

Where to obtain Zorin at No Cost?

This announcement has been made in response to an increasing number of issues reported either in the 'Installation' section of the forum or the 'Help and Support' section.

1. DOWNLOAD - from 1 of the following sites:

<http://ftp.heanet.ie/mirrors/zorin/>

<http://ftp.nluug.nl/os/Linux/distr/zorin/>

<ftp://ftp.aarnet.edu.au/pub/zorin/>

<http://distro.ibiblio.org/zorin/> <- mirror of last resort as you cannot resume downloads from this mirror if your internet connection drops during download (speaking from personal experience!)

The Browser that Zorin recommend is Firefox - I can also recommend Opera - both these browsers have the functionality to pause a download and resume at a later time - also useful if you lose a connection during download but please pay heed to my warning about ibiblio.org.

2. CHECK - the integrity of the .iso file you have downloaded BEFORE doing anything else. Download winmd5free from <http://www.winmd5.com> - instructional video here:

<http://www.veoh.com/watch/v28335038JpeNGXzP>

3. BURN - at slowest speed - again from experience 'imgburn' is the most consistent CD/DVD burner - never had a coaster

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made using this windows program - available from here:

<http://www.imgburn.com>

always choose the imgburn mirror as the download location - last mirror in the list given on their download page. Instructions on how to use are in the video link above. But before burning, and if you have not done this for a while (or never done it!) invest in a CD/DVD lense cleaner - this is basically a CD with either a straight row of bristles on the underside or some 'spikes' as in the Allsop lense cleaning CD which also tests and tweaks your sound system but not needed to be undertaken as this element is really for hi-fi. Also make sure you use a decent brand of DVD to ensure a quality burn - if you have had consistently good burns with one particular brand then try and stick to that. This will reduce the event of creating a top quality 'coaster'!

4. INSTALL - If you intend to have Zorin as the only OS on your system then let the installer do it's own thing. If not then see Part 1 of my video on how to install Zorin alongside windows - the video shows an install alongside a machine having both XP and 7 on it already and the link is here:

<http://www.veoh.com/watch/v283328437Pyp3Byy>

Finally - ENJOY Zorin!

Installation of GNU/Linux alongside Windows by swarfendor437

Hi once again. Here I shall attempt to layout the correct procedure, from download to install of GNU/Linux alongside of Windows. AMENDMENT A. If you are running Windows 7, just in case there is an issue, be sure to create a 'Windows Repair Disc' should anything go wrong. Preferably install Zorin manually as outlined in my video on veoh.com which is in 3 parts - the first one is here

[<http://www.veoh.com/watch/v283328437Pyp3Byy>] - but refer to the written text here first 1. Download your favourite flavour of GNU/Linux - remember if you have a 64-bit processor download a 64-bit version, however, there is nothing wrong with using a 32-bit version on a 64-bit based system; you cannot however put a 64-bit distribution (whether Windows or GNU/Linux) on a 32-bit based system. I have had no problems downloading *.iso's using Opera Web Browser. After download you will want to check its integrity by using winMD5 Free from here:

<http://www.winmd5.com>

[If you have a GNU/Linux distribution already installed and running K3b burning software this has an md5 checker built-in - superior to Brasero in this area]. 2. Once you are happy that the MD5 checksum (usually available as a .txt file on the download page of the distribution) burn the image with Imgburn [from here:

<http://www.imgburn.com/index.php?act=download.>]

Installation of GNU/Linux alongside Windows by swarfendor437

3. After you have burnt your CD/DVD (dependent on size of *.iso) check that it will run OK on your machine by running it in Live Mode - the distro will only use Memory - nothing will harm a Windows installation but Windows might report that something has happened and wants to take remedial action - don't be alarmed - possibly built-in FUD by Microsoft (Fear Uncertainty Doubt!). If you are happy with how the distribution is performing in Live Mode there are some things you should do before going any further.

4. Remove your Live CD/DVD and re-boot back into Windows and after booting into windows run CHKDSK on all of your partitions.

5. After CHKDSK defragment all of your drives. 6. Shrink your Windows Partition to a reasonable size to allow space for your Linux Distribution. To minimize problems, on large Hard drives (400 Gb and above) I would be tempted to restrict the main Windows partition to something like 120 Gb with another 120 Gb set aside for Windows Data/Users. If you have just got Windows on the Hard Drive then go for something like 160 Gb tops. Next in Windows 7 Search pane of the menu enter Computer Management – if not expanded click on Storage and then Disk Management – after a few seconds the Virtual Disk Manager will launch – left click on the graphical representation of C:\ drive and right click it and select 'Shrink volume' to resize your Windows partition. If you would prefer to use a Disk Management tool then use Ranish Partition manager or for paid solution I would recommend Acronis Disk

Installation of GNU/Linux alongside Windows by swarfendor437

Director. Once you have resized Windows run CHKDSK again, reboot into Windows - it might request a restart - do so.
6. After 3rd Reboot into Windows run Defragmenter for analysis of the new drive - if it recommends you Defrag the drive do so.

