

Before install HandyLinux, take time to [test in live session](#) to verify your material compatibility.

Install HandyLinux

note : This page requires that you already owns HandyLinux on a CD, DVD or USB. To obtain a copy HandyLinux, [visit this page](#).

This page details the HandyLinux installation:

- **single-boot** : HandyLinux will be the only operating system on your machine
- **multi-boot** : HandyLinux will be installed next to another GNU/Linux or Windows™

HandyLinux automatically manages your Hard Drive, but if you want [organize your hard drive](#) before install, you can use **GParted** from HandyLinux-live and follow documentation for [manual partitioning](#)

BIOS configuration

Insert your HandyLinux DVD or your HandyLinux USB key, then restart.

Before launching your system, press F2 or F12 (or “del”) key, depends on your machine, to access BIOS configuration or startup list (a little menu witch allow to choose directly on which device the machine will boot).

- **the boot menu** : it offers you the choices to start your computer on Hard Disk, CD/DVD, USB stick or Network Boot). Simply select the correct media (CD/DVD or USB) then [Enter].
- **the BIOS setup screen** : contains several tabs to configure your machine. Choose “boot” tab and ensure the adequate support is first in the list. If this is not the case, select the CD/DVD or USB then press F5 or F6 to touch it up or down the list items input.

Once startup configured, press [Esc] key: a menu offers you different choices “save and quit” or “save then start”, select the entry that keeps your settings by pressing the indicated key.

Install HandyLinux in single-boot

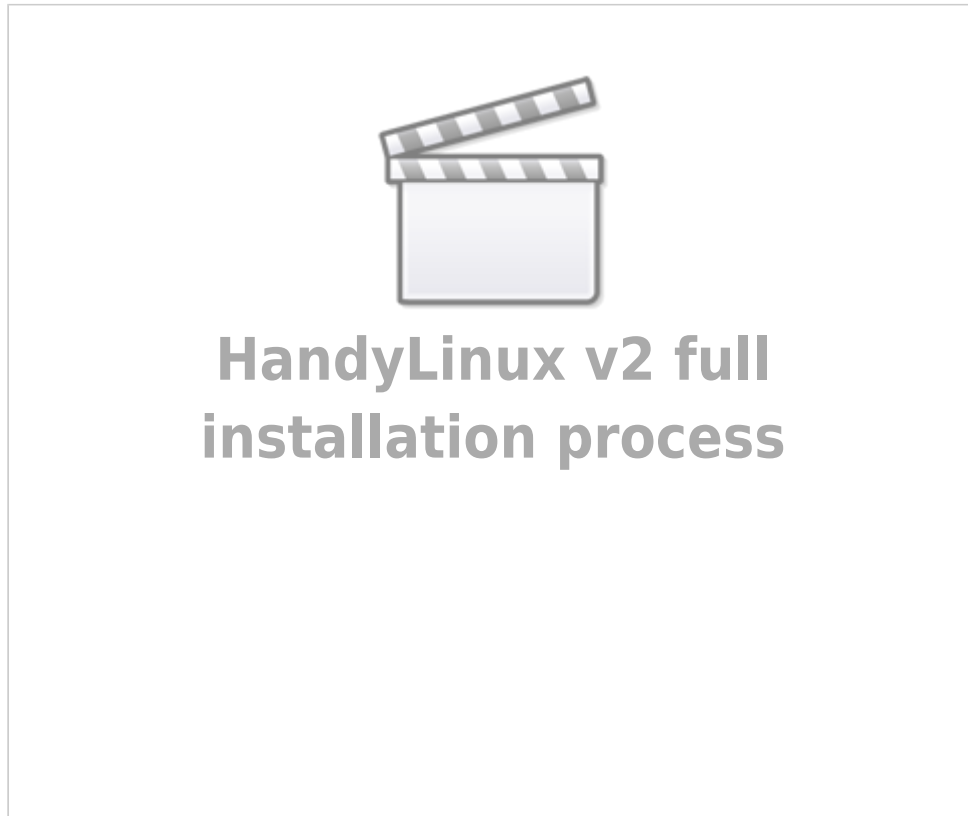
“single-boot” installation process uses the whole space of your hard drive : HandyLinux installation will delete all datas on your hard drive, backup your personal

datas if needed.

If you want to keep another system on your machine, [follow the multi-boot process](#).

Full installation video

A preview of the installation process. Music by [Charlotte Machut](#)



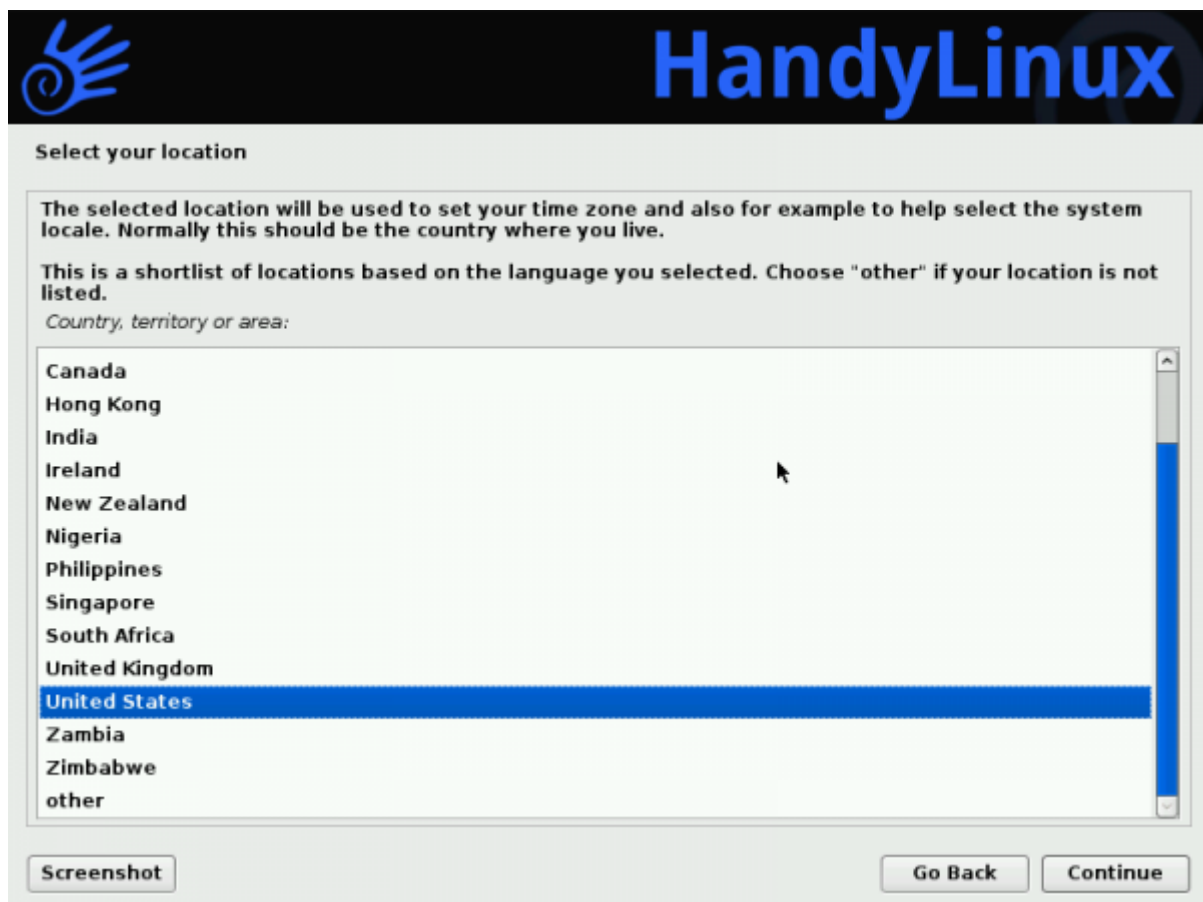
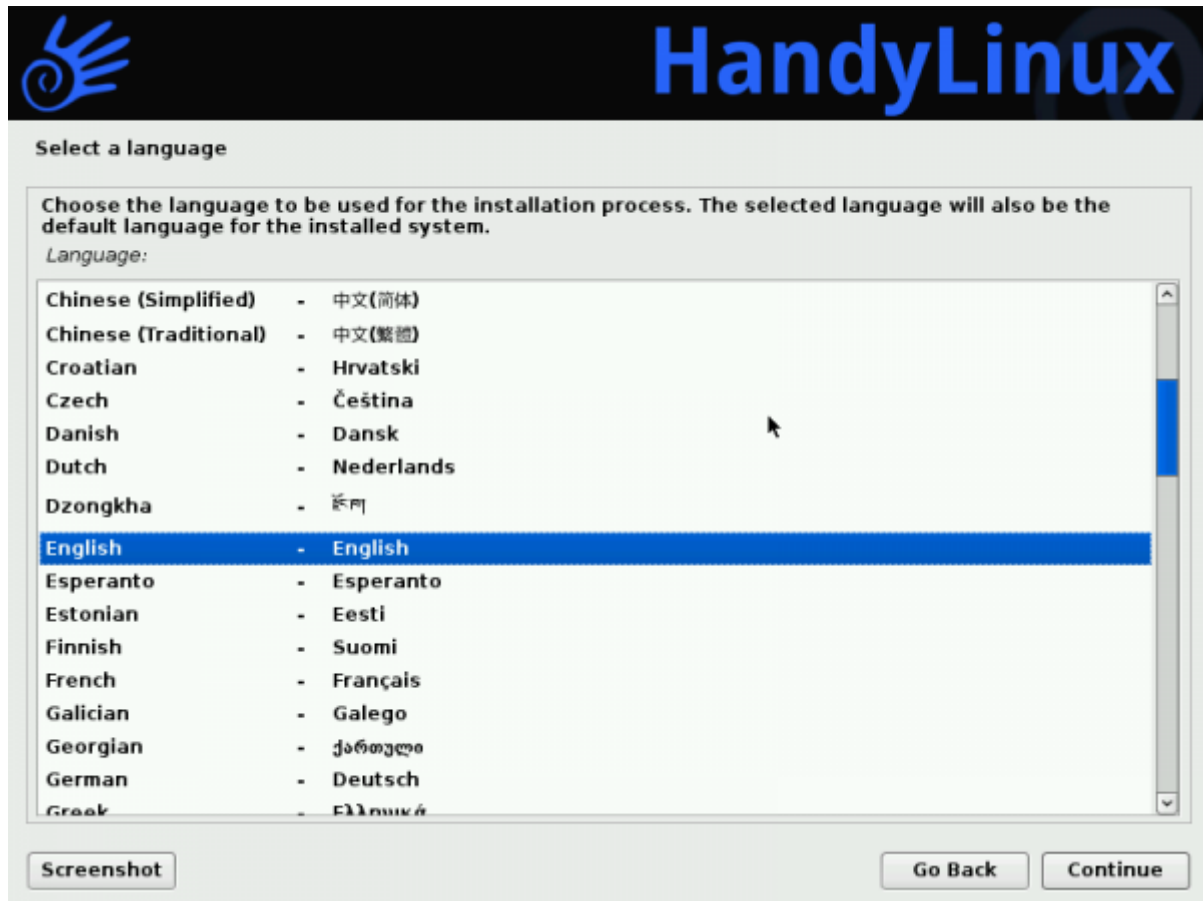
For off-line consultation, this video is available on our [dedicated video space](#).

