

# Installation from LIVE medium

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La documentazione ufficiale di Mageia



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## **Installation from LIVE medium**

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## Installation from LIVE medium

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No one will see all the installer screens that you see in this manual. Which screens you will see, depends on your hardware and the choices you make while installing.

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## 1. Selezione e utilizza dei file ISO

### 1.1. Introduzione

Mageia is distributed via ISO images. This page will help you to choose which image match your needs.

There is two families of media:

- Classical installer: After booting the media, it will follow a process allowing to choose what to install and how to configure your target system. This give you the maximal flexibility for a customized installation, in particular to choose which Desktop Environment you will install.
- LIVE media: you can boot the media in a real Mageia system without installing it, to see what you will get after installation. The installation process is simpler, but you get lesser choices.

Details are given in the next sections.

### 1.2. Media

#### 1.2.1. Definizione

Here, a medium (plural: media) is an ISO image file that allows you to install and/or update Mageia and by extension any physical support the ISO file is copied to.

Puoi trovarli [qui](http://www.mageia.org/en/downloads/) [http://www.mageia.org/en/downloads/].

#### 1.2.2. Media di installazione classico

##### 1.2.2.1. Funzioni comuni

- Queste ISO usano l'installer tradizionale chiamato drakx
- Possono fare sia un'installazione pulita o un update da una release precedente.
- Diversi media per architetture a 32 o 64 bit.
- Alcuni strumenti sono disponibili nella schermata di benvenuto: Recupero di Sistema, Test della Memoria, Strumento di Identificazione Hardware.
- Ogni DVD contiene diversi desktop environments e lingue.
- Ti sarà data la possibilità, durante l'installazione, di aggiungere software non free.

#### 1.2.3. Media live

##### 1.2.3.1. Funzioni comuni

- Può essere utilizzato per avere un'anteprima della distribuzione senza installarla su di un HDD avendo comunque la possibilità di farlo.
- Each ISO contains only one desktop environment (Plasma, GNOME or Xfce).

- Diversi media per architetture a 32 o 64 bit.
- **Le Live ISO possono solo essere utilizzate per un'installazione da zero. Non possono essere usate per aggiornare una precedente release.**
- Contengono del software non libero.

### 1.2.3.2. Live DVD Plasma

- Plasma desktop environment only.
- Sono presenti tutte le lingue.
- 64 bit architecture only.

### 1.2.3.3. DVD Live con GNOME

- Solamente l'ambiente GNOME.
- Sono presenti tutte le lingue.
- 64 bit architecture only

### 1.2.3.4. Live DVD Xfce

- Xfce desktop environment only.
- Sono presenti tutte le lingue.
- 32 or 64 bit architectures.

## 1.2.4. Boot-only CD media

### 1.2.4.1. Funzioni comuni

- Ognuna è una piccola immagine che contiene non più del necessario per avviare l'installer Drakx e trovare drakx-installer-stage2 e altri pacchetti che sono necessari per continuare e completare l'installazione. Questi pacchetti possono essere nell'hard disk del pc, su di un disco locale, su un network locale o su internet.
- Questi media sono davvero leggeri (meno di 100 MB) e convenienti quando la connessione è troppo lenta per scaricare un intero DVD, quando si ha un PC senza DVD o un PC che non può eseguire il boot da una chiavetta USB.
- Diversi media per architetture a 32 o 64 bit.
- Solamente la lingua inglese.

### 1.2.4.2. netinstall.iso

- Contains only free software, for those people who prefer not to use non-free software.

### 1.2.4.3. netinstall-nonfree.iso

- Contiene software proprietario (in gran parte driver, codec...) per le persone che ne hanno bisogno.

## 1.3. Scaricando e controllando il media

### 1.3.1. Download in corso

Once you have chosen your ISO file, you can download it using either http or BitTorrent. In both cases, a window gives you some information, such as the mirror in use and an opportunity to change if the bandwidth is to low. If http is chosen, you may also see something like

md5sum and sha1sum are tools to check the ISO integrity. Use only one of them. Keep one of them [for further usage](#). Then a window similar to this one appears:

Check the radio button Save File.

### 1.3.2. Checking the integrity of the downloaded media

Both checksums are hexadecimal numbers calculated by an algorithm from the file to be downloaded. When you ask these algorithms to recalculate this number from your downloaded file, either you have the same number and your downloaded file is correct, or the number is different and you have a failure. A failure infers that you should retry the download or attempt a repair using BitTorrent.

Aprire la console, senza obbligo di essere root, e:

- Per usare md5sum digitare: [sam@localhost]\$ **md5sum path/to/the/image/file.iso.**

- Per usare sha1sum digitare: [sam@localhost]\$ **sha1sum path/to/the/image/file.iso.**

e comparate il numero ottenuto a computer (potrebbe essere necessario attendere un poco) a quello dato da Mageia. Per esempio:

```
[sam5@localhost ~]$ md5sum /home/sam5/Downloads/Mageia-4-RC-x86_64-DVD.iso
ec1ce42c4b003b5e9bea6911968195c8 /home/sam5/Downloads/Mageia-4-RC-x86_64-DVD.iso
[sam5@localhost ~]$ █
```

## 1.4. Masterizza o esegui un dump dell'ISO

L'ISO controllata può essere masterizzata su un CD o un DVD o dumpata su di una chiavetta USB. Queste operazioni non sono una semplice copia e puntano a creare un media avviabile.

### 1.4.1. Masterizzando la ISO su di un CD/DVD

Usa qualsiasi programma di masterizzazione che desideri, ma assicurati che il dispositivo sia correttamente impostato in **masterizza un'immagine**, masterizza data o files non va bene. Maggiori informazioni sul [wiki di Mageia](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Writing_CD_and_DVD_images) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/Writing\_CD\_and\_DVD\_images].

### 1.4.2. Esegui il dump di una ISO su di una chiavetta USB.

Tutte le ISO di Mageia sono ibride il che significa che puoi 'dumparle' in una chiavetta USB e usarle per avviare e installare il sistema.



"dumpare" un'immagine in un flash drive distrugge ogni precedente file-system su quel dispositivo; ogni altro dato verrà perso e la capacità della partizione ridotta alla grandezza dell'immagine del disco.

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To recover the original capacity, you must redo partitioning and re-format the USB stick.

### 1.4.2.1. Using a graphical tool within Mageia

Puoi usare uno strumento grafico come [IsoDumper](https://wiki.mageia.org/en/IsoDumper_Writing_ISO_images_on_USB_sticks) [https://wiki.mageia.org/en/IsoDumper\_Writing\_ISO\_images\_on\_USB\_sticks]

### 1.4.2.2. Using a graphical tool within Windows

Potresti provare:

- [Rufus](http://rufus.akeo.ie/?locale=en_US) [http://rufus.akeo.ie/?locale=en\_US] using the "ISO image" option;
- [Win32 Disk Imager](http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager) [http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager]

### 1.4.2.3. Using Command line within a GNU/Linux system



It is potentially *\*dangerous\** to do this by hand. You risk to overwrite a disc partition if you get the device-ID wrong.

---

Puoi anche usare il tool `dd` in una console:

1. Apri una console
2. Diventa root con il comando `su -` (non dimenticare la '-' finale)

```
[sam5@localhost ~]$ su -  
Password:  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

3. Collega la tua chiavetta USB (non montarla, questo significa anche non aprire alcuna applicazione o file manager che può averne accesso o leggerla).
4. Inserisci il comando `fdisk -l`

```
[root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 298.1 GiB, 320072933376 bytes, 625142448 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 4096 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 4096 bytes / 4096 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x000db4bf
Partition 3 does not start on physical sector boundary.

