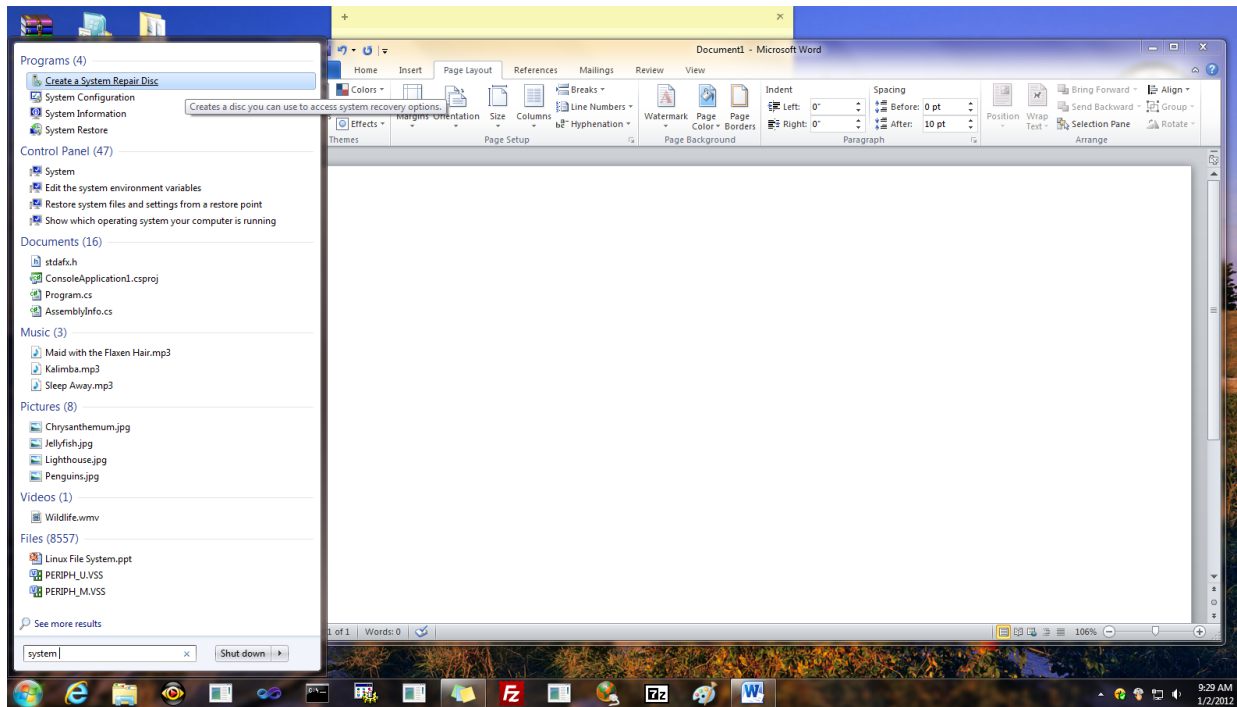


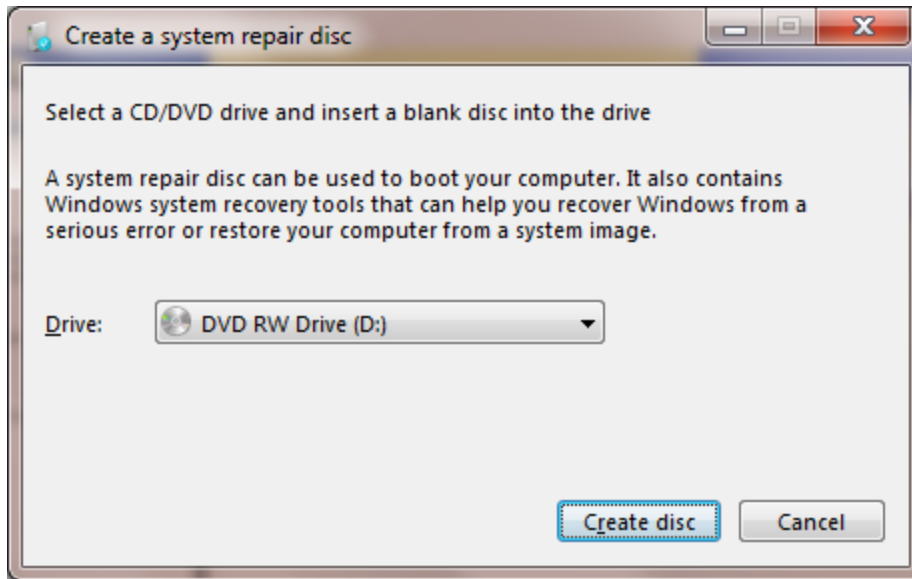
Installing Kubuntu on Windows 7 Machine

1. Make System Repair Disk
2. Download Kubuntu iso image
3. Burn iso image to DVD
4. Install

Make System Repair Disk



Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx



Download Kubuntu

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Get Kubuntu' page on the Kubuntu website. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://www.kubuntu.org/getkubuntu'. The page features the Kubuntu logo and navigation links for News, Get Kubuntu, Feature Tour, Community, and Support. The main content area is titled 'Get Kubuntu' and includes a submission date of 'Submitted on Tue, 2010-06-08'. It provides instructions on how to obtain Kubuntu, including downloading the installer or purchasing a CD/DVD. A prominent blue button labeled 'Download Kubuntu' is visible. To the right, there is a 'Navigation' sidebar with links to News, Get Kubuntu (with sub-links for Download and Buy CD or DVD), Feature Tour, Community, and Support. Below this is a 'Browse News by Date' section listing news items from December 2011 back to March 2011. At the bottom of the browser window, a small dialog box asks, 'Would you like to make Internet Explorer your default browser?' with 'Yes' and 'No' buttons.

http://www.kubuntu.org/getkubuntu

Get Kubuntu | Kubuntu

News Get Kubuntu Feature Tour Community Support

Home > Get Kubuntu

Get Kubuntu

Submitted on Tue, 2010-06-08

Here are the ways to get your copy of Kubuntu. You can download Kubuntu now or get Kubuntu CDs or DVDs shipped to you.

Download

Download the Kubuntu installer to create your own installation CD. The download process can take a while, depending on your connection speed (file size is 700MB).

[Download Kubuntu](#)

Buy a CD or DVD

Use this option if your Internet connection is too slow to download Kubuntu, you're planning a large deployment, or simply to ensure swift delivery of as many CDs or DVDs as you need. [Order CDs or DVDs \(through Ubuntu's site\) >](#)

Navigation

- News
- Get Kubuntu
 - Download
 - Buy CD or DVD
- Feature Tour
- Community
- Support

Browse News by Date

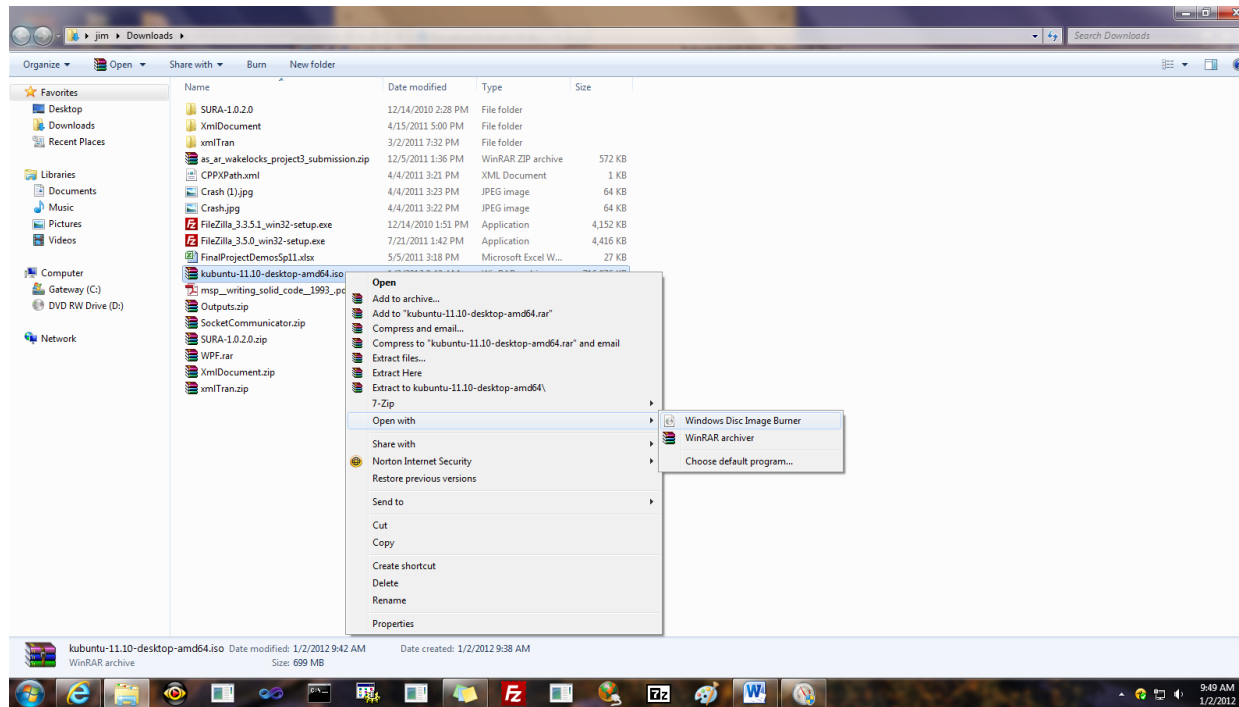
- December 2011 (4)
- November 2011 (1)
- October 2011 (3)
- September 2011 (4)
- August 2011 (1)
- July 2011 (3)
- June 2011 (1)
- May 2011 (2)
- April 2011 (5)
- March 2011 (3)

