

# Wonderful World of Mactel Debian

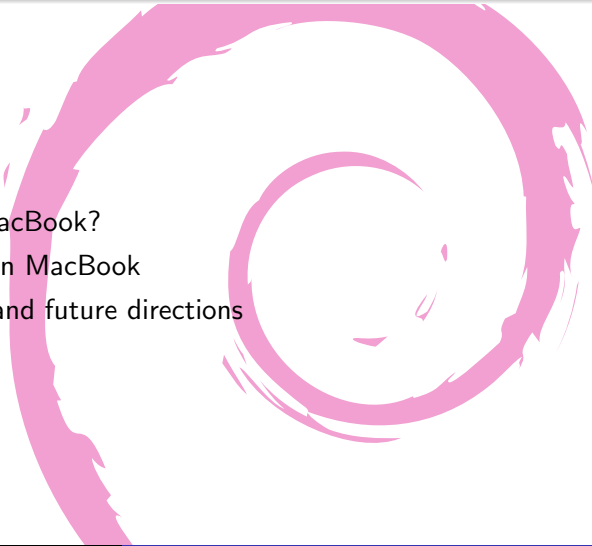
## TLUG

Junichi Uekawa [dancer@debian.org](mailto:dancer@debian.org)

2006 年 7 月 29 日

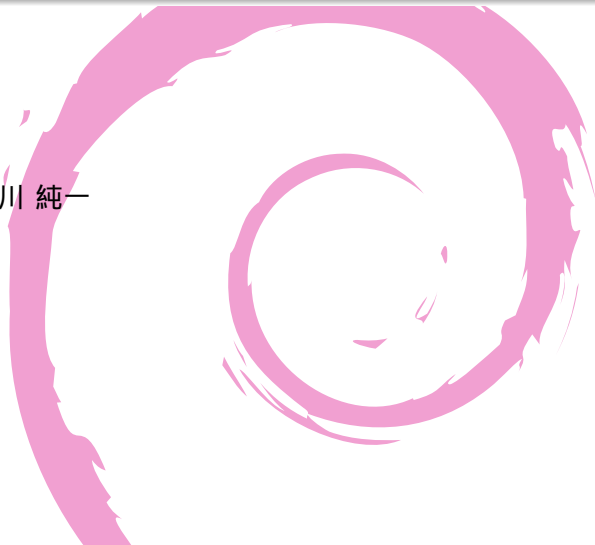
# Agenda

- Who am I?
- Why Debian on MacBook?
- Installing Debian on MacBook
- Current problems and future directions



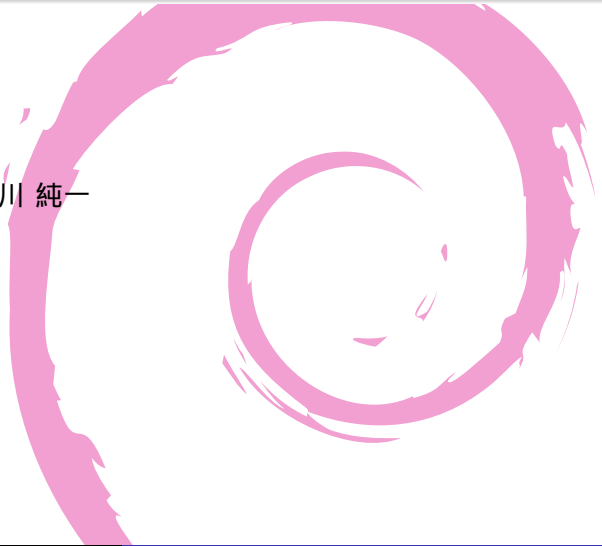
# Who am I?

- Junichi Uekawa 上川 純一



# Who am I?

- Junichi Uekawa 上川 純一
- Debian Developer



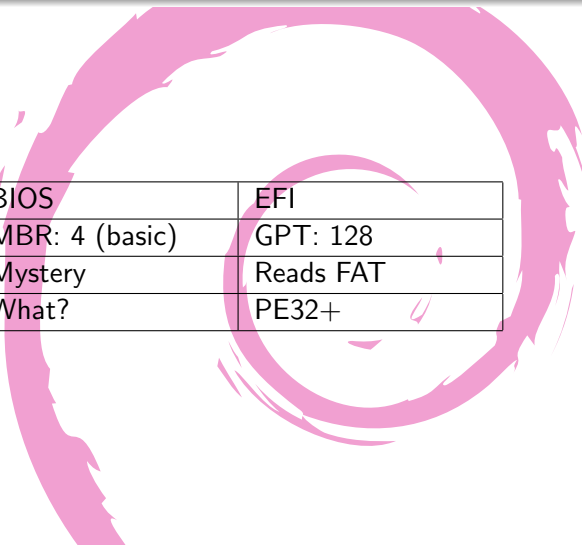
# Who am I?