Device      Boot      Start          End      Blocks      Id System
/dev/sda1   *            2048      21256191    10627072    83 Linux
/dev/sda2                21256192    63528959    21136384    83 Linux
/dev/sda3                63530964    625137344   280803190+    5 Extended
/dev/sda5                63531008    84873215    10671104    83 Linux
/dev/sda6                84875264    127016959   21070848    83 Linux
/dev/sda7                127019008   135985151    4483072     82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda8                135987200   198598655   31305728    83 Linux
/dev/sda9                198600704   471588863   136494080    83 Linux
/dev/sda10               471590912   496777994    12593541+    83 Linux
/dev/sda11               496781312   504955079    4086884     82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda12               504958976   625137344    60089184+    83 Linux

Disk /dev/sdb: 7.5 GiB, 8011087872 bytes, 15646656 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x15005631

Device      Boot Start          End      Blocks      Id System
/dev/sdb1   *            1      7598079    3799039+    17 Hidden HPFS/NTFS

[root@localhost ~]# █
```

Alternatively, you can get the device name with the command `dmesg`: at end, you see the device name starting with `sd`, and `sdd` in this case:

```
[72594.604531] usb 1-1: new high-speed USB device number 27 using
xhci_hcd
[72594.770528] usb 1-1: New USB device found, idVendor=8564,
idProduct=1000
[72594.770533] usb 1-1: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=2,
SerialNumber=3
[72594.770536] usb 1-1: Product: Mass Storage Device
[72594.770537] usb 1-1: Manufacturer: JetFlash
[72594.770539] usb 1-1: SerialNumber: 18MJTWLMPUCC3SSB
[72594.770713] usb 1-1: ep 0x81 - rounding interval to 128 microframes,
ep desc says 255 microframes
[72594.770719] usb 1-1: ep 0x2 - rounding interval to 128 microframes,
ep desc says 255 microframes
[72594.771122] usb-storage 1-1:1.0: USB Mass Storage device detected
[72594.772447] scsi host8: usb-storage 1-1:1.0
```



