

lab#00 Get the environment prepared

In this class, we are going to do labs on Windows and Linux (openSUSE) platforms. Since tools used in the labs work on almost all version of Windows and Linux, it doesn't make a big difference what version of Windows or Linux you use. However, to avoid unnecessary trouble, you should all use Windows 10 and openSUSE 13.2 with 64 bits provided below.

We will install Windows 10 on a hard drive (Host Machine), and create a Virtual Machine(VM) with VirtualBox running Linux. You may also consider a dual-boot option.

Note: Except for USB devices and hard drives, all software used in this lab will be provided in class.

lab#00 Get the environment prepared

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Windows Host Machine set up

Get prepared

Get a SATA hard drive(100+GB)

It is recommended that you use a hard drive without any personal data.

Note: There are several kinds of interface of hard drives, only SATA, SATA3, and SATAe work on the kab computers.

Get OS image files

OS	URL
Windows-10	Use the official Media Creation Tool to download the OS image file(.iso). See step-by-step tutorial in Appendix. https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/software-download/windows10
openSUSE-13.2-DVD-x86_64	https://ftp5.gwdg.de/pub/opensuse/discontinued/distribution/13.2/isos/openSUSE-13.2-DVD-x86_64.iso

Make a Windows bootable USB

On your Windows laptop/PC,

1. Install software [rufus](#) (click it to download directly from <https://rufus.ie>)
2. Get to know about your firmware of your motherboard. (BIOS or UEFI).

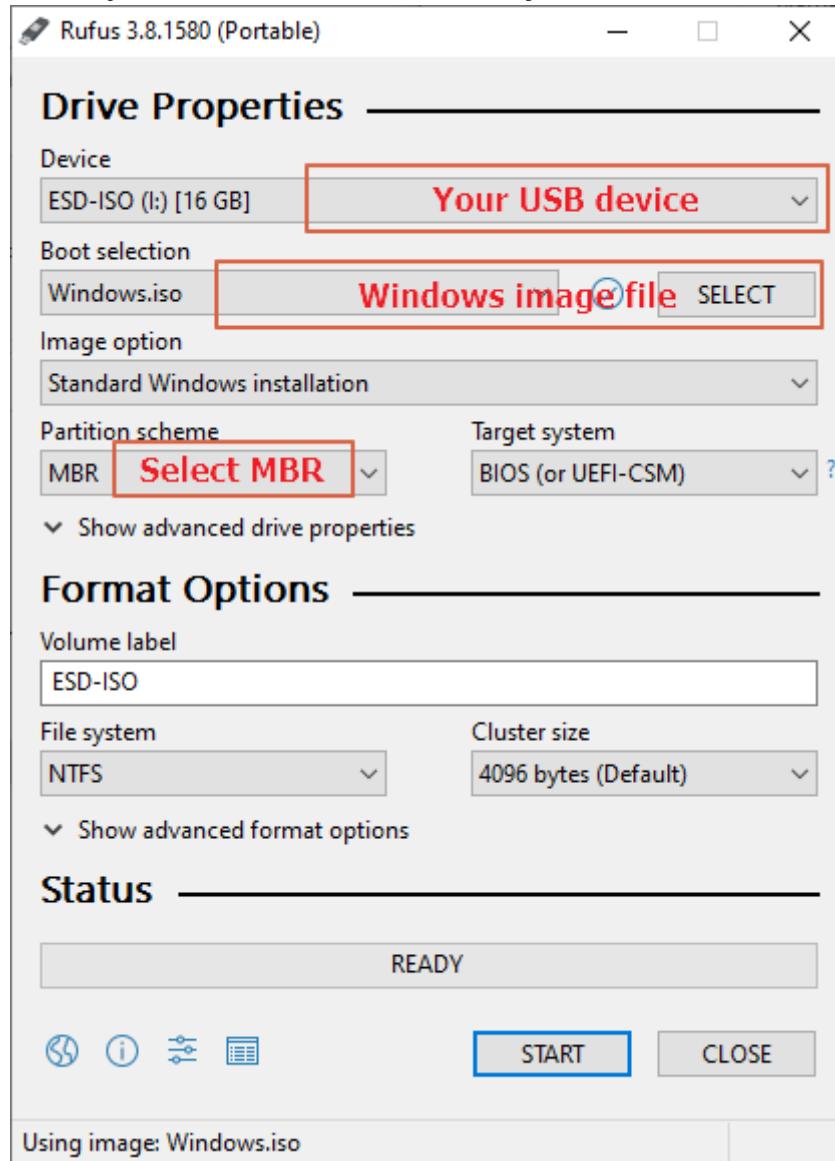
There are two kinds of machine in the laboratory. The one with one single hard-drive slot (referred by **type 1** below) only supports BIOS, while the other (with multiple hard drives, referred by **type 2**) supports UEFI and BIOS (legacy).

During installation, **always choose BIOS**.

Note: If you wanna to make a dual-boot, ENSURE you always use the SAME bootable mode(BIOS or UEFI).

3. Insert your USB device.
4. Run rufus to make a bootable USB.
 - o Make sure it is your USB device (eg. check the size).
 - o Choose the Windows 10 image file you just downloaded.

- Choose your boot mode. (Reminder, **always choose BIOS**.)



- Confirm and wait for completion.

In case you are making bootable USB using a Macbook, use [UNetbootin](#) to do the same thing. Refer to <https://unetbootin.github.io/> for details.

Install Windows on the hard drive

Before installation

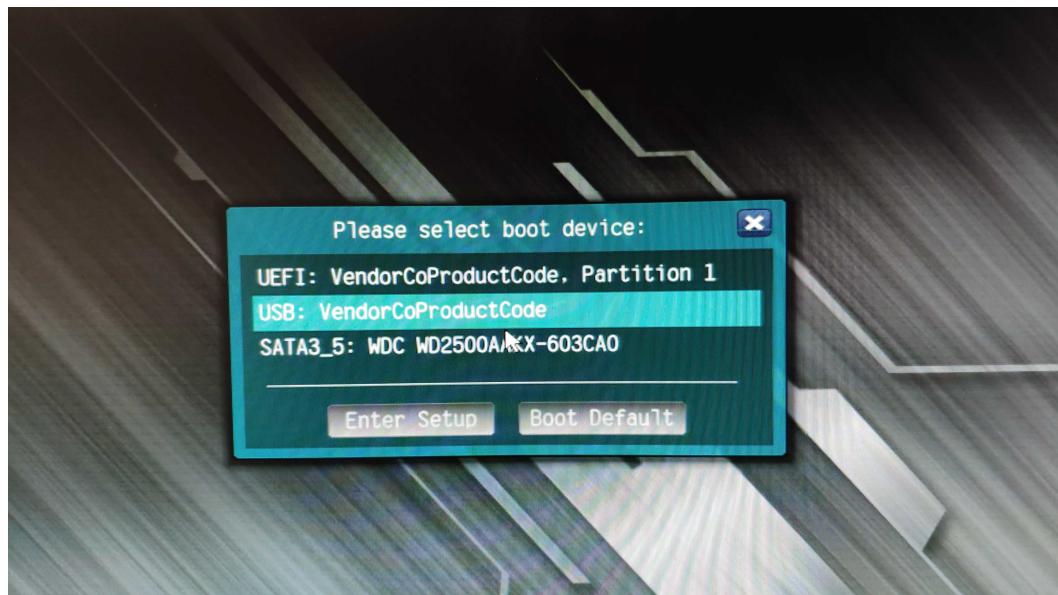
1. Insert hard disk case to the machine with your hard disk properly.
2. Insert the bootable USB to the same machine.
3. Restart computer if it is already on.

Installation

1. Since we want to boot from USB, select the USB device to boot by selecting a option like this (again, **under the BIOS/legacy mode**, see screenshot below) in the Boot Menu.
 - With type 1 machines, directly tap F9 or press ESC and later choose "Boot Menu" after it starts. Select your USB device to boot(Here the label is "VendorCoProductCode").



- With type 2 machines, tap F11 when you boot. Select your USB device (the one without the UEFI label when there are two entries)

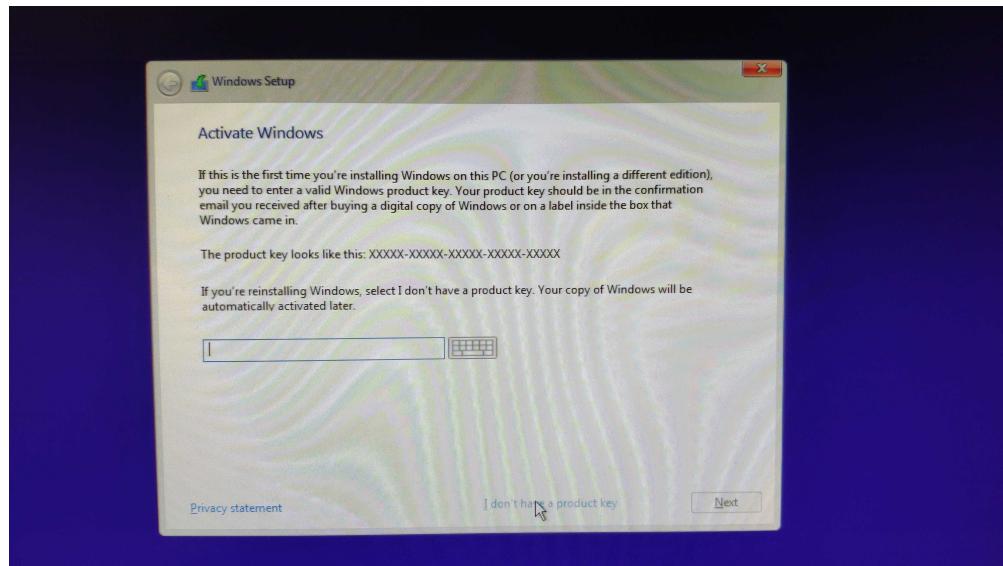


2. Follow the instruction and complete the installation with your account set up.

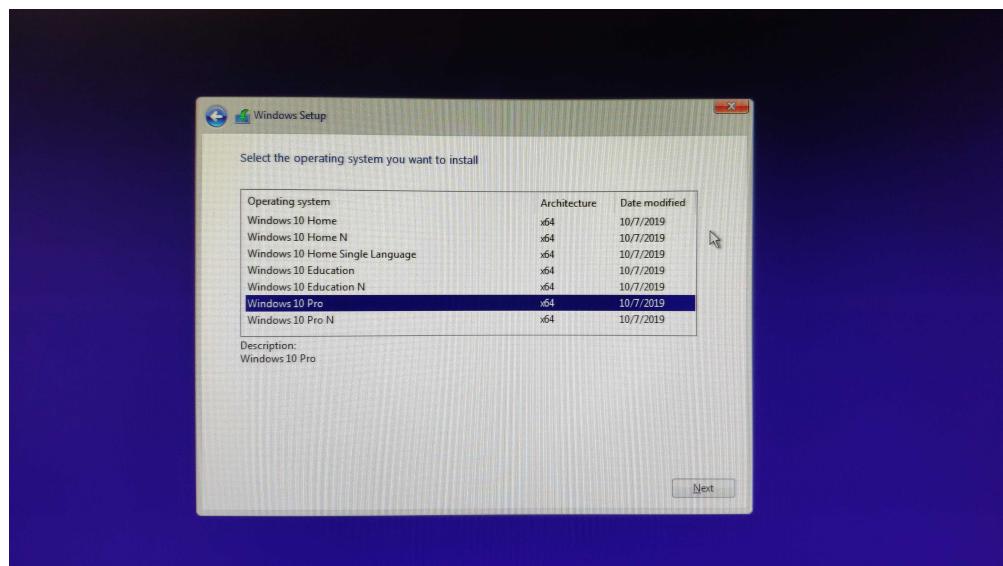
- No need to connect to WIFI, actually all of the security machines are offline.
- If you are not receiving any warning, just leave everything default.

1. Confirm default language, zone, and keyboard and later click "Install Now"

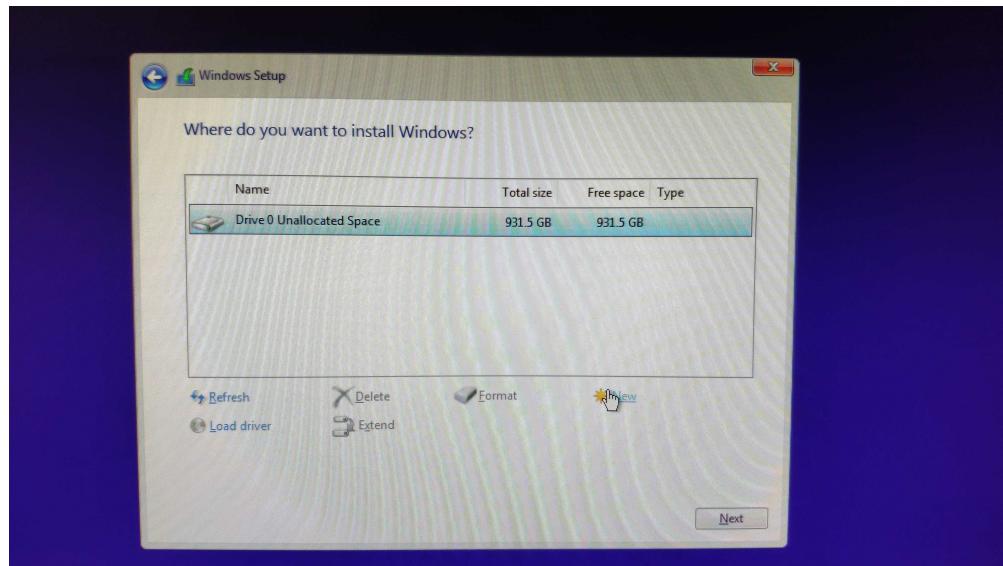
2. Click "I don't have product key"



3. Select a version of Windows to install. Basically, all of them are working for the labs. Since the Pro has most features, we choose pro.

