. It can save energy by stopping unused devices. Deselecting 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).

- Εναβλε ΣΜΠΠ

This option enables/disables symmetric multiprocessing for multi-core processors

- Εναβλε ΑΠΠΧ

Enabling 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.

- Εναβλε Λοχαλ ΑΠΠΧ

Here you can set Local APIC, which manages all external interrupts for a specific processor in an SMP system

11.2.2. Nastavitev zagonskega nalagalnika

If, in the previous section you selected rEFInd as the bootloader to use, you would then be presented with the options shown in the screenshot directly below. Otherwise, please instead move on to the subsequent screenshot for your options.

Your rEFInd configuration options:

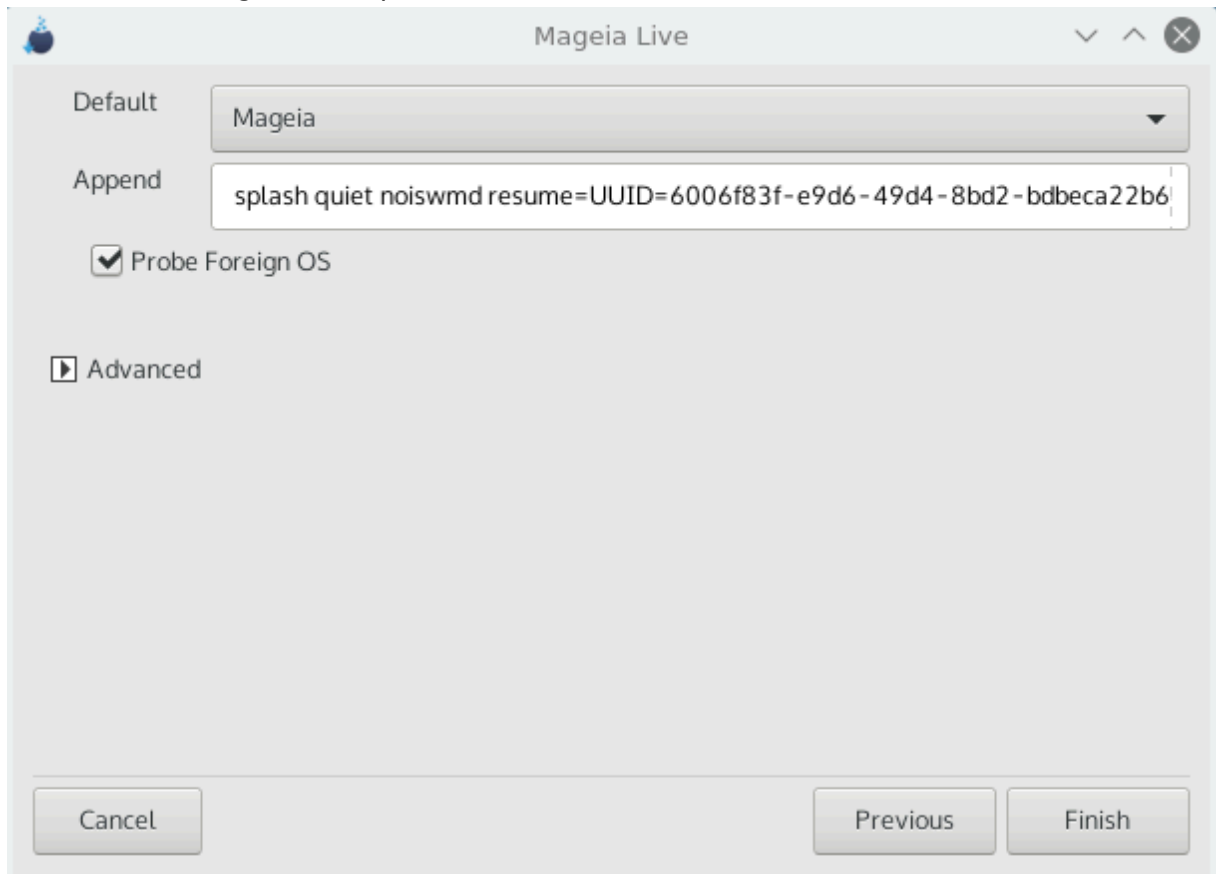
- **Install or update rEFInd in the EFI system partition.**
- **Install in /EFI/BOOT.**

This option installs the bootloader in the /EFI/BOOT directory of the ESP (EFI System Partition). This can be useful when:

(a) Installing onto a removable drive (e.g. a USB stick) that can be removed and plugged into a different machine. If the bootloader is stored in /EFI/BOOT, UEFI BIOS's will detect it and allow you to boot from that drive.