```
[72595.963238] scsi 8:0:0:0: Direct-Access      JetFlash Transcend 2GB
1100 PQ: 0 ANSI: 4
[72595.963626] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] 4194304 512-byte logical blocks: (2.14
GB/2.00 GiB)
[72595.964104] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Write Protect is off
[72595.964108] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Mode Sense: 43 00 00 00
[72595.965025] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] No Caching mode page found
[72595.965031] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Assuming drive cache: write through
[72595.967251]  sdd: sdd1
[72595.969446] sd 8:0:0:0: [sdd] Attached SCSI removable disk
```

5. Find the device name for your USB stick (by its size), for example `/dev/sdb` in the screenshot above, it is a 8GB USB stick.
6. Inserisci il comando: `# dd if=path/to/the/ISO/file of=/dev/sdX bs=1M`  
Dove X = nome del tuo dispositivo esempio: `/dev/sdc`  
Example: `# dd if=/home/user/Downloads/Mageia-6-x86_64-DVD.iso of=/dev/sdb bs=1M`
7. Inserire il comando: `# sync`
8. Togli la tua chiavetta USB, hai concluso

## 2. Boot Mageia as Live system

### 2.1. Booting the medium

#### 2.1.1. From a disc

You can boot directly from the media you used to burn your image (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM...). You usually just need to insert it in your CD/DVD drive for the bootloader to launch the installation automatically after rebooting the computer. If that does not happen you may need to reconfigure your BIOS or press one key that will offer you to choose the peripheral from which the computer will boot.

According to which hardware you have, and how it is configured, you get either one or another of the two screens below.

#### 2.1.2. From a USB device

You can boot from the USB device on which you dumped your image ISO. According to your BIOS settings, the computer boots perhaps directly on the USB device already plugged in a port. If that does not happen you may need to reconfigure your BIOS or press one key that will offer you to choose the peripheral from which the computer will boot.

## 2.2. In BIOS/CSM/Legacy mode



First screen while booting in BIOS mode

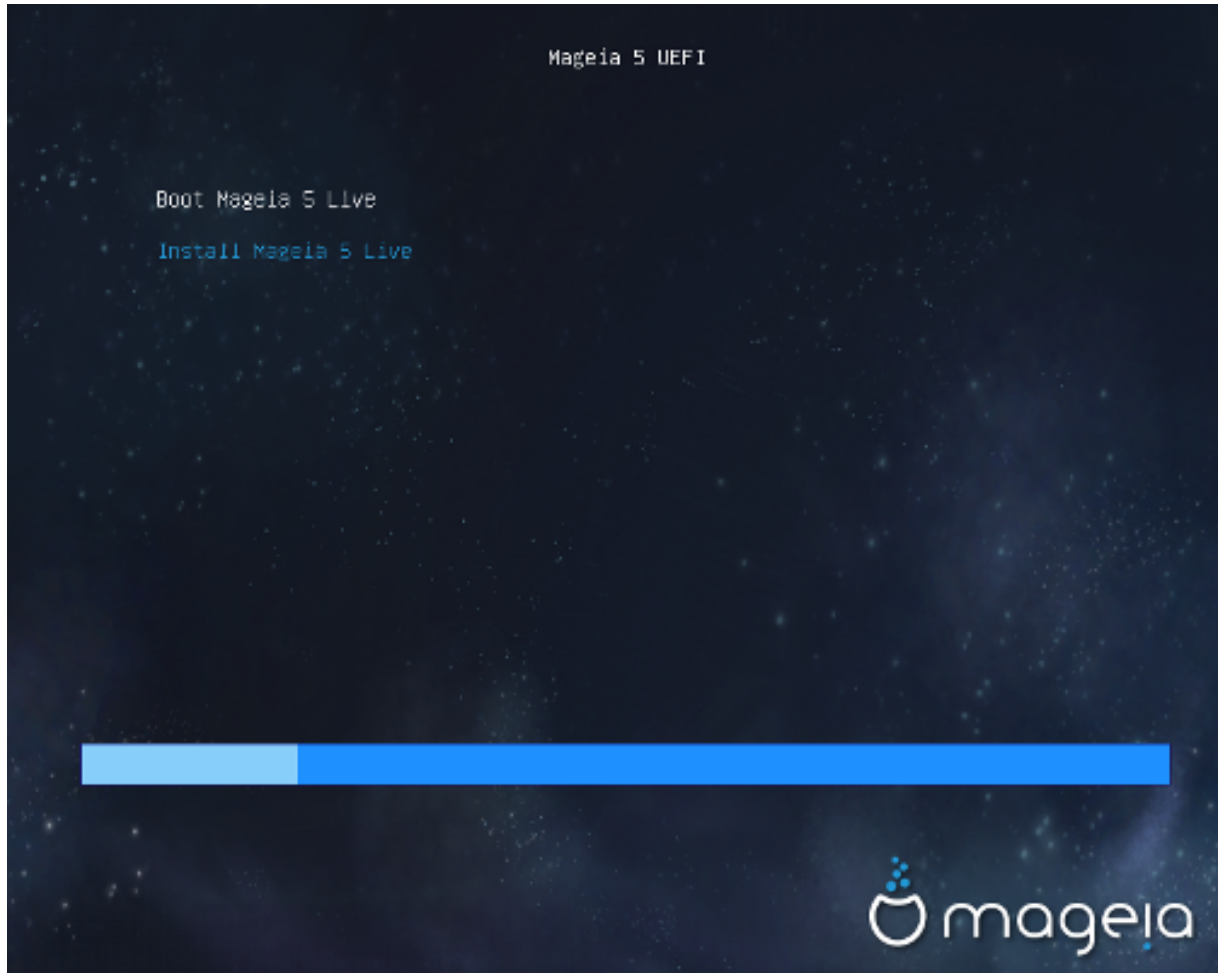
In the middle menu, you have the choice between three actions:

- **Boot Mageia:** That means Mageia 5 will start from the connected media (CD/DVD or USB stick) without writing anything on the disk, so expect a very slow system. Once the boot is done, you can proceed to the installation on a hard disk.
- **Install Mageia:** This choice will directly install Mageia on a hard disk.
- **Boot from hard disk:** This choice allows to boot from hard disk, as usual, when no media (CD/DVD or USB stick) is connected. (not working with Mageia 5).

In the bottom menu, are the Boot Options:

- **F1 - Help.** Explain the options "splash", "apm", "acpi" and "Ide"
- **F2 - Language.** Choose the display language of the screens.
- **F3 - Screen resolution.** Choose between text, 640x400, 800x600, 1024x728
- **F4 - CD-Rom.** CD-Rom or Other. Normally, the installation is performed from the inserted installation medium. Here, select other sources, like FTP or NFS servers. If the installation is carried out in a network with an SLP server, select one of the installation sources available on the server with this option.
- **F5 - Driver.** Yes or No. The system is aware about the presence of an optional disk with a driver update and will require its insertion during installation process.
- **F6 - Kernel options.** This is a way to specify options according to your hardware and the drivers to use.

## 2.3. In UEFI mode



First screen while booting on UEFI system from disk

You have only the choice to run Mageia in Live mode (first choice) or to process the installation (second choice).

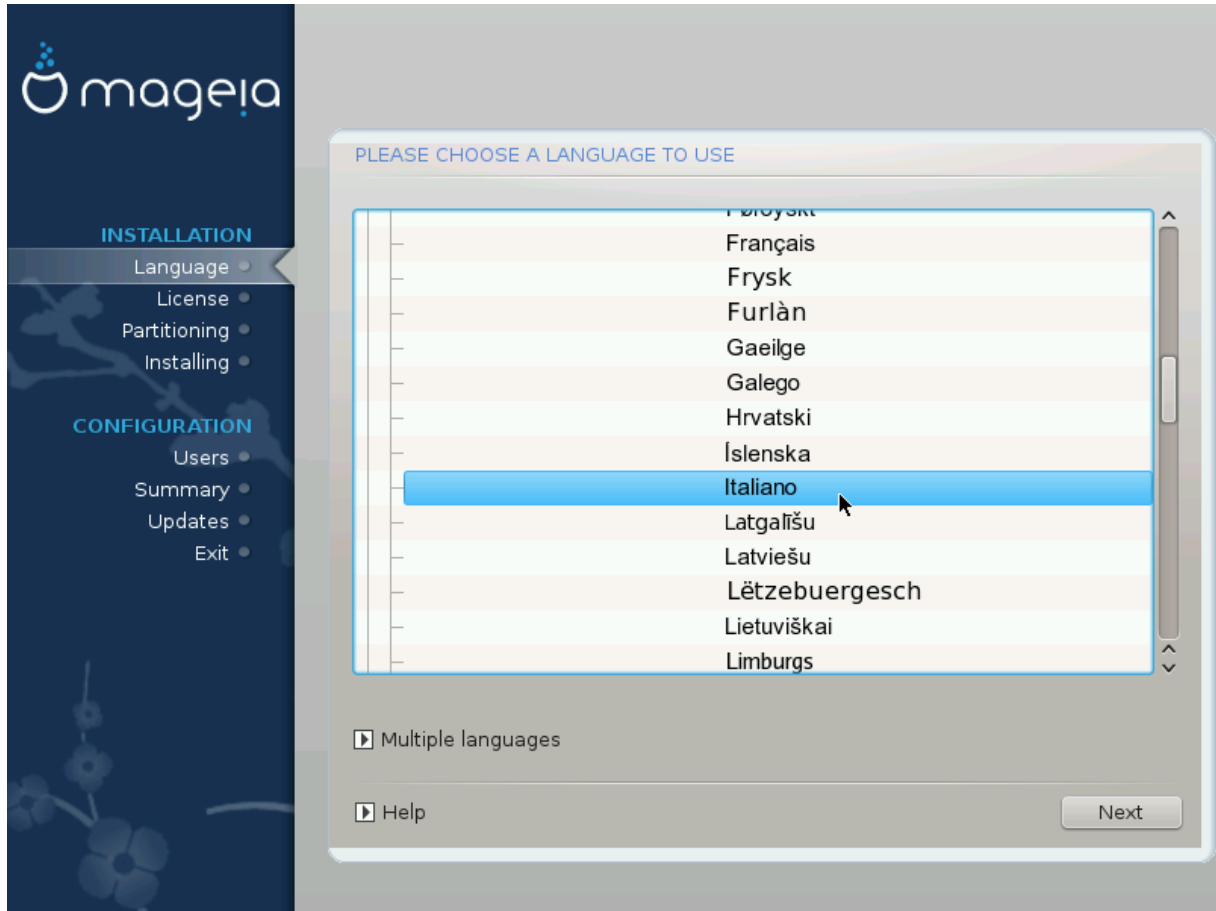
If you booted from a USB stick, you get two supplemental lines which are a duplicata of the previous lines suffixed with "USB". You have to choose them.

In each case, the first steps will be the same to choose language, timezone and keyboard, then the processes differ, with [additional steps in Live mode](#).

