

Module 1: Introduction to MX Linux

1.1 What is MX Linux?

MX Linux is a Debian-based midweight Linux distribution that combines simplicity, stability, and performance. It is designed to work well on both modern and older hardware and provides a highly customizable desktop experience.

1.2 Features of MX Linux

- Lightweight and fast
- Based on Debian Stable
- XFCE as the flagship desktop (also offers KDE and Fluxbox)
- MX Tools for easy configuration
- Live USB persistence support
- Easy snapshot and backup tools
- Systemd-free (SysVinit by default)

1.3 Official Website & Download

- Homepage: <https://mxlinux.org>
 - Direct Download: <https://mxlinux.org/download-links/>
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Module 2: System Requirements

2.1 Minimum Requirements

- 1 GB RAM (2 GB recommended)
- 8 GB disk space (20 GB recommended)
- 32-bit or 64-bit processor

2.2 Recommended Requirements

- 4 GB RAM or higher
 - 64 GB SSD or more
 - Intel/AMD dual-core 64-bit processor
 - UEFI or Legacy BIOS support
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Module 3: Preparing for Installation

3.1 Backup Your Data

- Use an external drive or cloud service to backup personal files before installing.

3.2 Download MX Linux ISO

- Visit: <https://mxlinux.org/download-links/>
- Choose between XFCE, KDE, or Fluxbox edition based on system specs and preference

3.3 Create a Bootable USB

Windows:

Use [Rufus](#) to flash the ISO.

Linux:

Use `dd`, `balenaEtcher`, or `Ventoy`:

```
sudo dd if=MX-*.iso of=/dev/sdX bs=4M status=progress && sync
```

3.4 BIOS/UEFI Configuration

- Reboot and enter BIOS (F2, DEL, F10, ESC)
 - Disable Secure Boot (if enabled)
 - Enable USB boot
 - Set USB device as first boot priority
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Module 4: Booting and Trying MX Linux

4.1 Boot Menu

- Insert USB, restart PC
- From MX Linux boot menu, select "MX-21 Live" or similar

4.2 Live Session

- Let the system boot into live session
- Explore MX Tools, internet, and file explorer before installing

Module 5: Installing MX Linux (In-Depth)

5.1 Launch the Installer

- Double-click the "Install MX Linux" icon on the live desktop

5.2 Language and Keyboard

- Choose system language
- Set correct timezone and keyboard layout

5.3 Disk Setup Options

A. Auto Install (Erase Disk)

- Recommended for new users
- Automatically sets up partitions (/ , /home, swap)

B. Custom Disk Partitioning (Advanced Users)

- Choose "Custom Install using existing partitions"
- Use GParted to:
 - Create EFI (300 MB, FAT32, mount /boot/efi)
 - Root (20+ GB, ext4, mount /)
 - Home (rest of space, ext4, mount /home)
 - Swap (equal to or half of RAM)

5.4 Bootloader Setup

- Choose to install GRUB bootloader to MBR or EFI partition (auto-detects mode)
- Select the correct drive to install bootloader

5.5 User Account

- Set username, password, and hostname
- Choose auto-login if desired

5.6 Final Confirmation

- Review installation summary
- Click "Install"
- Wait 10–30 minutes
- Click "Finish" and reboot when prompted

Module 6: Post-Installation Setup

6.1 Remove USB and Boot into MX Linux

- After reboot, remove USB when prompted

6.2 First Boot

- Log in with your user credentials
- Explore Welcome Screen and MX Tools

6.3 Run Updates

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
```

Or use MX Updater GUI from system tray.

6.4 Install Common Apps

```
sudo apt install vlc gimp firefox gparted
```

Module 7: MX Tools Overview

- **MX Snapshot** – Create system backups
- **MX Boot Repair** – Fix bootloader issues
- **MX Package Installer** – One-click install popular apps
- **MX Tweak** – Adjust UI and system behavior
- **MX Conky** – Enable/disable desktop widgets
- **MX USB Maker** – Make bootable USBs with persistence

Module 8: Best Usage Scenarios

8.1 Lightweight Desktops

- XFCE and Fluxbox are ideal for older PCs

8.2 Power Users

- KDE edition offers feature-rich workspace

8.3 Portability

- Live USB mode with persistence is perfect for travel

8.4 Privacy and Control

- Systemd-free architecture offers more transparency
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Module 9: Maintenance Tips

9.1 Remove Orphaned Packages

```
sudo apt autoremove
```

9.2 Clean Package Cache

```
sudo apt clean
```

9.3 Check Disk Space

```
df -h
```

9.4 Create Backups

- Use MX Snapshot or Timeshift
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Module 10: Troubleshooting Common Issues

10.1 No Wi-Fi

- Launch MX Network Assistant
- Try enabling Wi-Fi or switch drivers

10.2 GRUB Bootloader Missing

- Boot live USB
- Run MX Boot Repair

10.3 Resolution Issues

- Use MX Tweak → Display tab to adjust resolution

Course Completion

You've successfully learned how to install and use MX Linux from scratch. With its stability and flexibility, MX is perfect for both beginners and professionals looking for a Debian-based system.

 Website: <https://mxlinux.org>  Download: <https://mxlinux.org/download-links/>

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