(b) As a workaround where, due to a buggy UEFI BIOS, the newly written bootloader for Mageia will not be recognized at end of the installation.

If you did not select rEFInd as the bootloader to use in the previous section, then your bootloader configuration options are shown below:



- **Default**

The operating system to be started up by default.

- **Append**

This option lets you pass information to the kernel or tell the kernel to give you more information as it boots.

- **Probe foreign OS**

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, then untick the Probe Foreign OS option.

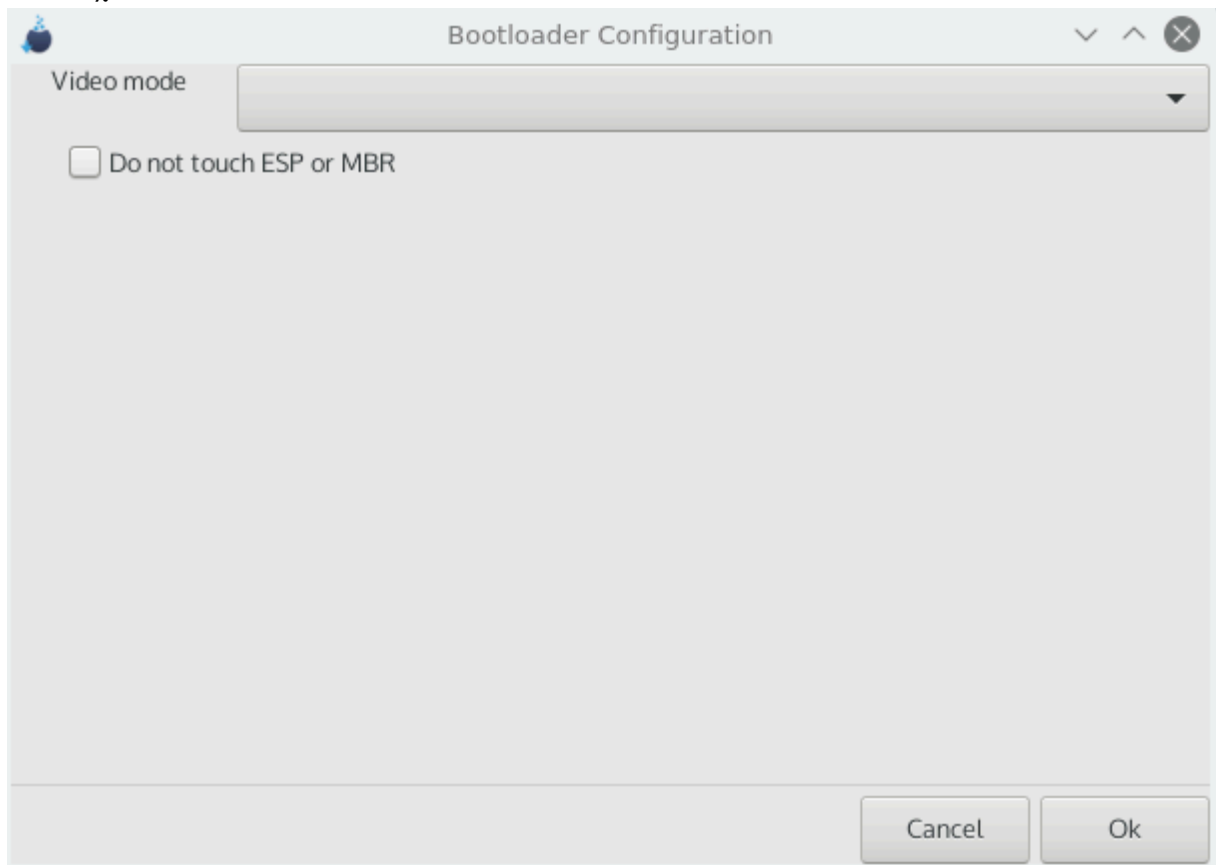
- **Install in /EFI/BOOT.** (Note: this menu option only becomes available where the installer detects that a machine is in UEFI mode).