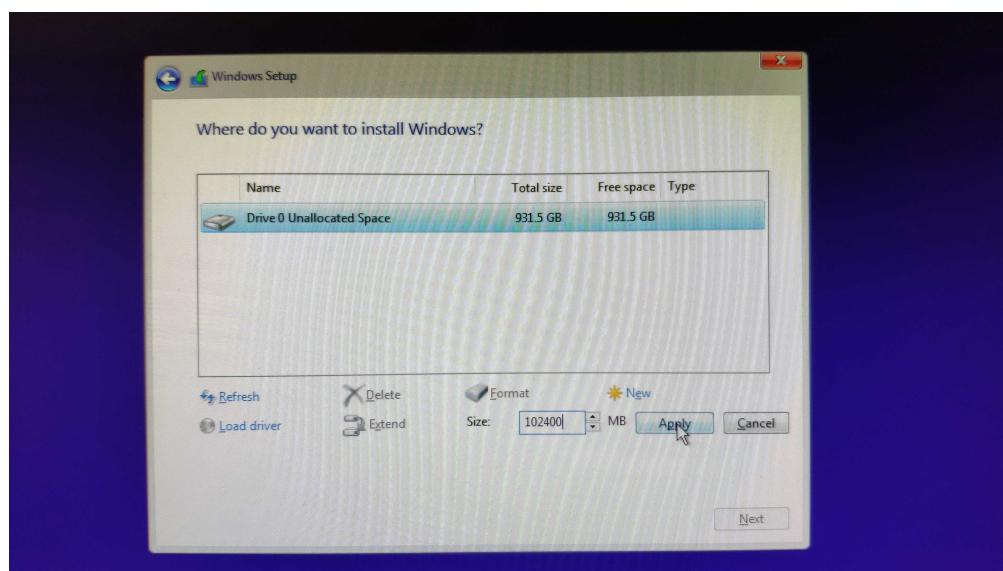


4. Check license terms and Next.
 5. Select "Custom: Install Windows only (advanced)".
 6. Delete all current partitions if there are any. Just leave a empty unallocated hard drive there.
- Attention: If you are using an used disk with personal data, it is fine to keep them with sufficient partition background. Otherwise, just follow this manual.



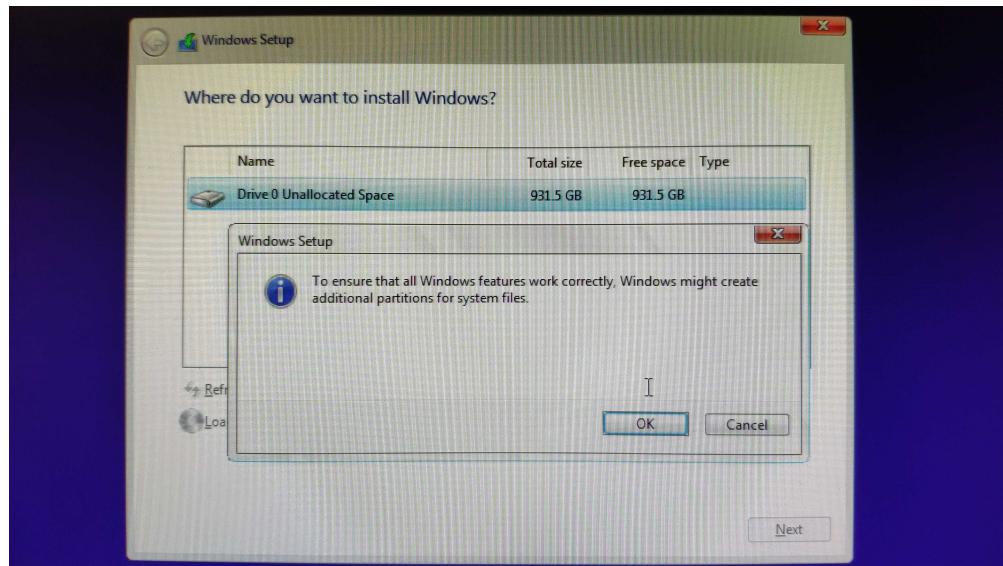
7. Select the drive and click button "New" to create a new partition.

Give it at least 100 GB (=102400 MB).



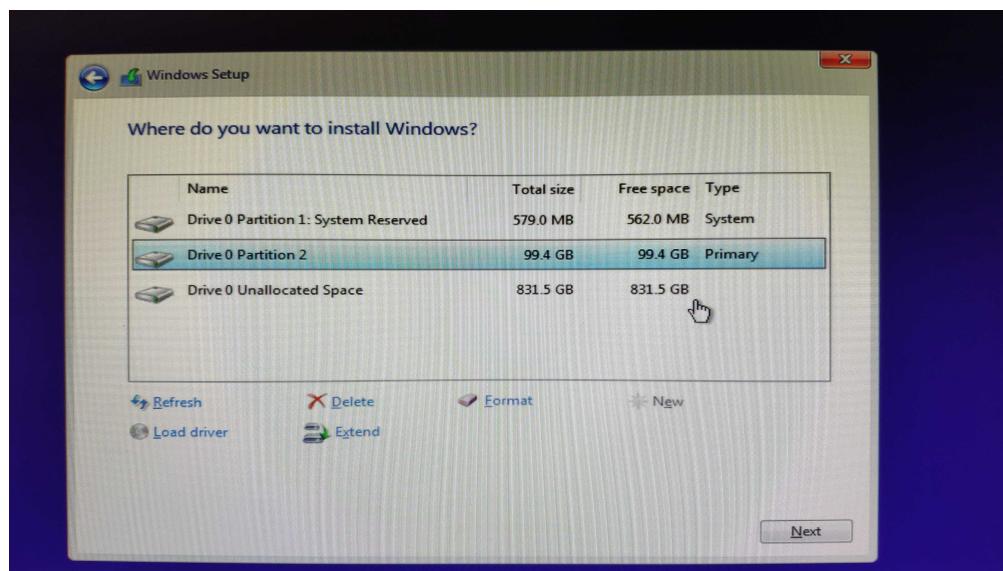
Note: 100 GB is big enough for our labs. **You are free to use the entire disk.** It is a good habit to make a partition as small as it needs to be, so that you could create multiple partitions to make the best use of the disk. It helps to avoid data loss when OS errors happen by saving personal data in isolated partitions. In addition, multiple partitions help to achieve other advantages, for example, making a dual-boot HDD.

8. Confirm the pop up for Windows build-in partition policy by clicking the button "OK". (see screenshot below)



9. Now Windows Setup program has created two partitions for you automatically.

Select the primary partition and start the installation.



After installation

Hardware drivers

Usually right after we install a Windows on the hard drive, we need to install relevant drivers to achieve best performance (especially for personal usage). However, here we don't really need to install any drivers. Network Adapter is automatically working on Windows 10.

Note: You should sit at **the same seats** and **use the same machines** throughout the labs.
Otherwise..you hard drive won't be able to boot (from another machine). For more details, it is a problem only on Windows Host Machines. (Linux works well.)

Useful software

Here are some recommended software and tools for you. These will assist you in incoming labs.

In your spare time, you could download them.

Name	Description
LibreOffice	Free and open source replacement for Offices 365
Picpick	Amazing screenshot tool
Firefox	Web Browser
FoxitReader	Free PDF reader

Linux Virtual Machine set up

Get prepared

Install VirtualBox

Download and install the [Virtual Box](#).

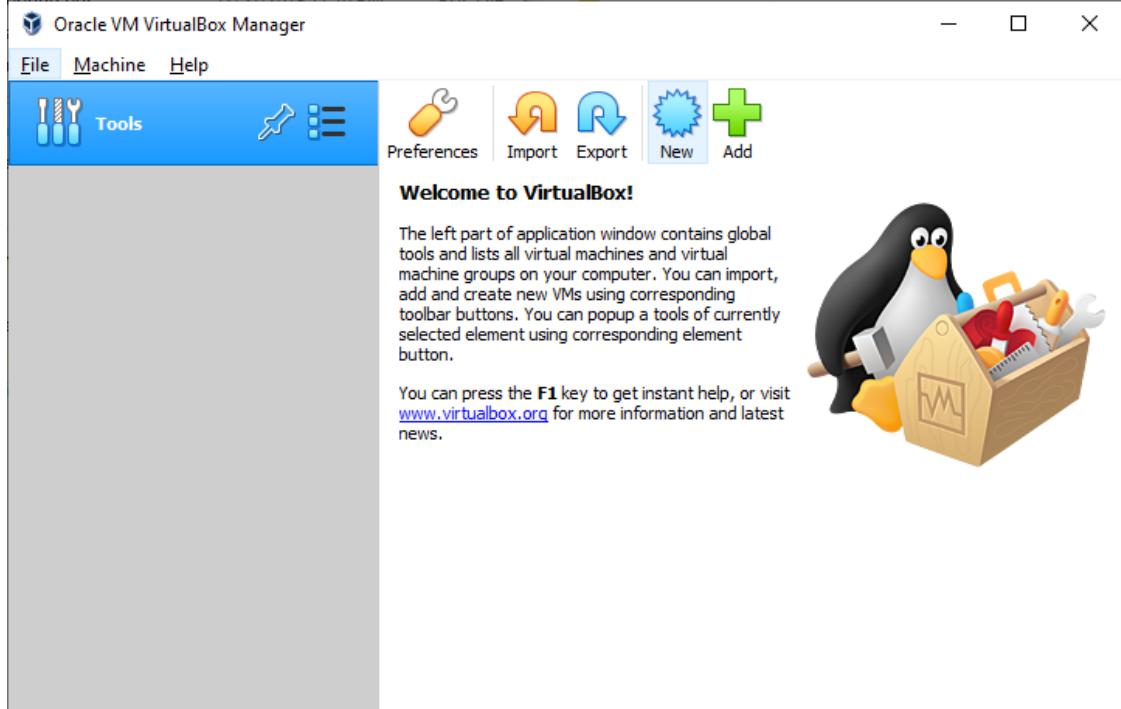
Download the Image file

Download the Linux image file with the link above.

VM configuration

Set up basic VM configuration

1. Open VirtualBox and click blue Button "New".



2. Give it a meaningful name such as openSUSE or suse. Select type "Linux" and Version "openSUSE(64 bits)".

← Create Virtual Machine

Name and operating system

Please choose a descriptive name and destination folder for the new virtual machine and select the type of operating system you intend to install on it. The name you choose will be used throughout VirtualBox to identify this machine.

Name:	OpenSUSE
Machine Folder:	C:\Users\4480\VirtualBox VMs
Type:	Linux
Version:	openSUSE (64-bit)



Expert Mode Next Cancel

3. Allocate enough memory for the VM - at least 1024 MB (2048 MB recommended). Insufficient memory will result in formidable problems.

← Create Virtual Machine

Memory size

Select the amount of memory (RAM) in megabytes to be allocated to the virtual machine.

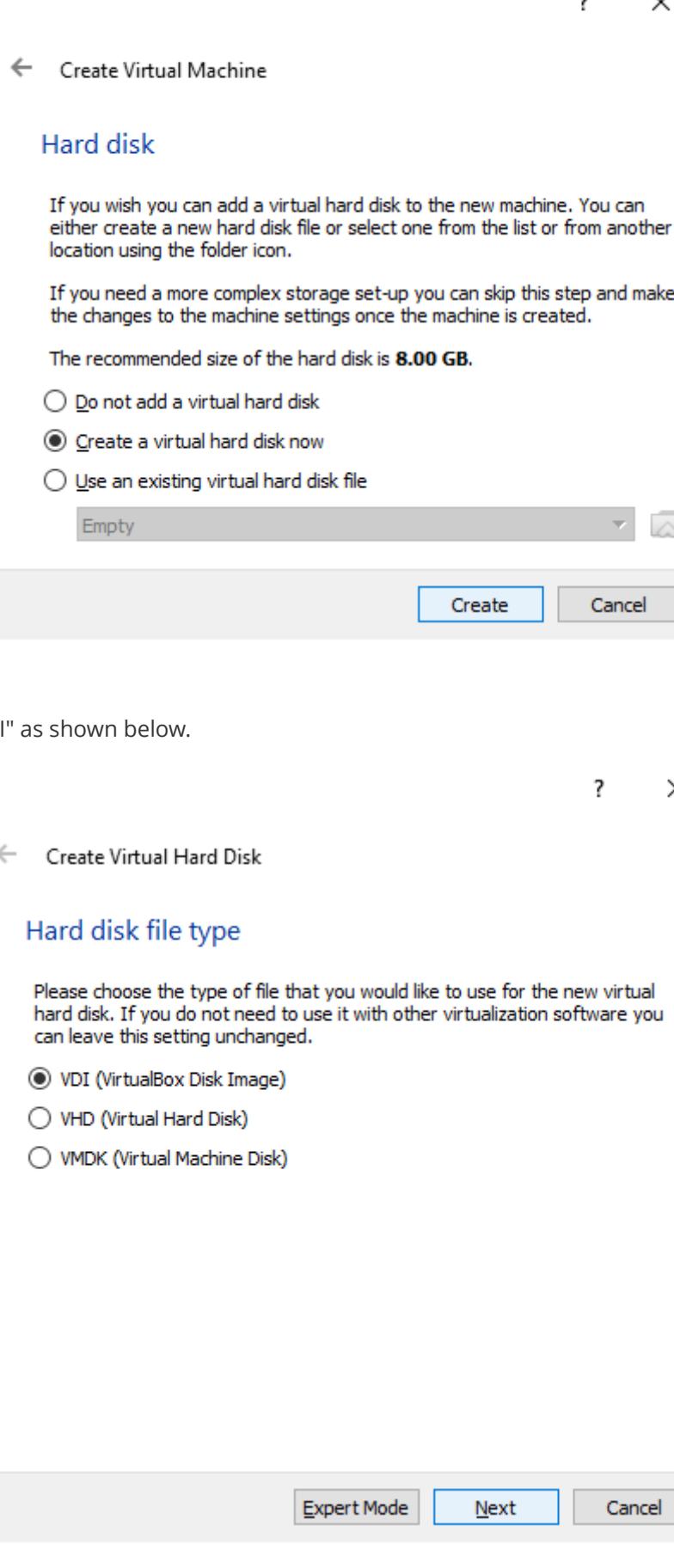
The recommended memory size is **1024 MB**.