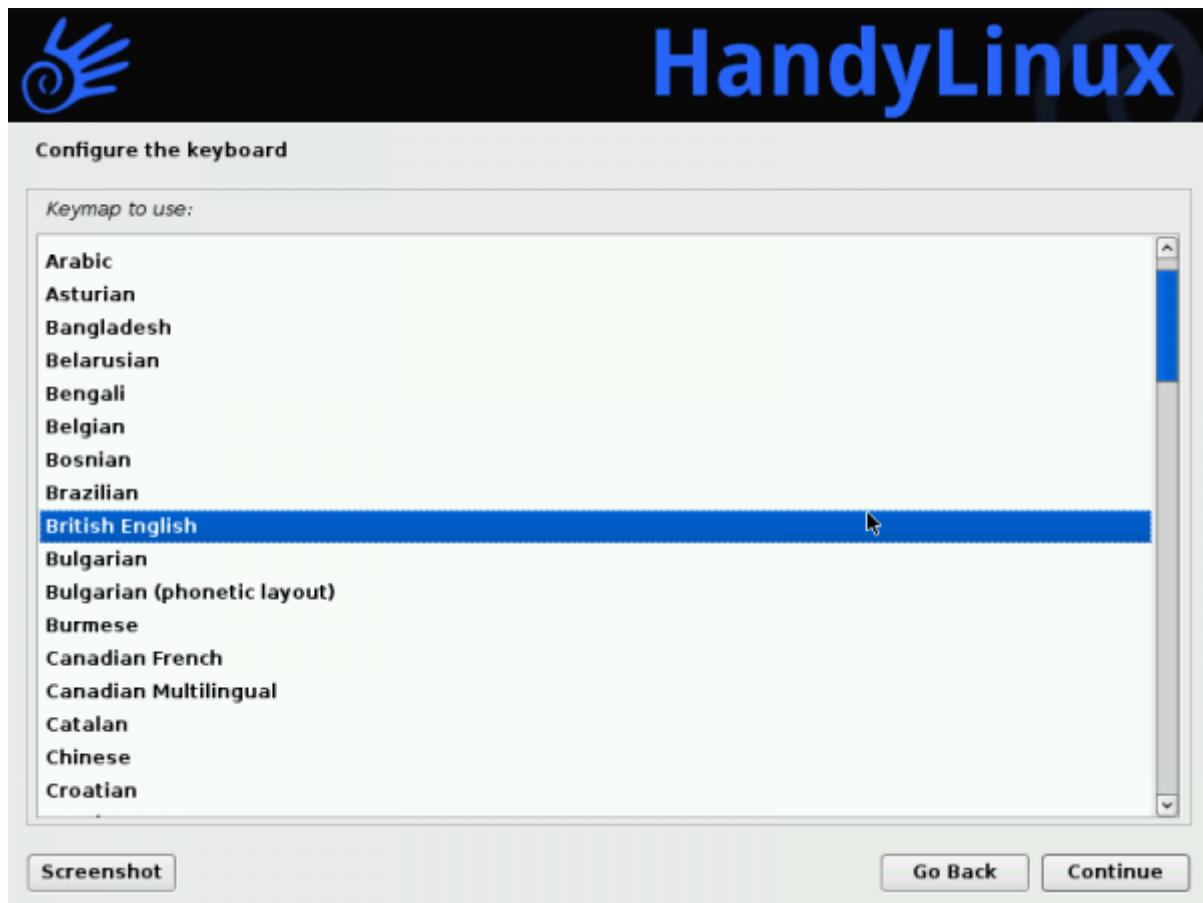
Detailed install process

1 - When you start handylinux from a DVD or a USB key, choose “English Menu” from the home menu then “Install HandyLinux” :

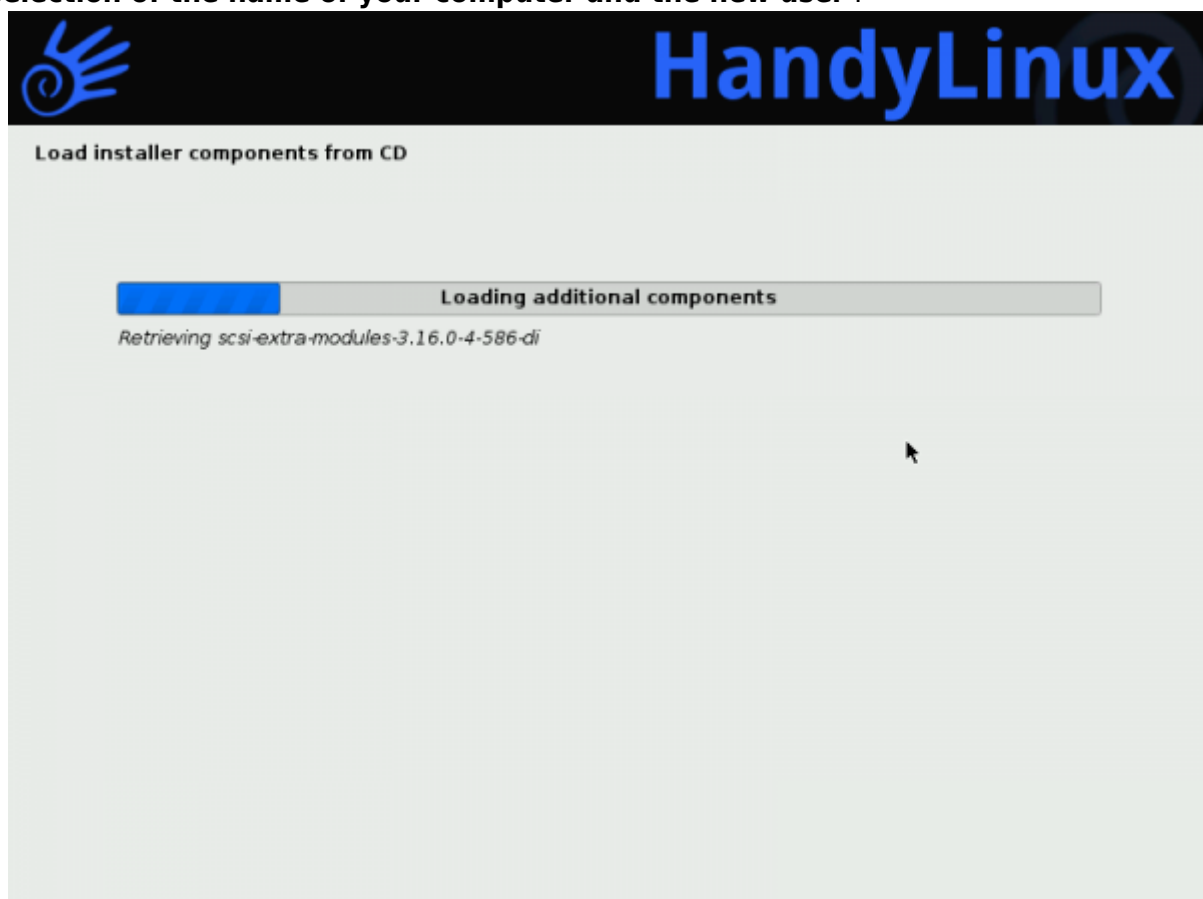



Then you have to configure your language, country and keyboard :





2 - The installation begins with the detection of equipment. You have nothing to do until the selection of the name of your computer and the new user :






HandyLinux

Configure the network

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:



HandyLinux


Set up users and passwords

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

Full name for the new user:

3 - Then enter your login (the name you use to log on to your system) :



HandyLinux

Set up users and passwords


Select a username for the new account. Your first name is a reasonable choice. The username should start with a lower-case letter, which can be followed by any combination of numbers and more lower-case letters.

Username for your account:

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

4 - And your password (two times to confirm) :



HandyLinux

Set up users and passwords

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

Choose a password for the new user:

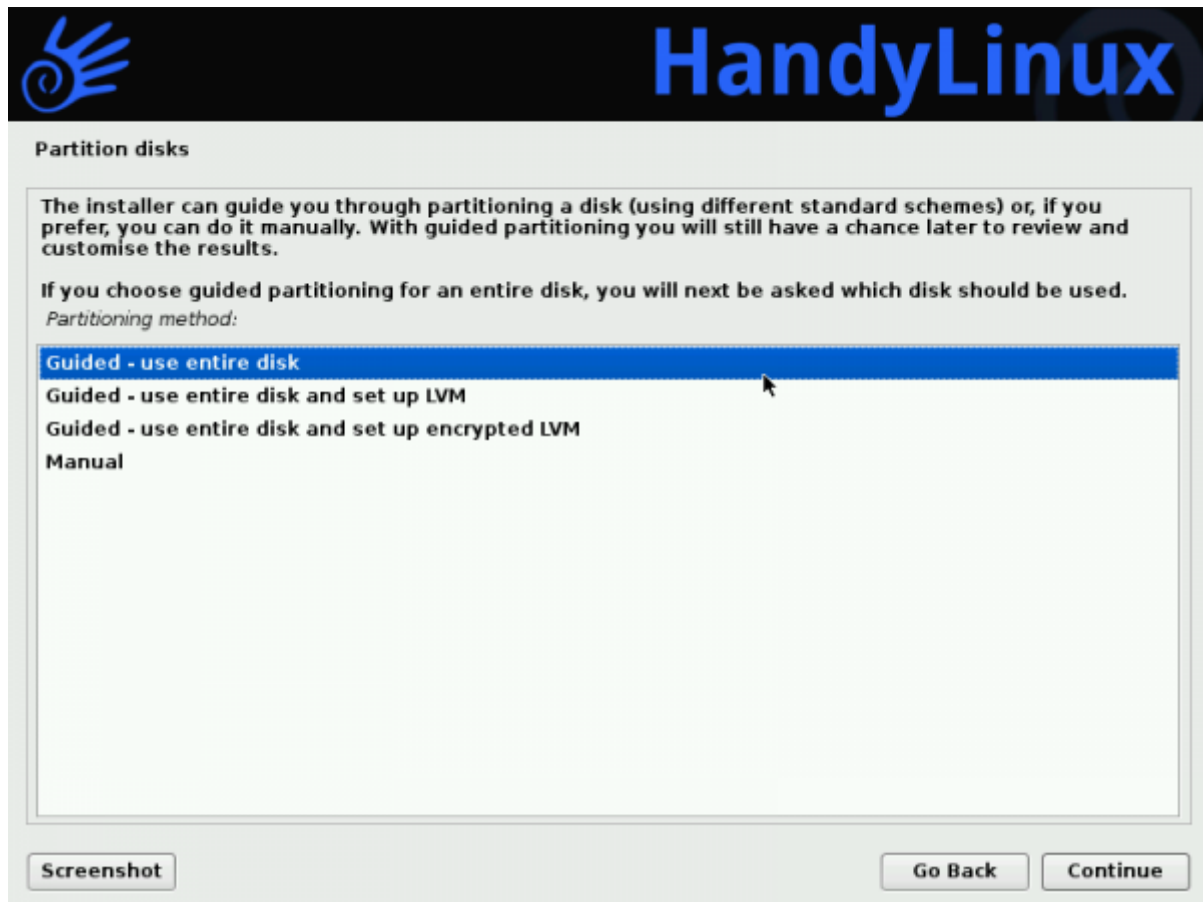
Please enter the same user password again to verify you have typed it correctly.

Re-enter password to verify:

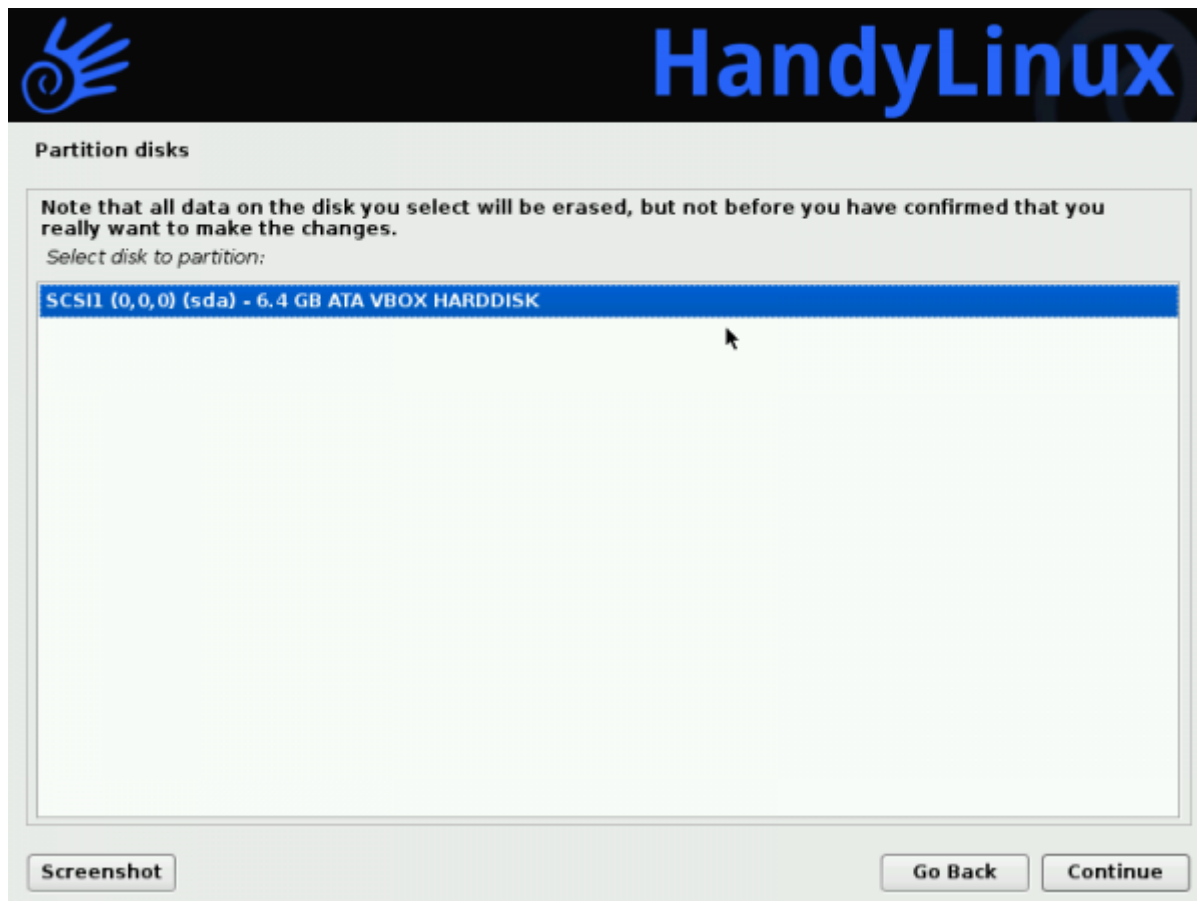
Screenshot

Go Back Continue

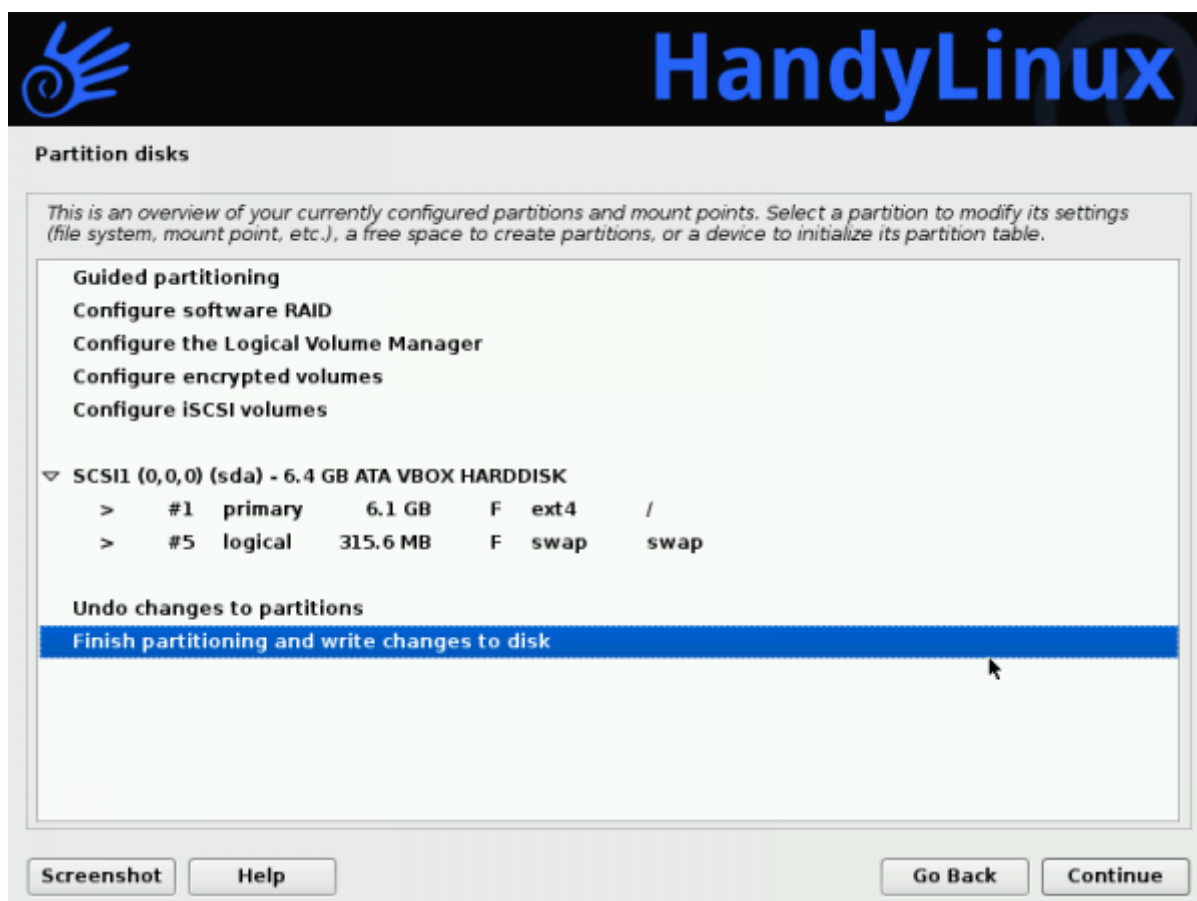
5 - Then starts detecting hard drives and partitioning phase. If you are new, I recommend the “assisted partitioning” which will automatically use all of your disk. If you want to preserve a data partition or use multiple operating systems, select “manuel” and follow the procedure described in Chapter [multi-boot](#) :



6 - The installer asks you to select the hard disk where to install HandyLinux :



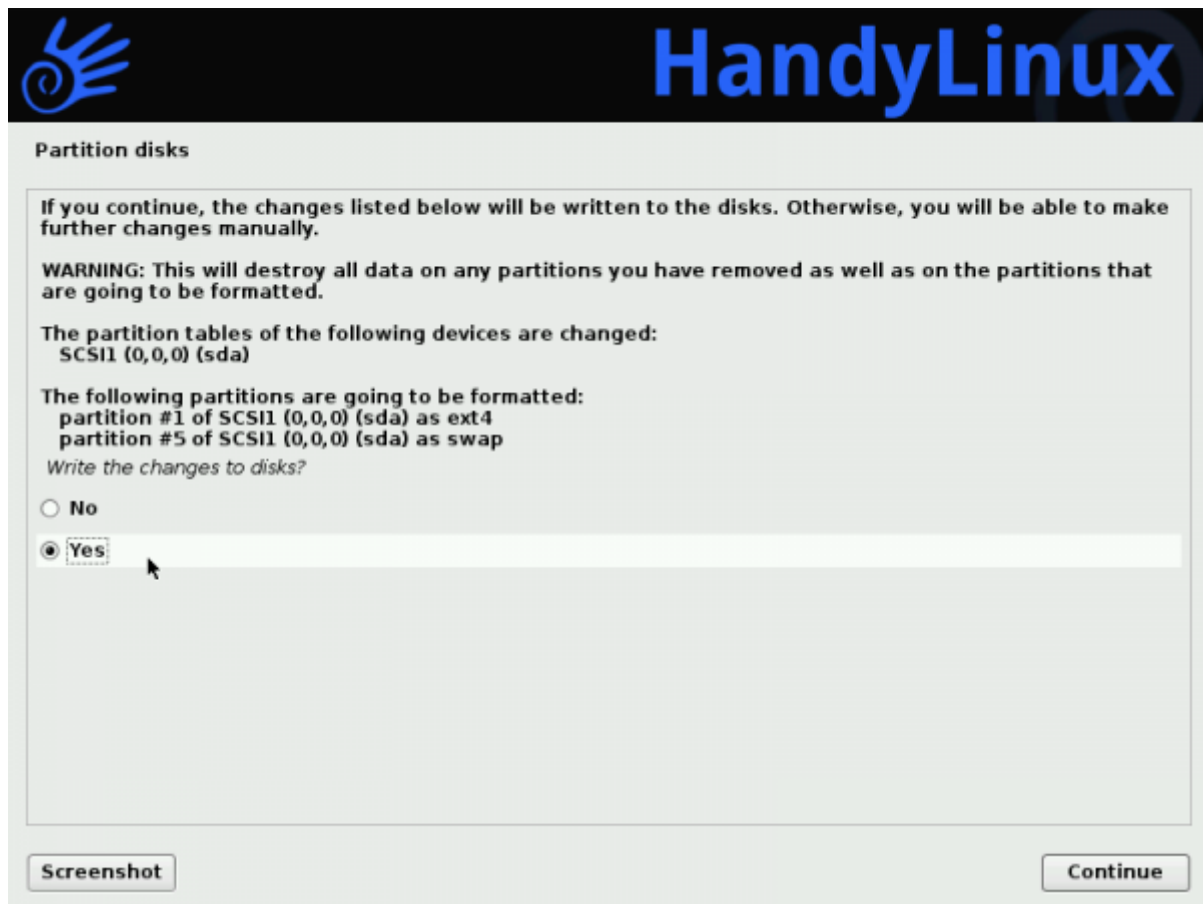
7 - Check screen partitions will appear, giving you the chance to change the partitioning :



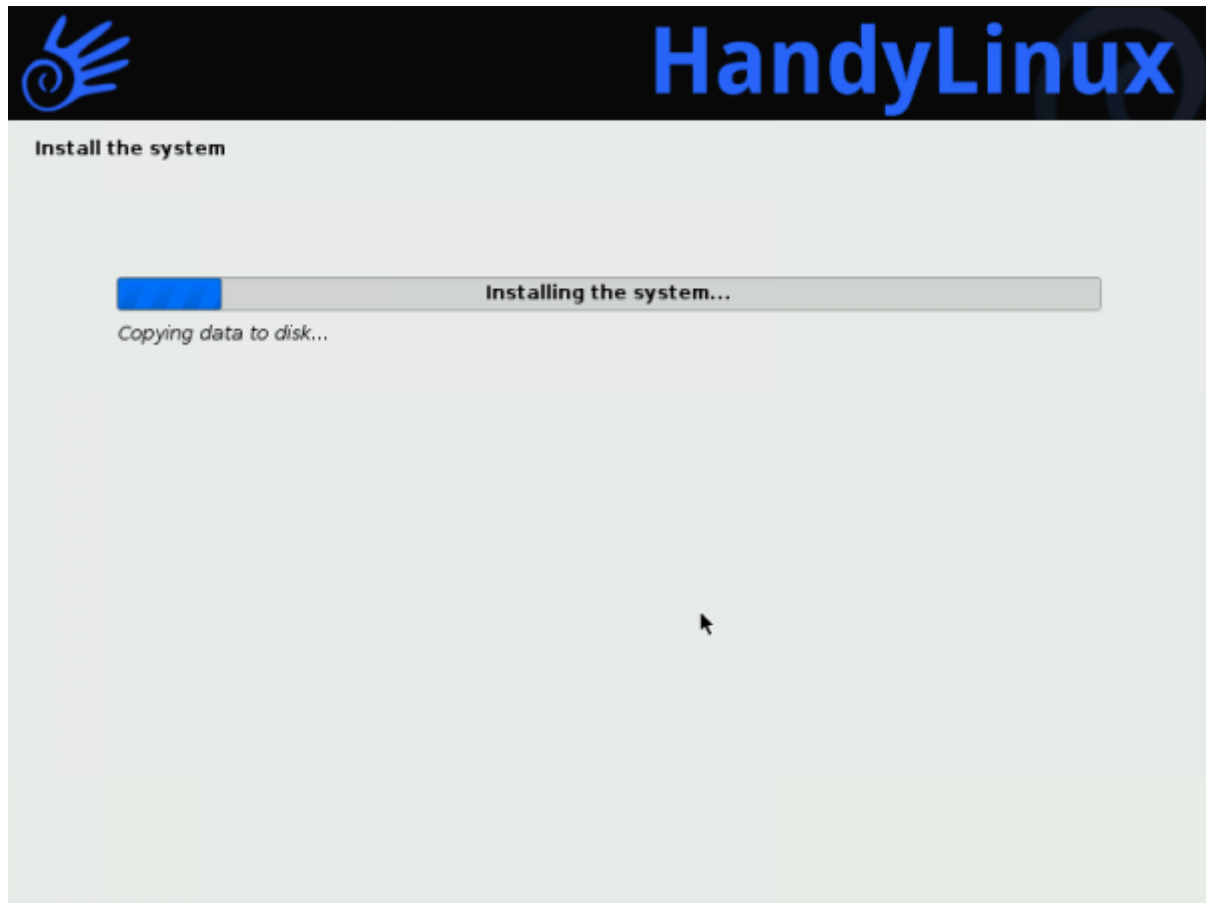
8 - The last screen before the partition of the selected disk.

WARNING !! after this step, the data on the disk will be erased !!