This option installs the bootloader in the /EFI/BOOT directory of the ESP (EFI System Partition). This can be useful when:

(a) Installing onto a removable drive (e.g. a USB stick) that can be removed and plugged into a different machine. If the bootloader is stored in /EFI/BOOT, UEFI BIOS's will detect it and allow you to boot from that drive.

(b) As a workaround where, due to a buggy UEFI BIOS, the newly written bootloader for Mageia will not be recognized at end of the installation.

Αδπαλχεδ



- ριδεο μοδε

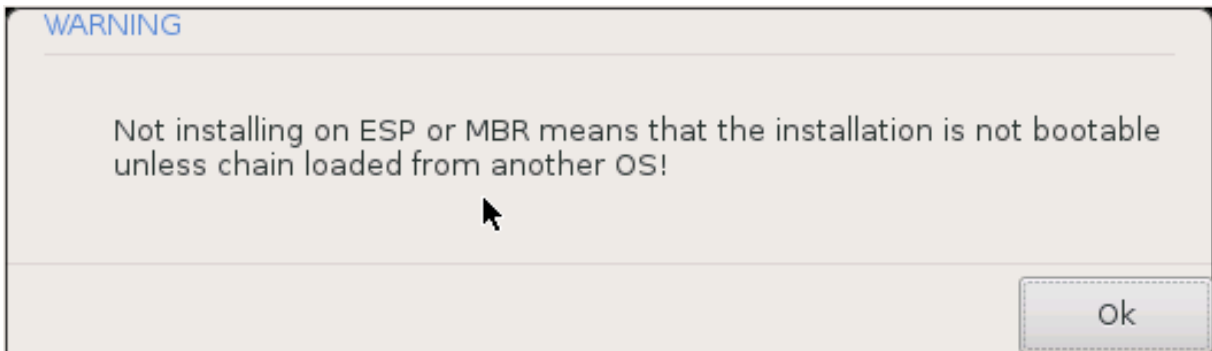
This sets the screen size and colour depth to be used by the boot menu. If you click the down-triangle you will be offered other size and colour depth options.

- Δο νοτ τουχη ΕΣΠ ορ ΜΒΡ

Select this option if you don't want a bootable Mageia, but would rather chain-load it from another OS. You will get a warning that the bootloader is missing. Click Ok only if you are sure you understand the implications, and wish to proceed.



Chain-loading via legacy bootloaders (GRUB Legacy and LiLo) is no longer supported by Mageia as it is likely to fail when attempting to boot this resulting installation of Mageia. If you use anything other than GRUB2 or rEFInd for this purpose, then you do so at your own risk!



11.3. Druge možnosti

11.3.1. Uporaba obstoječega zagonskega nalagalnika

The exact procedure for adding Mageia to an existing bootloader is beyond the scope of this documentation. However, in most cases it will involve running the relevant bootloader installation program, which should detect Mageia and automatically add an entry for it in the bootloader menu. See the documentation for the relevant operating system.

11.3.2. Installing Without a Bootloader

While you can opt to install Mageia without a bootloader (see section 2.1 Advanced), this is not recommended unless you absolutely know what you are doing, as without some form of bootloader your operating system will be unable to start.

11.3.3. Add or Modify a Boot Menu Entry

To do this you need to manually edit `/boot/grub2/custom.cfg` or use the software **grub-customizer** tool instead (available in the Mageia repositories).