1 2 3 4 5 next
> last >

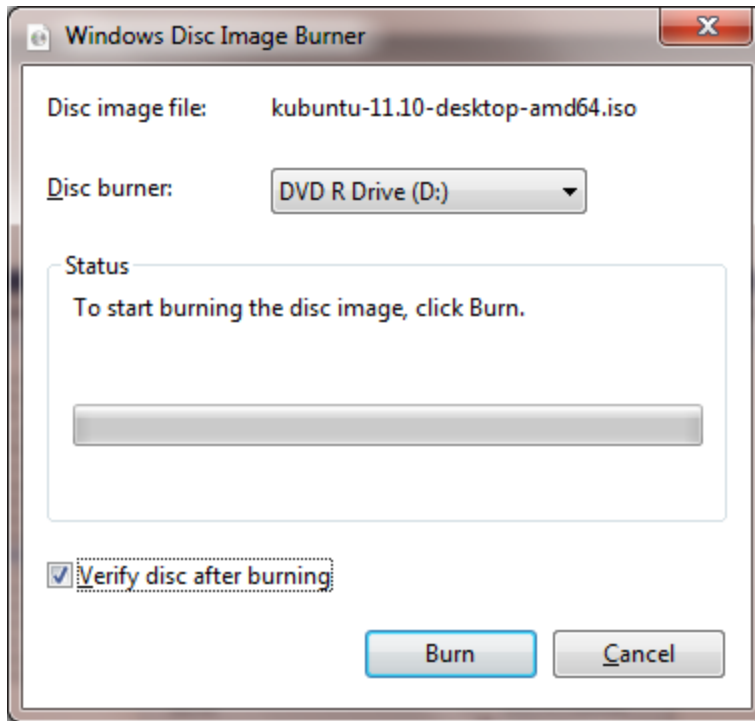
Would you like to make Internet Explorer your default browser? Yes No x

Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx

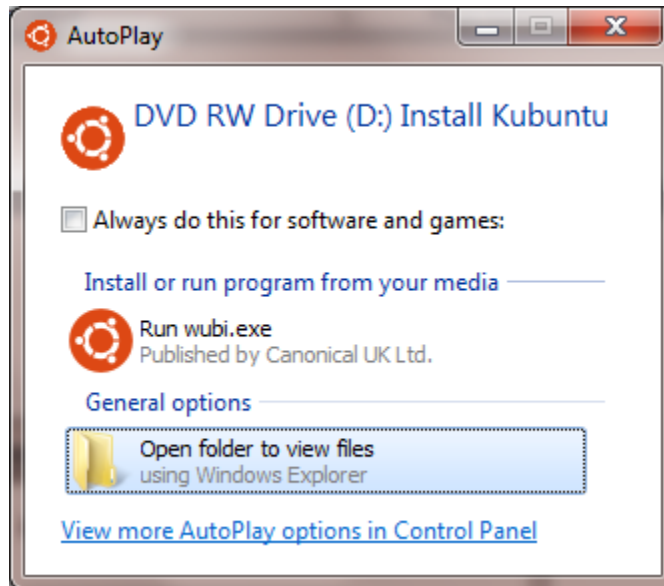
Make install DVD from iso image



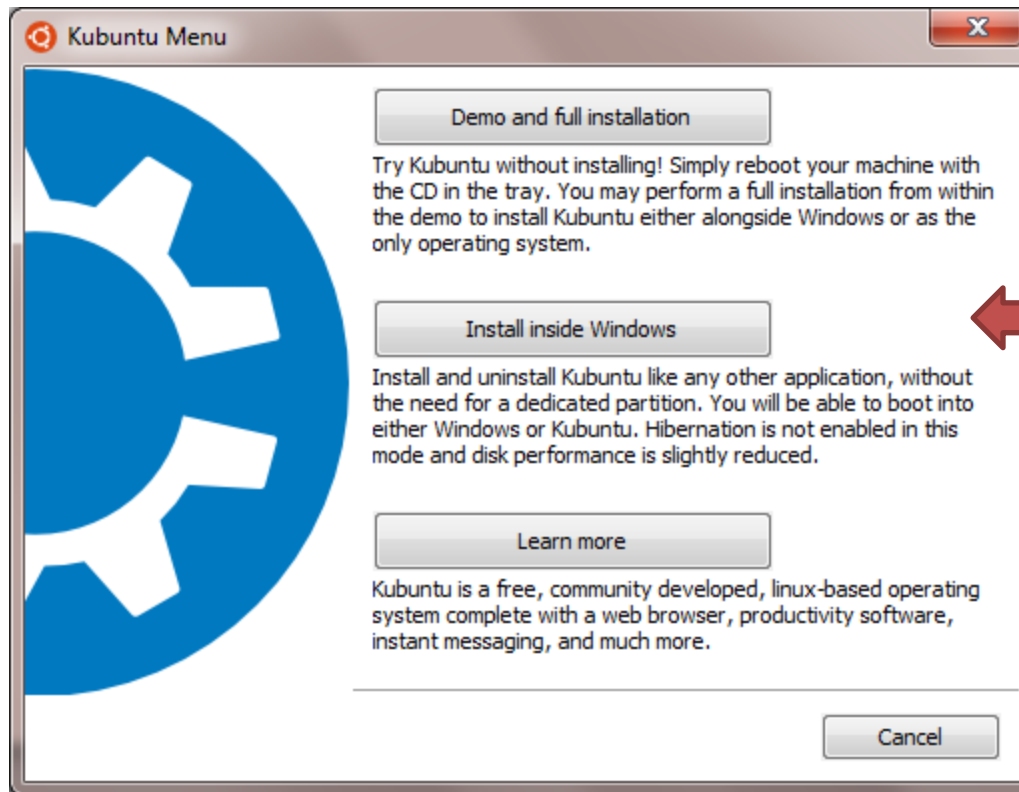
Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx