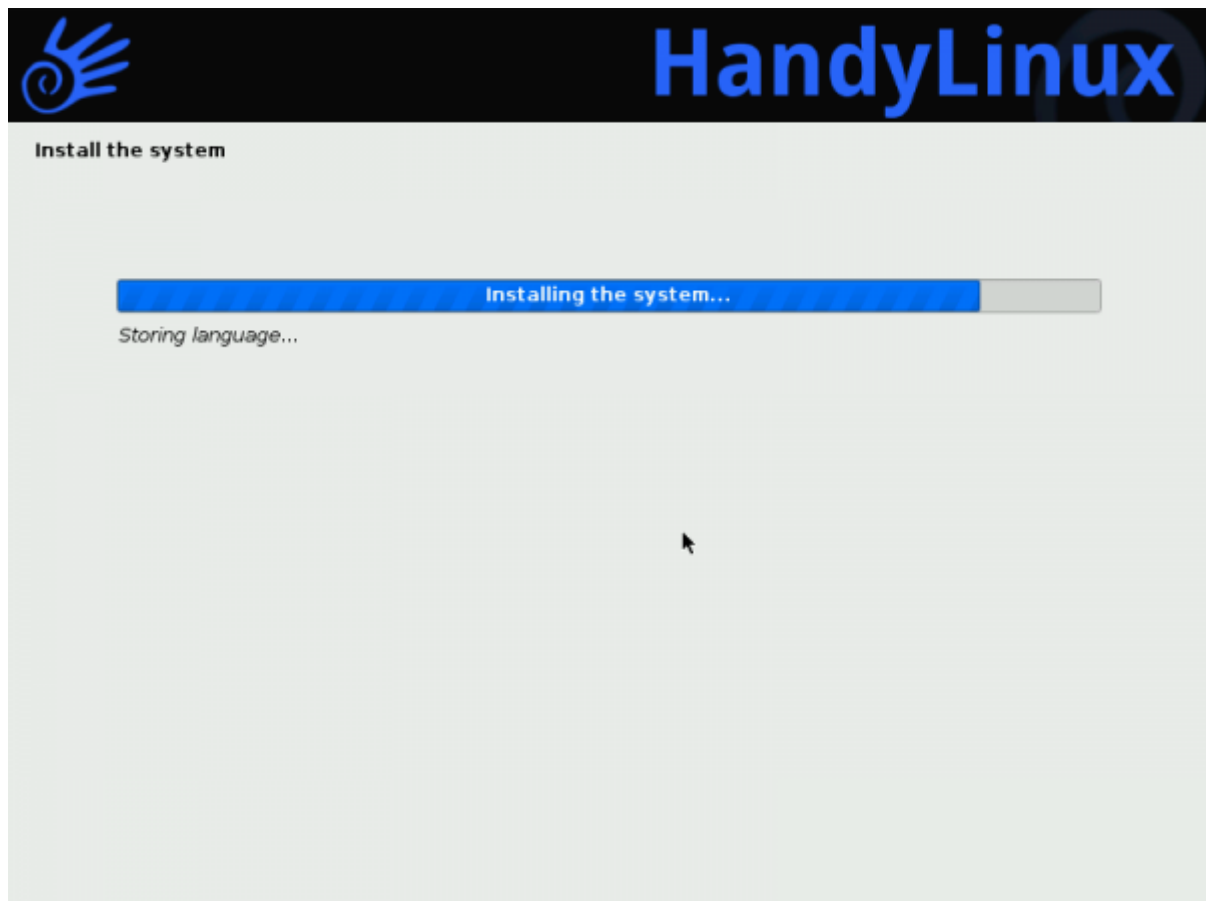
If you want to continue the installation, click "Yes" then "Continue" :



9 - If you have confirmed the previous step, partitioning is applied and the system is installed on the hard drive :



10 - System config. You have nothing to do :

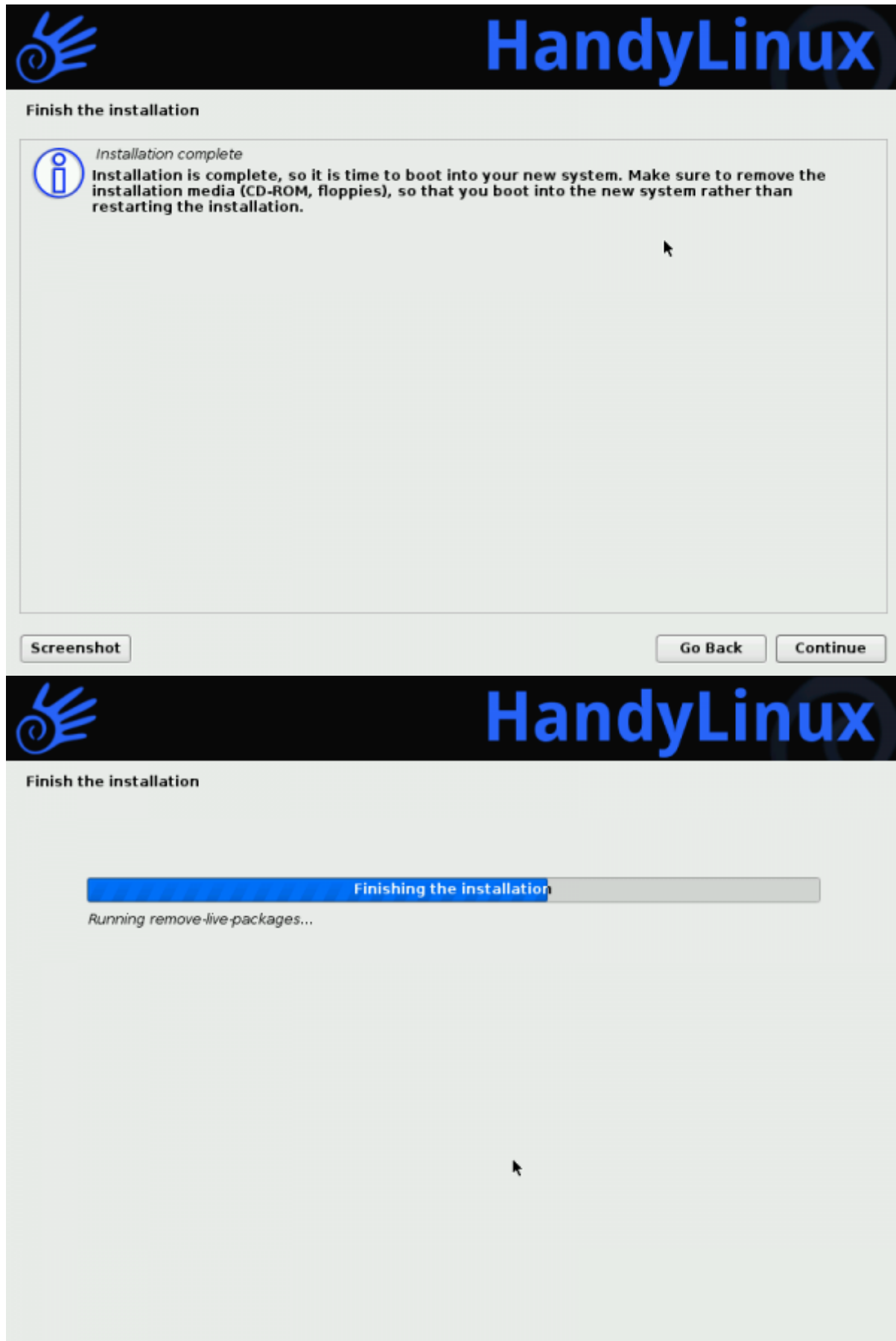


11 - Installing GRUB (which is automatic if HandyLinux is the only operating system) :



12 - A short message tells you about the end of the process, then the end of the installation with the establishment of users, passwords, and the script of post-installation

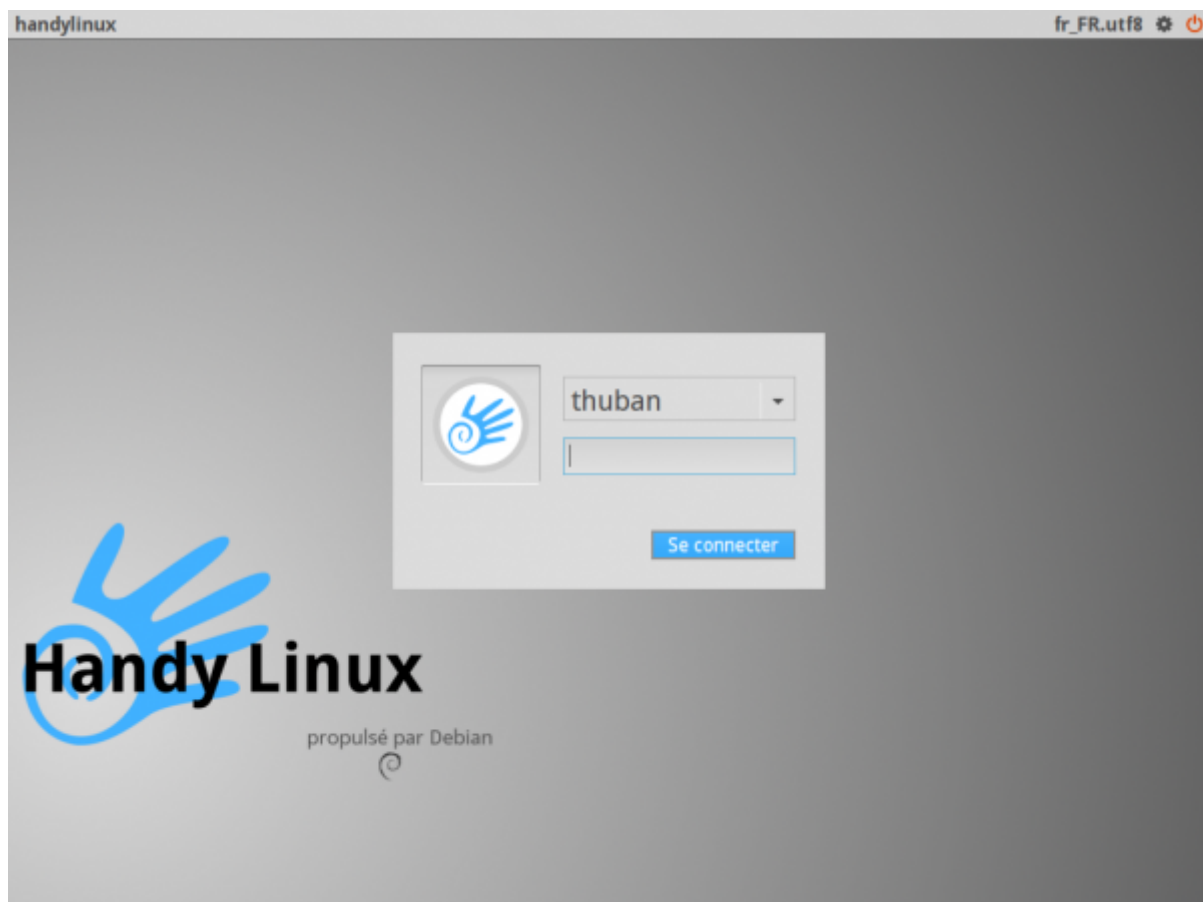
:

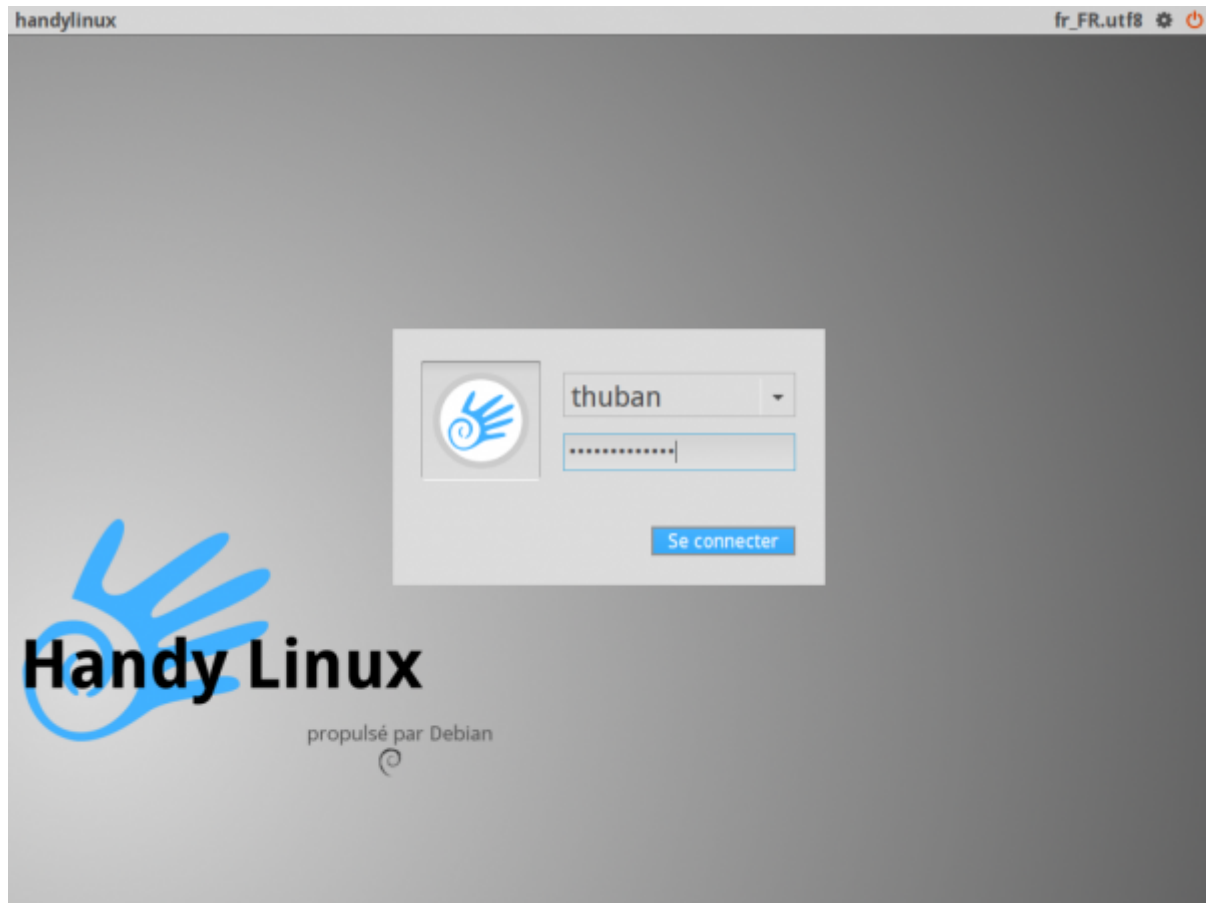


13 - Once the installation is complete, your computer will automatically reboot into your new system HandyLinux and the GRUB screen appears :