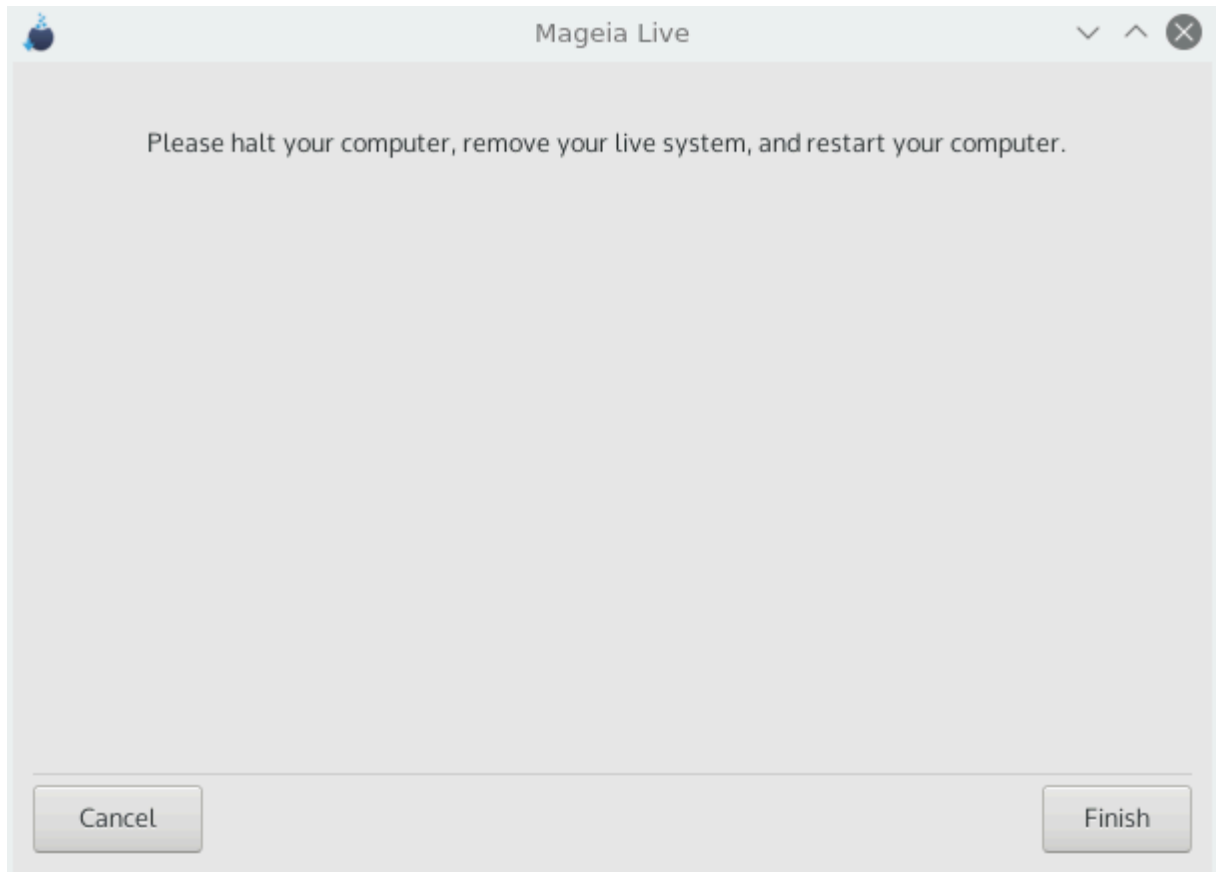
For more information, see: https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Grub2-efi_and_Mageia

12. Ponovni zagon

Once the bootloader has been installed, you will be prompted to halt your computer, remove the live DVD/USB stick and restart the computer.

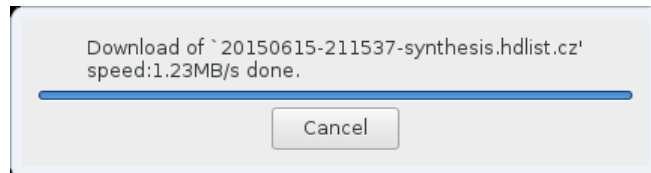


Ensure that you follow these shut-down and restart instruction steps in the **same** order.