## 3. Scegli una lingua da utilizzare

Select your preferred language, by first expanding the list for your continent. Mageia will use this selection during the installation and for your installed system.

If it is likely that you will require several languages installed on your system, for yourself or other users, then you should use the Multiple languages button to add them now. It will be difficult to add extra language support after installation.



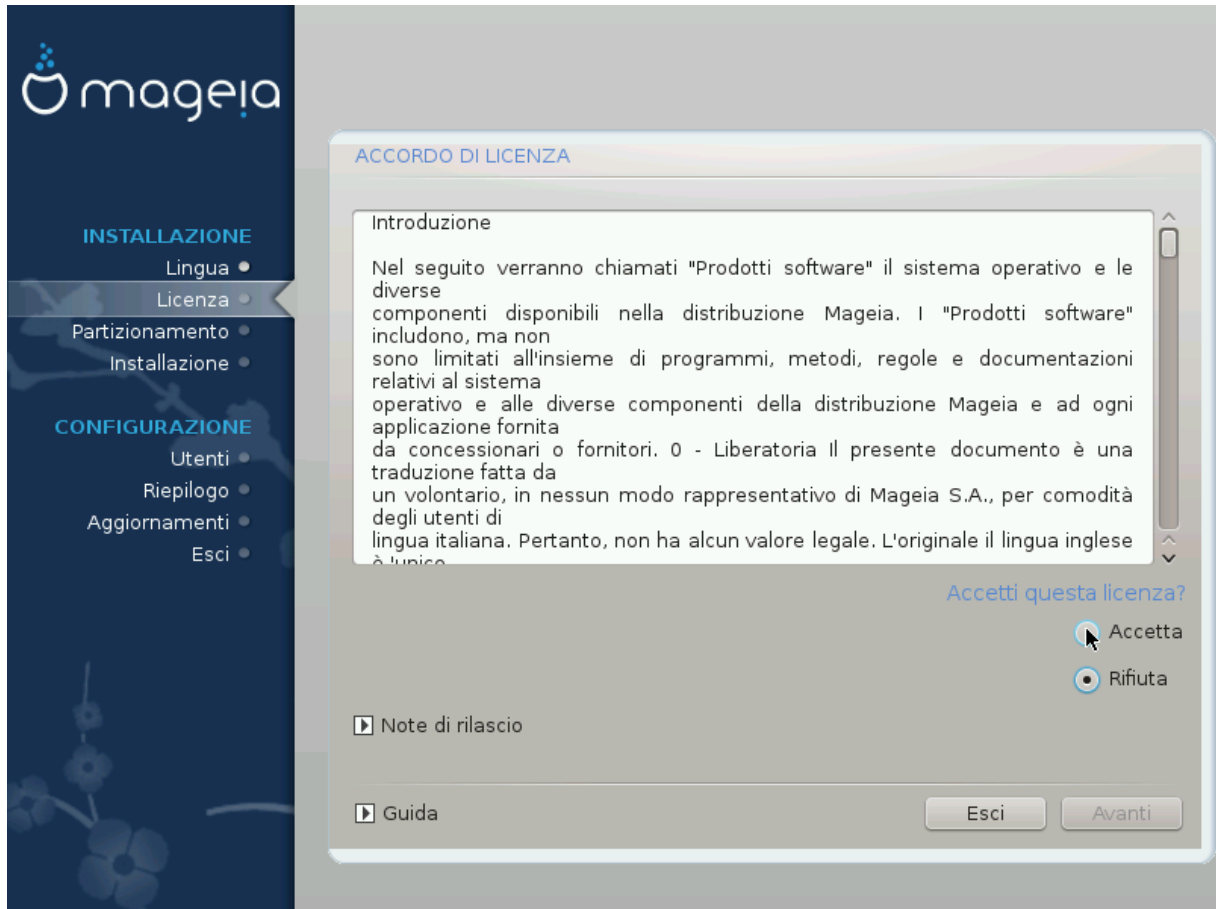
Even if you choose more than one language, you must first choose one of them as your preferred language in the first language screen. It will also be marked as chosen in the multiple languages screen .

- If your keyboard language is not the same as your preferred language, then it is advisable to install the language of your keyboard as well.
- Mageia uses UTF-8 (Unicode) support by default.

This may be disabled in the "multiple languages" screen if you know that it is inappropriate for your language. Disabling UTF-8 applies to all installed languages.

- You can change the language of your system after installation in the Mageia Control Center -> System -> Manage localization for your system.

## 4. Note di rilascio



### 4.1. Accordo di licenza

Prima di installare Mageia, per favore leggi con cautela i termini e le condizioni della licenza.

Questi termini e condizioni si applicano all'intera distribuzione Mageia e devono essere accettati per poter proseguire.

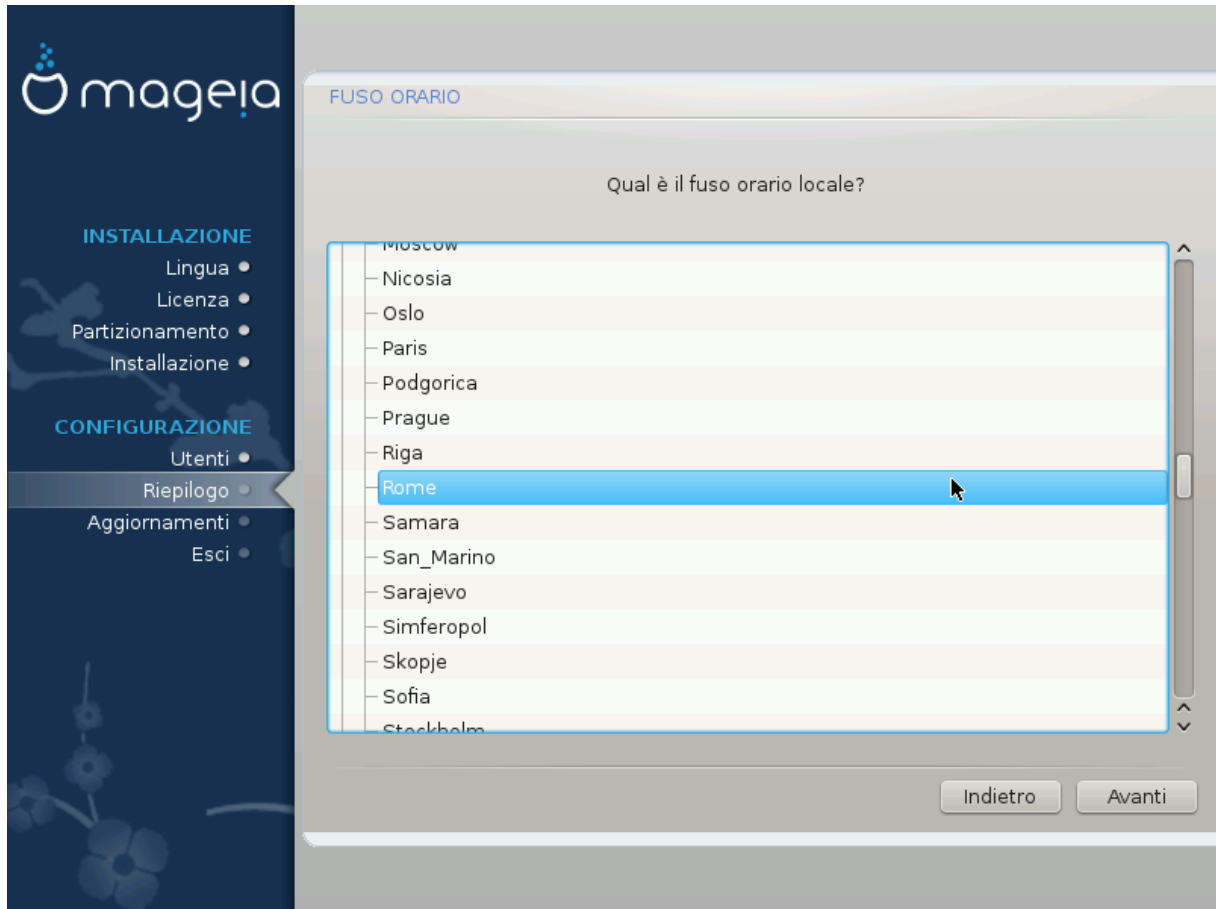
Per accettare, seleziona semplicemente Accetta e quindi clicca su Avanti.

Se decidi di non accettare queste condizioni, ti ringraziamo per averci provato. Cliccando Esci riavvierà il tuo computer.

### 4.2. Note di rilascio

Vengono date informazioni importanti riguardo al rilascio di Mageia e sono accessibili cliccando sul bottone Rilascia Note.

## 5. Configura il tuo fuso orario



Scegli la tua time zone selezionando il tuo Paese o una città vicino alla tua nella stessa zone.

Nella prossima schermata potrai scegliere di impostare il tuo orologio hardware con l'ora locale o GMT (anche conosciuto come UTC).



Se hai più di un sistema operativo sul tuo computer assicurati che siano tutti impostati sull'ora locale o tutti con UTC/GMT.

---

## 6. Clock settings

In this step, you have to select on which time your internal clock is set, either local time or UTC time.

In advanced tab, you will find more options about clock settings.

## 7. Select keyboard

You will be required to set the keyboard layout you wish to use in Mageia. The default one is selected according to your language and timezone previously selected.

## 8. Testing Mageia as Live system

### 8.1. Live mode

You get this screen if you selected "Boot Mageia". If not, you get the "[Partitioning](#) step"

#### 8.1.1. Testing hardware

One of the Live mode goals is to test if the hardware is correctly managed by Mageia. You can check if all devices have a driver in the Hardware section of the Mageia Control Center. You can test the most current devices:

- network interface: configure it with net\_applet
- graphical card: if you see the previous screen, it's already OK.
- webcam:
- sound: a jingle has already been played
- printer: configure it and print a test page
- scanner: scan a document from ...

If all is OK for you, you can process to the installation. If not, you can leave with the quit button.  
*The configuration settings you made here are kept for the installation.*

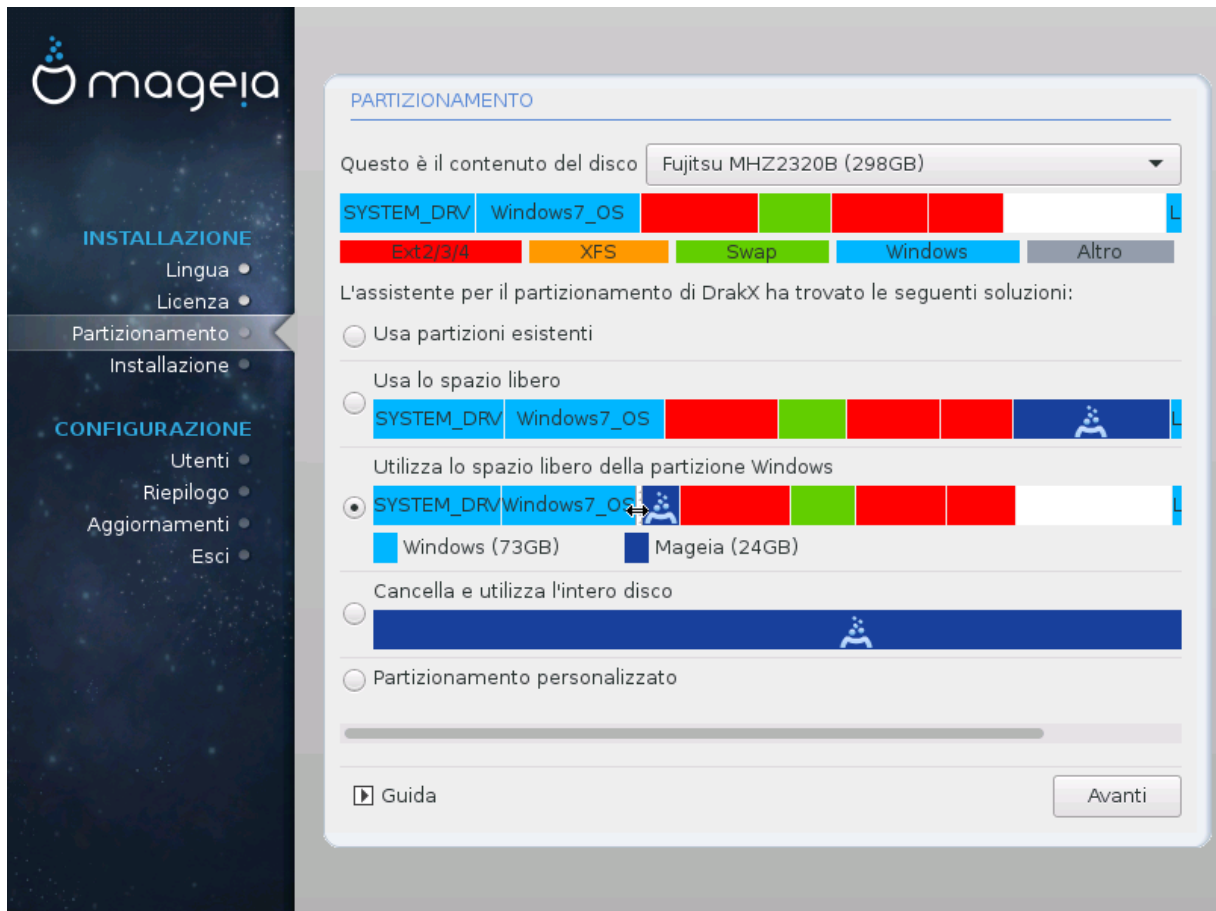
#### 8.1.2. Launch installation

To launch the installation of Mageia LiveCD or Live DVD to the hard disc or SSD drive, simply click on the icon "Install on Hard Disk". You will get this screen, and then the "[Partitioning](#) step" as for the direct installation.

## 9. Partizionamento

In this screen you can see the content of your hard drive(s) and see the solutions the DrakX partitioning wizard found for where to install Mageia.

The options available from the list below will vary depending on your particular hard drive(s) layout and content.



- Utilizza le partizioni esistenti

Se questa opzione è disponibile allora saranno trovate partizioni esistenti Linux compatibili e potrebbero essere usate per l'installazione.

- Utilizza lo spazio libero