14 - HandyLinux is launched and you get to the login screen managed by LightDM. Enter your username and password :

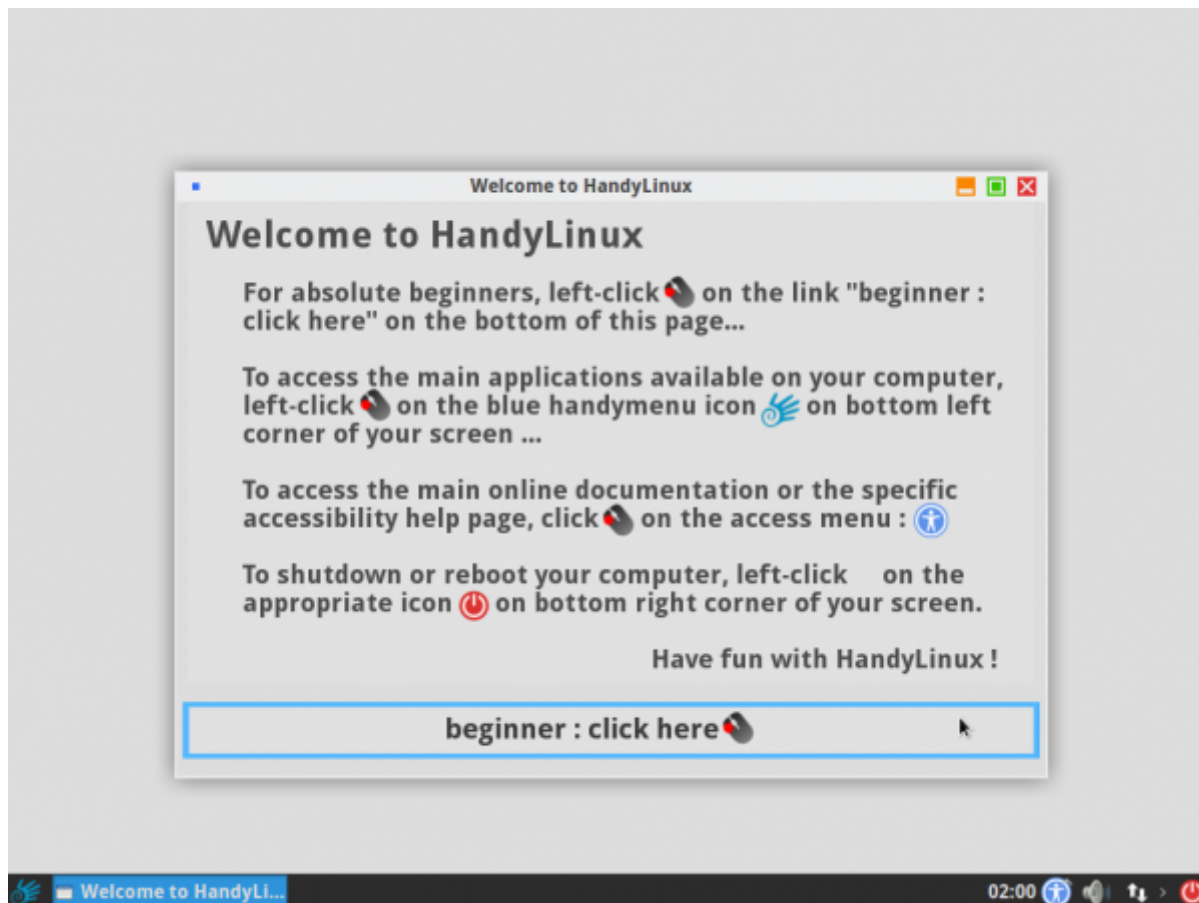




Before version 2.3 , connexion was handled by **slim** and looked like below :



15 - And go for your adventure on GNU/Linux! :



Install HandyLinux with Speech Synthesis

From version 2.3, you can **install handylinux with speech synthesis** from the start menu. Simply press the “s” and “**Enter**” to launch the assisted installation.

Upon restart, the GRUB menu will emit a “beep” then the lightdm connection manager starts, with ORCA enabled. Once your password entered, the session opens and your ORCA screen reader remains enabled by default.



Install HandyLinux in multi-boot

The multi-boot installation allows you to have multiple operating systems on your computer. You can install HandyLinux next to another GNU/Linux or Windows™ system.

Multiboot with windows8 is dangerous due to the system “secure boot”, the UEFI bios. The typical installation makes both systems inaccessible.
If windows8 is installed, please visit the forum before starting the handylinux installation.

WARNING : installing in dual-boot and partition resizing pose a risk to your data.
Take care to make a backup.

For a dual-boot with windows, consider defragmenting your hard drive from the utility windows to be able to resize your partition to maximum.

Multi-boot installation starts the same way as [single-boot](#) for steps 1 to 4.

Note: In this example, we will perform a dual-boot installation with WindowXP™.

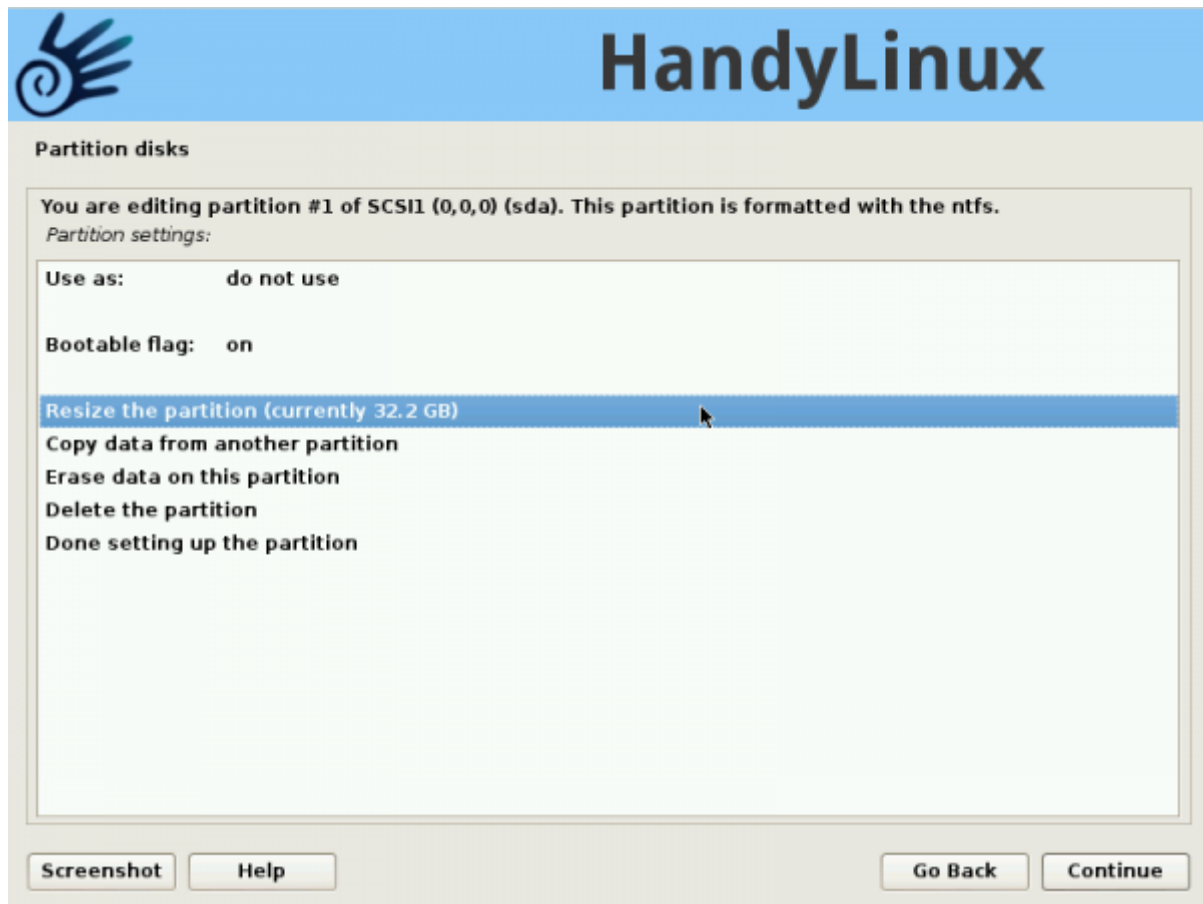
5 - When choosing the partitioning scheme (step 5), select “Manual” :



6 - Your available hard drives will be listed. Select the partition you want to resize to release an installation location for HandyLinux then click “Continue” :



7 - The following screen shows the possible actions on this partition. Select “Resize Partition” and click “Continue” :



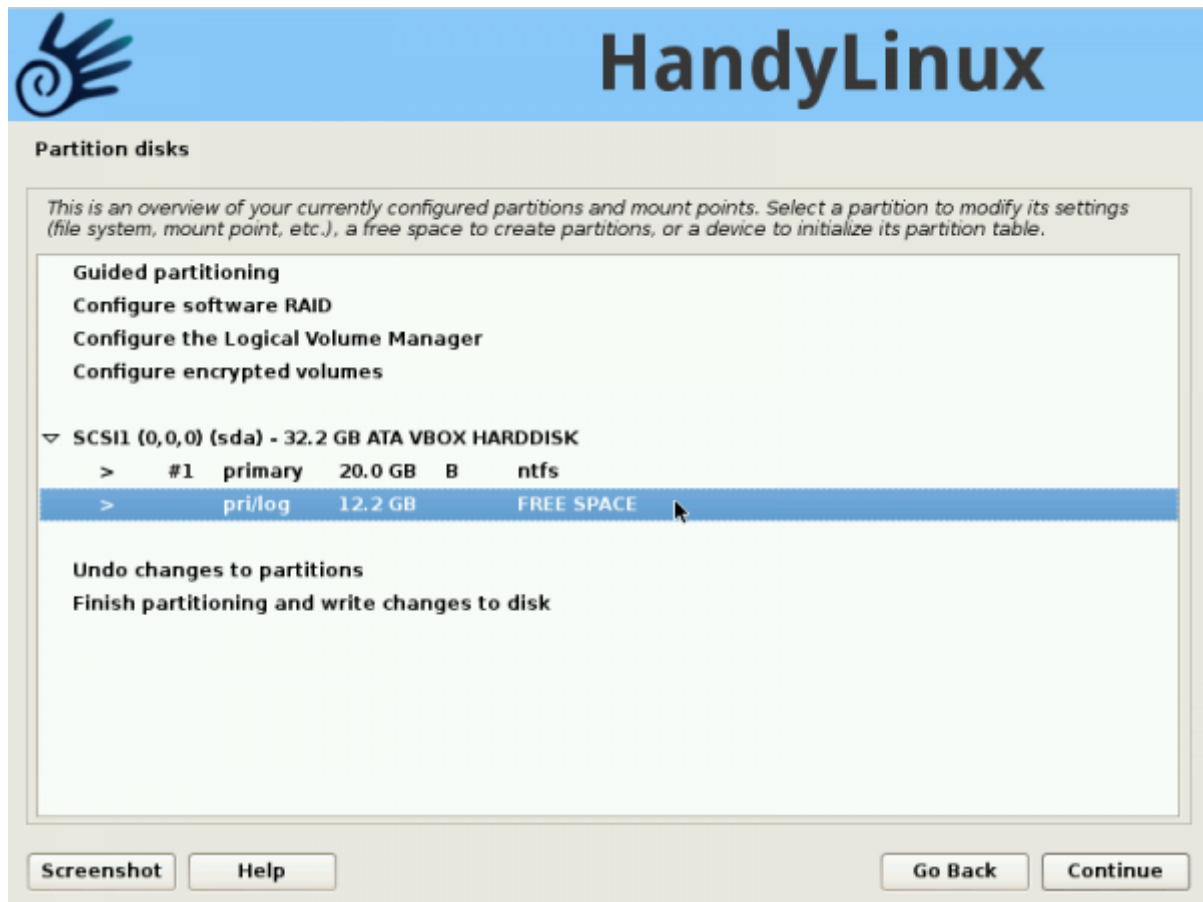
8 - Confirmation screen is displayed :