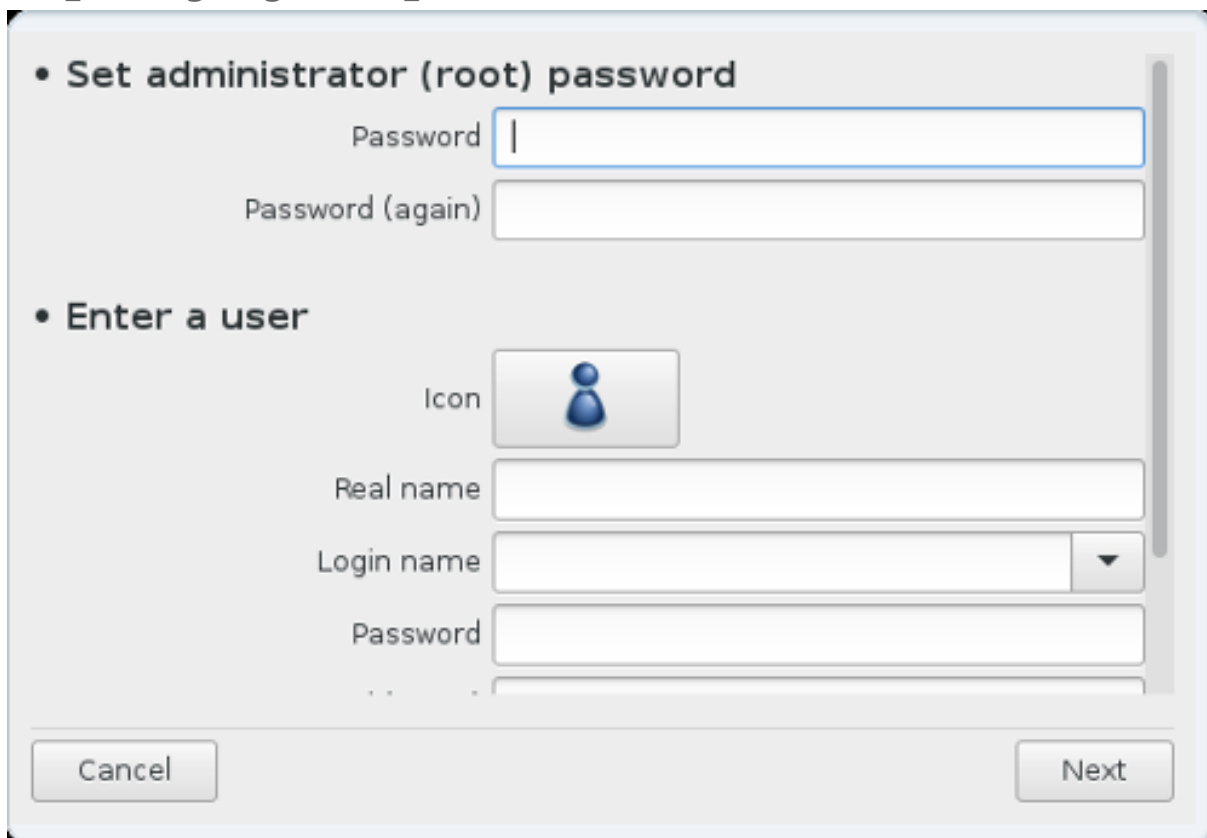


When you are ready, press Φινιση.

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



13. Upravljanje z uporabniki



13.1. Nastavite geslo skrbnika (uporabnika root):

It is advisable for all Mageia installations to set a superuser (Administrator) password, usually called the `root` password in Linux. You need to repeat the same password in the box underneath, to check that the first entry was not mistyped.



As you type a password into the top box a shield will change from red-to-yellow-to-green depending on the strength of the password. A green shield shows you are using a strong password.

Vsa gesla so občutljiva na velikost črk. Najbolje je v njem uporabiti mešanico velikih ter malih črk, števil in posebnih znakov.

13.2. Dodajte uporabnika

Tukaj dodajte uporabnika. Ta navadni uporabnik bo imel manj pravic kot skrbnik (`root`), a dovolj za uporabo spleta, pisarniških programov, igranje iger in vse ostalo kar običajni uporabnik počne z računalnikom.

- **Icon**

S klikom na ta gumb je možno spremeniti ikono oz. sliko uporabnika.

- **Real Name**

Tukaj vnesite pravo ime uporabnika.

- **Login Name**

Tukaj vnesete prijavno ime uporabnika ali pustite programu DrakX uporabiti verzijo pravega imena uporabnika. **Prijavno ime razlikuje med velikostjo črk.**



The login entered here should be different to any login currently in use for your /home directory. Some user parameters will be written in the user space, and some can overwrite actual data such as Firefox, Thunderbird or Kmail data...

- **Password**

Type in the user password (remembering the advice in the Note above).

Geslo (ponovno): Program Drakx preverja pravilnost vnosa, zato morate vnos gesla ponoviti.

