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LubuntuDocumentationMinimalInstall

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Most people can install Lubuntu using the standard installation method or using the alternate ISO, but for very old computers a minimal install (with additions later) is the way to go. Please note that the minimal installation method is more difficult than others; if you can possibly manage it, please use the graphical installer.

The graphical installation system (Ubiquity) requires more RAM than Lubuntu needs to run once installed. If you have less than 160 MiB RAM (or 192 MiB if it is 'shared graphics') you cannot use the graphical installation, so a minimal installation or the alternate ISO are the only options. With less than 256 MiB RAM you will find the minimal installation method faster than the standard install method.

Please be aware that your system may seem to 'hang' (stop) at about 90% (dpkg), it has not; it just takes a *little* time (up to 90 minutes).

This area also covers times when you may wish to install just the core Lubuntu system and add on your own applications.

Contents

Full install or core install?

A full install includes all the packages who are shipped by default with the standard Lubuntu installation, such as web browsers, mail clients, and office programs. Lubuntu core contains a more stripped-down graphical environment.

To make a more educated decision to determine which you want to install, you can check the links in the table below.

Release	lubuntu-core	lubuntu-desktop
11.10	Oneiric Core	Oneiric Desktop
11.04	Natty Core	Natty Desktop
10.10	Maverick Core	Maverick Desktop
10.04	lubuntu-desktop and -core weren't in the repositories in Lucid, see installation instructions further down.	

Downloading

Firstly you need to download the minimal ubuntu ISO; click on the version you want from the table below.

⚠️ i586 machines such as VIA C3, AMD K6, National Semiconductor and AMD Geode are not supported beyond 10.04, so the 32 bit 10.04 mini ISO is the only option ⚠️

Release	32-bit	64-bit
11.10	32 bit mini ISO	64 bit mini ISO
11.04	32 bit mini ISO	64 bit mini ISO
10.10	32 bit mini ISO	64 bit mini ISO
10.04	32 bit mini ISO	64 bit mini ISO

Method

If you are using a USB device to install the system, follow the USB Guide

If you are using a CD/DVD, follow the CD Guide

After succeeding with either, follow these instructions:

1. You need a wired ethernet connection
2. At the "boot:" prompt, press the Enter key.
3. Select "Command Line Install".
4. Select your language & country/territory.
5. Detect your keyboard layout (you will be asked to press some keys.)
6. Specify hostname for your system (for use on the network.)
7. Choose your archive mirror for downloading the base system from.
8. Partitioning - Most will simply want 'Guided - use entire disk'. [See note 2] for other options.
9. Updates - Select 'No Automatic Updates' [See note 3].
10. Let it install GRUB onto the disk. [See USB].

Other than that, just answer the questions as you are asked. Once you have the minimal install running and have signed in you can add the Lubuntu part to it.

10.10+ (32 and 64 Bit)

These instruction should work from Lubuntu 10.10 and up. For the full desktop installation use

```
sudo apt-get install lubuntu-desktop
sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
sudo apt-get autoclean
sudo rm /var/cache/apt/archives/*.deb
sudo reboot
```

For the minimal desktop installation use

```
sudo apt-get install --no-install-recommends lubuntu-desktop
sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
sudo apt-get autoclean
sudo rm /var/cache/apt/archives/*.deb
sudo reboot
```

For the Lubuntu core installation use

```
sudo apt-get install lubuntu-core
sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
sudo apt-get autoclean
sudo rm /var/cache/apt/archives/*.deb
sudo reboot
```

10.04 (32 and 64 Bit)

During the 10.04 release the lubuntu-desktop wasn't available in the repositories. In order to install Lubuntu on 10.04 you need to add a PPA

```
sudo apt-get install python-software-properties
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:lubuntu-desktop/ppa
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install --no-install-recommends lubuntu-desktop
sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
sudo apt-get autoclean
sudo rm /var/cache/apt/archives/*.deb
sudo reboot
```

When the computer restarts sign on with the user you set up via mini-install.

In most cases the system should be working now, and you don't need to proceed further.

If you installed 10.04, head over to Update Lubuntu to get the latest updates for your new system then return if you have a problem with your wired network not being seen.
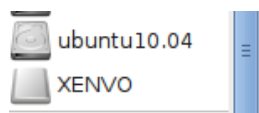
Notes

1. For how to burn an ISO, Burning an ISO has details on the programmes and instructions (Use something like 4X write speed), there is a screen cast for using XFBurn at Burning CDs/DVDs (using XFBurn)).
2. For options on partitioning: Partitioning with Ubuntu
3. Lubuntu 10.04 does not use Automatic Updates, but from 10.10 onwards it does.

USB

The installation of GRUB will go onto the USB device, continue on with the instructions, when you re-boot you need this device plugged in.

When the computer restarts, use the GRUB menu to select the top Ubuntu choice on the menu (this should already be highlighted).

- Log in to lubuntu using the name and password you set up
- Click on to start PCManFM.
- On the left of the window you will see something similar to

(in the example above, XENVO is the usb device, the icon for it shows it is a USB device, where as 10.04 shows as a hard disk).

- Right click on the usb device and select Eject Removable Device (The phrase may vary, but it is the one that means un-mount and forget it).
- Unplug the USB device.
- Close the PCManFM window.
- Start an LXTerminal session.

```
df
```

should show the Filesystem column to have **dev/sda** listed and Mounted On show /, e.g.

```
Filesystem              1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda7               20161172    2916568  16220464  16% /
```

The number at the end of **dev/sda** does not matter. If, and **only** if, it has **/dev/sda** on the line with / then:

```
sudo grub-install /dev/sda
sudo update-grub
```

Those commands put GRUB onto the hard drive and then ensure GRUB takes account of any other operating systems you have (such as if you are dual booting with windows). As you only have the terminal window open and nothing else running, it is one of the few times where

```
sudo shutdown
```

is both safe and the easiest way to shutdown the computer. You can then remove the usb stick and turn the computer back on.

Head over to Update Lubuntu to get the latest updates for your new system then return if you have a problem with your wired network not being seen.

Unmanaged Wired Network

If Network Manager reports that your ethernet (wired) connection is un-managed, or you don't see the Network Manager applet icon at all, there are two solutions possible detailed below. Feel free to choose either.

The technical details may be found in Debian Wiki and this bug description.

Edit /etc/network/interfaces

Start an LXTerminal session, then issue:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/networking stop
gksudo leafpad /etc/network/interfaces
```

Remove or comment the two lines under "The primary network interface". You should get something like:

```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface -- or you can completely remove this line --
#auto eth0                    -- or you can completely remove this line --
#iface eth0 inet dhcp         -- or you can completely remove this line --
```

Save and Quit.

Get back to LXTerminal and issue:

```
sudo service networking start
sudo service network-manager restart
```

After a short while you should see "Connection established" message above the Network Manager applet tray icon.

Change Network Manager settings

Start an LXTerminal session, then issue:

```
gksudo leafpad /etc/NetworkManager/nm-system-settings.conf
```

In section [ifupdown] find the line managed=false and replace it with managed=true. Save and quit.

Get back to LXTerminal and issue:

```
sudo service network-manager restart
```

After a short while you should see "Connection established" message above the Network Manager applet tray icon.

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