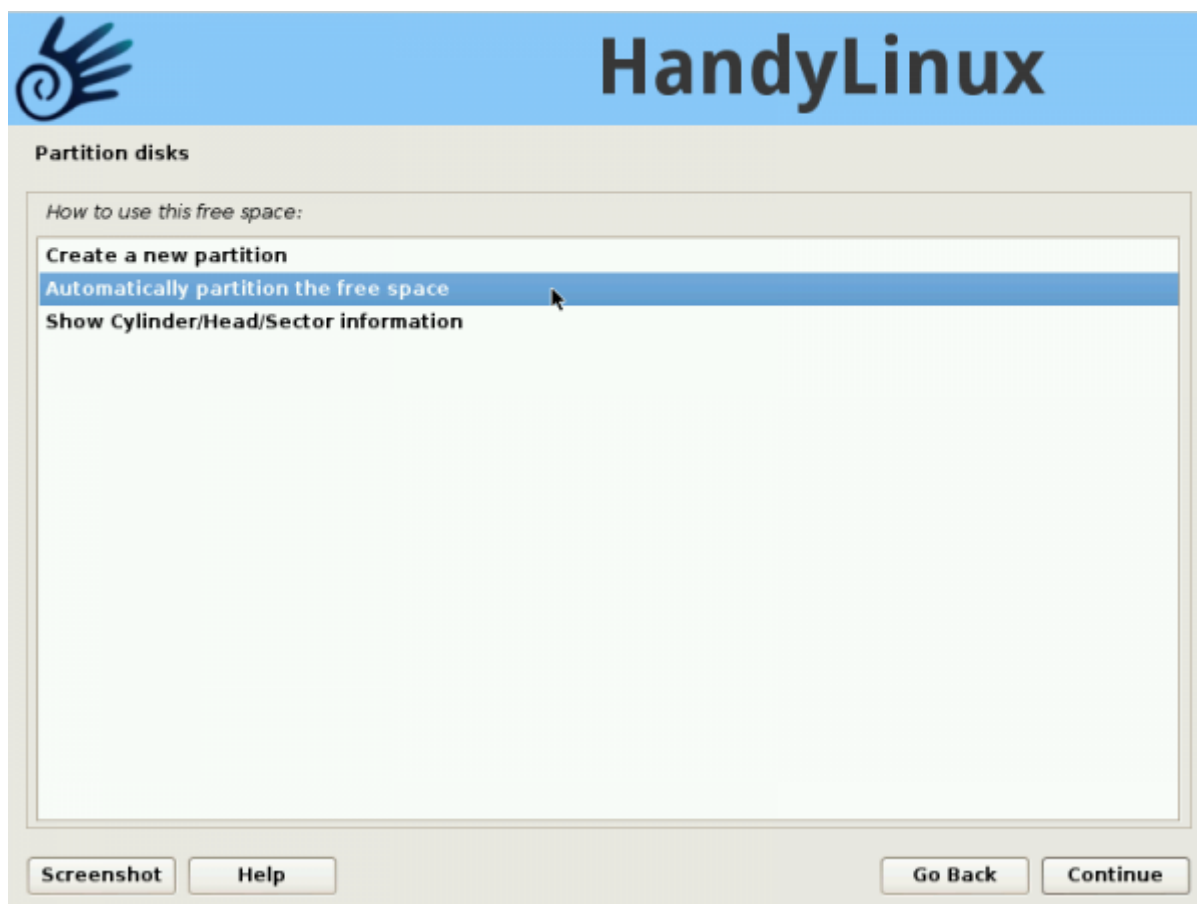
9 - It then proceeds to resizing. HandyLinux requires minimum 3.7 GB to install. Here, we will release 12.2 GB, changing the existing partition of 32.2 GB to 20 GB. :



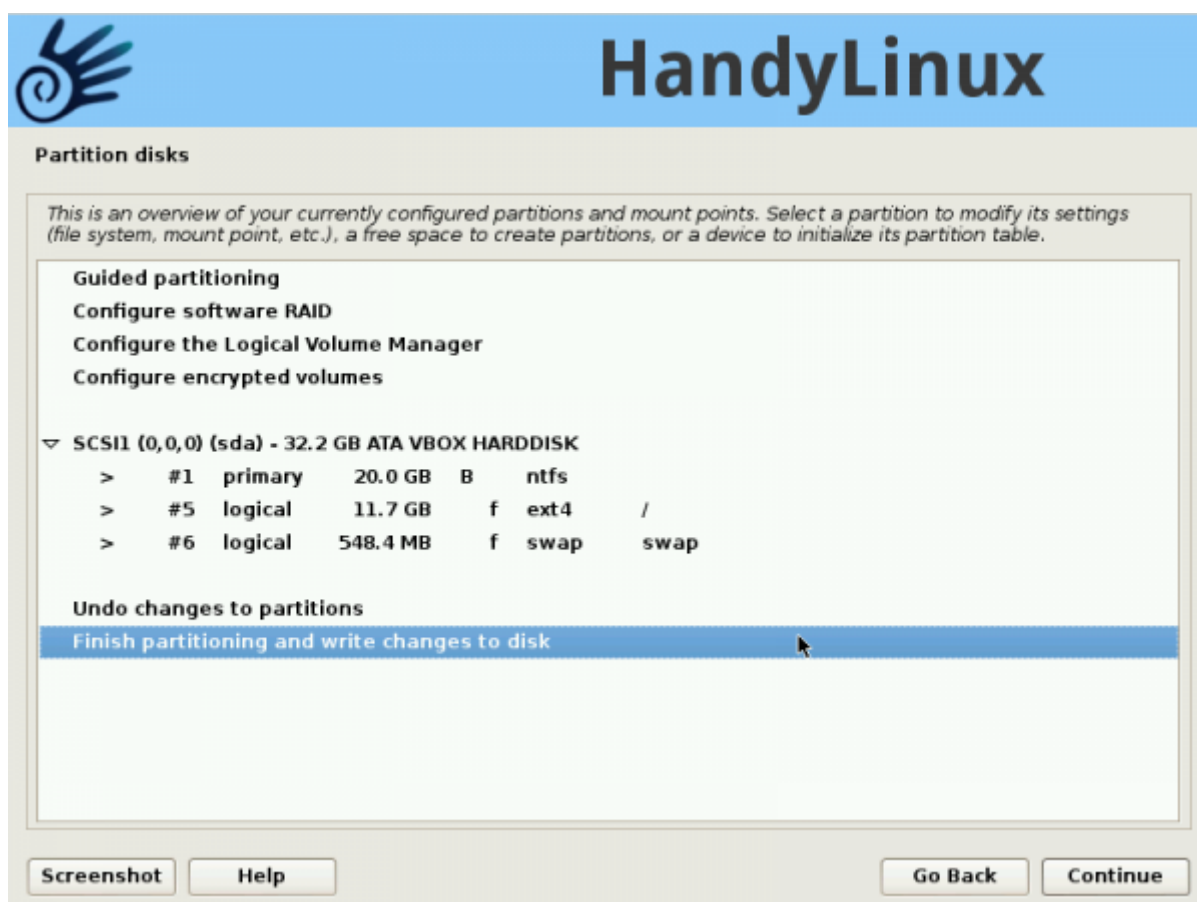
10 - Once the resizing applied, select the newly created free space to install HandyLinux in :



11 - Choose “Assisted Partition...” to create the necessary partitions :



12 - The new partition table is displayed, you just have to “continue” :



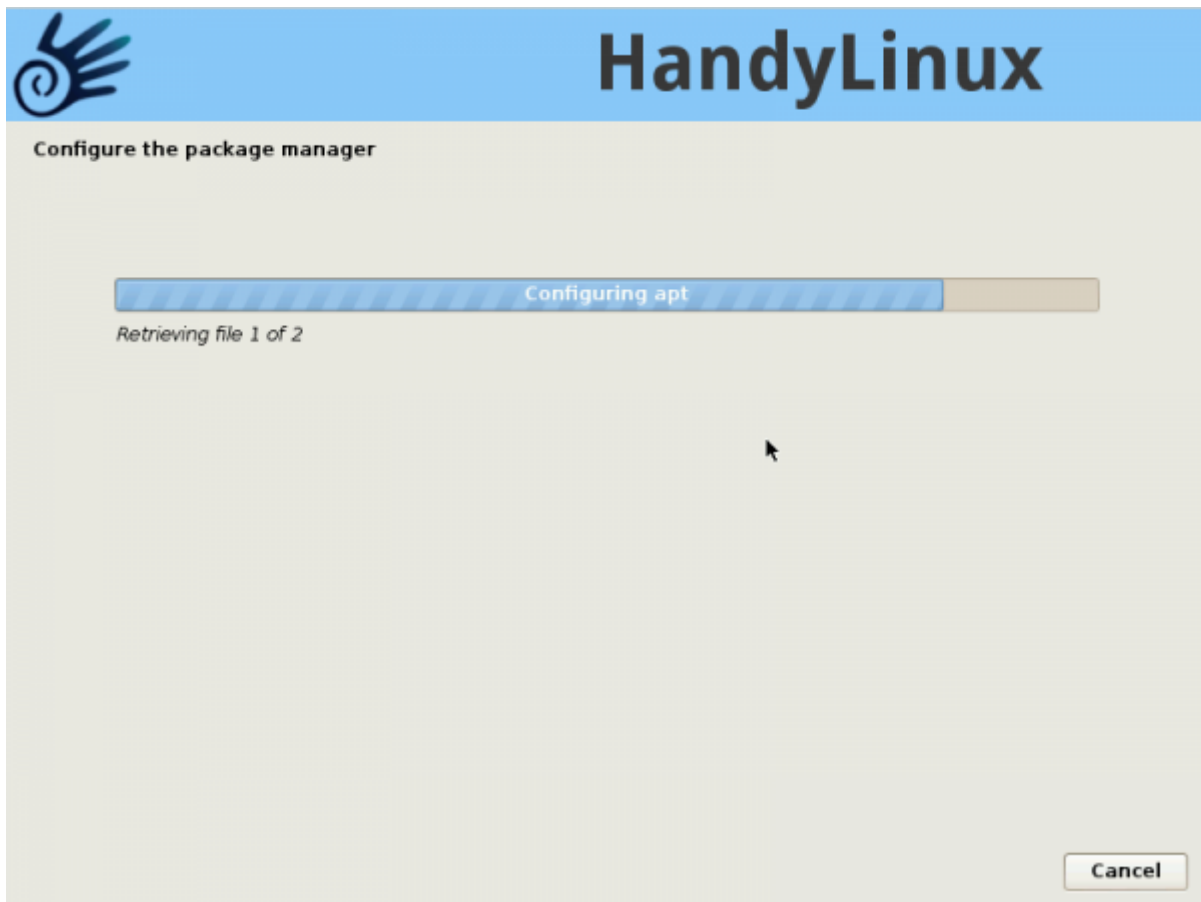
13 - A confirmation screen appears :



14 - Once confirmed, partitioning is applied and the system is installed on the disk, as in step 9 of single-boot :



15 - Apt configuration, as single-boot, nothing to do :



16 - GRUB installation :



17 - A screen confirms the detection of another operating system. You can install GRUB to the boot sector. The GRUB menu will offer you the boot choice after installing :