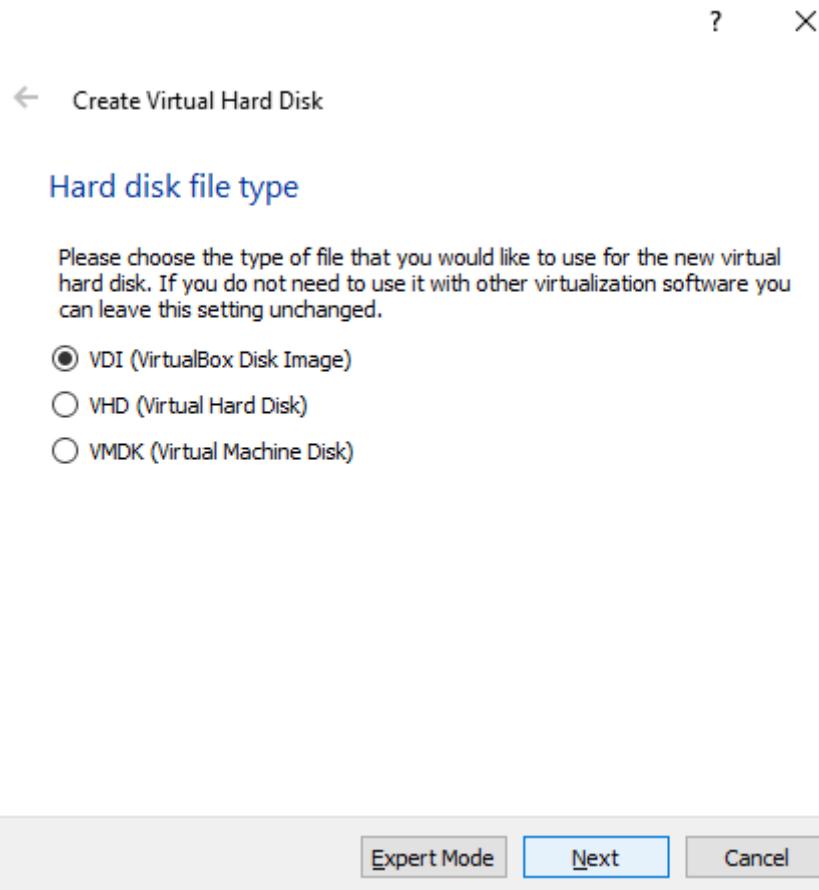
Next Cancel

4. Select options "create a virtual hard disk now".

It will create files in your host machine(hosting the VM), so make sure there are at least 20GB available in your host machine.



5. Select "VDI" as shown below.



6. Select "Dynamically allocated".

← Create Virtual Hard Disk

Storage on physical hard disk

Please choose whether the new virtual hard disk file should grow as it is used (dynamically allocated) or if it should be created at its maximum size (fixed size).

A **dynamically allocated** hard disk file will only use space on your physical hard disk as it fills up (up to a maximum **fixed size**), although it will not shrink again automatically when space on it is freed.

A **fixed size** hard disk file may take longer to create on some systems but is often faster to use.

- Dynamically allocated
 Fixed size

Next

Cancel

7. Choose the path of VDI file. Set the size limitation. It should be at least 20GB as shown below.

← Create Virtual Hard Disk

File location and size

Please type the name of the new virtual hard disk file into the box below or click on the folder icon to select a different folder to create the file in.

C:\Users\4480\VirtualBox VMs\OpenSUSE\OpenSUSE.vdi 

Select the size of the virtual hard disk in megabytes. This size is the limit on the amount of file data that a virtual machine will be able to store on the hard disk.



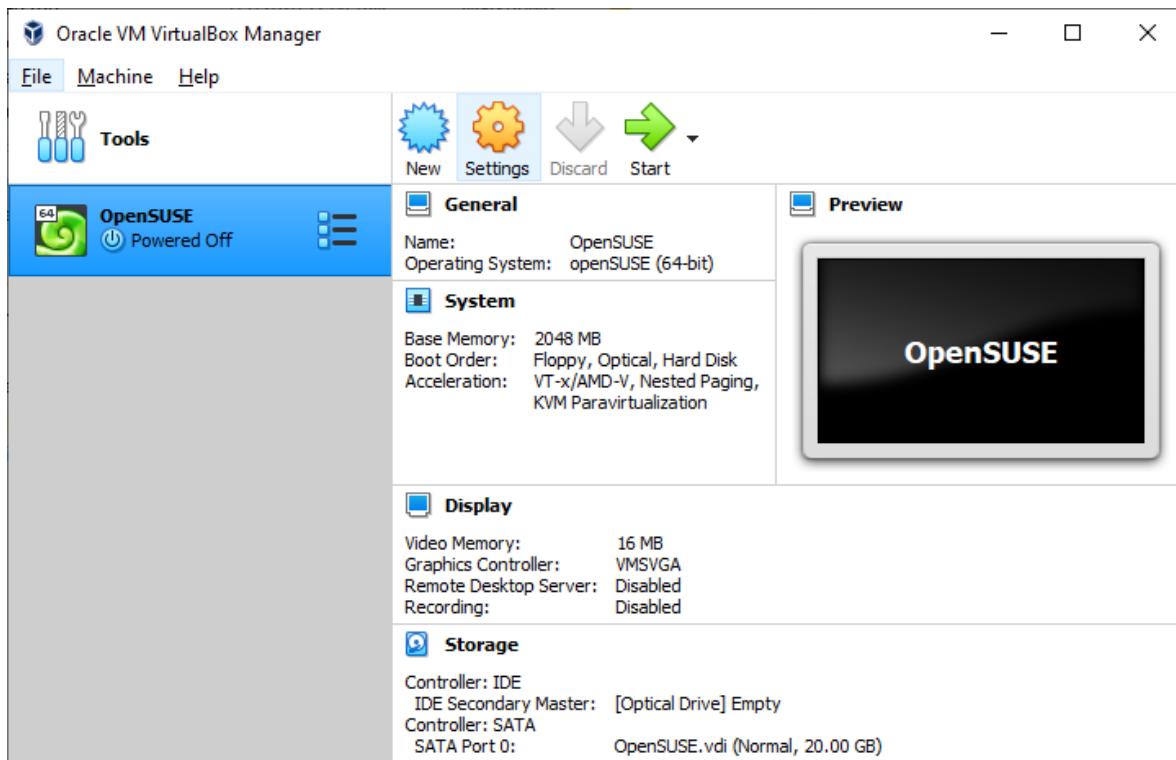
Create

Cancel

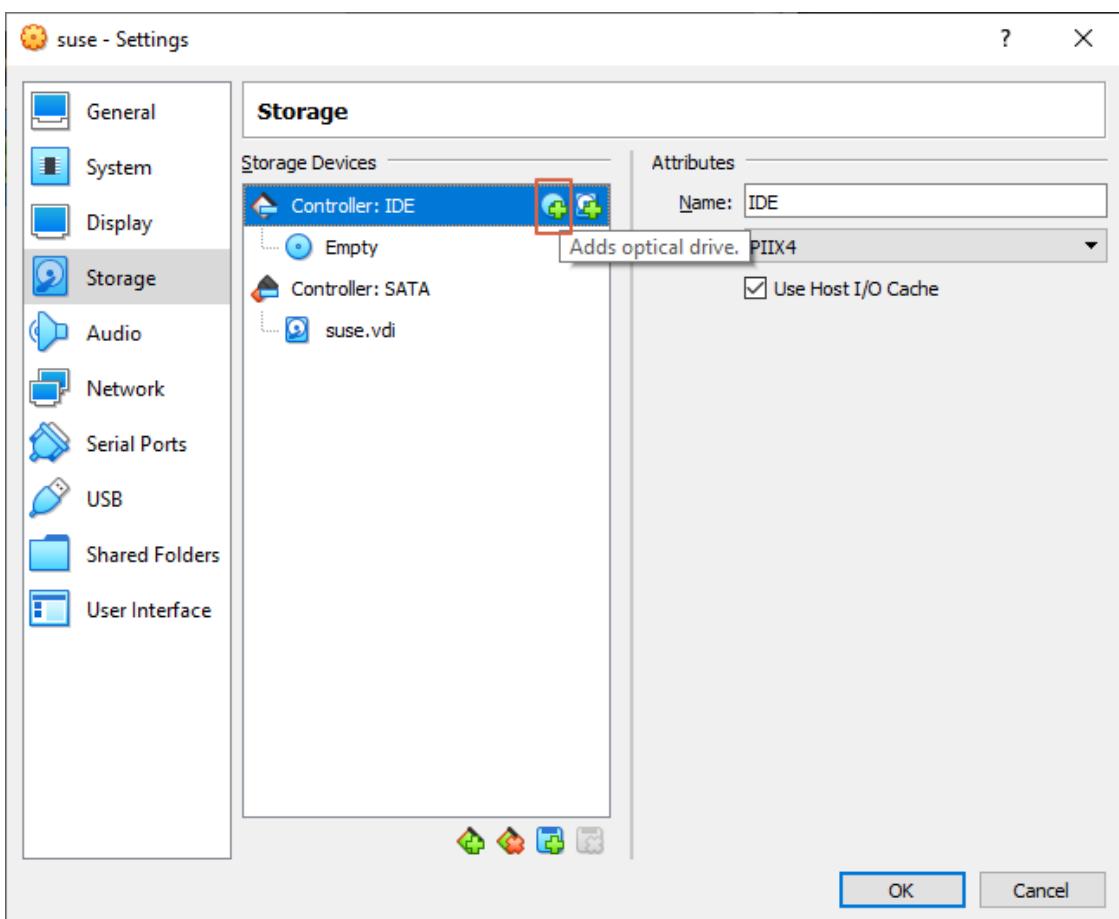
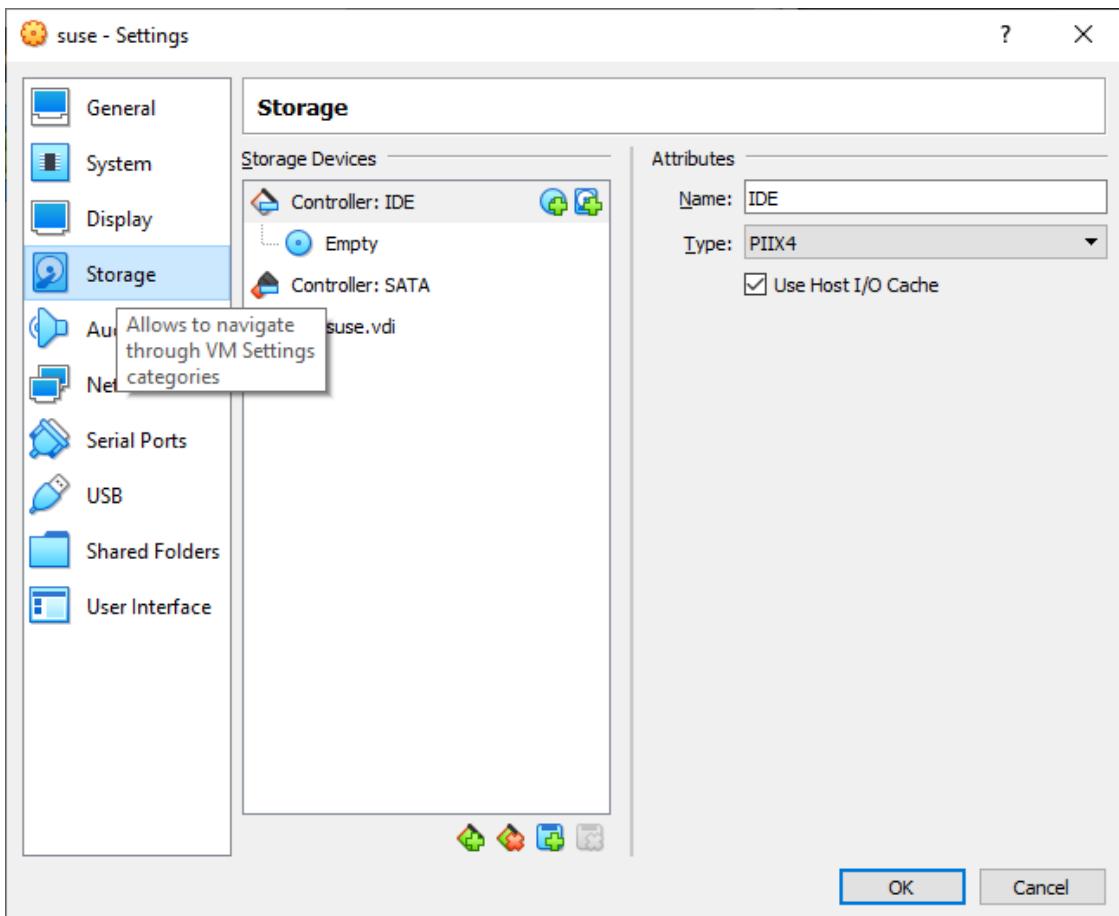
Insert Linux image file

It is emulating CD/DVD player to install an OS, in essence.

