

Lucky Tutos

Sm!le42

March 14, 2021

Contents

1	Installation	1
1.1	Linux Mint	1
1.1.1	Requirements	1
1.1.2	Specifications	1
1.1.3	Installation	1
1.1.4	Configuration	2
1.1.5	Notes	2
1.2	KDE Plasma on Linux Mint	2
1.2.1	Requirements	2
1.2.2	Specifications	3
1.2.3	Installation	3
2	How to	3
2.1	Delete old OS boot option in the BIOS	3
2.1.1	Requirements	3
2.1.2	Specifications	3
2.1.3	How to	3
3	Programming	4
3.1	Coming soon	4
4	Issue	4
4.1	Graphical bug with sddm KDE login screen	4
4.1.1	Issue	4
4.1.2	Specifications	5
4.1.3	Solution	5

1 Installation

1.1 Linux Mint

1.1.1 Requirements

1. **Bootable USB stick** with the [live version of Linux Mint 20.1 "Ulyssa" - Cinnamon\(64-bit\)](#).

1.1.2 Specifications

1. **Date of last test:** 2021
2. **Computer used:**
Laptop **HP**.
3. **OS used:**
[Linux Mint 20.1 "Ulyssa" - Cinnamon\(64-bit\)](#).

1.1.3 Installation

1. Plug in the bootable USB stick, and start your computer with the USB. (→ BIOS settings)
2. Make sure you are connected to the Internet.

Note: If you need to type the WiFi password, be aware that your keyboard is set to QWERTY by default in a Linux Live version.

3. When you are connected to the Internet, run "**Install Linux Mint**" from the desktop.
4. Choose your language. (→ Click on Continue)
5. Choose your keyboard disposition. (→ Click on Continue)
6. Check "**Install multimedia codecs**". (→ Click on Continue)
7. Installation type:

- Choose first option if you want to reinstall the OS.
- Choose the second option if you want to install the OS on your entire Drive.
- Choose the third option if you want to manage partitions manually.

For this tuto, we will choose the third option. (→ Click on Continue)

8. Choose the partition where you want to install Linux:

- Choose **ext4** as files system.
- check **Format partition**.
- Choose **/** as mounting point.

If you want to have your **home** folder on another partition, select it and:

- Choose **ext4** as files system.
- Check **Format partition**
- Choose **/home** as mounting point.

(→ Click on Install now)

9. Choose your localisation. (→ Click on Continue)
10. Enter your *name*, the *name of your computer*, your *user name* and your *password*. (→ Click on Continue)
11. Wait for the installation to complete. (→ Then click on Restart now)

1.1.4 Configuration

1. Click on the shield in the taskbar on the right
 - (a) Click on **Validate**.
 - (b) Click on **Apply updates** and enter your password.
 - (c) On the top there is a message "*Would you like to use a local repository mirror ?*", click on **Yes** and enter your password.
 - (d) Click on **Principal** and **Base**, then choose the best server (you can check connection speed on the right).
 - (e) Click on **Refresh**, then when it's done, click on **Install updates**, then **Validate**, then enter your password.
 - (f) Now restart your computer.

1.1.5 Notes

If you want to delete the old OS entries of your BIOS, [check this tuto](#).

1.2 KDE Plasma on Linux Mint

1.2.1 Requirements

1. **OS:**
Linux Mint.
2. **Internet**

1.2.2 Specifications

1. **Date of last test:** 2021
2. **Computer used:**
Laptop **HP**.
3. **OS used:**
Linux Mint 20.1 "Ulyssa" - Cinnamon(64-bit).

1.2.3 Installation

1. Open a terminal and type `"sudo apt-add-repository ppa:kubuntu-ppa/backports"`.
This will add the repository.
2. Type `"sudo apt-get update"` to update.
3. Type `"sudo apt-get install kubuntu-desktop kde-plasma-desktop kscreen"` to install KDE.
4. Accept everything and choose between **lightdm** and **sddm**.
 - If you choose lightdm, you will keep the Cinnamon login screen.
 - If you choose sddm, you will have the KDE login screen.
5. Restart your computer, and before typing your password:
 - For the Cinnamon login screen, click on the little icon above right of the user name, then choose **Plasma**
 - For the SDDM login screen, click on **Cinnamon** on the top left of the screen, then choose **Plasma**.