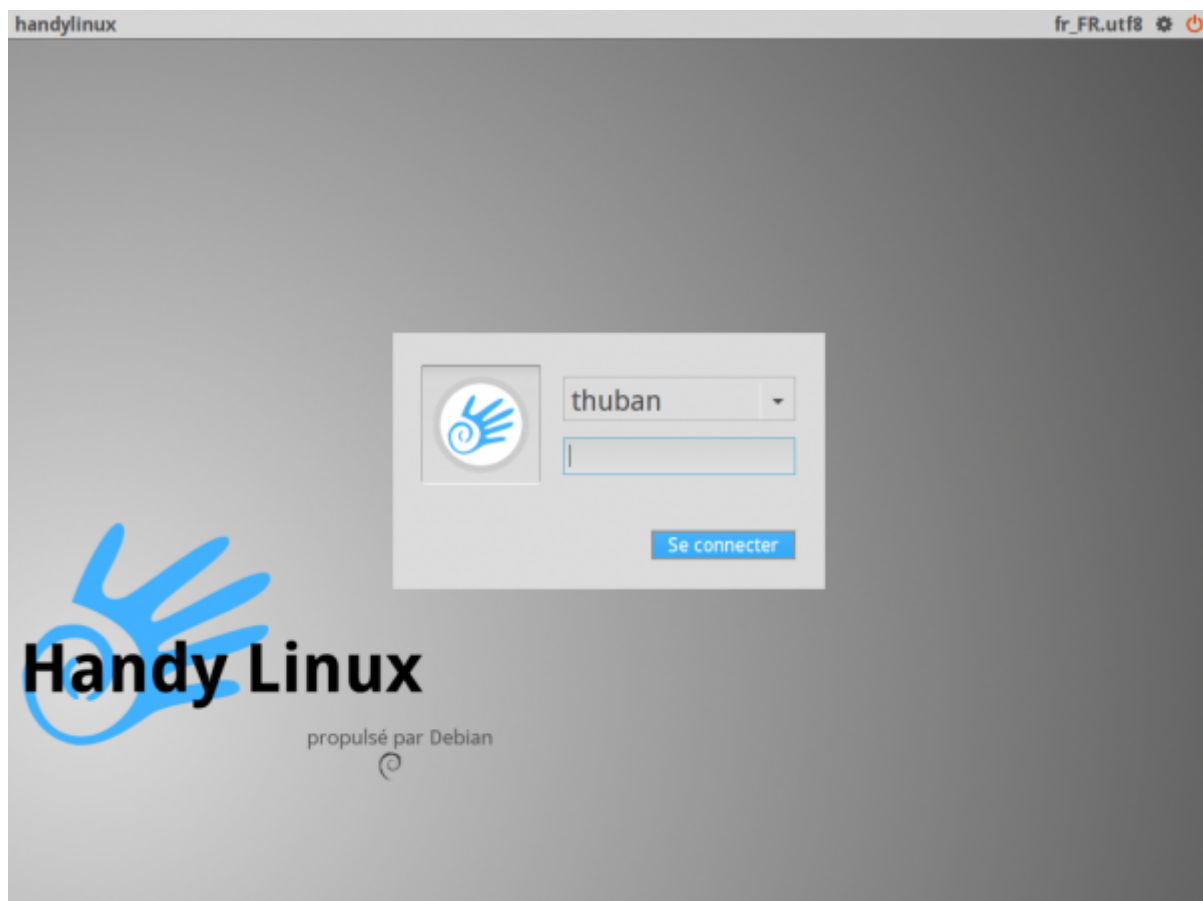
18 - It ends the installation with the establishment of users, passwords, and the script of post-installation :

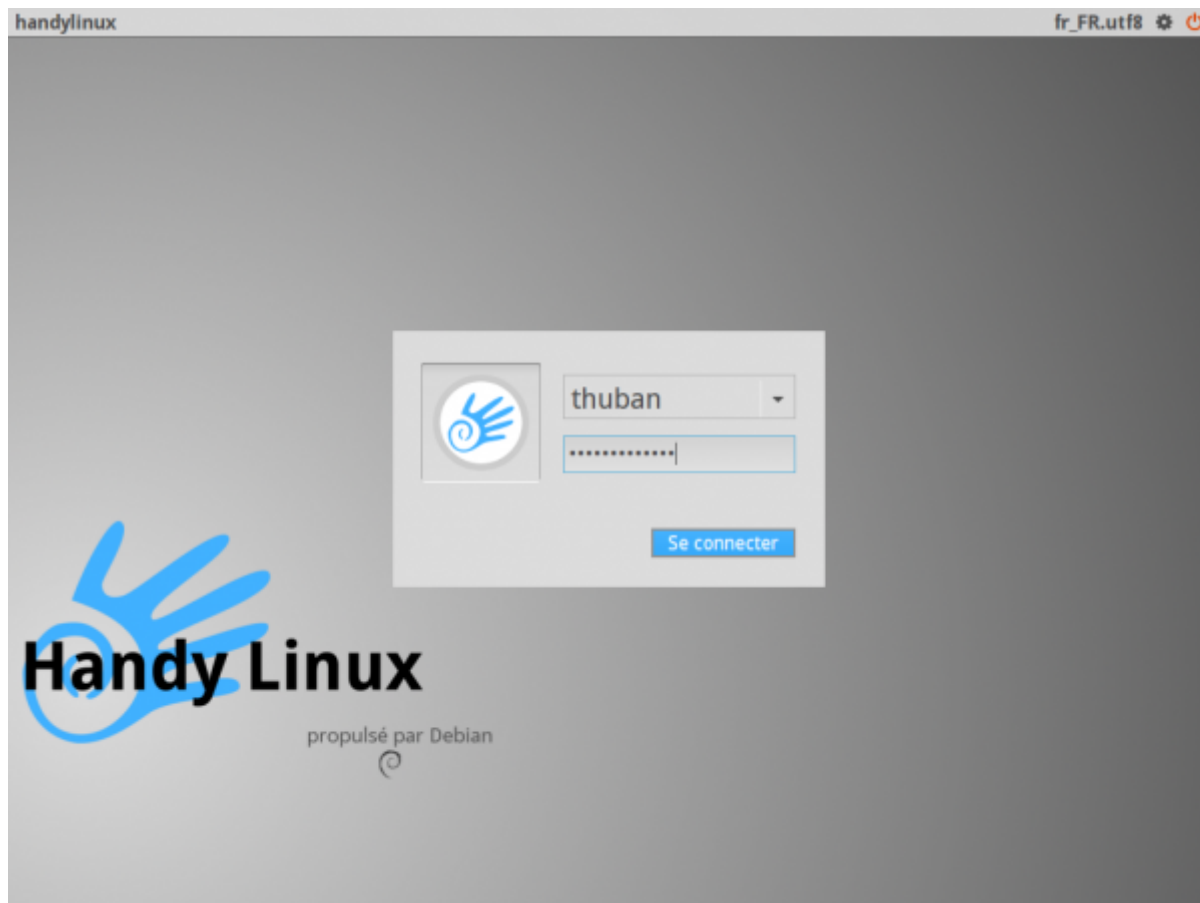


19 - Once the installation is complete, your computer will automatically reboot and GRUB offers HandyLinux + your other system ... make the right choice... :



20 - HandyLinux is launched. Enter your username and password as in step 14 of single-boot :

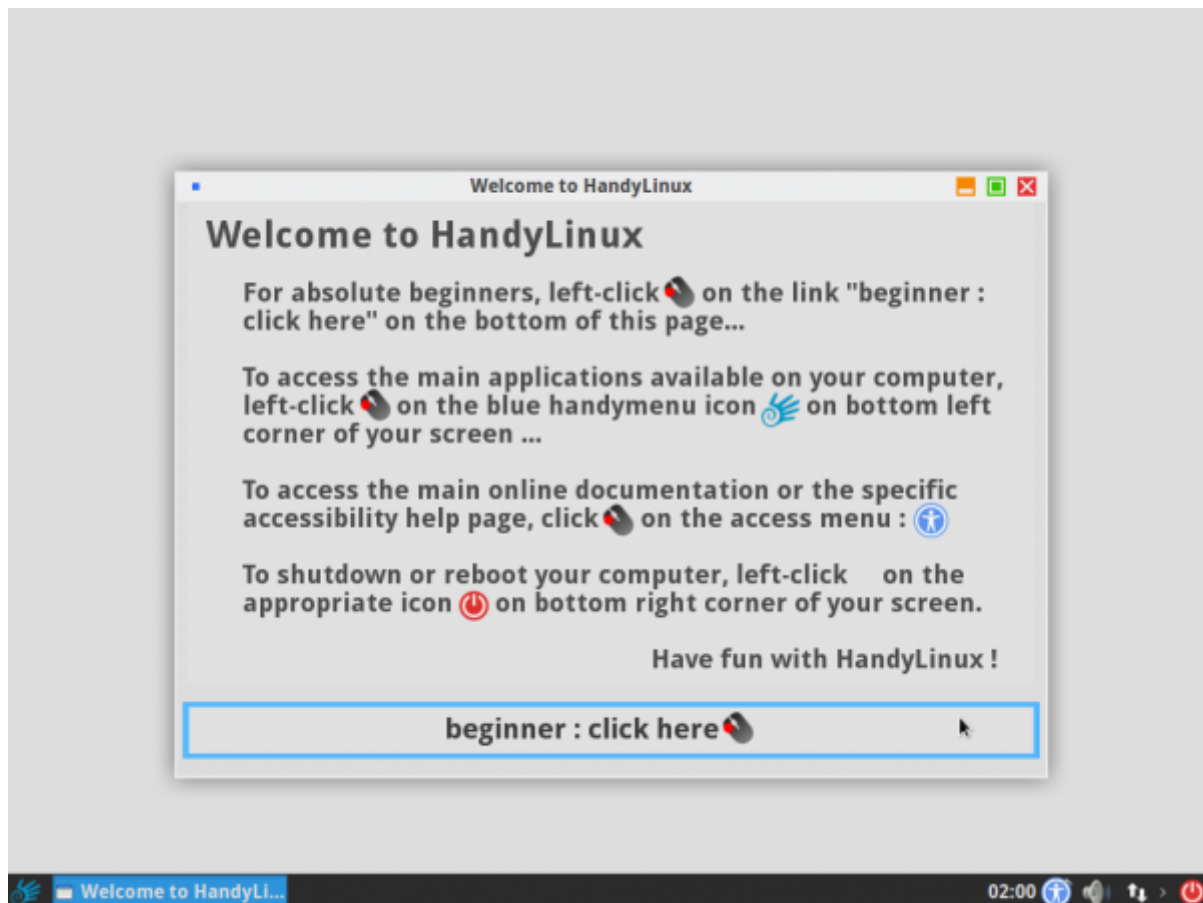




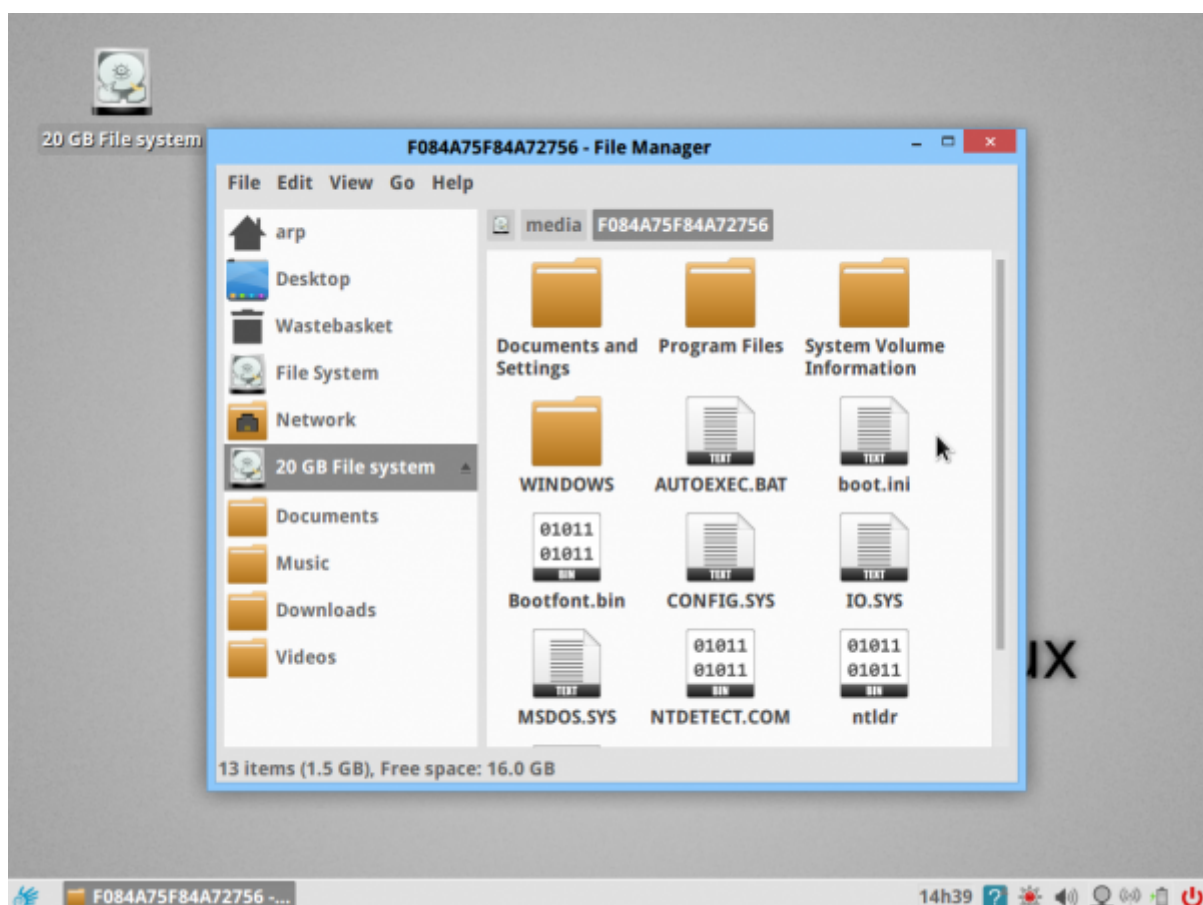
Before version 2.3 , connexion was handled by **slim** and looked like below :