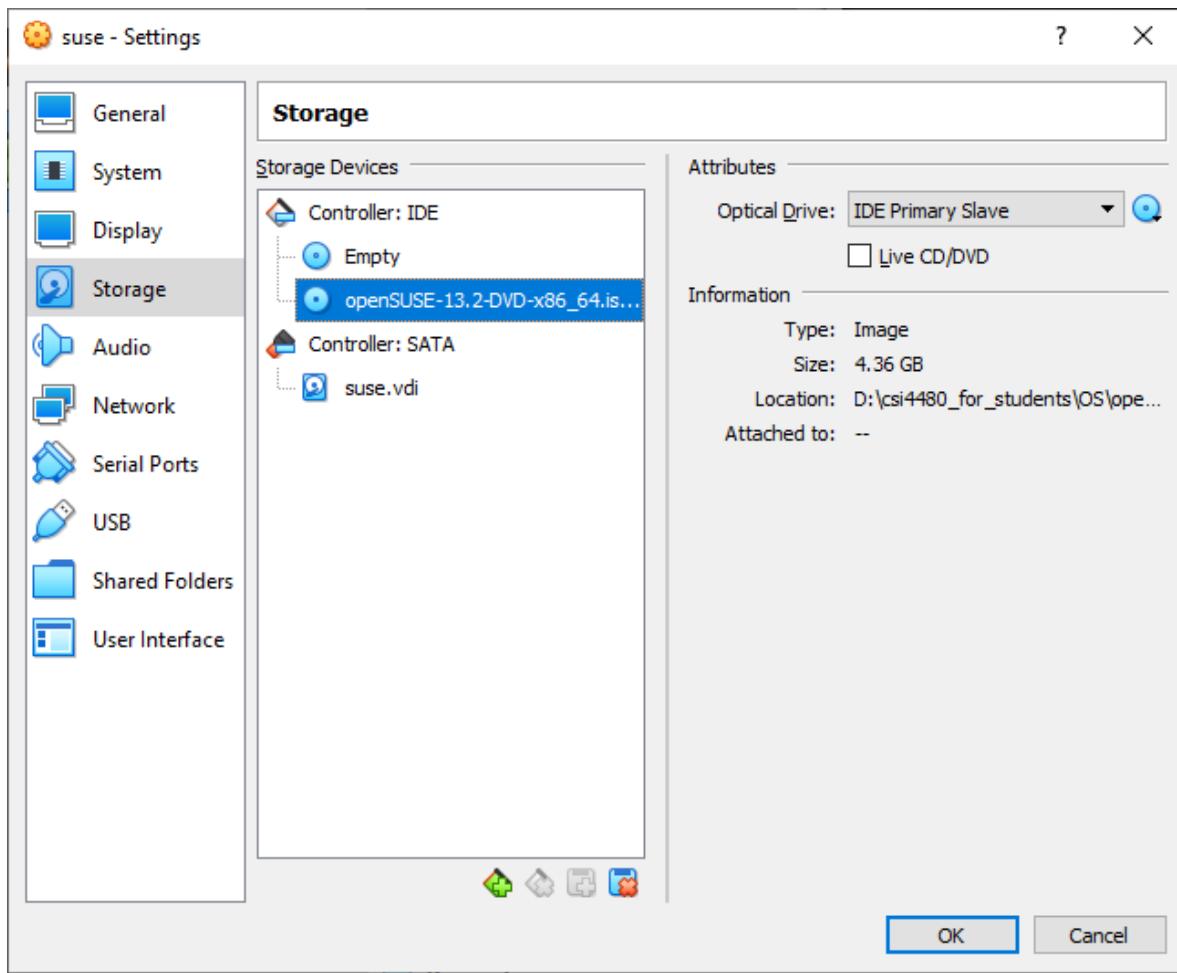
8. Select the VM and click the orange button "Settings".



9. Go to the window "storage", click the first button named "Add optical disc" under the pane "Storage Devices".



10. Click button "Add" and choose the image file "openSUSE-13.2-DVD-x_64.iso" in your machine.



Set up network

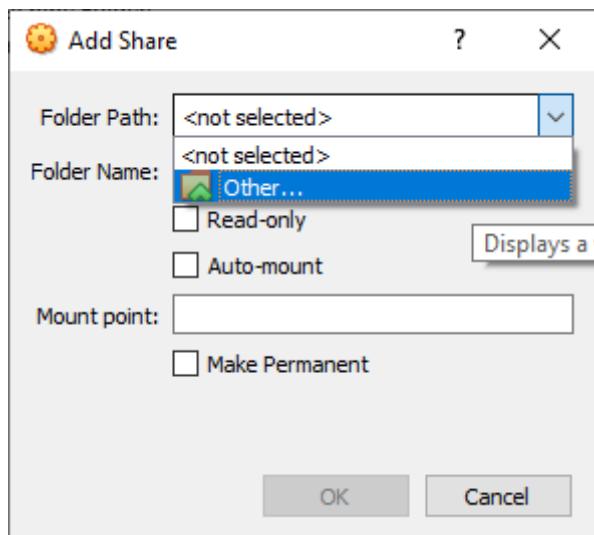
11. Select "Network" on the left pane. Select "Bridged-Adapter".

Add shared folders

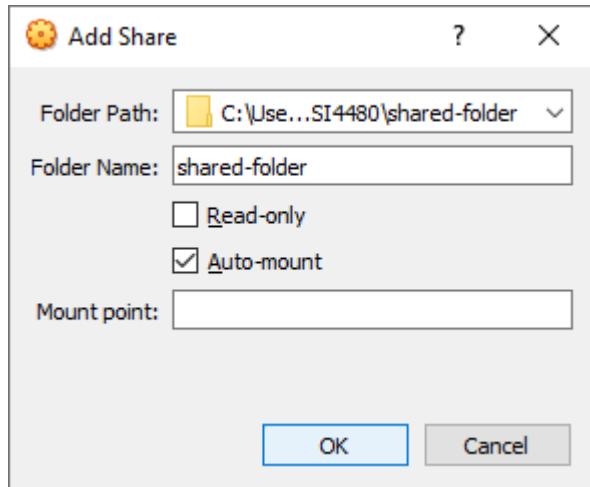
Add a shard folder to share file with the VM for your convenience in the labs.

12. Select "Shared Folders" on the left pane. Click the button "Add new Shared folder".

13. Select a folder that you want to share with the VM.



Check the box "Auto-mount".



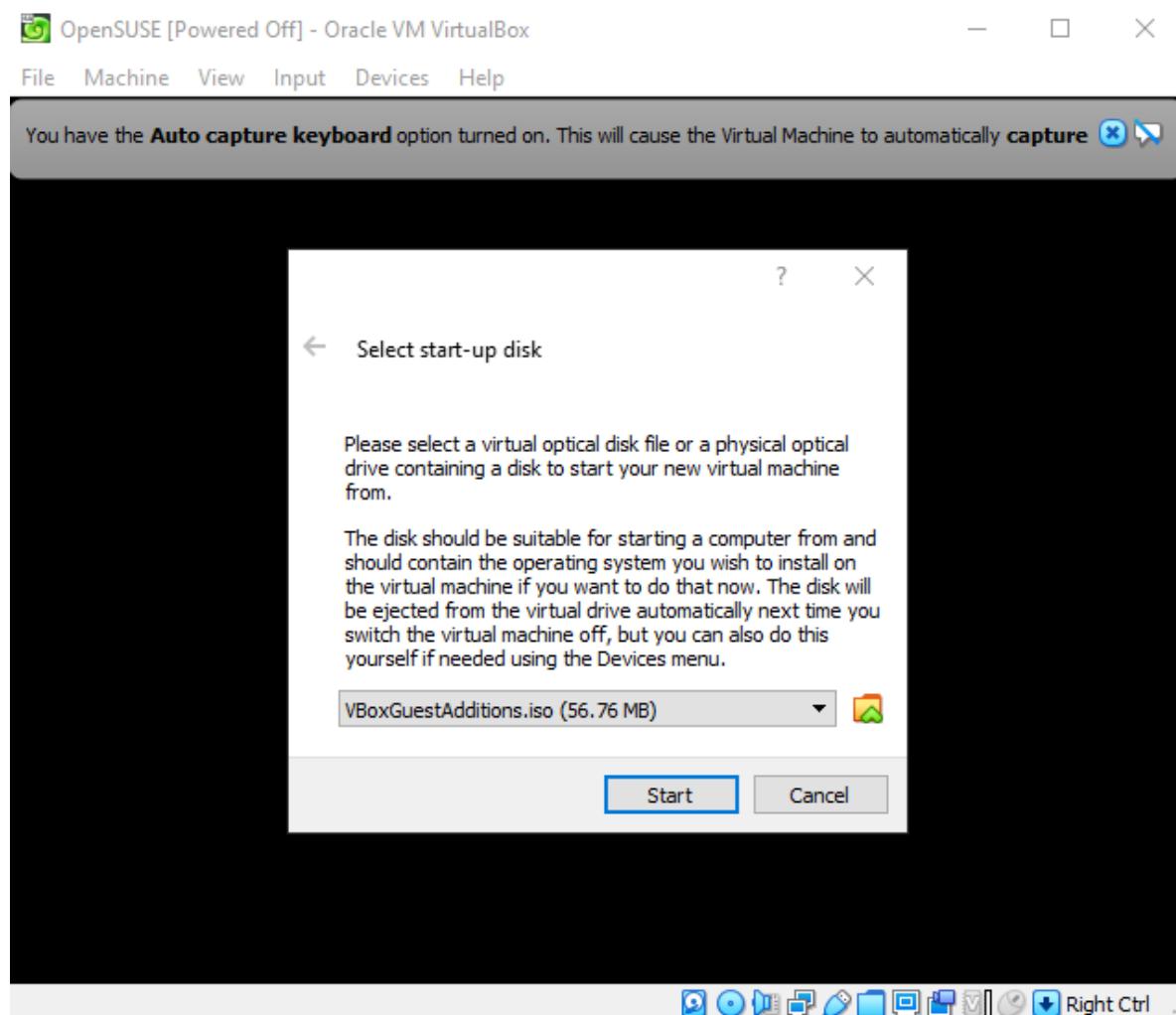
So far, are we good? Next it is time to boot the VM!

VM Installation

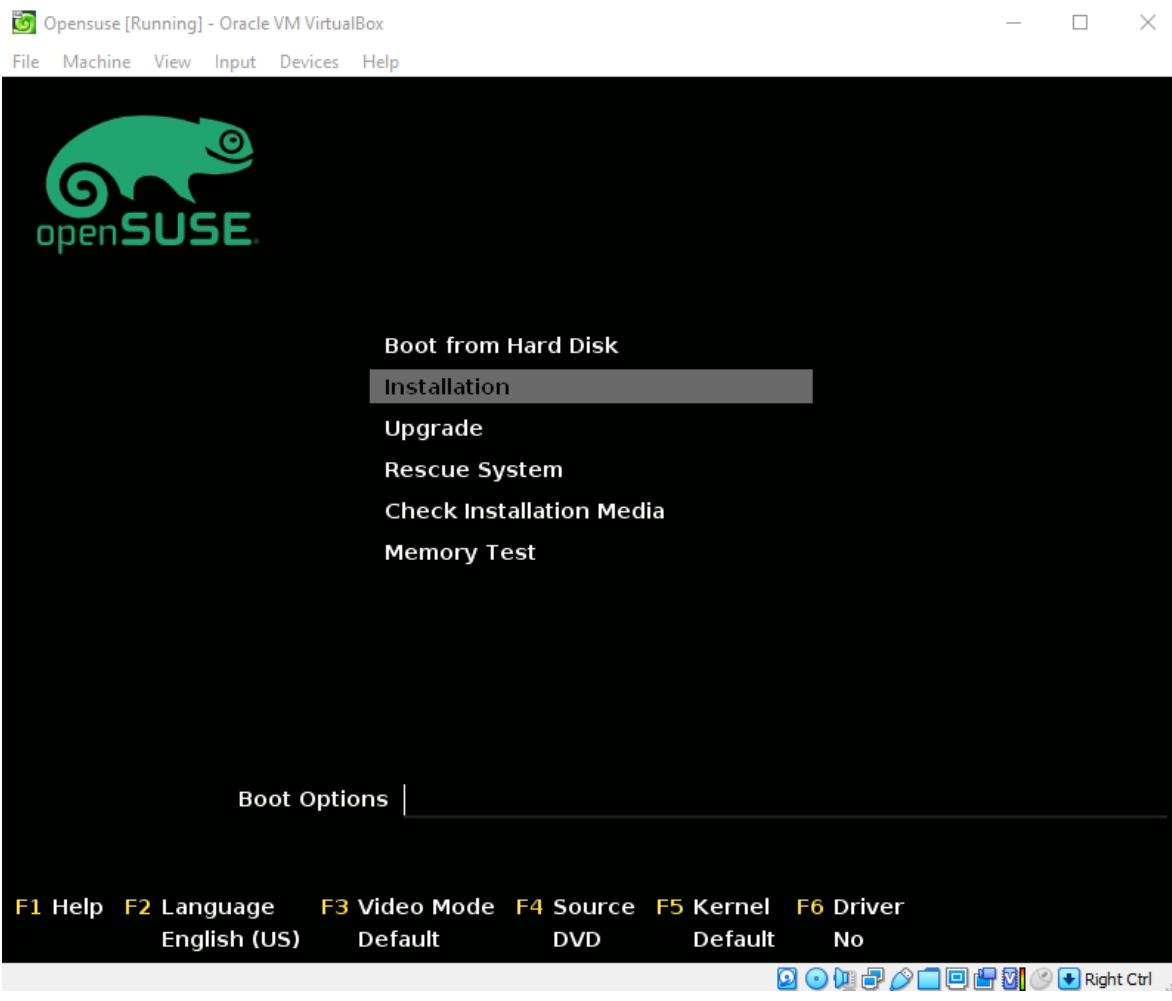
Boot from the disc

14. Go back to the VM manager window, (select the VM and) click the green button "Start".

If a warning popped up (shown below), confirm it and continue. If it is not booting, manual choose openSUSE in the option list. Otherwise, go back to step 9&10.