Se hai dello spazio libero sul tuo hard drive questa opzione lo utilizzerà per la tua nuova installazione di Mageia.

- Usa lo spazio libero di una partizione Windows

Se hai dello spazio libero su di una partizione Windows esistente l'installer potrebbe offrirti di utilizzarla.

This can be a useful way of making room for your new Mageia installation, but is a risky operation so you should make sure you have backed up all important files!

Note that this involves shrinking the size of the Windows partition. The partition must be "clean", meaning that Windows must have closed down correctly the last time it was used. It must also have been defragmented, although this is not a guarantee that all files in the partition have been moved out of the area that is about to be used. It is highly recommended to back up your personal files.

With this option, the installer displays the remaining Windows partition in light blue and the future Mageia partition in dark blue with their intended sizes just under. You have the possibility to adapt these sizes by clicking and dragging the gap between both partitions. See the screen-shot below.

- Formatta e utilizza tutto il disco



Questa opzione userà l'intero disco per Mageia.

Nota bene! Questo cancellerà TUTTI i dati sull'hard drive selezionato. Fai attenzione!

If you intend to use part of the disk for something else, or you already have data on the drive that you are not prepared to lose, then do not use this option.

- Personalizzato

This gives you complete control over the placing of the installation on your hard drive(s).

### Partitions sizing:

The installer will share the available place out according to the following rules:

- If the total available place is lower than 50 GB, only one partition is created for /, there is no separate partition for /home.
- If the total available place is over 50 GB, then three partitions are created
  - 6/19 of the total available place is allocated to / with a maximum of 50 GB
  - 1/19 is allocated to swap with a maximum of 4 GB
  - the rest (at least 12/19) is allocated to /home

That means that from 160 GB and over of available place, the installer will create three partitions: 50 GB for /, 4 GB for swap and the rest for /home.



If you are using an UEFI system, the ESP (EFI System Partition) will be automatically detected, or created if it does not exist yet, and mounted on /boot/EFI. The "Custom" option is the only one that allows to check it has been correctly done

---



If you are using a Legacy (as known as CSM or BIOS) system with a GPT disk, you need to create a Bios boot partition if not already existing. It is an about 1 MiB partition with no mount point. Choose the "Custom disk partitioning" option to be able to create it with the Installer like any other partition, just select BIOS boot partition as filesystem type.

---



Some newer drives are now using 4096 byte logical sectors, instead of the previous standard of 512 byte logical sectors. Due to lack of available hardware, the partitioning tool used in the installer has not been tested with such a drive. Also some ssd drives now use an erase block size over 1 MB. We suggest to pre-partition the drive, using an alternative partitioning tool like gparted, if you own such a device, and to use the following settings:

"Align to" "MiB"

"Free space preceding (MiB)" "2"

Assicurati anche che tutte le partizioni siano create con un numero pari di megabytes.

---

## 10. Scegli i punti di mount



Here you see the Linux partitions that have been found on your computer. If you don't agree with the DrakX suggestions, you can change the mount points.



Se cambi qualcosa assicurati di avere ancora una partizione / (root).

- Ogni partizione è mostrata come segue: "Dispositivo" ("Capacità", "Mount point", "Tipo")
- "Device", is made up of: "hard drive", ["hard drive number"(letter)], "partition number" (for example, "sda5").
- If you have many partitions, you can choose many different mount points from the drop down menu, such as /, /home and /var. You can even make your own mount points, for instance /video for a partition where you want to store your films, or /cauldron-home for the /home partition of a cauldron install.