21 - And go for your adventure on GNU/Linux ! :



Bonus: data from your other system can be accessed from the icon-link on your desktop. Double-click the icon to mount the file system, your password will be requested, you will have access to your data :



Install WIFI

If you are installing HandyLinux from an only WIFI equipped office, the installation process is exactly the same because the network detection is disabled during installation. Your wireless network will be available after installation from the network manager “gnome-network-manager” connection. More information on [wifi dedicated page](#).

SSD Install

sources : tuto complet par jambalak(fr)

Installation on SSD poses no problems and takes place in a conventional manner. However, the SSD is less resistant to repeated read/writes. so you have to **activate the TRIM**.

About TRIM

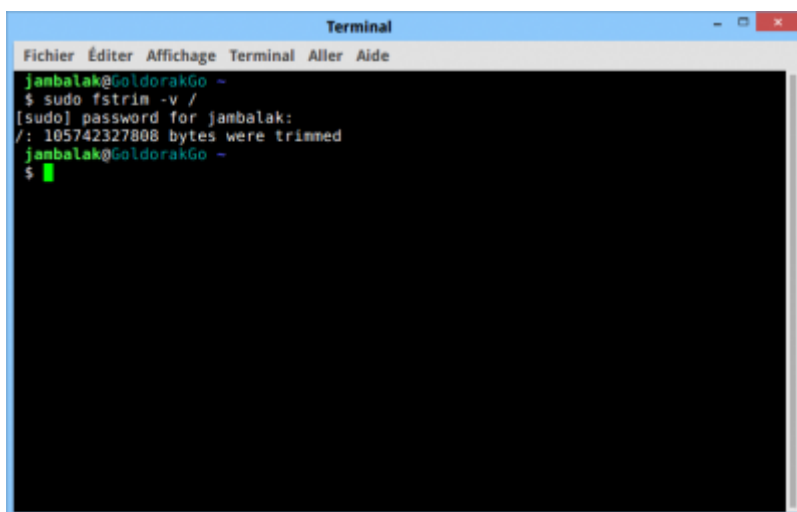
TRIM is a command that allows an operating system to indicate a type of flash memory disk controller (SSD), which data blocks are no longer used and can be deleted.

This command improves access performance SSDs.

To check Trim functionality, open a “Terminal” from the “HandyMenu”, tab “Raiders”, “Open a Terminal”. Type the following command :

```
sudo fstrim -v /
```

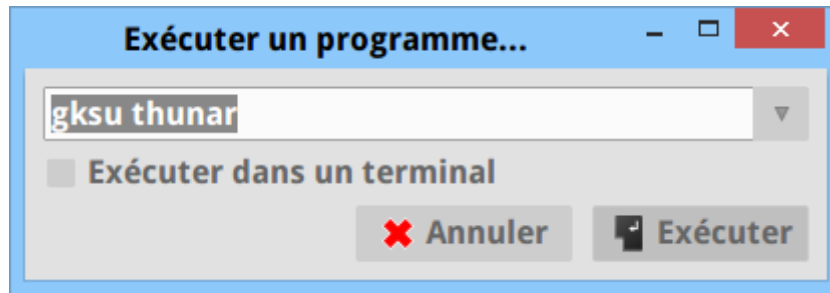
Your password will be asked, then your screen should look like this :

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window has a menu bar with "Fichier", "Éditer", "Affichage", "Terminal", "Aller", and "Aide". The terminal shows the following text:

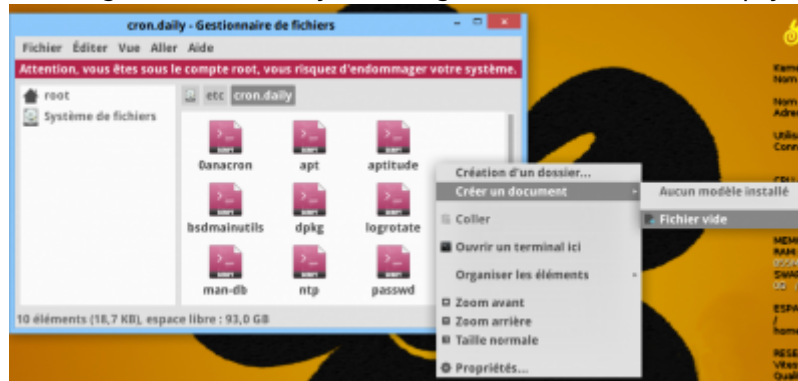
```
jambalak@GoldorakGo ~  
$ sudo fstrim -v /  
[sudo] password for jambalak:  
/: 105742327808 bytes were trimmed  
jambalak@GoldorakGo ~  
$
```

Activate TRIM

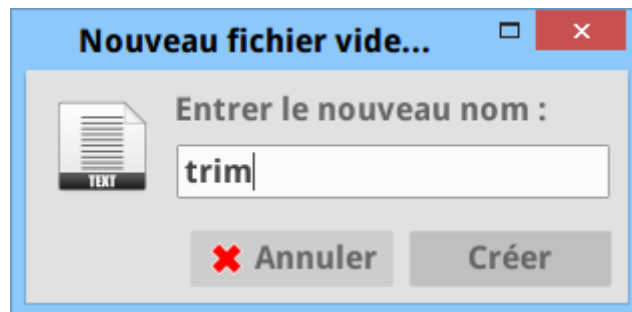
- Launch Thunar as root to create activation file : Alt+F2 then enter the “gksu thunar” command :



- In thunar, navigate through /etc/cron.daily, then right-click « create an empty file » :



- Name the file « trim » :



- Open this file with « Mousepad » then copy the following lines :
 - If you have only 1 partition / (in most case)

```
#!/bin/sh
LOG=/var/log/trim.log
echo "*** $(date -R) ***" >> $LOG
fstrim -v / >> $LOG
```

- If you have 2 partitions / and /home

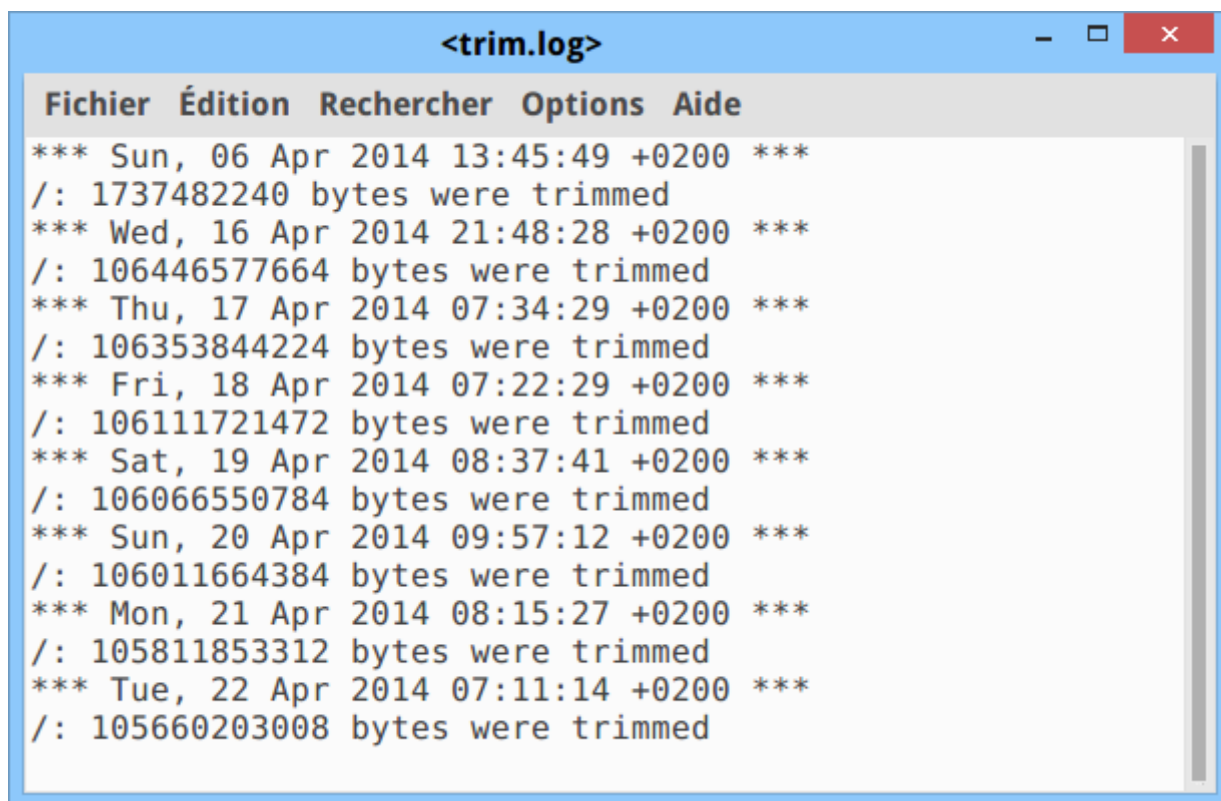
```
#!/bin/sh
LOG=/var/log/trim.log
echo "*** $(date -R) ***" >> $LOG
fstrim -v / >> $LOG
fstrim -v /home >> $LOG
```

- Save the file from the menu « file/save » then close Mousepad
- Open a terminal to enable execution of the "trim" file :

```
sudo chmod +x /etc/cron.daily/trim
```

Now every time you start the machine, a TRIM is done on your SSD. You can see the log of actions performed in the `/var/log/trim.log` file.

Here is a log example:



```
<trim.log>
Fichier  Édition  Rechercher  Options  Aide
*** Sun, 06 Apr 2014 13:45:49 +0200 ***
/: 1737482240 bytes were trimmed
*** Wed, 16 Apr 2014 21:48:28 +0200 ***
/: 106446577664 bytes were trimmed
*** Thu, 17 Apr 2014 07:34:29 +0200 ***
/: 106353844224 bytes were trimmed
*** Fri, 18 Apr 2014 07:22:29 +0200 ***
/: 106111721472 bytes were trimmed
*** Sat, 19 Apr 2014 08:37:41 +0200 ***
/: 106066550784 bytes were trimmed
*** Sun, 20 Apr 2014 09:57:12 +0200 ***
/: 106011664384 bytes were trimmed
*** Mon, 21 Apr 2014 08:15:27 +0200 ***
/: 105811853312 bytes were trimmed
*** Tue, 22 Apr 2014 07:11:14 +0200 ***
/: 105660203008 bytes were trimmed
```

Particular partitioning

HandyLinux installs in single or dual boot without any problems, but you may need a different partitioning scheme than that proposed by the Debian installer :

- You want to separate your “/home” ?
- You want to add a data partition in windows (fat32) Format ?
- You want to install more than two systems on your machine ?
- You want to prepare your hard drive before installing ?

For these cases and others, I suggest you visit the dedicated page **GParted, Partition Manager**.

Now you can help by visiting HandyLinux [french forum](#) (english friendly :)).

From:

<https://handylinux.org/wiki/> - **Documentation HandyLinux**

Permanent link:

<https://handylinux.org/wiki/doku.php/en/install>

Last update: **2016/01/21 21:59**