- Junichi Uekawa 上川 純一
- Debian Developer
- Bought MacBook at end of June 2006

# What's new in Debian on MacBook

- New architecture  
Boots with EFI  
Want to play with machine with weird architecture
- Everything is connected via USB, including built-in keyboard, mouse, iSight, IR-remote.
- Intel Core Duo: dual-core CPU

# EFI: a Good News



	BIOS	EFI
Partition	MBR: 4 (basic)	GPT: 128
Filesystem	Mystery	Reads FAT
Execution format	What?	PE32+

## EFI: command-line

Allows use of MS-DOS-like command-line

You can enter commands even before boot-loader starts!

```
EFI> fs0:
```

```
EFI fs0:> cd EFI
```

```
EFI fs0:\EFI> cd dancer
```

```
EFI fs0:\EFI\dancer> cd refit
```

```
EFI fs0:\EFI\dancer\refit> dir
```

```
refit.efi
```

```
EFI fs0:\EFI\debian\refit> refit
```



# dual-booting Mac OS X and Debian

- Buy MacBook
- Process partition from Mac OS X
- Install rEFIt
- Install Debian
- Configuration



# Buy MacBook

- Click!



# Process partition from Mac OS X

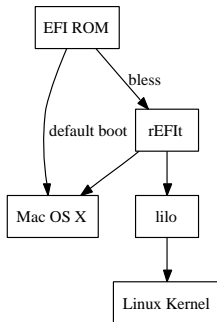
- Online resize possible with recent Mac OS X

```
Mac OS X# sudo diskutil resizevolume disk0s2 20G
```

# Install rEFIt

- run bless on Mac OS X, make rEFIt at boot
- When downloading binary from <http://refit.sourceforge.net/>
  - Extract files to /efi, or somewhere
  - Run ./enable.sh (It will run bless for you)
- When using Debian refit package
  - copy /usr/lib/refit/ to Mac OS X partition
  - sudo bless --folder [full path to directory with refit.efi] --file [full path to refit.efi]
- rEFIt screen will show after a reboot

# Boot sequence



# Install Debian

- etch after July 2006 will probably work  
Install partition must be partition 3 or 4.
- Boot loader is lilo, but it won't work
- parted will create GPT table, but destroy MBR.  
move to command-console with Alt-F2  
synchronise with gptsync command  
return with Alt-F1
- Install lilo to partition
- Linux is now selectable from rEFIt after reboot

# MBR vs GPT

Shows up differently even on same disk

## MBR

Disk /dev/sda: 80.0 GB, 80026361856 bytes

255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 9729 cylinders

Units = cylinders of 16065 \* 512 = 8225280 bytes

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
--------	------	-------	-----	--------	----	--------

/dev/sda1	1	26	204819+	ee	EFI	GPT
-----------	---	----	---------	----	-----	-----

/dev/sda2	26	2637	20971520	af	Unknown	
-----------	----	------	----------	----	---------	--

/dev/sda3	*	2637	2758	976563	ef	EFI (FAT-12/16/32)
-----------	---	------	------	--------	----	--------------------

/dev/sda4		2758	5190	19531250+	ef	EFI (FAT-12/16/32)
-----------	--	------	------	-----------	----	--------------------

## GPT

major	minor	#blocks	name
-------	-------	---------	------

8	0	78150744	sda
---	---	----------	-----

8	1	204800	sda1
---	---	--------	------

8	2	20971520	sda2
---	---	----------	------

8	3	976563	sda3
---	---	--------	------

8	4	19531250	sda4
---	---	----------	------

8	5	2929688	sda5
---	---	---------	------

# X configuration

- i810
- use 915resolution to set to 1280x800
- xkbset m will help with lack of right/middle mouse buttons



## kernel configuration

- Older kernels before 2.6.17 seems to panic 4/5 times.
- rtc.ko seems to be broken, use rtc-dev.ko
- `sound:snd_hda_intel`
- NW: sky2  
wifi: madwifi
- CPU frequency can be controlled with `cpufreq-centrino`;  
`apt-get install cpufreqd`

# madwifi

- `sudo apt-get install madwifi-source madwifi-tools madwifi-doc`
- `sudo m-a prepare`
- `sudo m-a a-i madwifi`
- `sudo modprobe ath_pci`

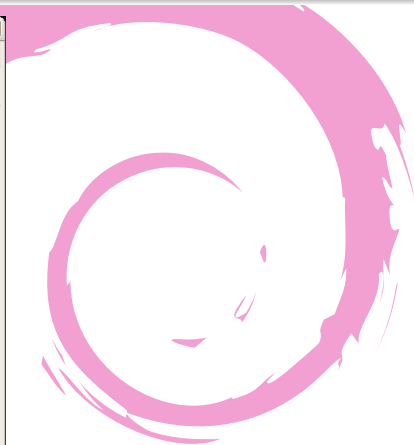
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- `sudo apt-get install madwifi-source madwifi-tools madwifi-doc`
- `sudo m-a prepare`
- `sudo m-a a-i madwifi`
- `sudo modprobe ath_pci`
- sometimes seems to hang at boot; stability is not too good.