- Per le partizioni a cui non necessiti avere accesso puoi lasciare uno spazio vuoto nel punto di mount.



Choose Previous if you are not sure what to choose, and then tick Custom disk partitioning. In the screen that follows, you can click on a partition to see its type and size.

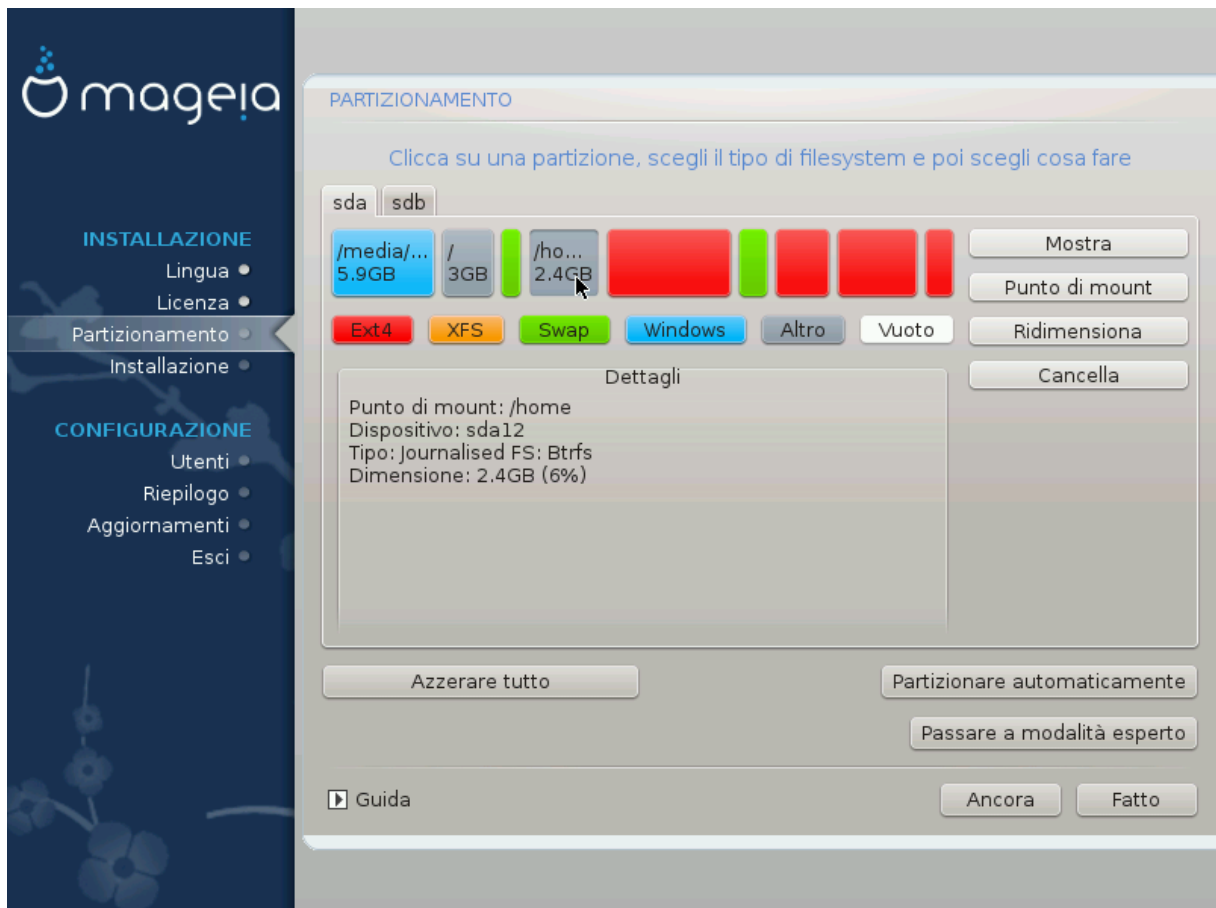
If you are sure the mount points are correct, click on Next, and choose whether you only want to format the partition(s) DrakX suggests, or more.

## 11. Conferma l'hard disk per essere formattato.

Clicca su Precedente se non sei sicuro della tua scelta.

Clicca su Successivo se sei sicuro e vuoi cancellare ogni partizione, ogni sistema operativo e ogni file da quell'hard disk.

## 12. Partizionamento personalizzato con DiskDrake



Se desideri utilizzare una criptazione per la tua partizione / devi prima assicurarti di avere una partizione /boot separata. L'opzione di criptazione per la partizion /boot NON deve essere impostata, altrimenti il sistema non sarà avviabile.

Adjust the layout of your disk(s) here. You can remove or create partitions, change the filesystem of a partition or change its size and even view what is in them before you start.

C'è una tab per ogni hard disk individuato o altro dispositivo di storage (come, per esempio, una chiavetta usb). Per esempio sda, sdb e sdc se ce ne sono tre.

Premi Cancella tutto per cancellare tutte le partizioni sul dispositivo di storage selezionato.

Per tutte le altre azioni: premere anzitutto sulla partizione desiderata. Quindi visualizza o scegli il filesystem e il punto di mount, ridimensionala oppure cancellala.

Continua sino a quando non avrai impostato tutto come desideri.

Quando hai completato premi Finito

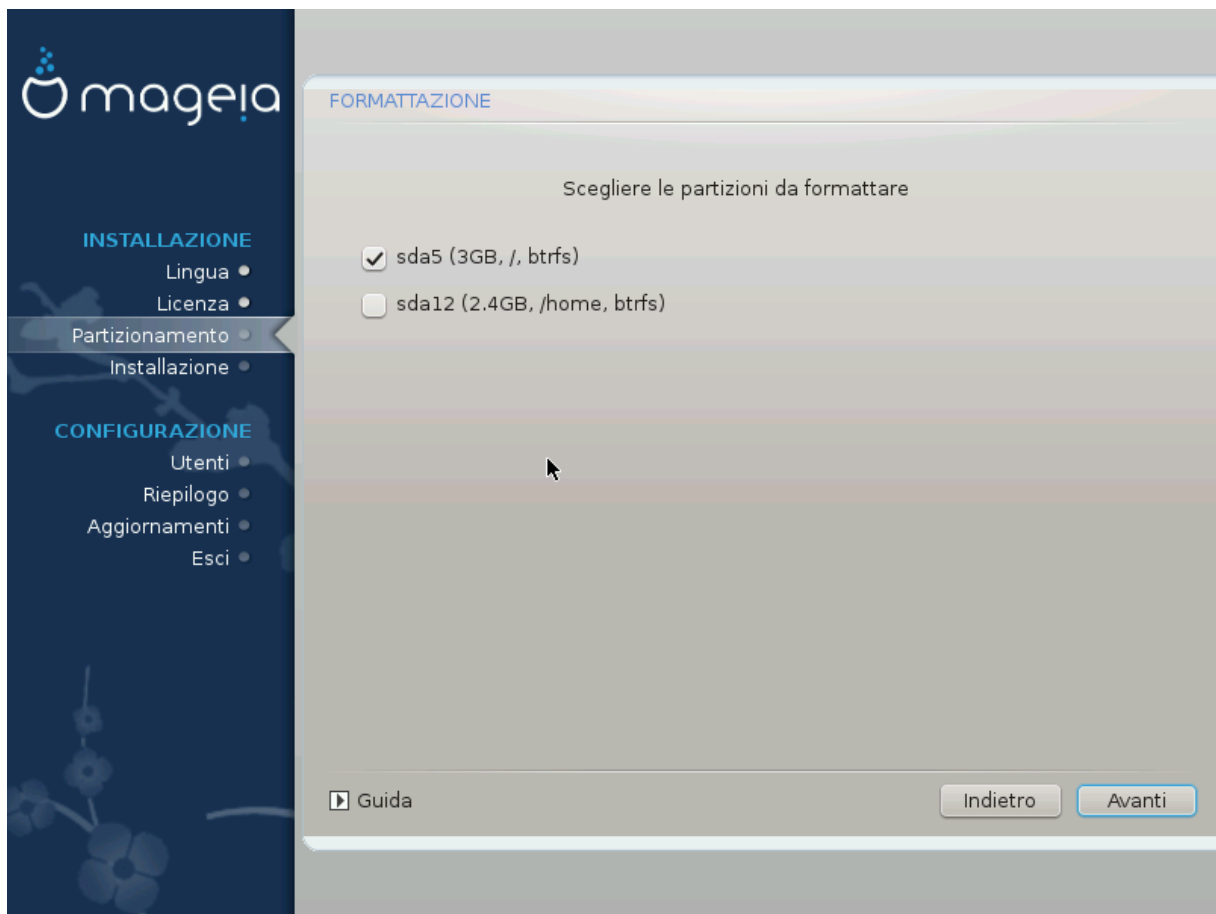


If you are installing Mageia on an UEFI system, check that an ESP (EFI System Partition) is present and correctly mounted on /boot/EFI (see below)



If you are installing Mageia on a Legacy/GPT system, check that a BIOS boot partition is present with a correct type

### 13. Formattazione in corso



Qua puoi scegliere quale/i partizione/i desideri formattare. Ogni dato nelle partizioni *non* contrassegnate per la formattazione verrà salvato.

Usually at least the partitions DrakX selected, need to be formatted

Clicca su Avanzato per scegliere le partizioni che desideri controllare per i cosiddetti *bad blocks*.



If you're not sure you have made the right choice, you can click on Previous, again on Previous and then on Custom to get back to the main screen. In that screen you can choose to view what is in your partitions.

Quando sei sicuro di ciò che hai selezionato clicca su Avanti per proseguire.

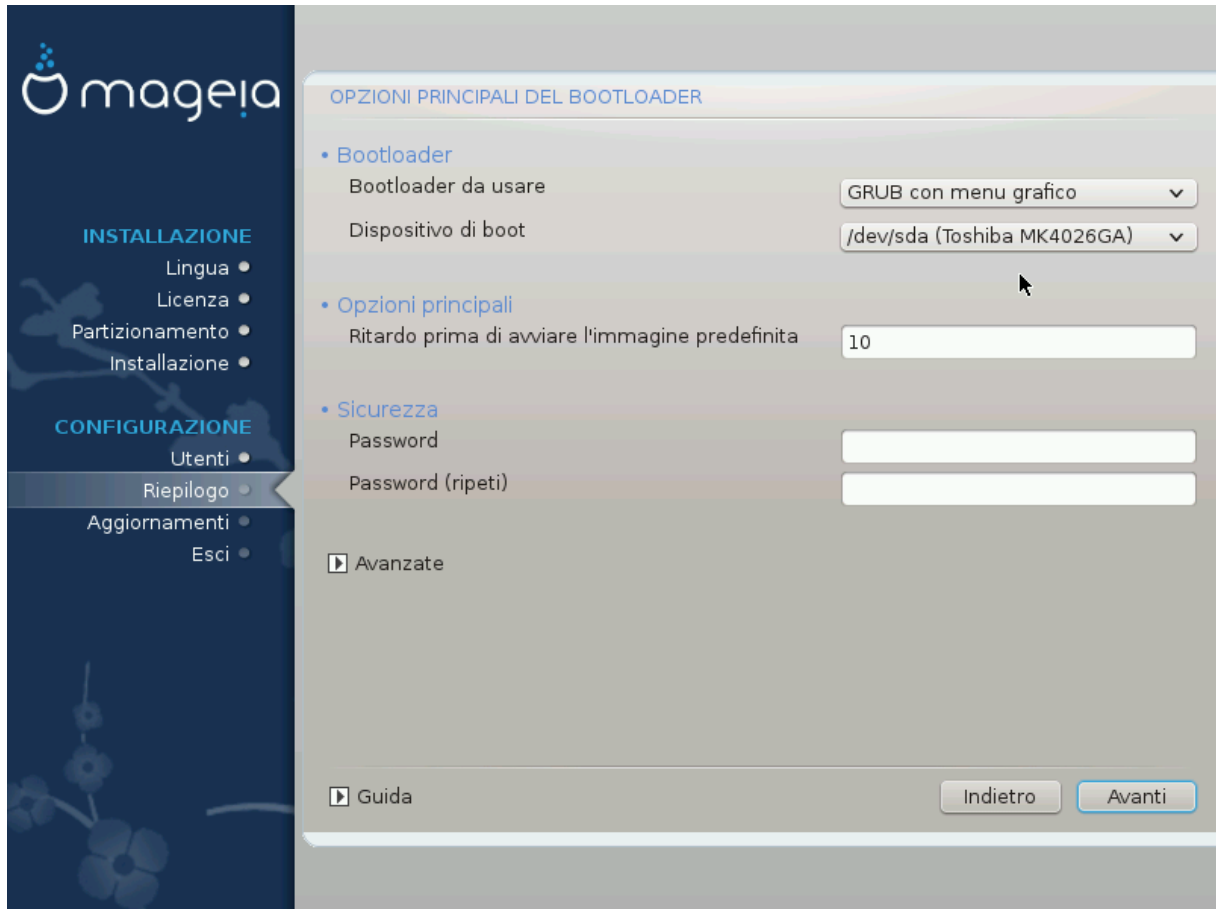
## 14. Keep or delete unused material

In this step, the installer looks for unused locales packages and unused hardware packages. Then it proposes you to delete them. It is a good idea to accept, except if you prepare an installation which has to run on different hardware.



The next step is the copying of files on hard disk. This takes some minutes. At the end, you get a blank screen for some time, it's normal.

## 15. Opzioni principali del bootloader



### 15.1. With a Bios system

Se preferisci impostazioni del bootloader diverse da quelle scelte in automatico dall'installer puoi modificare da qua.

Potresti già avere altri sistemi su questa macchina. In tal caso puoi decidere se aggiungere Mageia al tuo bootloader esistente o permettere a Mageia di crearne uno nuovo.



The Mageia graphical menus are nice :

#### 15.1.1. Using a Mageia bootloader

By default, Mageia writes a new GRUB (legacy) bootloader into the MBR (Master Boot Record) of your first hard drive. If you already have other operating systems installed, Mageia attempts to add them to your new Mageia boot menu.

Mageia adesso offre GRUB2 come bootloader opzionale oltre a GRUB legacy e Lilo.



Linux systems which use the GRUB2 bootloader are not currently supported by GRUB (legacy) and will not be recognized if the default GRUB bootloader is used.

La migliore soluzione è utilizzare GRUB 2 che è disponibile durante l'installazione.

---

