PUPPY LINUX INSTALLATION

Puppy LINUX is an optimized distribution working in RAM memory. Current changes to system, and created data/files are saved at system shutdown – generally it does not make any disadvantages, and greatly speeds up work. Such session is configured at first shutdown – just read provided instructions. She or he should posess USB to SATA adaptor (few $), and install live CD to it. In author opinion it is efficient on SSD's disk at modern Personal Computer PC – even the cheapest. I did not check it on M.2 disk. There is possibility to use majority of Debian packages under Puppy.

1) download gparted and format SSD disk/pendrive:
    #sudo aptitude install gparted && sudo gparted
   choose proper disk (!) in /dev/, unmount it
   Device->Create Partition Table->msdos
   Partition->New->{New Size MiB: 4096, File System: ext4}->Add (512MB would be too much, in general)
   Partition->New->{ File System: ext4}->Add
   First 4GB partition: Partition->Manage Flags: {esp, boot }
   mount first 4GB partition
2) download LINUX puppy distro from „http://puppyLINUX.com/" for exampe Ubuntu Xenial 64bit edition,
3) download unetbootin package:
    #sudo aptitude install unetbootin
4) install puppy iso to mounted 4GB partition via unetbootin,
5) find your vesamenu.c32 file (I did it under Ubuntu), and copy files to disk:
    #sudo find /usr -name 'vesamenu.c32'
   for example:
    #cd /usr/lib/sysLINUX/modules/bios/
    #sudo cp libcom32.c32 menu.c32 libutil.c32 vesamenu.c32 /MEDIA/MOUNTED_DRIVE
6) set BIOS boot array, start Operating System OS, mount disk from which you have booted (!) - to be honest: the disk from which the OS image was read to RAM,
7) make some small change for example on desktop – add shortcut, or something,
8) at shutdown write named session to disk from which one has booted (for first usage use defaults),
9) restart and check whether desktop change was written from previous session, and succesfully loaded at startup, at current session,

Post Scriptum: please do not make it heavy loaded with packages – it makes no sense, for lightweight distro, but make as you wish. It is intended for advanced LINUX users – for beginners Lubuntu would be better choice.

Post Post Scriptum: if one makes Java+ASM programms consider checking Kolibri OS for professional ASM development platform.