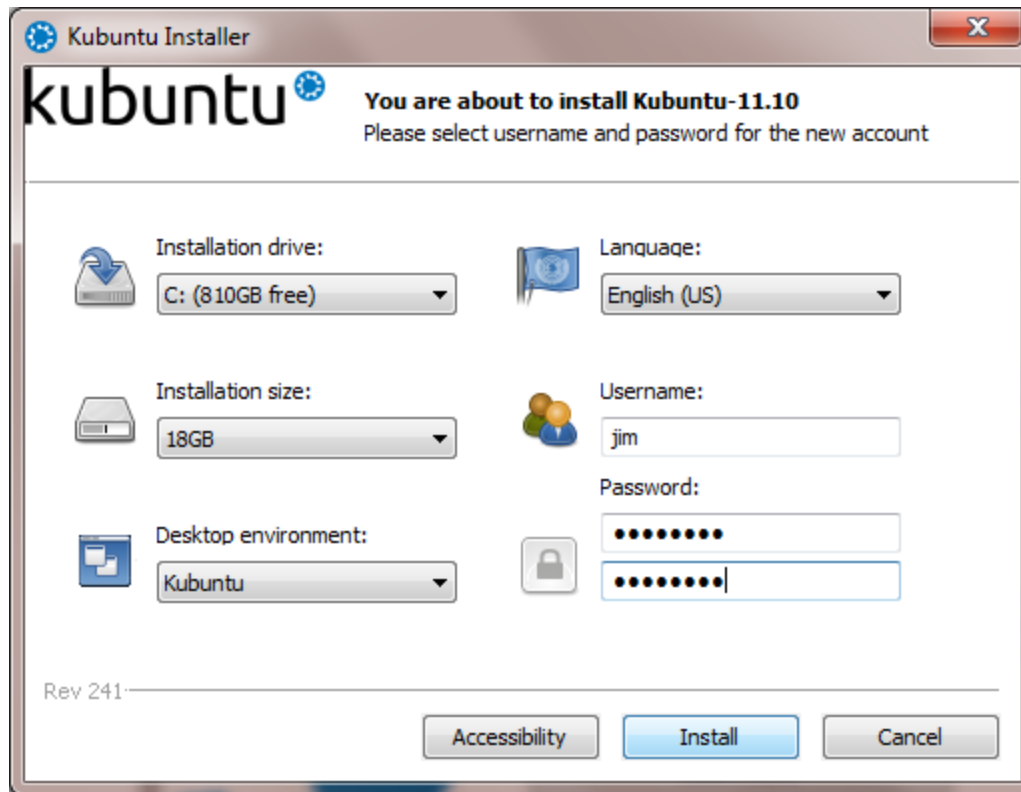
Install Kubuntu



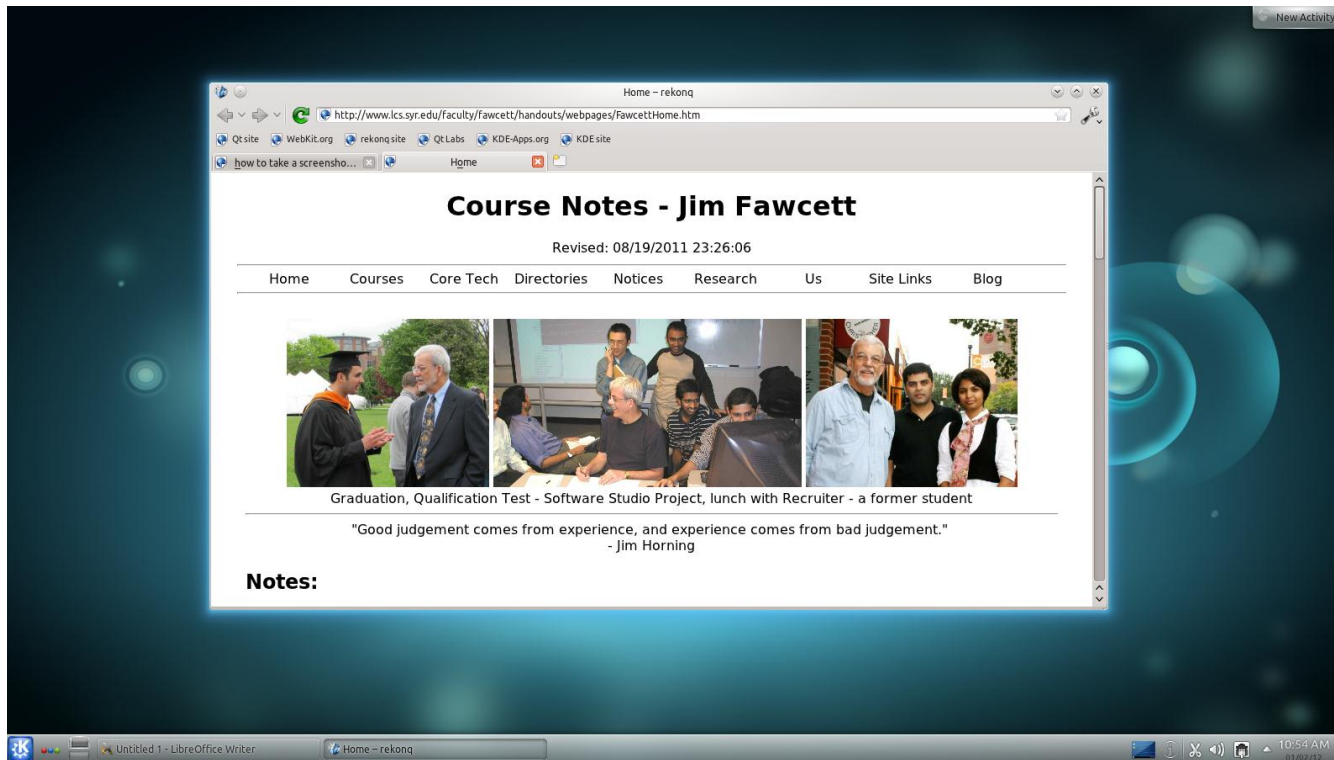
Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx



Take the “Install inside Windows” option. With that you do not need to use the installer’s partition manager, always a risky operation unless you know EXACTLY what you are doing. This builds Kubuntu in a virtual partition, e.g., a file – unreadable by Windows – in C:\ubuntu\disks. From Windows you cannot see the Kubuntu files, but in Kubuntu you can see the Windows directories and you can copy files from your kubuntu directories into whatever directory you want in the windows directory system. You will find a folder /Root/host which is the Windows directory system entry point.



O.K., now we've booted into kubuntu!



The screenshot shows a Kubuntu desktop environment with a dark blue background and a 'New Activity' button in the top right corner. A web browser window is open, displaying the following content:


Home - rekong
http://www.lcs.syr.edu/fawcett/handouts/webpages/FawcettHome.htm

Qt site WebKit.org rekong site Qt Labs KDE-Apps.org KDE site

Course Notes - Jim Fawcett

Revised: 08/19/2011 23:26:06

Home Courses Core Tech Directories Notices Research Us Site Links Blog



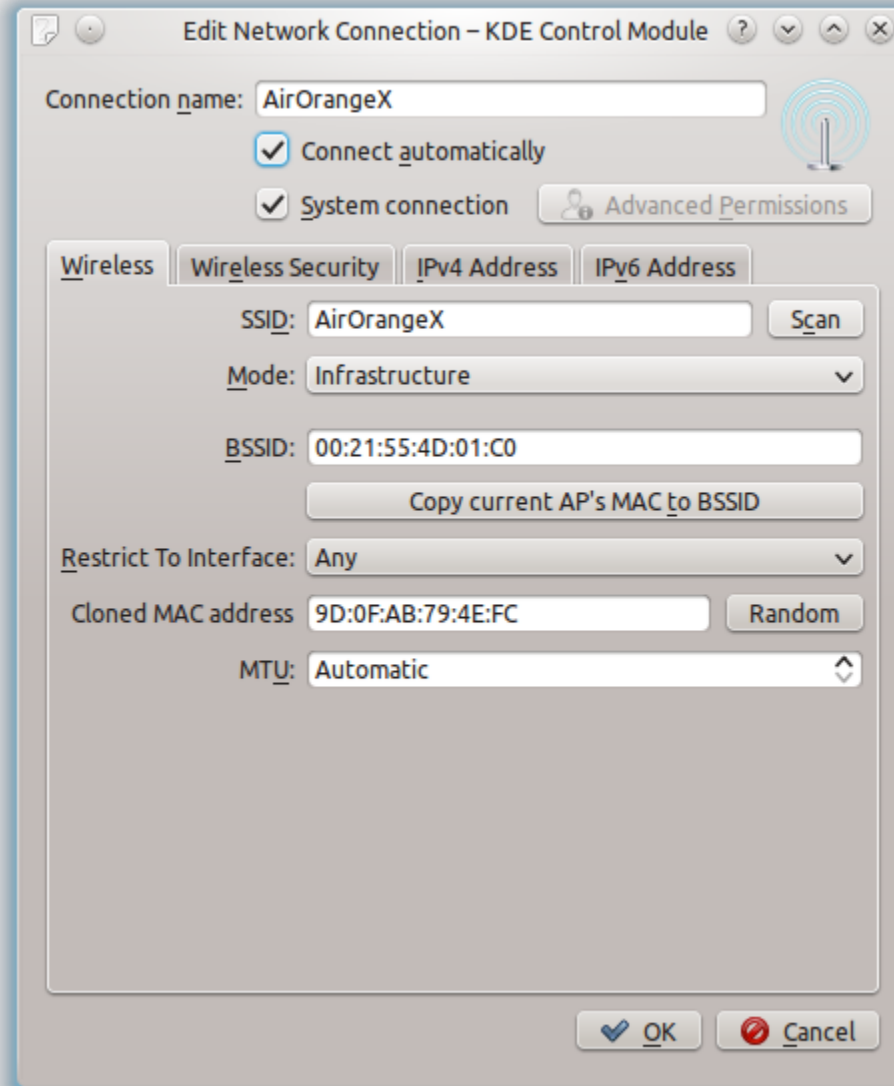
Graduation, Qualification Test - Software Studio Project, lunch with Recruiter - a former student