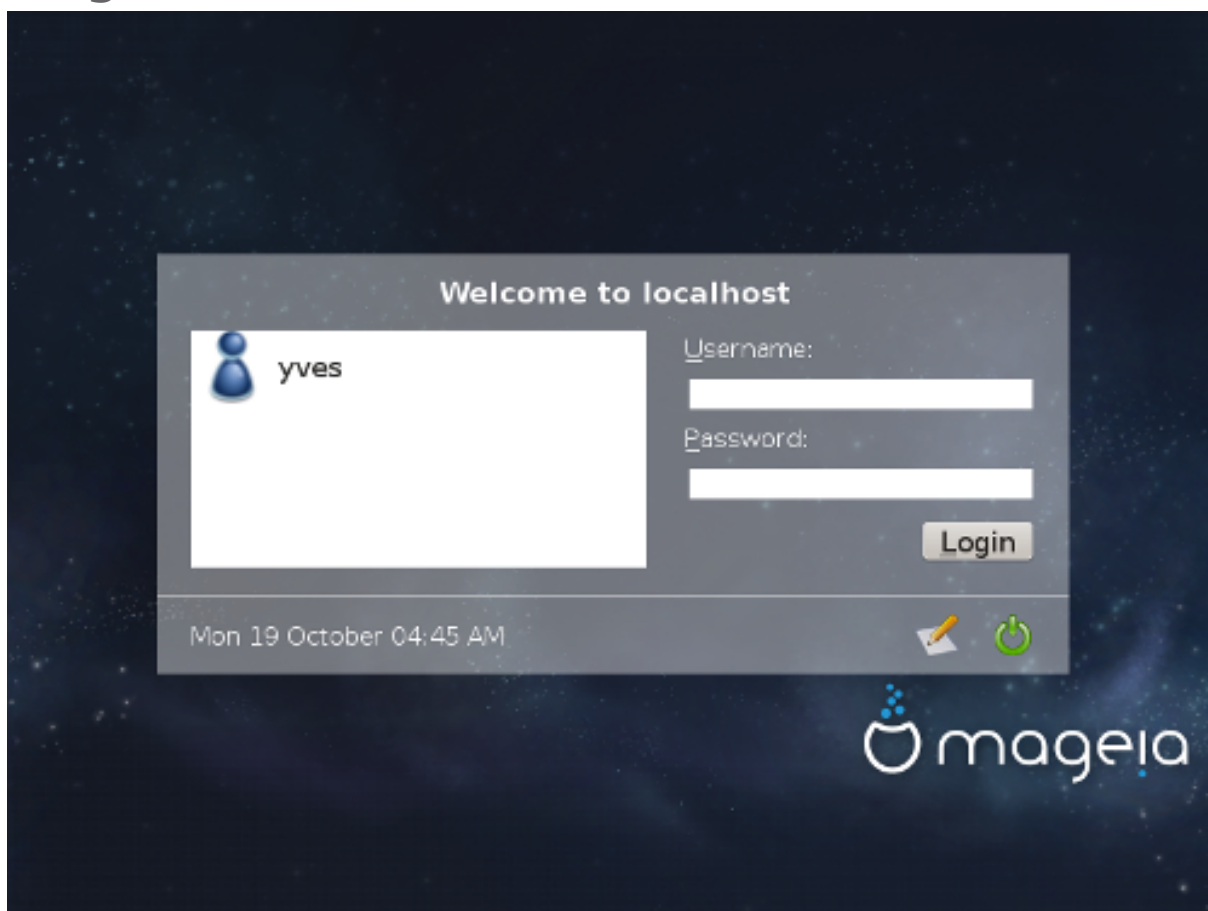


Vsak uporabnik, dodan med namestitvijo Mageje, bo imel domačo mapo zaščiten tako pred branjem kot tudi pisanjem (umask=0027) drugih uporabnikov.

Več uporabnikov je med namestitvijo možno dodati v koraku *Νασταπιτρε – ποσιζετεκ*. Izberite *Υπραπλανφε υποραβνικοσ*.

Dovoljenje dostopa lahko spremenite tudi po namestitvi

14. Login Screen



SDDM-jev prijavitni zaslon

Finally, you will come to the desktop login screen.

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

You can find further documentation in [the Mageia wiki](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Main_Page) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Main_Page].

15. Odstrani Magejo

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 backing up your data, reboot your Mageia installation DVD and select *Πεσχυε σψ-σπεμ*, then *Πεσσορε Ωινδοωσ βοοτ λοαδερ*. At the next boot, you will only have Windows, with no option to choose your Mageia operating system.

In Windows, to recover the space used by Mageia partitions: click on Start # Control Panel # Administrative Tools # Computer Management # Storage # Disk Management. You will recognise a Mageia partition because they are labeled Unknown, and also by their size and place on the disk. Right-click on each of these partitions and select *Δελετε* to free up the space.

If you are using Windows XP, you can create a new partition and format it (FAT32 or NTFS). It will then 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 to back up anything important to you.