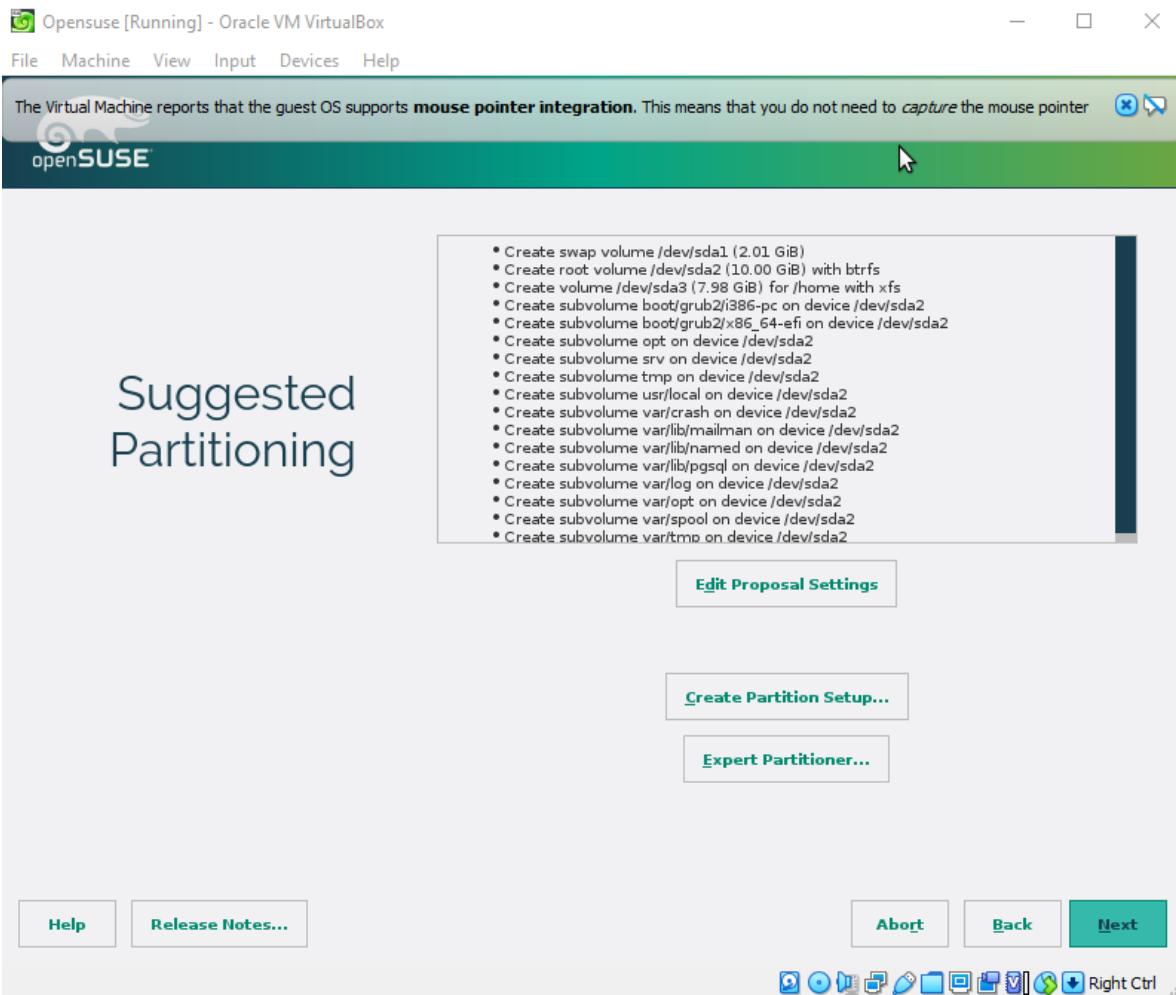
15. Now you should see it booting, select installation.



Basically leave everything default.

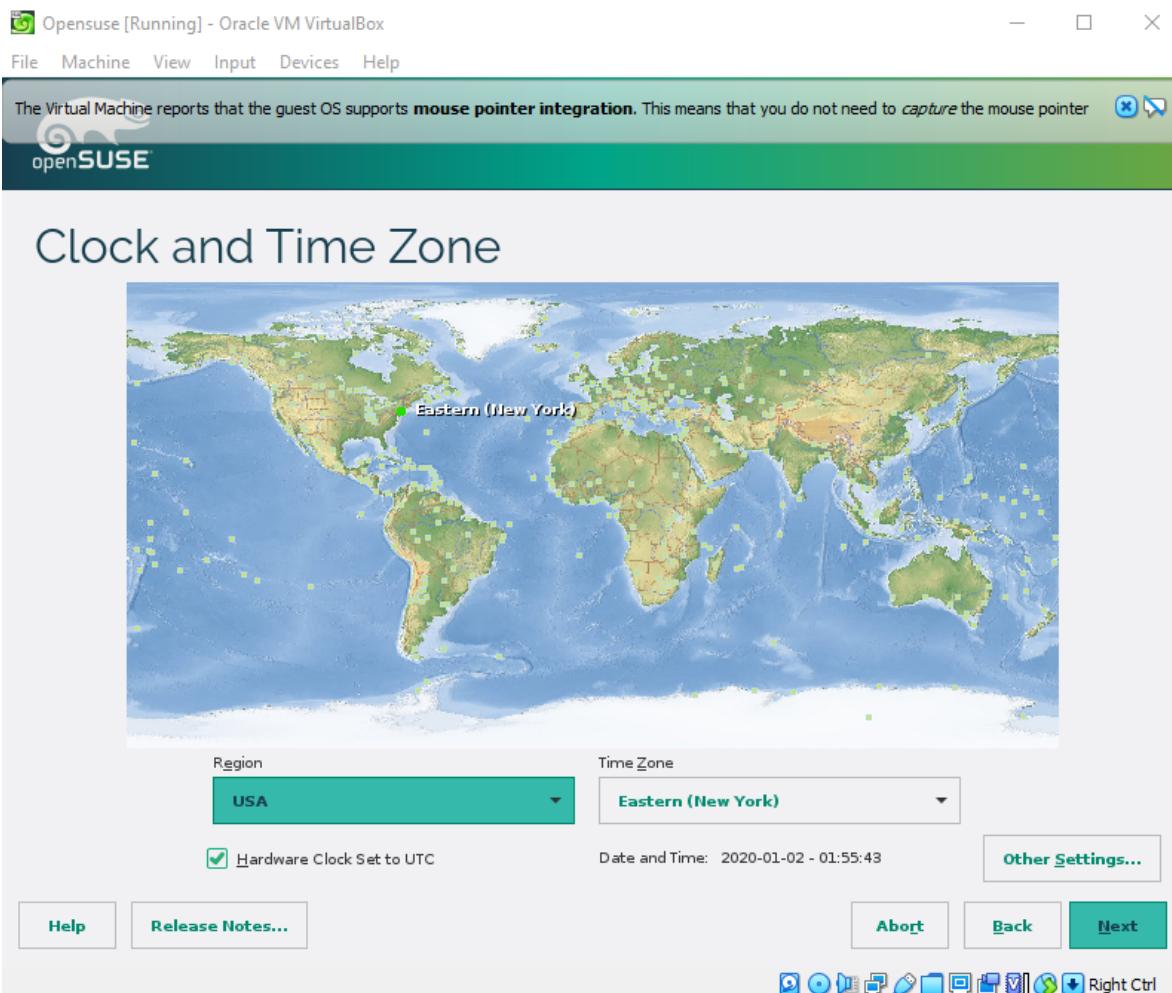
Partitioning

16. Suggested Partitioning. Leave it default.



Clock and Time Zone

17. clock and Time Zone.



Desktop Selection

18. Desktop Selection. Leave it to KDE by default.

The Virtual Machine reports that the guest OS supports **mouse pointer integration**. This means that you do not need to *capture* the mouse pointer.



The desktop environment on your computer provides the graphical user interface for your computer, as well as a suite of applications for email, Web browsing, office productivity, games, and utilities to manage your computer.

openSUSE offers a choice of desktop environments. The most widely used desktop environments are GNOME and KDE, and they are equally supported under openSUSE. Both desktop environments are easy to use, highly integrated, and have an attractive look and feel. Each desktop environment has a distinct style, so personal taste determines which is the most appropriate desktop for you.

Desktop Selection

[GNOME Desktop](#)



[KDE Desktop](#)



[Other](#)

[Help](#)

[Release Notes...](#)

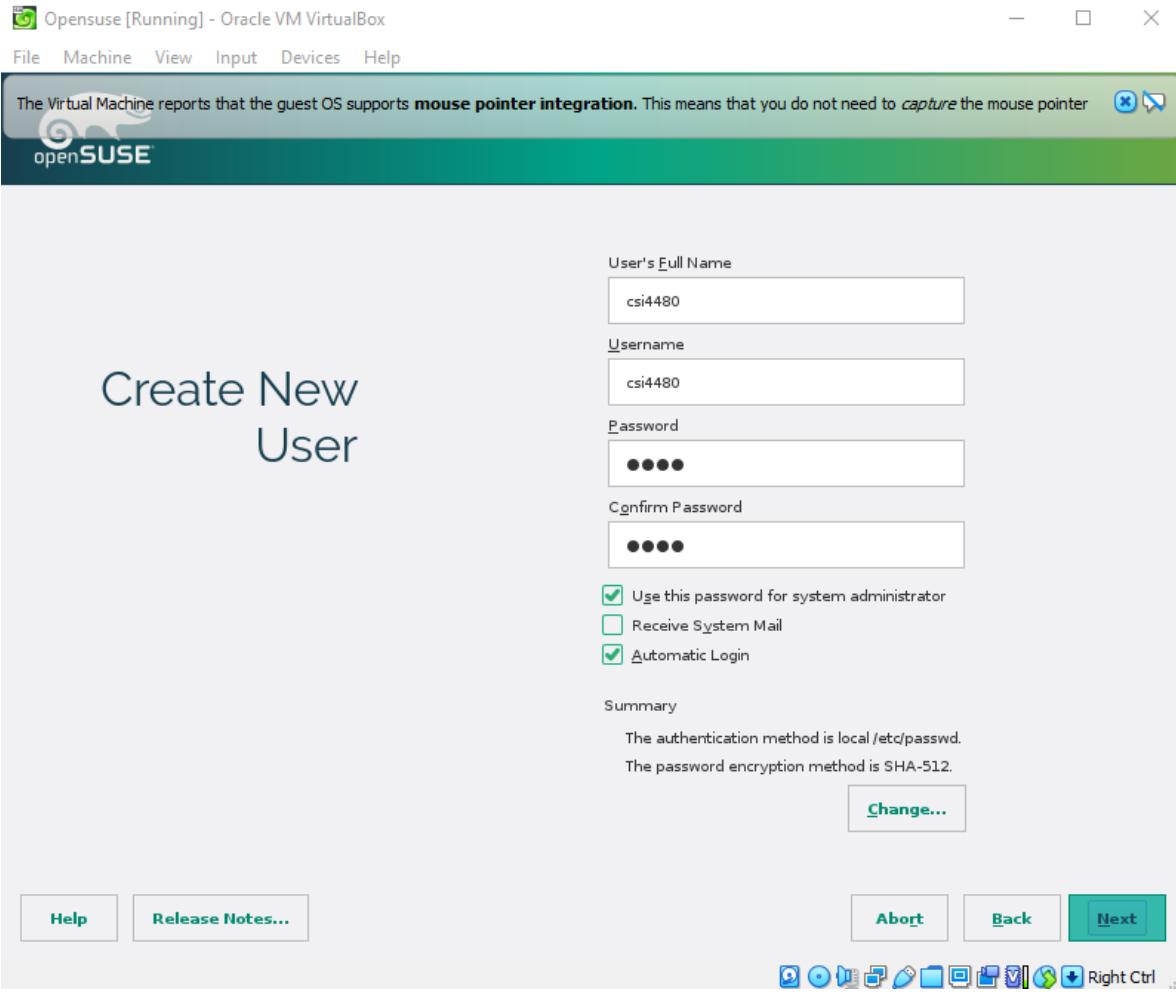
[Abort](#)