Note: The KDE default login screen was very buggy when I installed KDE on my computer. So if you have a *big virtual keyboard* on your screen when you boot the computer, click on the icon to minimize the keyboard (on the top right), as with Android.

If you want to solve this issue, [check this topic](#).

2 How to

2.1 Delete old OS boot option in the BIOS

2.1.1 Requirements

1. **Bootable USB stick** with a [live version of Linux](#).

2.1.2 Specifications

1. **Date of last test:** 2021
2. **Computer used:**
Laptop **HP**.
3. **OS used:**
Linux **Mint** 20.1 - Cinnamon(64-bit).

2.1.3 How to

Let's delete it using a Linux Live USB stick.

1. Open a terminal and type `"efibootmgr"`
 - (a) Check the boot option you want to delete

For example, here, I want to delete **Manjaro**, so the option is **0003**:

```
:~$ efibootmgr
```

```

BootCurrent: 0000
TimeOut: 0 seconds
BootOrder: 2001,0000,3000,0001,2002,2004
Boot0000* Ubuntu
Boot0001* Windows Boot Manager
Boot0003* Manjaro
Boot2001* EFI USB Device
Boot3000* Internal Hard Disk or Solid State Disk
Boot3001* Internal Hard Disk or Solid State Disk

```

- (b) Now type `"sudo efibootmgr -b [X] -B"`, but replace the [X] with the boot number of the option you want to delete

In my case, I type `"sudo efibootmgr -b 0003 -B"`

2. Boot the computer using the bootable USB stick

If you are using an **AZERTY** keyboard, you need to configure it in Linux Live:

Start the installation of Linux (icon on desktop), choose your language, click on "Next", choose your keyboard language, click on "Next", and then exit the installation.

(Of course you can change it in the settings, but this is a quick way to do it)

3. Open a terminal and type `"sudo fdisk -l"`

You can see the disks of your computer. Check the path of the disk with the type **EFI System**.

In my case, the right path is **dev/sdb1**

```
~$ sudo fdisk -l
```

Device	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type
/dev/sdb1	2048	534527	532840	260M	EFI System
/dev/sdb2	534528	567295	32768	16M	Microsoft Reserved
/dev/sdb3	567296	121608191	121040896	57.7G	Microsoft Basic Data
/dev/sdb4	121608192	250068991	128460800	61.3G	Linux File System

4. Now let's mount this partition

- (a) Type `"mkdir /home/mint/temp"` to create a folder **temp** in **/home/mint/**.

- (b) Type `"sudo mount [X] /home/mint/temp/"`, but replace the [X] with the path of your **EFI System**.

In my case, I type `sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /home/mint/temp/`

- (c) Type `"cd /home/mint/temp"` to enter the folder **temp**.

- (d) Type `"ls"` and press enter. You should see a folder named **EFI**.

- (e) Type `"cd EFI/"` to enter this folder.

- (f) Type `"ls"` and press enter. You should see your boot options.

- (g) Type `"sudo rm -rf [X]"`, but replace the [X] with the boot option you want to delete. Be careful here...

In my case, I type `sudo rm -rf Manjaro`

3 Programming

3.1 Coming soon

Empty for now...

4 Issue

4.1 Graphical bug with sddm KDE login screen

4.1.1 Issue

When the login screen should appear, instead there is a huge virtual keyboard that fills the entire screen.

4.1.2 Specifications

1. **Date:** 2021
2. **OS used:**
Linux Mint 20.1 "Ulyssa" - Cinnamon(64-bit)
3. **KDE version used:**
KDE Plasma 5

4.1.3 Solution

Change the **sddm login screen theme**:

- Open **System configuration**
- Choose **Login screen (SDDM)**
- Click on **Get new login screens**
- Download a new theme (I recommend **Chill for Plasma**)
- Activate it
- (-> Click on Apply)