### 15.1.2. Usare un bootloader esistente

If you decide to use an existing bootloader then you will need to remember to *STOP* at the summary page during the installation and click the Bootloader Configure button, which will allow you to change the bootloader install location.

Do not select a device e.g. "sda", or you will overwrite your existing MBR. You must select the root partition that you chose during the partitioning phase earlier, e.g. sda7.

Per essere chiari, sda è il dispositivo, sda7 la partizione su quel dispositivo.



Go to tty2 with Ctrl+Alt+F2 and type `df` to check where your / (root) partition is. Ctrl+Alt+F7 takes you back to the installer screen.

---

The exact procedure for adding your Mageia system to an existing bootloader is beyond the scope of this help, however in most cases it will involve running the relevant bootloader installation program which should detect and add it automatically. See the documentation for the operating system in question.

### 15.1.3. Opzioni avanzate del Bootloader

If you have very limited disk space for the / partition that contains /tmp, click on Advanced and check the box for Clean /tmp at each boot. This helps to maintain some free space.

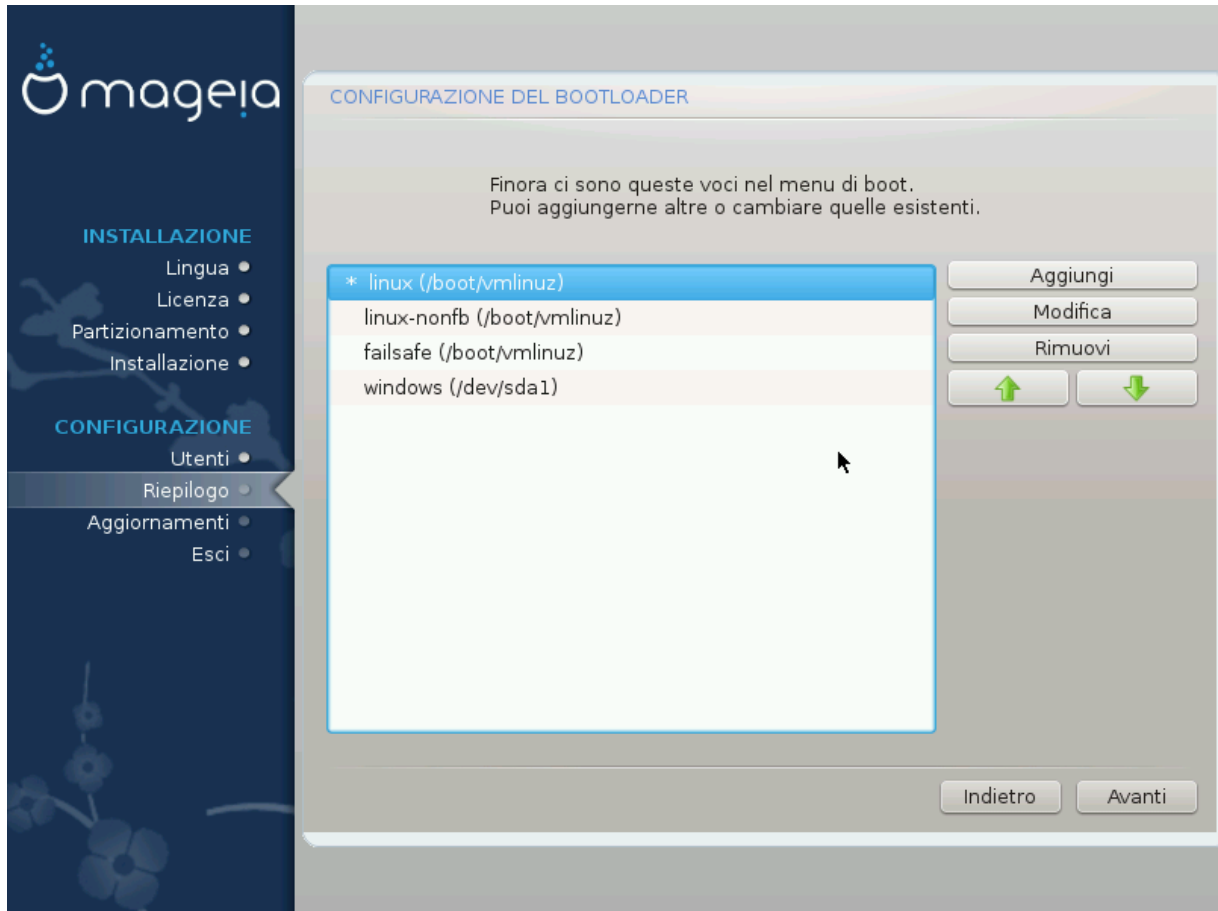
## 15.2. With an UEFI system

With an UEFI system, the user interface is slightly different as you cannot choose the boot loader since only Grub2-efi is available.

If Mageia is the first system installed on your computer, the installer created an ESP (EFI System Partition) to receive the bootloader (Grub2-efi). If there was already UEFI operating systems previously installed on your computer (Windows 8 for example), the Mageia installer detected the existing ESP created by Windows and added grub2-efi. Although it is possible to have several ESPs, only one is advised and enough whatever the number of operating systems you have.

Don't modify the "Boot Device" unless really knowing what you do.

## 16. Aggiungi o modifica una Boot Menu Entry



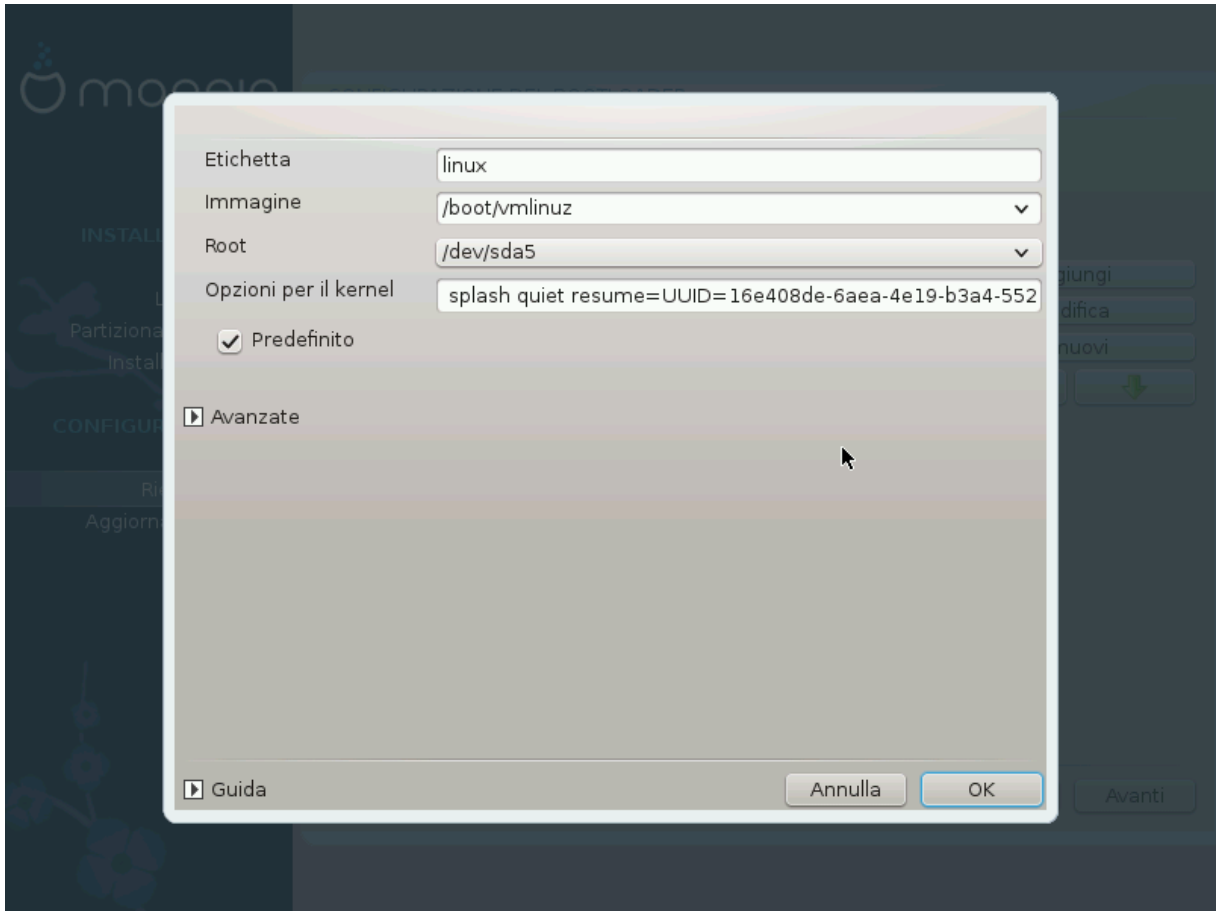
### 16.1. With a Bios system

You can add an entry or modify the one you select first, by pressing the relevant button in the *Bootloader Configuration* screen and editing the screen that pops up on top of it.



If you have chosen Grub 2 as your bootloader, you cannot use this tool to edit entries at this step, press 'Next'. You need to manually edit `/boot/grub2/custom.cfg` or use `grub-customizer` instead.





Some things that can be done without any risk, are changing the label of an entry and ticking the box to make an entry the default one.

You can add the proper version number of an entry, or rename it completely.

The default entry is the one the systems boots into if you don't make a choice while booting up.



Editing other things can leave you with an unbootable system. Please don't just try something without knowing what you are doing.

## 16.2. With an UEFI system

In this case you are using Grub2-efi and you cannot use this tool to edit entries at this step. To do that you need to manually edit `/boot/grub2/custom.cfg` or use `grub-customizer` instead. All you can do here, is to choose the default entry in the drop down list.

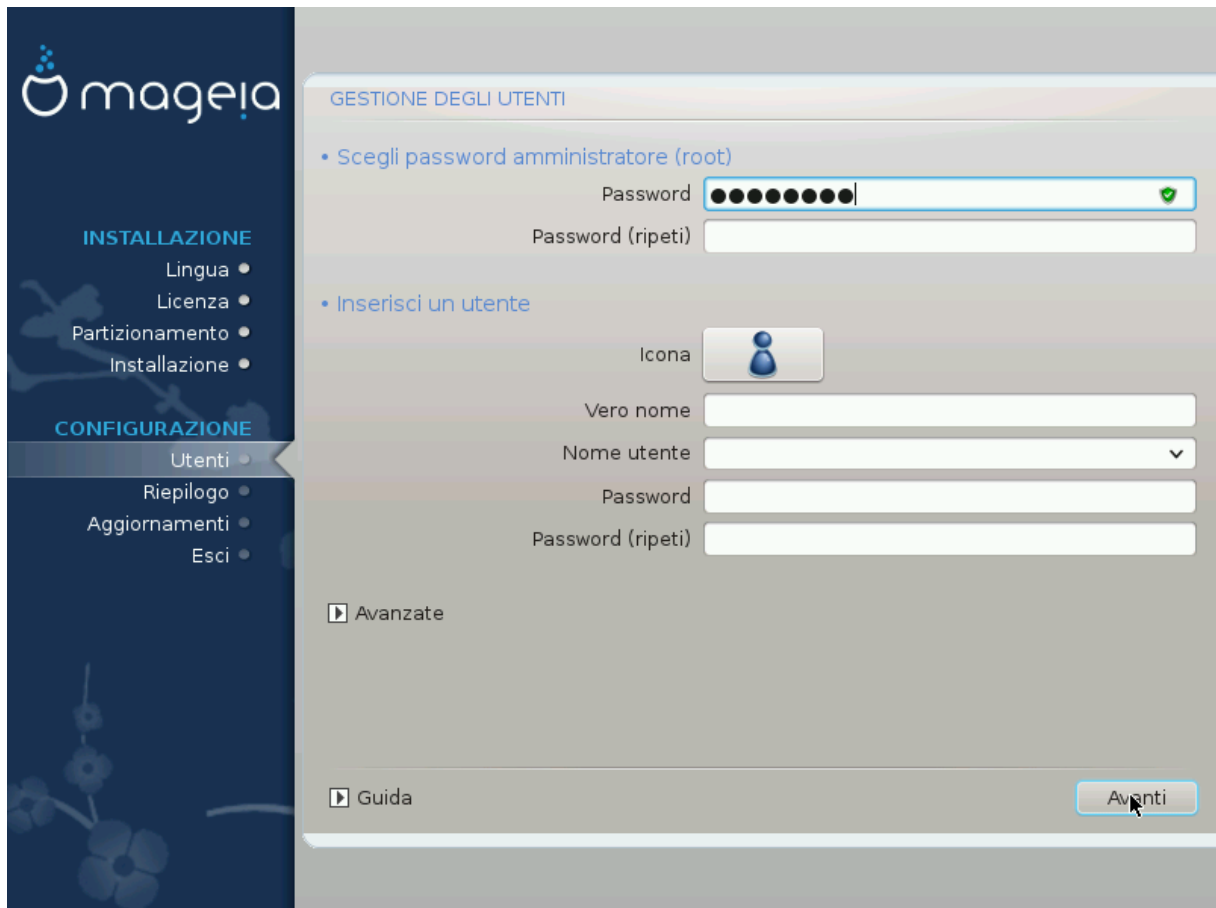
After a click on the Next button, another drop down list allows to choose the video resolution for Grub2 which is a graphical boot loader.

## 17. Riavvia

Once the bootloader has been installed, you will be prompted to halt your computer, remove the live CD and restart the computer, click on **Finish** and act as asked **in this order!**

When you restart, you will see a succession of download progress bars. These indicate that the software media lists are being downloaded (see Software management).

## 18. Gestione dell'utente e del superuser



### 18.1. Imposta la password dell'amministratore (root):

It is advisable for all Mageia installations to set a superuser or administrator's password, usually called the *root password* in Linux. As you type a password into the top box the colour of its shield will change from red to yellow to green depending on the strength of the password. A green shield shows you are using a strong password. You need to repeat the same password in the box just below the first password box, this checks that you have not mistyped the first password by comparing them.



