

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://mxa.org>
 - Direct Download: <https://mxa.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

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
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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/>

 Course by EFXTv YouTube Channel