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

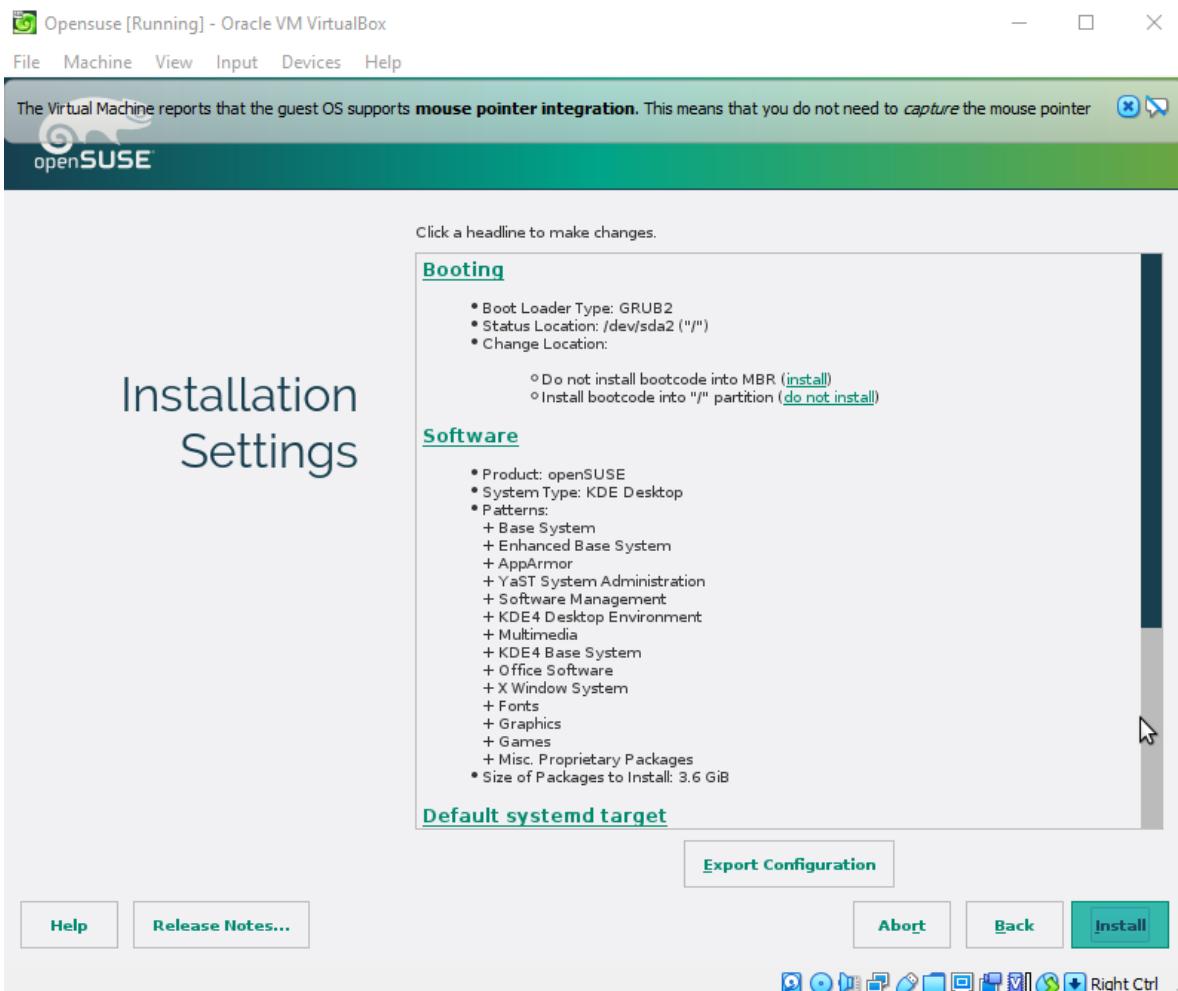


19. Make sure you check the box "Use this password for system administrator". It is checked by default.



Settings Overviews

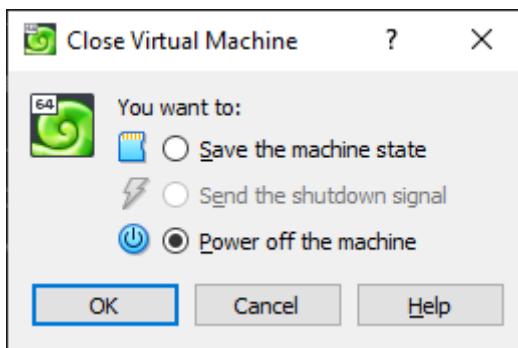
20. Overviews of your settings. Continue to install.



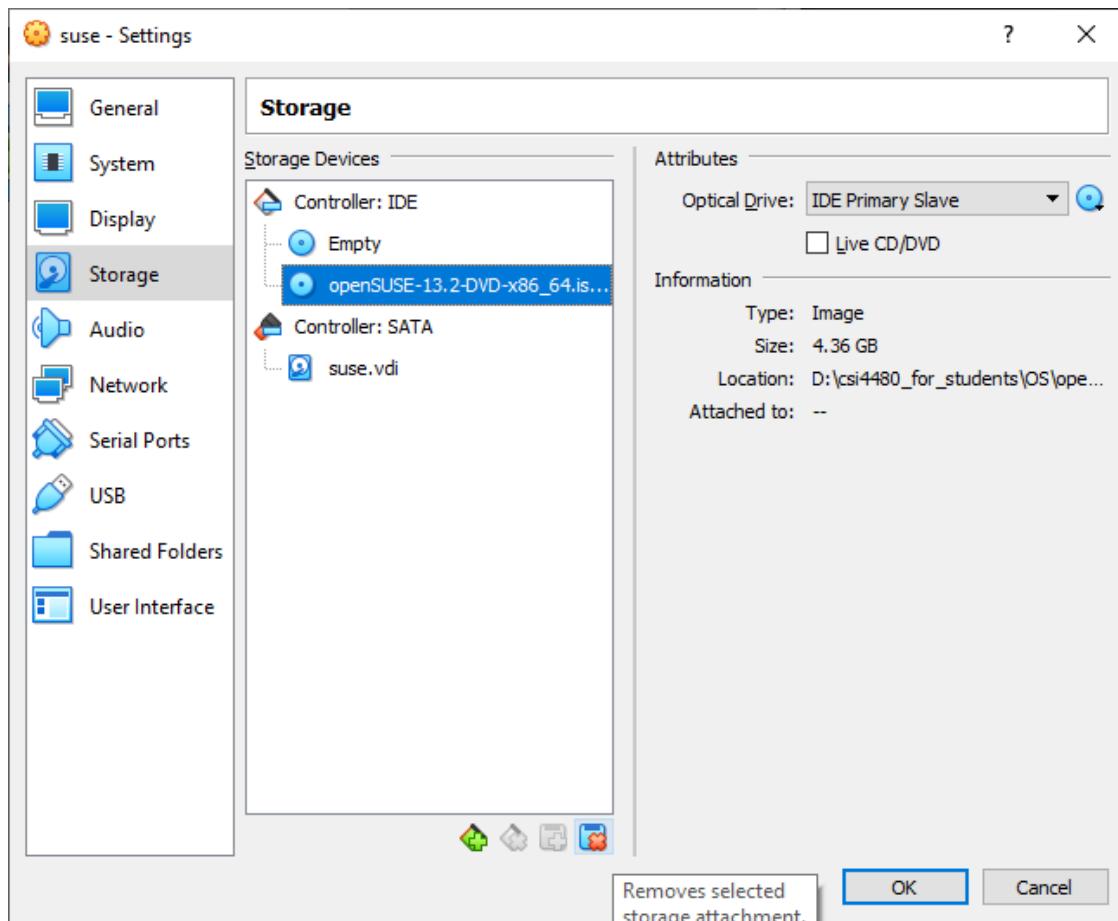
Remove bootable disc

21. Congratulation!! Finally you have successfully installed it. Just one more thing before we cheer, you need to remove the optical drive just like unplugging your bootable USB when the Windows installation is completed on a host machine!

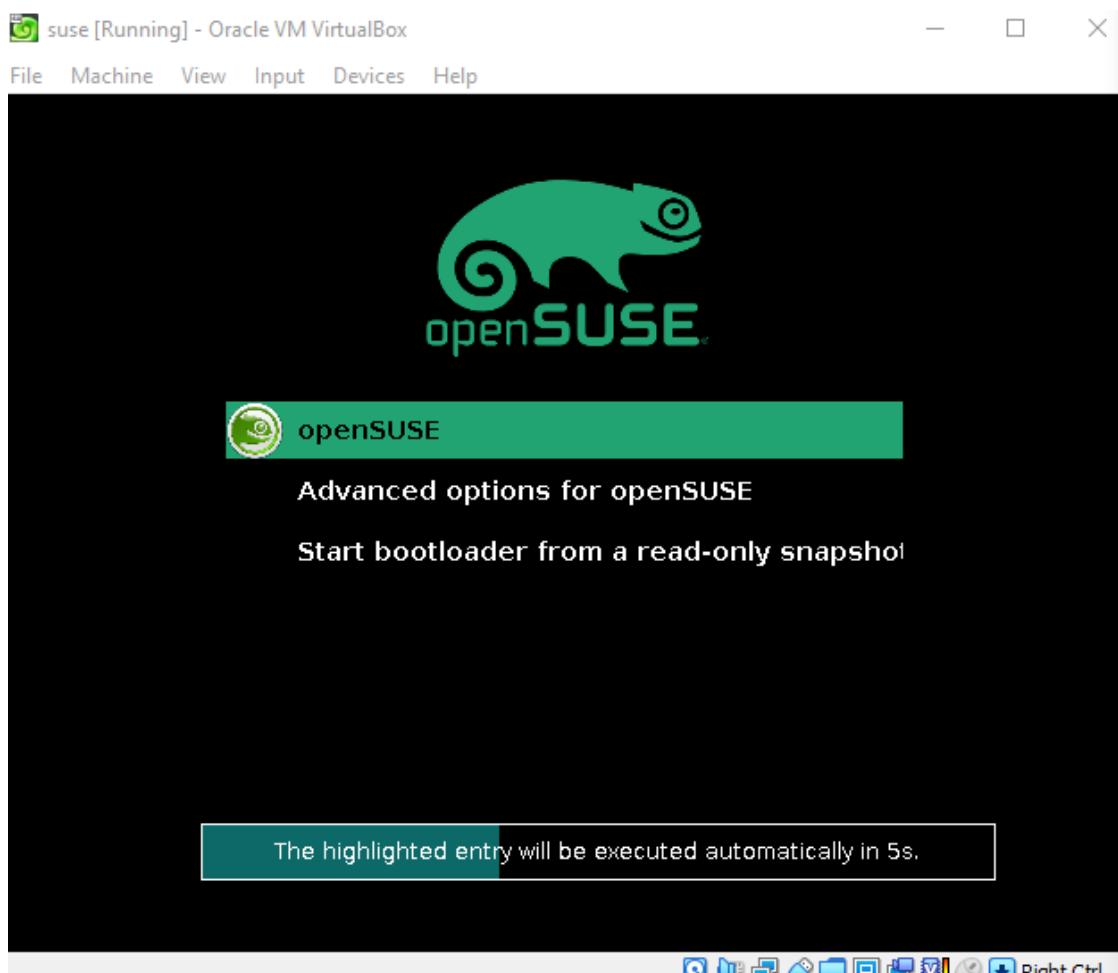
The VM will restart automatically, just close the window and choose "Power off".



Back to VM settings, go to "storage", select the openSUSE disc and click the button on the bottom to remove it.



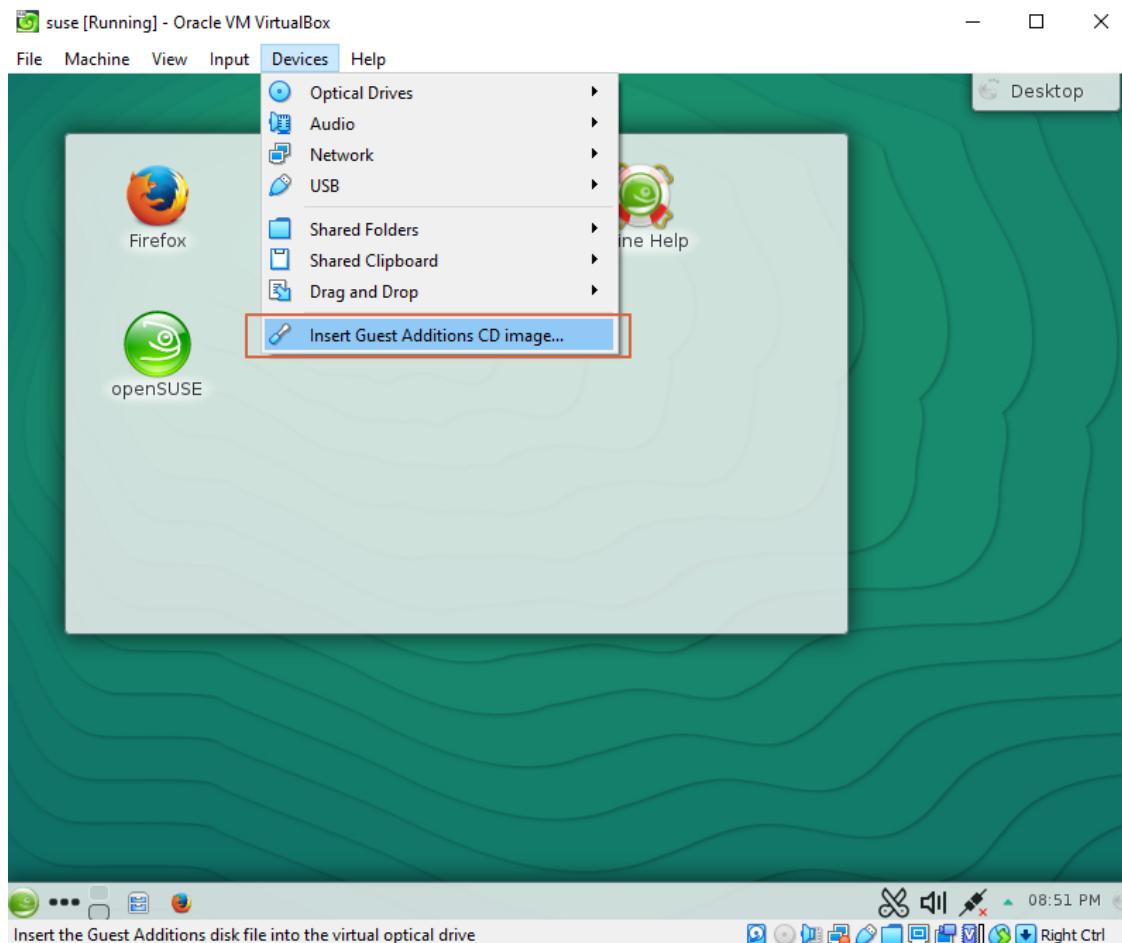
Now you are free to restart the VM!