## linux-uvc

- `sudo apt-get install linux-uvc-source  
linux-uvc-tools`
- `sudo m-a prepare`
- `sudo m-a a-i linux-uvc`
- `sudo mount /dev/sda2 /mnt/mac`
- `sudo macbook-isight-firmware-loader  
/mnt/mac/System/Library/Extensions/IOUSBFamily.kext/  
Contents/PlugIns/AppleUSBVideoSupport.kext/  
Contents/MacOS/AppleUSBVideoSupport`
- `sudo modprobe uvcvideo`
- `sudo apt-get install ekiga libpt-plugins-v4l2`

# linux-uv



## Patches I made for this presentation

Using Debian enough for preparing for presentations.

- 377198: module-assistant: kernel modules cannot be built for 2.6.18-rc1

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- 379867: gstreamer v4l2 support

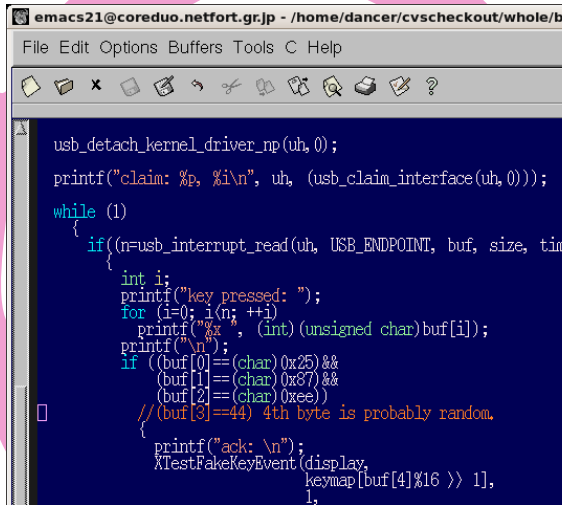
## USB device

- IR remote
- USB HID device



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- IR remote
- USB HID device
- libusb and libXtst  
3-minute hacking



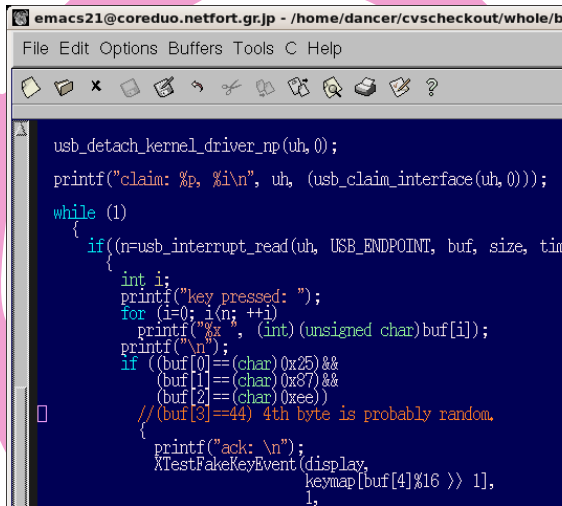
```
emacs21@coreduo.netfort.gr.jp - /home/dancer/cvsccheckout/whole/b
File Edit Options Buffers Tools C Help

usb_detach_kernel_driver_np(uh, 0);
printf("claim: %p, %i\n", uh, (usb_claim_interface(uh, 0)));
while (1)
{
    if((n=usb_interrupt_read(uh, USB_ENDPOINT, buf, size, tim
    {
        int i;
        printf("key pressed: ");
        for (i=0; i<n; ++i)
            printf("%x ", (int)(unsigned char)buf[i]);
        printf("\n");
        if ((buf[0]==(char)0x25)&&
            (buf[1]==(char)0x87)&&
            (buf[2]==(char)0xee))
            //(buf[3]==44) 4th byte is probably random
        {
            printf("ack: \n");
            XTestFakeKeyEvent(display,
                             keymap[buf[4]%16 >> 1],
                             1,

```

## USB device

- IR remote
- USB HID device
- libusb and libXtst  
3-minute hacking
- There is already a  
kernel driver, you  
could do all this with  
xmodmap.



```
emacs21@coreduo.netfort.gr.jp - /home/dancer/cvsccheckout/whole/b
File Edit Options Buffers Tools C Help

usb_detach_kernel_driver_np(uh, 0);
printf("claim: %p, %i\n", uh, (usb_claim_interface(uh, 0)));
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            printf("ack: \n");
            %TestFakeKeyEvent(display,
                            keymap[buf[4]%16 >> 1],
                            1,
```

# What next?

Devices that I haven't touched yet

- suspend/sleep
- CD-R writing (libata-PATA support required?)
- backlight control
- bluetooth
- other yet unknown features ..

## Wrap up

- Explained how to install Debian on MacBook



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- Explained how to install Debian on MacBook
- Current status on Debian on MacBook and future directions

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- Explained how to install Debian on MacBook
- Current status on Debian on MacBook and future directions
- Debian on MacBook is a reality, try now