"Good judgement comes from experience, and experience comes from bad judgement."
- Jim Horning

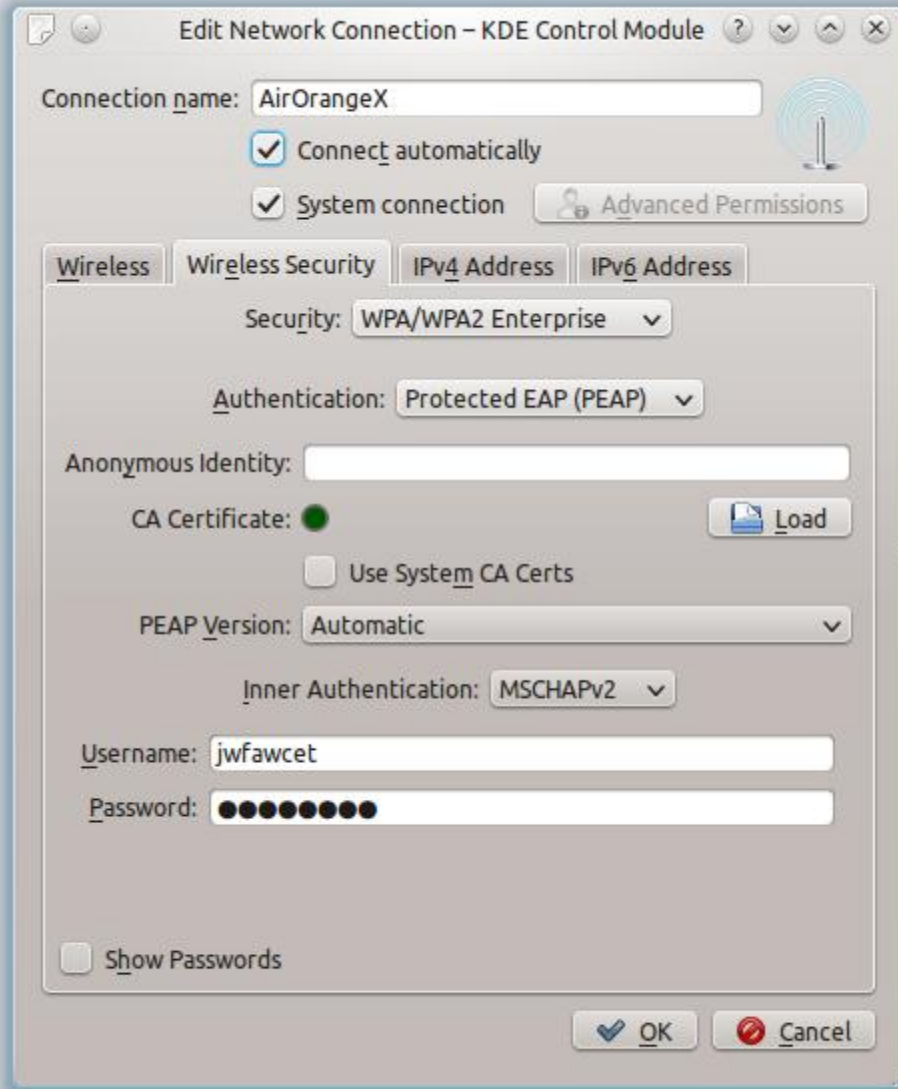
Notes:

The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows the following elements: a system tray with icons for network, volume, and power; the time '10:54 AM' and date '08/22/12'; and open applications including 'Untitled 1 - LibreOffice Writer' and 'Home - rekong'.