Install the Guest Additions DVD image (optional)

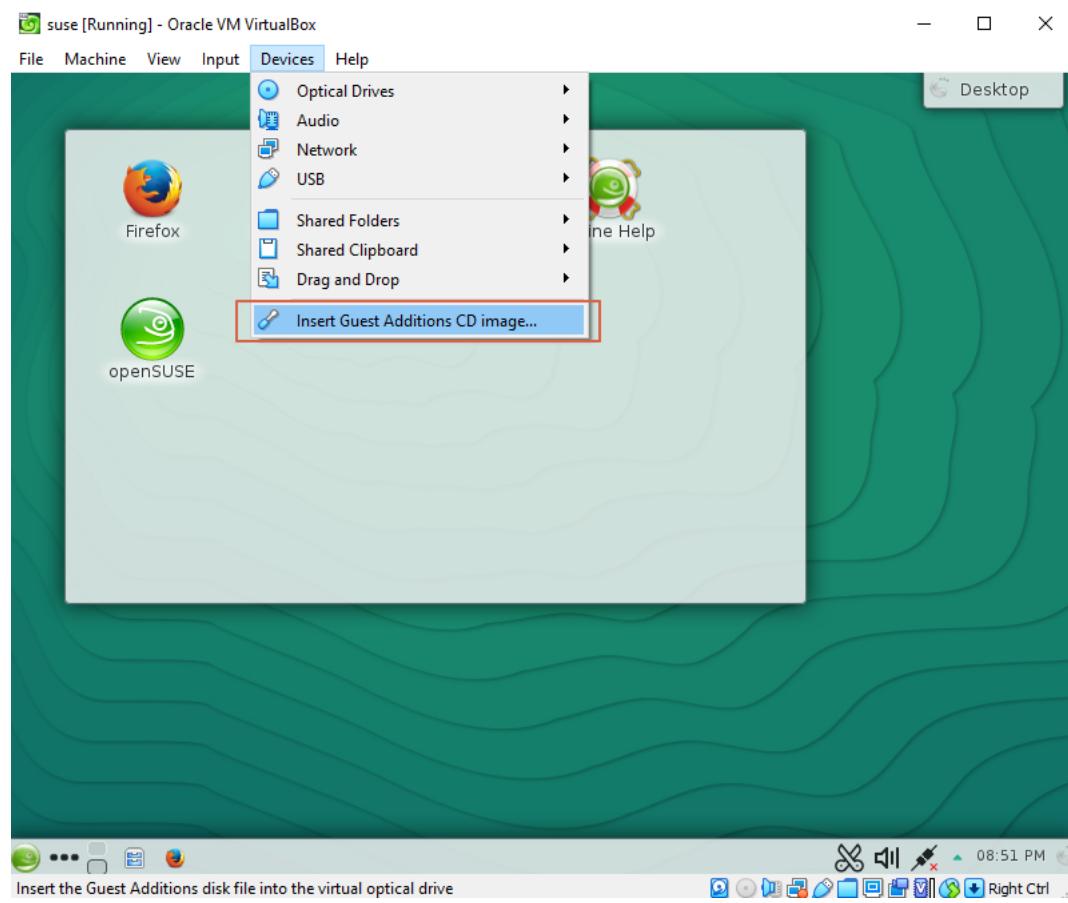
22. To make the shared-folder and some other features work, we need to install the "Guest Additions DVD image".

Running the VM, click the option "Devices" on the top menu of the window, select "Insert guest Additions CD image".

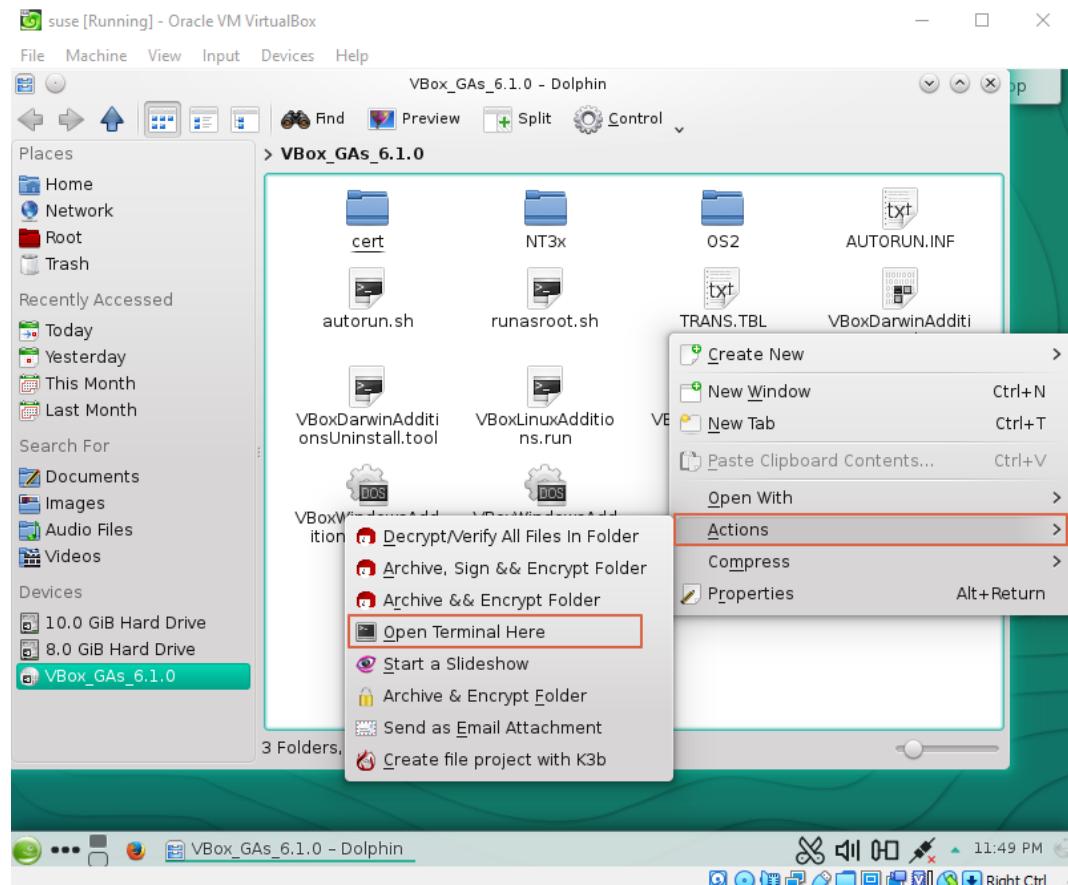


Particularly, if the disc doesn't automatically run, manually execute the script there. The script is called "VBoxLinuxAdditions" on Linux.

- o Click the button on the bottom menu(show below) and "Open with File Manager".



- o "Right Click" with your mouse. Select "Open Terminal Here" in the sub-menu "Actions".



- o Run command `sudo bash VBoxLinuxAdditions.run`. Restart the VM to have it in effect.

```

suse [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
VBox_GAs_6.1.0 : bash - Konsole
csi4480@linux-1ftc:/run/media/csi4480/VBox_GAS_6.1.0> ls
AUTORUN.INF 0S2          VBoxDarwinAdditionsUninstall.tool  VBoxWindowsAdditions.exe
autorun.sh  runasroot.sh  VBoxLinuxAdditions.run        VBoxWindowsAdditions-x86.exe
cert         TRANS.TBL    VBoxSolarisAdditions.pkg
HT3X        VBoxDarwinAdditions.pkg  VBoxWindowsAdditions-amd64.exe
csi4480@linux-1ftc:/run/media/csi4480/VBox_GAS_6.1.0> sudo bash VBoxLinuxAdditions.run
root's password:
verifying archive integrity... All good.
Uncompressing VirtualBox 6.1.0 Guest Additions for Linux.....
virtualBox Guest Additions installer
copying additional installer modules ...
Installing additional modules ...
virtualBox Guest Additions: Starting.
virtualBox Guest Additions: Building the VirtualBox Guest Additions kernel
modules. This may take a while.
virtualBox Guest Additions: To build modules for other installed kernels, run
virtualBox Guest Additions: /sbin/rcvboxadd quicksetup <version>
virtualBox Guest Additions: or
virtualBox Guest Additions: /sbin/rcvboxadd quicksetup all
virtualBox Guest Additions: kernel headers not found for target kernel
3.16.6-2-desktop. Please install them and execute
/sbin/rcvboxadd setup
virtualBox Guest Additions: Running kernel modules will not be replaced until
the system is restarted
csi4480@linux-1ftc:/run/media/csi4480/VBox_GAS_6.1.0> 

```

- If anything wrong happens due to the "Guest Additions", navigate to the directory and uninstall it by run command `sudo bash VBoxLinuxAdditions.run uninstall` on terminal.

```

suse [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
VBox_GAs_6.1.0 : bash - Konsole
csi4480@linux-1ftc:/run/media/csi4480/VBox_GAS_6.1.0> ll
total 45502
-r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users      763 Mar 13 2019 AUTORUN.INF
-r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users     6384 Mar 13 2019 autorun.sh
dr--r--r-- 2 csi4480 users      792 Dec 10 10:09 cert
dr--r--r-- 2 csi4480 users     1824 Dec 10 10:09 HT3X
dr--r--r-- 2 csi4480 users     2652 Dec 10 10:09 OS2
-r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users     4821 Mar 13 2019 runasroot.sh
-r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users      547 Dec 10 10:09 TRANS.TBL
r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users   3744125 Dec 10 10:03 VBoxDarwinAdditions.pkg
r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users   3949 Dec 10 10:03 VBoxDarwinAdditionsUninstall.to
01
r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users  6716837 Dec 10 10:04 VBoxLinuxAdditions.run
r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users  9286144 Dec 10 10:05 VBoxSolarisAdditions.pkg
r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users 16765856 Dec 10 10:08 VBoxWindowsAdditions-amd64.exe
r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users 270616 Dec 10 10:04 VBoxWindowsAdditions.exe
r--r--r-- 1 csi4480 users 9785432 Dec 10 10:06 VBoxWindowsAdditions-x86.exe
csi4480@linux-1ftc:/run/media/csi4480/VBox_GAS_6.1.0> sudo bash VBoxLinuxAdditions.run uninstall
root's password:
verifying archive integrity... All good.
Uncompressing VirtualBox 6.1.0 Guest Additions for Linux.....
virtualBox Guest Additions installer
Removing installed version 6.1.0 of virtualBox Guest Additions...
csi4480@linux-1ftc:/run/media/csi4480/VBox_GAS_6.1.0> 