Tutte le passwords sono sensibili alle maiuscole, la cosa migliore in una password è usare una combinazione di lettere (maiuscole e minuscole), numeri e altri caratteri.

### 18.2. Inserisci un utente

Add a user here. A user has fewer rights than the superuser (root), but enough to use the internet, office applications or play games and anything else the average user does with his computer

- Icon: se premi su questo bottone cambierà l'icona utente.
- Vero nome: Inserisci il vero nome dell'utente in questo spazio.
- Login Name: Here you enter the user login name or let drakx use a version of the user's real name. *The login name is case sensitive.*
- Password: In this text box you should type in the user password. There is a shield at the end of the text box that indicates the strength of the password. (See also [Nota](#))
- Password (again): Retype the user password into this text box and drakx will check you have the same password in each of the user password text boxes.



Any user you add while installing Mageia, will have a both read and write protected home directory (umask=0027).

You can add all extra needed users in the *Configuration - Summary* step during the install. Choose *User management*.

I permessi di accesso possono anche essere cambiati dopo l'installazione.

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### 18.3. Gestione Avanzata Utenti

If the advanced button is clicked you are offered a screen that allows you to edit the settings for the user you are adding.

Inoltre, puoi disattivare o attivare un account speciale.



Anything a guest with a default *rbash* guest account saves to his /home directory will be erased when he log out. The guest should save his important files to a USB key.

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- Abilita guest account: Qua puoi abilitare o disabilitare un guest account. Un guest account permette a degli ospiti di eseguire il log in e utilizzare il PC, ma con un accesso molto limitato rispetto a un utente normale.
- Shell: This drop down list allows you to change the shell used by the user you are adding in the previous screen, options are Bash, Dash and Sh
- User ID: Qua puoi impostare l'user ID per gli utenti che hai aggiunto nella schermata precedente. Questo è un numero. Lasciarlo vuoto nel caso in cui tu non sappia cosa fare.
- Group ID: Questo ti permette di impostare il group ID. Anche questo un numero, di solito lo stesso dell'utente. Lasciare vuoto nel caso in cui tu non sappia cosa fare.

## 19. Login screen

### KDM login screen

Finally, you will come to the login screen.

Enter your user name and user password, and in a few seconds you will find yourself with a loaded KDE or GNOME desktop, depending on which live medium you used. You can now start using your Mageia installation.

Puoi trovarli [qui](#).

## **20. Disinstallare Mageia**

### **20.1. Come fare**

Se Mageia non ti convince o non riesci ad installarlo correttamente, in breve, vuoi sbarazzartene. Questo è un tuo diritto e Mageia ti permette di disinstallarla. Questo non accade per ogni sistema operativo.

Dopo aver eseguito un backup dei tuoi dati, riavvia il tuo DVD di Mageia e seleziona Recupero sistema, quindi, Recupera boot loader di Windows. Al prossimo boot, avrai solo Windows senza alcuna opzione di scegliere il tuo sistema operativo.

To recover the space used by Mageia partitions on Windows, click on Start -> Control Panel -> Administrative Tools -> Computer Management -> Storage -> Disk Management to access to the partition management. You will recognize the Mageia partition because they are labeled Unknown, and also by their size and place in the disk. Right click on each of these partitions and select Delete. The space will be freed.

If you are using Windows XP, you can create a new partition and format it (FAT32 or NTFS). It will get a partition letter.

If you have Vista or 7, you have one more possibility, you can extend the existing partition that is at the left of the freed space. There are other partitioning tools that can be used, such as gparted, available for both windows and linux. As always, when changing partitions, be very careful, and make sure all important things have been backed up.