Now we'll set up wireless networking so we can connect to AirOrangeX

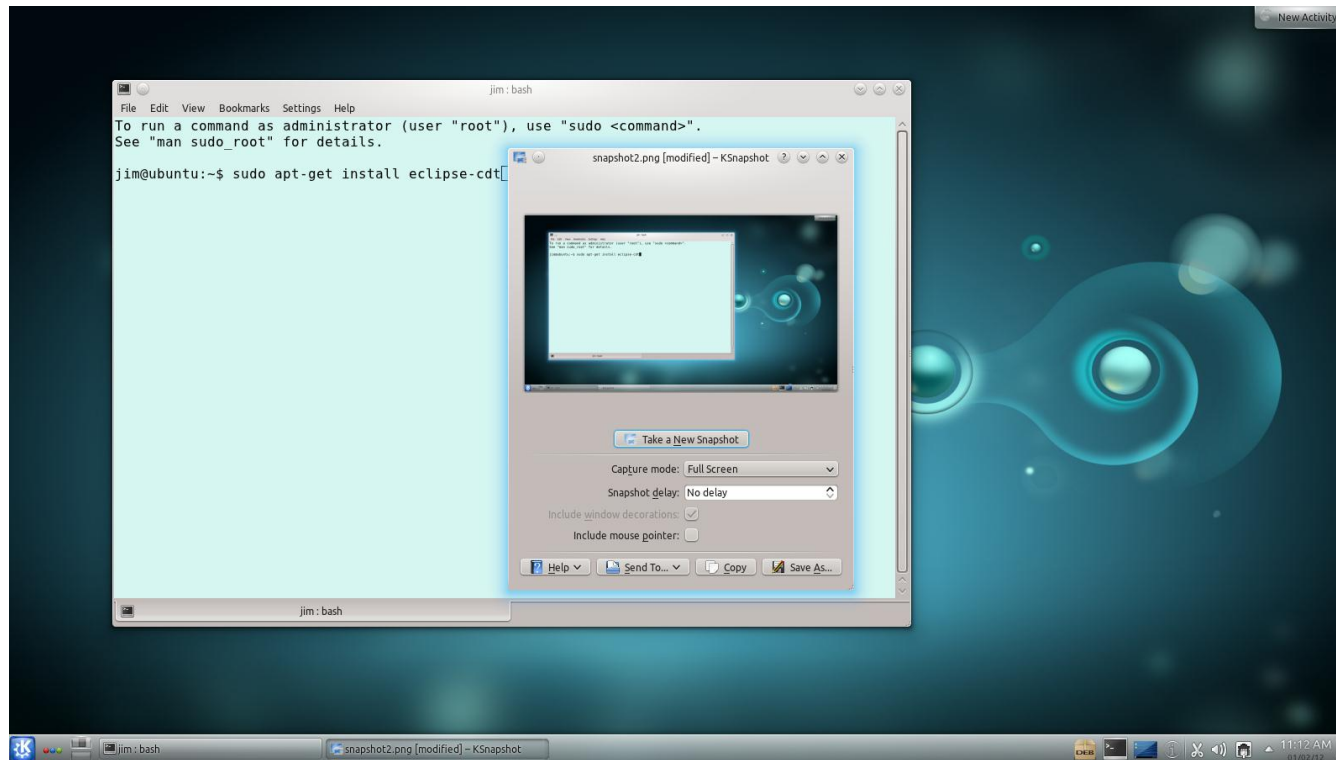


Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx

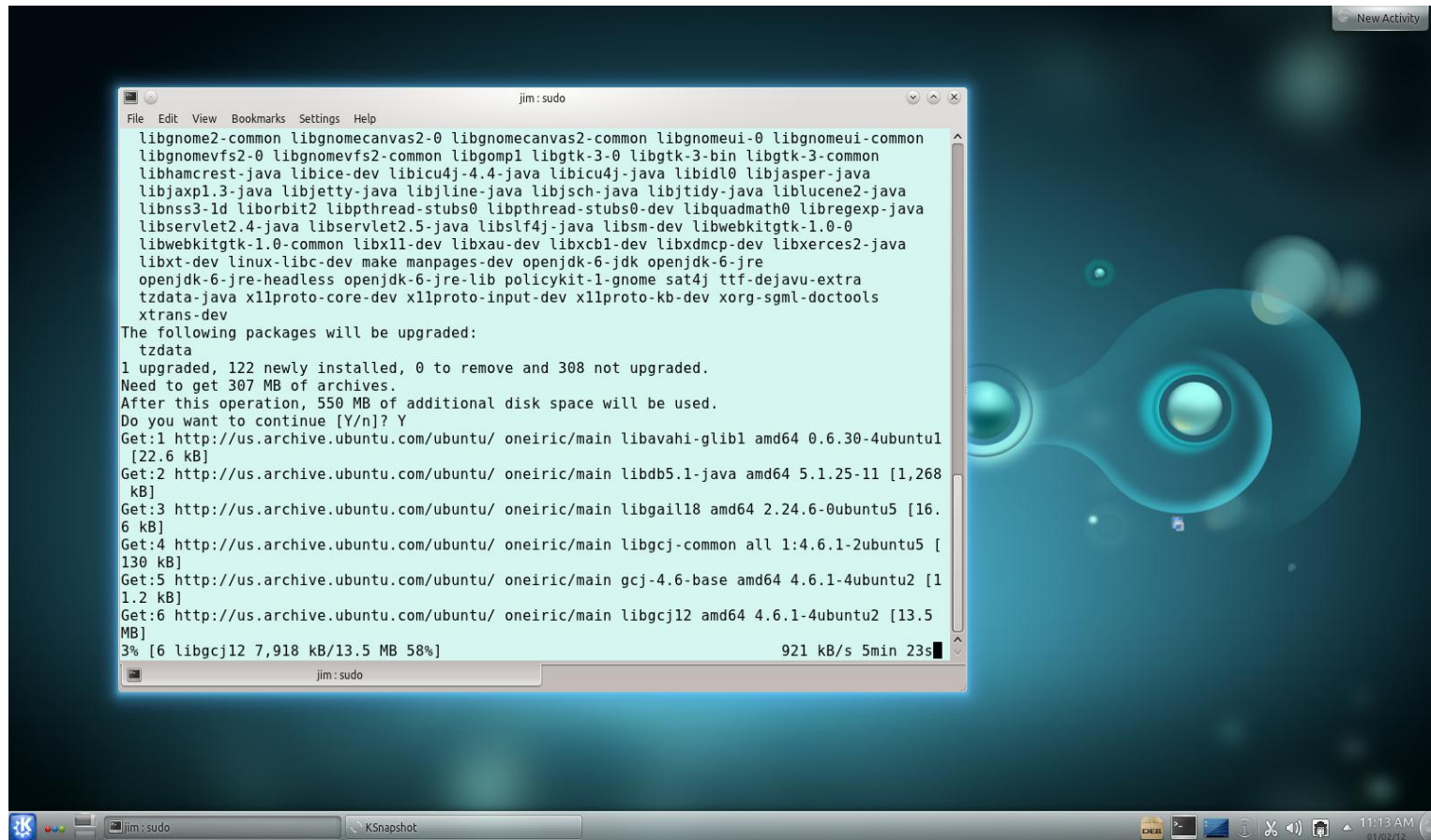


Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx

Now, we're going to install Eclipse with support for g++



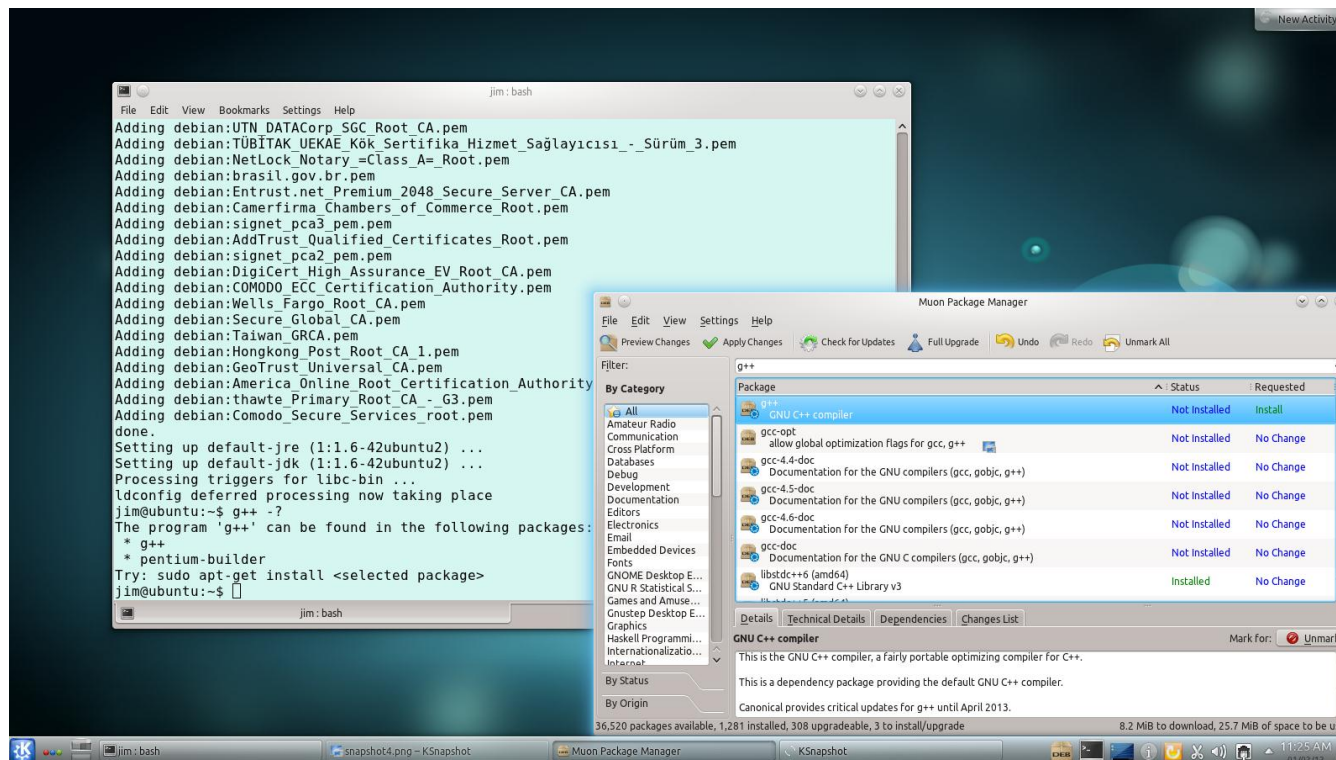
Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx



The screenshot shows a Kubuntu desktop environment with a dark blue background and a terminal window in the foreground. The terminal window, titled 'jim: sudo', displays the output of a package upgrade command. The output lists various packages to be upgraded, including libgnome2-common, libgnomecanvas2-0, libgnomecanvas2-common, libgnomeui-0, libgnomeui-common, libgnomevfs2-0, libgnomevfs2-common, libgomp1, libgtk-3-0, libgtk-3-bin, libgtk-3-common, libhamcrest-java, libice-dev, libicu4j-4.4-java, libicu4j-java, libidn0, libjasper-java, libjaxp1.3-java, libjetty-java, libjline-java, libjsch-java, libjtidy-java, liblucene2-java, libnss3-1d, liborbit2, libpthread-stubs0, libpthread-stubs0-dev, libquadmath0, libregexp-java, libservlet2.4-java, libservlet2.5-java, libslf4j-java, libsm-dev, libwebkitgtk-1.0-0, libwebkitgtk-1.0-common, libx11-dev, libxau-dev, libxcb1-dev, libxdmcp-dev, libxerces2-java, libxt-dev, linux-libc-dev, make, manpages-dev, openjdk-6-jdk, openjdk-6-jre, openjdk-6-jre-headless, openjdk-6-jre-lib, policykit-1-gnome, sat4j, ttf-dejavu-extra, tzdata-java, x11proto-core-dev, x11proto-input-dev, x11proto-kb-dev, xorg-sgml-doctools, and xtrans-dev. Below the list, it states 'The following packages will be upgraded: tzdata', '1 upgraded, 122 newly installed, 0 to remove and 308 not upgraded.', 'Need to get 307 MB of archives.', 'After this operation, 550 MB of additional disk space will be used.', and 'Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y'. The terminal then shows the progress of downloading packages from the Ubuntu archive, including libavahi-glib1, libdb5.1-java, libgail18, libgcj-common, gcj-4.6-base, and libgcj12. The progress bar for libgcj12 is at 3%.

```
jim: sudo
libgnome2-common libgnomecanvas2-0 libgnomecanvas2-common libgnomeui-0 libgnomeui-common
libgnomevfs2-0 libgnomevfs2-common libgomp1 libgtk-3-0 libgtk-3-bin libgtk-3-common
libhamcrest-java libice-dev libicu4j-4.4-java libicu4j-java libidn0 libjasper-java
libjaxp1.3-java libjetty-java libjline-java libjsch-java libjtidy-java liblucene2-java
libnss3-1d liborbit2 libpthread-stubs0 libpthread-stubs0-dev libquadmath0 libregexp-java
libservlet2.4-java libservlet2.5-java libslf4j-java libsm-dev libwebkitgtk-1.0-0
libwebkitgtk-1.0-common libx11-dev libxau-dev libxcb1-dev libxdmcp-dev libxerces2-java
libxt-dev linux-libc-dev make manpages-dev openjdk-6-jdk openjdk-6-jre
openjdk-6-jre-headless openjdk-6-jre-lib policykit-1-gnome sat4j ttf-dejavu-extra
tzdata-java x11proto-core-dev x11proto-input-dev x11proto-kb-dev xorg-sgml-doctools
xtrans-dev
The following packages will be upgraded:
tzdata
1 upgraded, 122 newly installed, 0 to remove and 308 not upgraded.
Need to get 307 MB of archives.
After this operation, 550 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ oneiric/main libavahi-glib1 amd64 0.6.30-4ubuntu1
[22.6 kB]
Get:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ oneiric/main libdb5.1-java amd64 5.1.25-11 [1,268
kB]
Get:3 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ oneiric/main libgail18 amd64 2.24.6-0ubuntu5 [16.
6 kB]
Get:4 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ oneiric/main libgcj-common all 1:4.6.1-2ubuntu5 [
130 kB]
Get:5 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ oneiric/main gcj-4.6-base amd64 4.6.1-4ubuntu2 [1
1.2 kB]
Get:6 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ oneiric/main libgcj12 amd64 4.6.1-4ubuntu2 [13.5
MB]
3% [6 libgcj12 7,918 kB/13.5 MB 58%]                               921 kB/s 5min 23s
```

And finally, we need to install g++ itself:

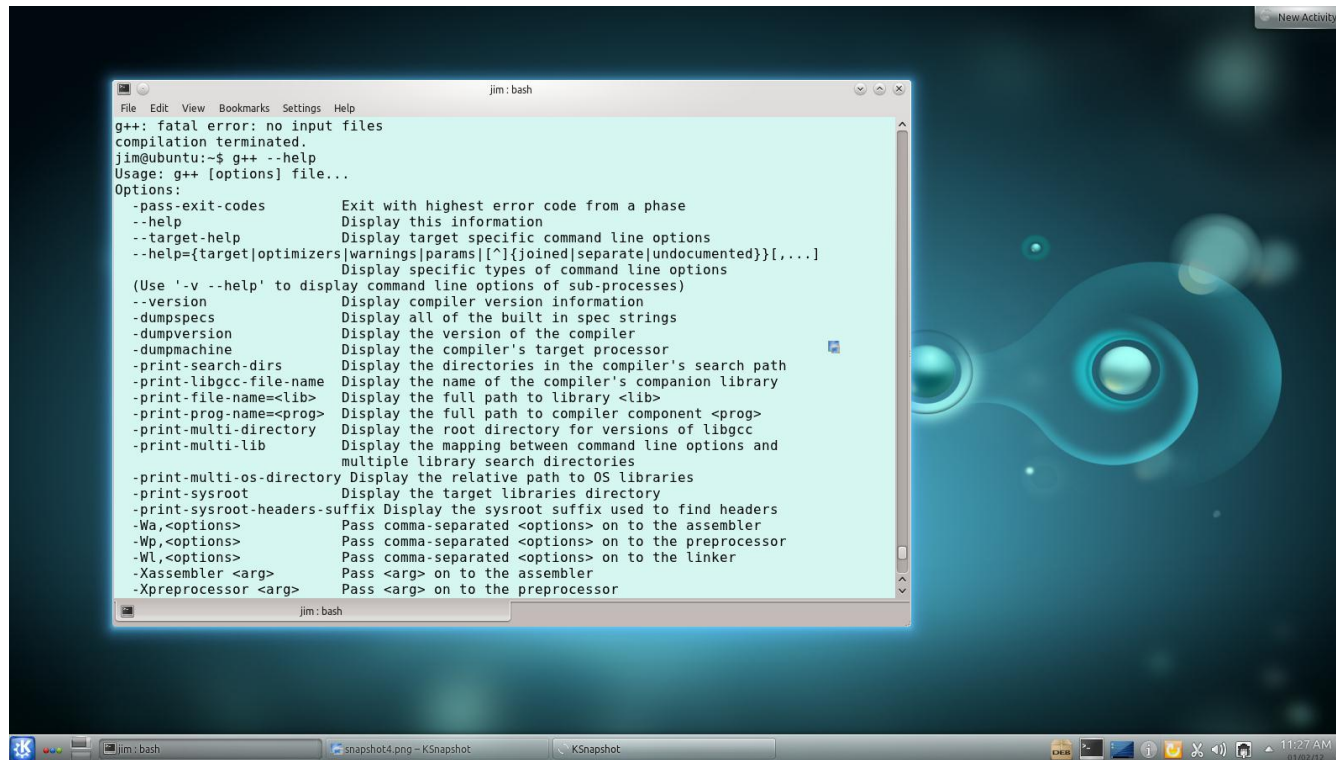


Here, I'm using Muon, the kubuntu package manager to install g++. It's easier, and just as effective to simply give this command in the Konsole window:

```
sudo apt-get install g++
```

Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx

Here you see g++ help info

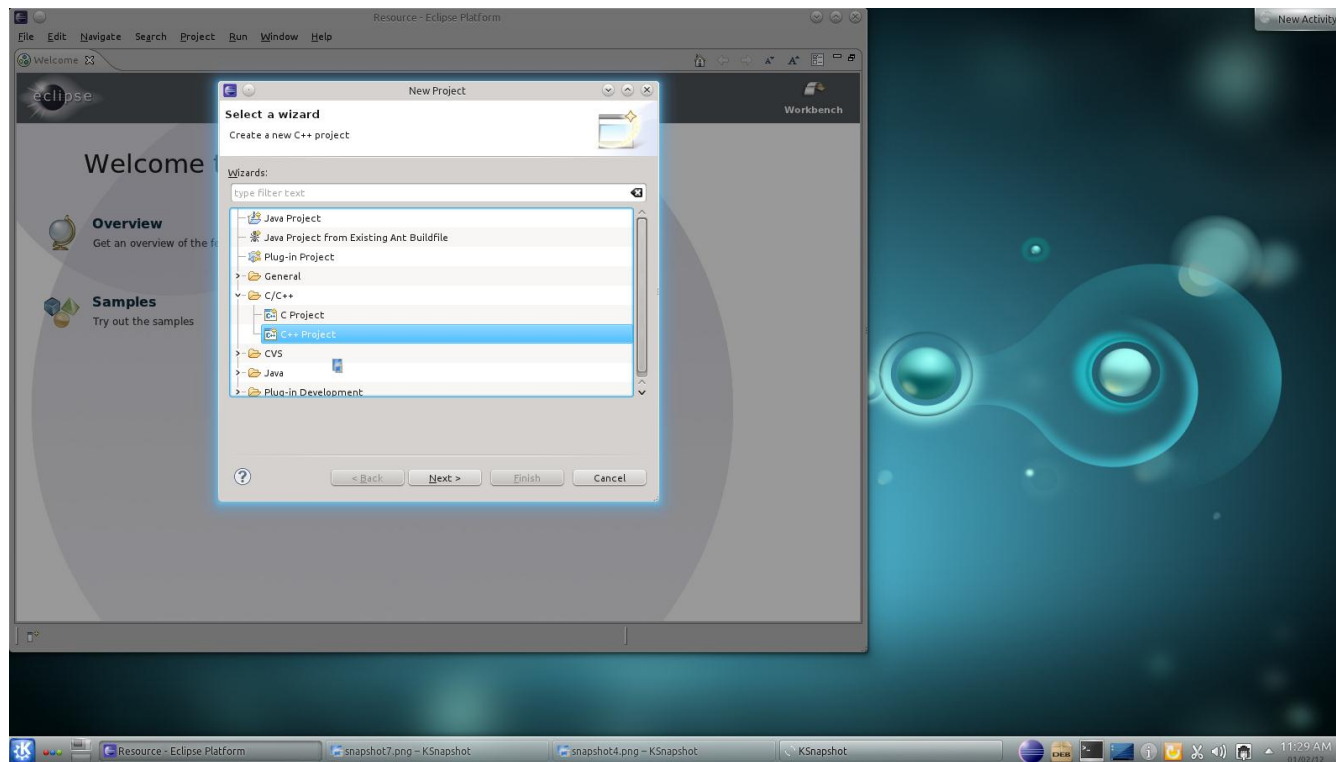


The image shows a terminal window titled "jim: bash" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Bookmarks, Settings, Help). The terminal output displays the following text:

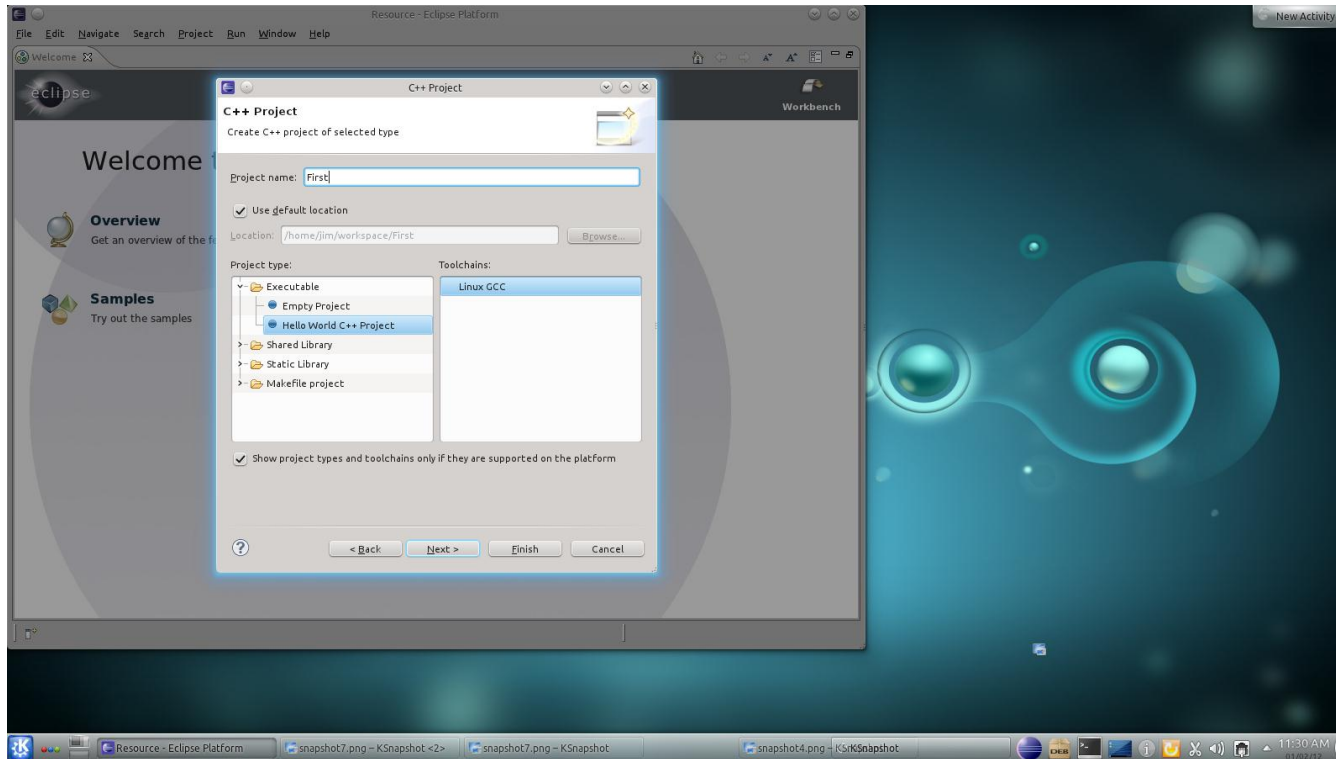
```
g++: fatal error: no input files
compilation terminated.
jim@ubuntu:~$ g++ --help
Usage: g++ [options] file...
Options:
  -pass-exit-codes      Exit with highest error code from a phase
  --help               Display this information
  --target-help        Display target specific command line options
  -help={target|optimizers|warnings|params|[^]{joined|separate|undocumented}}[,...]
                       Display specific types of command line options
  (Use '-v --help' to display command line options of sub-processes)
  --version            Display compiler version information
  -dumpspecs           Display all of the built in spec strings
  -dumpversion         Display the version of the compiler
  -dumpmachine         Display the compiler's target processor
  -print-search-dirs   Display the directories in the compiler's search path
  -print-libgcc-file-name
                       Display the name of the compiler's companion library
  -print-file-name=<lib>
                       Display the full path to library <lib>
  -print-prog-name=<prog>
                       Display the full path to compiler component <prog>
  -print-multi-directory
                       Display the root directory for versions of libgcc
  -print-multi-lib     Display the mapping between command line options and
                       multiple library search directories
  -print-multi-os-directory
                       Display the relative path to OS libraries
  -print-sysroot       Display the target libraries directory
  -print-sysroot-headers-suffix
                       Display the sysroot suffix used to find headers
  -Wa,<options>        Pass comma-separated <options> on to the assembler
  -Wp,<options>        Pass comma-separated <options> on to the preprocessor
  -Wl,<options>        Pass comma-separated <options> on to the linker
  -Xassembler <arg>   Pass <arg> on to the assembler
  -Xpreprocessor <arg>
                       Pass <arg> on to the preprocessor
```

The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing icons for "jim: bash", "snapshot4.png - KSnapshot", and "KSnapshot". The system tray on the right shows the time as 11:27 AM and the date as 11/13/12.

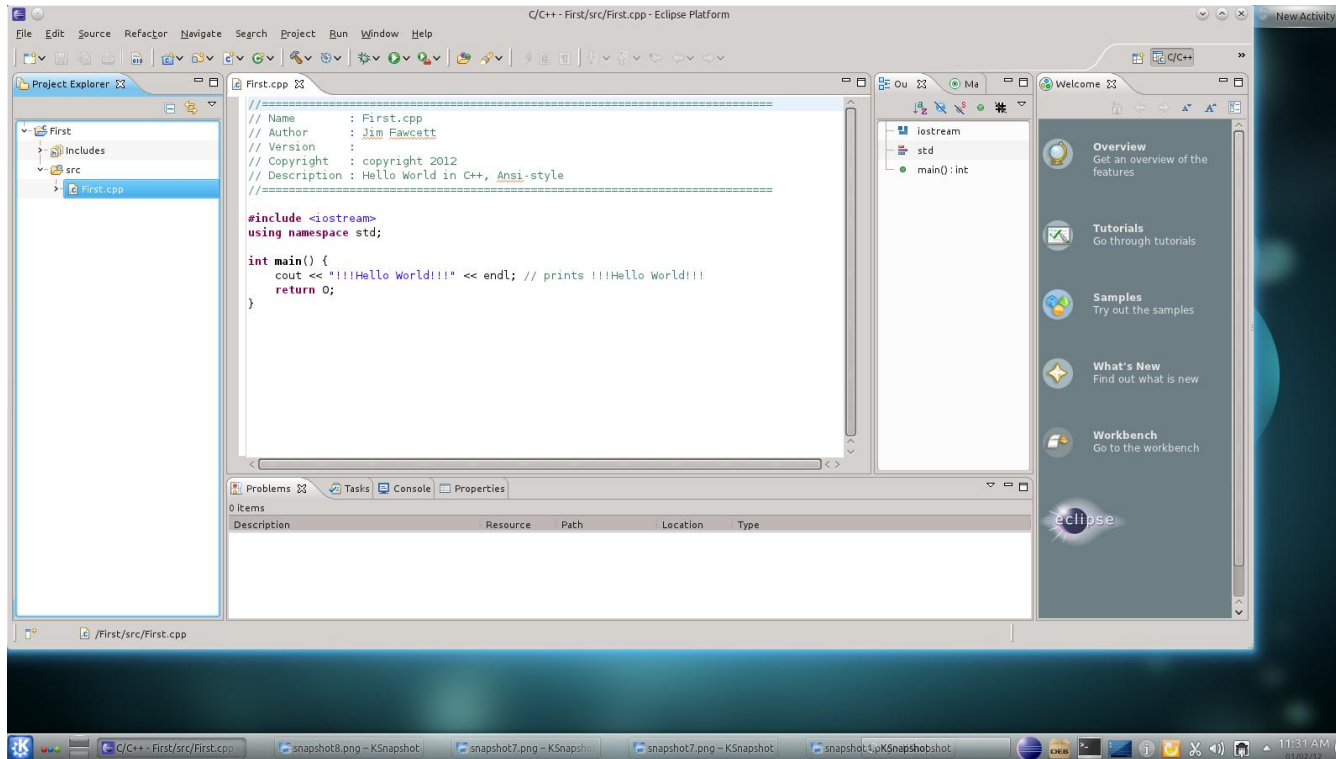
Finally, here's some Eclipse screen shots:



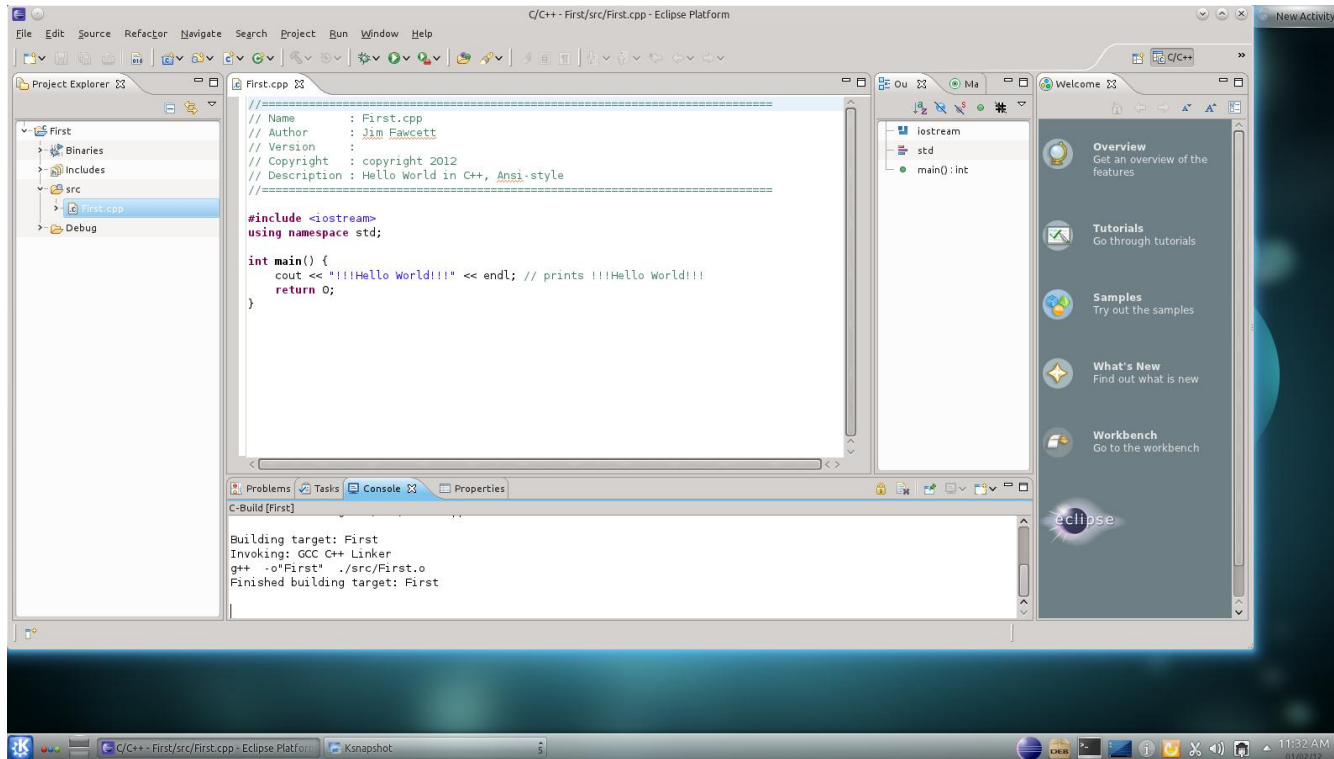
Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx



Handouts\CSE775\Presentations\KubuntuInstall.docx

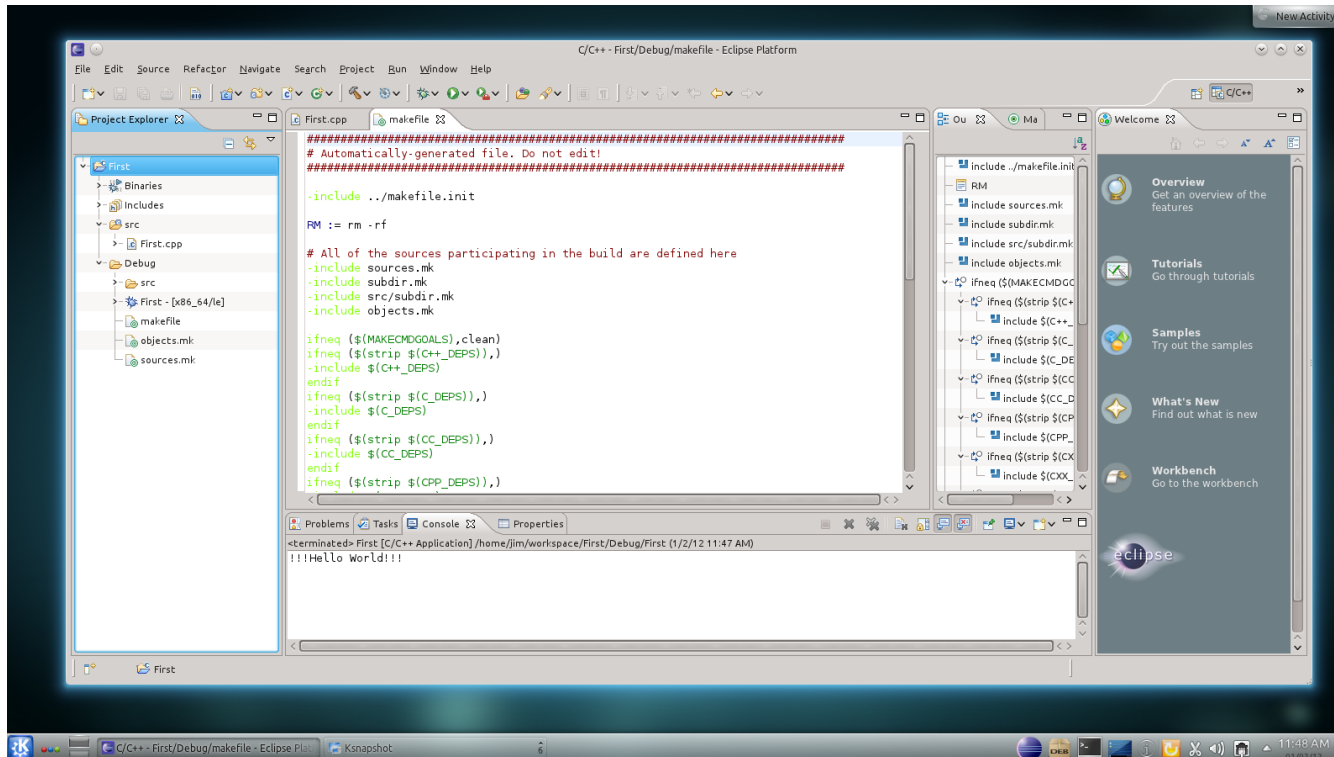


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You see successful compiler output in the console window at the bottom of the screen.

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See output of the hello world program in the console window at the bottom. You see the project's make file in the editor screen in the middle.