```

failure waiting for event, r4DDEBReINTERface

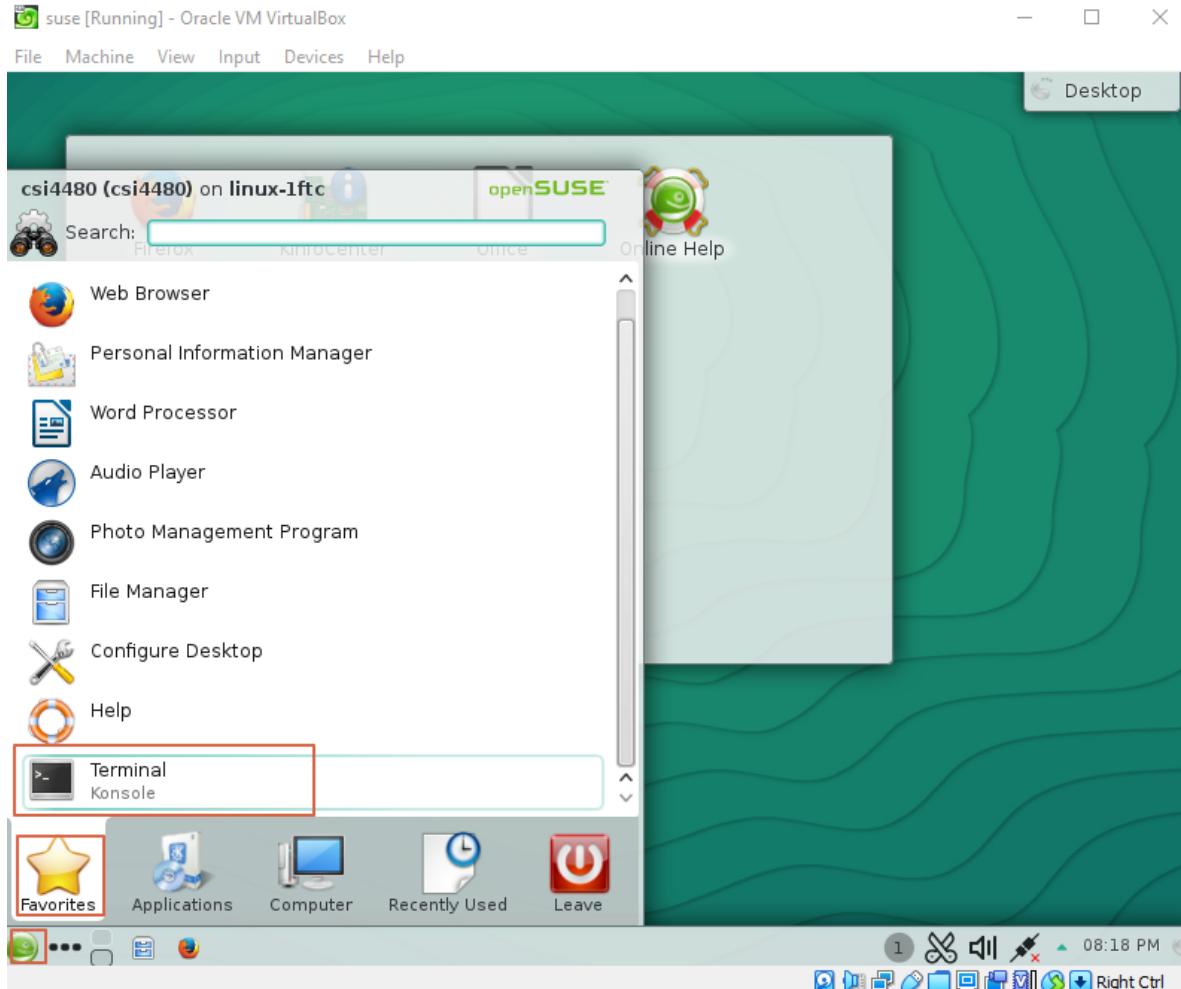
Exclusive bug of openSUSE 13.2

Unfortunately, there is a network problem within this version of openSUSE.

Every time you boot from it, the network manager is not running automatically for some reasons.

It could be resolved by manually restarting the Network Manager service.

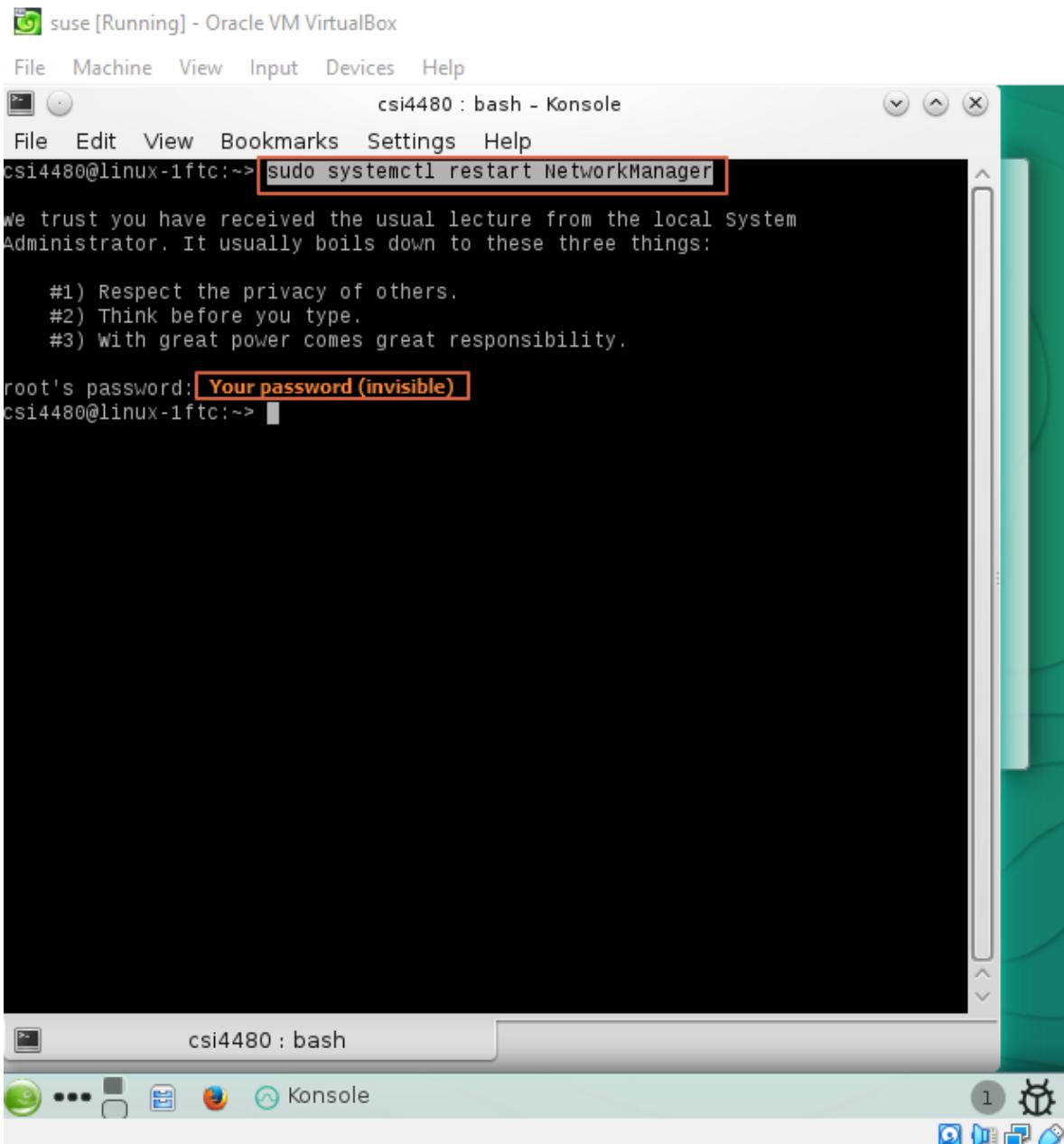
1. Click the openSUSE icon on the left-bottom corner.
2. Select App "Terminal" in the "Favorites" column.



3. Run command `sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager`.

You will be asked for root password which is the same as your password for current user. Do you remember the box "Use this password for system administrator" is checked when we create the user?

The password you input is intended to be invisible by Linux to make it secure. Sound interesting?



suse [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

csi4480@linux-1ftc:~> sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

#1) Respect the privacy of others.
#2) Think before you type.
#3) With great power comes great responsibility.

root's password: Your password (invisible)

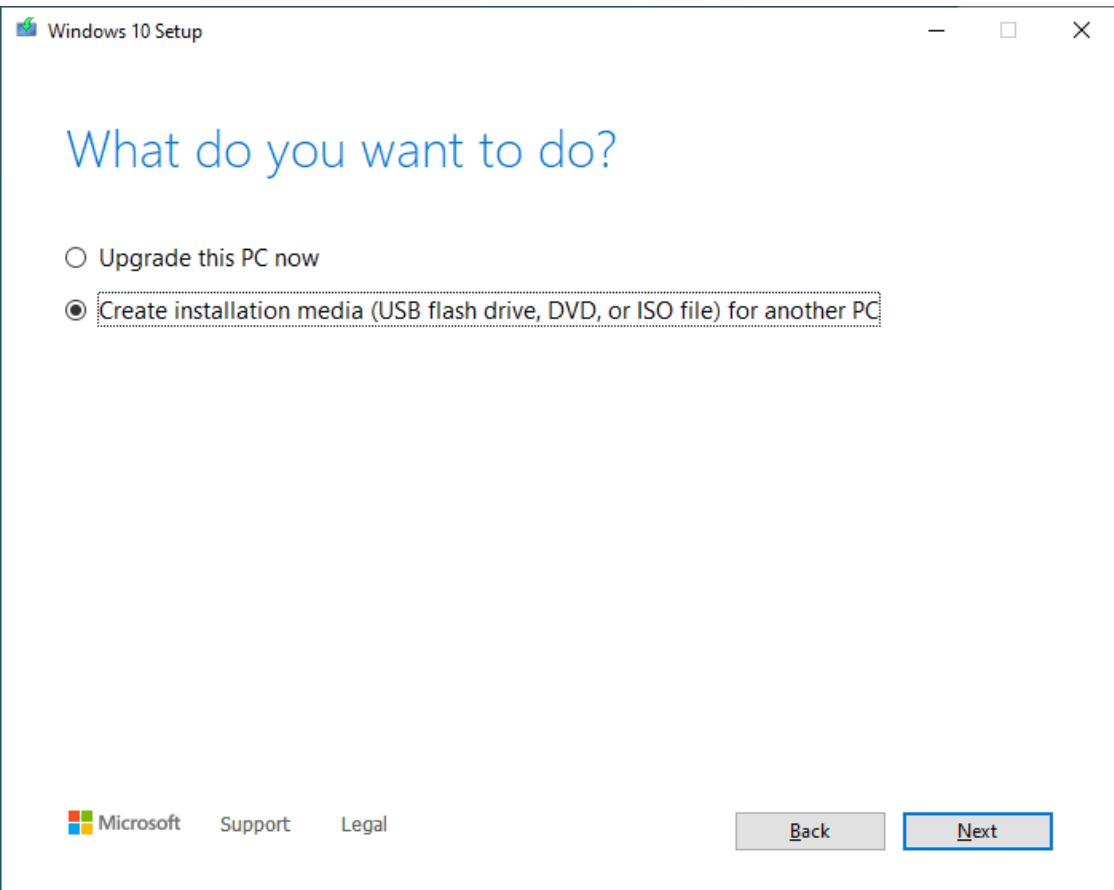
csi4480@linux-1ftc:~>

4. Good to go!

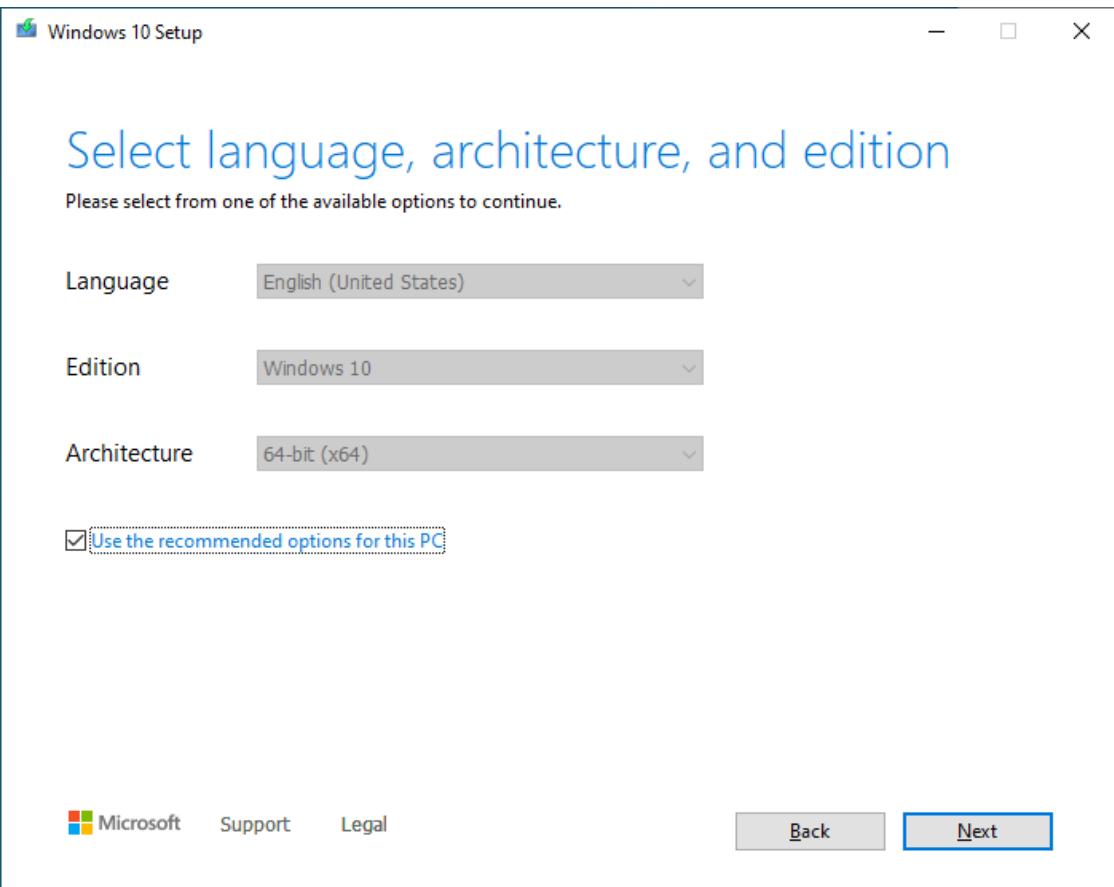
Appendix

Download Windows 10 image file with official Media-Create-Tool

1. Download the tool from <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/software-download/windows10>.
2. Run it and Accept the policy.
3. Select "Create Installation Media".



4. Select target version. (use default)



5. Select "ISO file" and decide wherever you prefer to save it.

Choose which media to use

If you want to install Windows 10 on another partition, you need to create and then run the media to install it.

USB flash drive

It needs to be at least 8 GB.

ISO file

You'll need to burn the ISO file to a DVD later.

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