7. Put your live CD/DVD into your Optical Drive and boot from it - you may need to go into the BIOS to change your settings for older machines - this is usually accomplished by pressing the DELete key during boot - proprietary brands will differ e.g., Dell is F2, systems with obscure AMD motherboards like old ASUSTek ones will need F8 pressing. Once in the BIOS look for a page with BOOT or Boot Priority - either on a Tab or on one of the other pages (Advanced settings for example). On newer machines a Function (F#) key will have been assigned to do this task - F12 on Dell computers and Laptops, Esc on HewlettPackard desktops and laptops, F11 on MSI motherboard configured systems for one time boot priority - you will get a list of all devices attached that can boot (if enabled in BIOS) - Hard Drive, Floppy Drive, CD-Rom, Network Card. 8. If you want to keep things straightforward let the distros installer do the work for you - Ubuntu based distributions (including Zorin) should come up with the option at point of install to install alongside your existing Wndows installation - all the partitioning etc will then be undertaken by the distribution make it the easiest option. If you want to manually assign partitions you will need to launch 'gparted' or 'parted' - on some distributions the 'g' has been dropped - you can even download 'gparted' as a standalone boot system for partitioning: <http://gparted.sourceforge.net/livecd.php> you will

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need to create a swap partition double the size your memory - unless you are building a server - for more details, please check this article:

<https://www.linux.com/news/software/applications/8208-all-about-linux-swap-space>

Next create a partition that should be formatted to the file system 'ext4' - avoid Reiser - I believe I might have lost an awful lot in the past thanks to this wonderful system! (or it could have been a hard drive fault). You will need to mark the ext4 partition as '/' [without the quotes] so that the MBR will see it is active and bootable - I would be tempted to make the '/' partition primary if you want to boot successfully into GNU/Linux. You may want to consider creating a separate /home partition where all users documents etc will be stored - you should think carefully how big you want /home to be depending on what you are going to use the system for - if video editing etc you will want to give it some decent capability - I don't want to give a number here - that's for you to decide. If you do create a separate /home partition you can remove the installed distribution which will leave your personal data intact (provided you don't have hard drive failure of course! - so backup, backup, backup!).

8. Once you have partitioned and you go back to the installer, point it to the right partition marked '/'. When you are asked at the end of installation about installing GRUB you want it to be in the MBR - NOT at the start of the partition - if you do this you will have to do some messing around with the Boot.ini file (in Windows XP) and cannot guarantee this will work - I have

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never tried it but I have seen a laptop with XP and Mandriva set up this way. Be sure to make a note of whether you have capslock on when entering account names - GNU/Linux will not accept any capitals in user accounts (Real Name yes but not User) and if you put CAPS lock on whilst entering user password or mixture of upper and lower case and numerals be sure to make a temporary record somewhere until you are confident you no longer require your paper-based prompt.

9. If you are installing Zorin to a wireless enabled laptop you will have to connect it wired to the router as GNU/Linux (most recent incarnations) use restricted drivers that are not present on the CD you burnt - you have to connect to the internet to download these and you have to accept the usual licence agreement before download (because they are Windows based drivers re-aligned so-to-speak, to run under GNU/Linux - diehards will not accept such an agreement and will wait until ndiswrapper or madwifi come out with a 'pure' GNU/Linux driver. One reason why my other favourite distribution is Ultimate Edition 2.7/2.8 as the drivers are already in the iso so no need to connect to the internet to get these. It is possible to customise installation down to partitions created for: /etc, /var /usr - one distribution that did this automatically was PCLinuxOS 2007 but I always thought the allocations for these to be quite small - especially /home that was limited to something like 10 Gb. I hope this 'tutorial' has been useful for you. Caveat: E&OE

UPDATE.

Please note, this article has been updated in light of up-to-

Installation of GNU/Linux alongside Windows by
swarfendor437

date information on sizing of swap partition and other
information on swap file - a link has been added to the article
which is well worth reading:

<https://www.linux.com/news/software/applications/8208-all-about-linux-swap-space>

Video guide based on Zorin OS4 64-bit installation alongside
both Windows XP and Windows 7 on the same machine:

<http://www.veoh.com/watch/v283328437Pyp3Byy>

Assistive Technology:

Using Compiz to make the desktop easier to see:

<http://www.veoh.com/watch/v40627503jxeaQkAQ>

Customising Zorin.

<http://www.veoh.com/watch/v41286667XnDctAT8> – Part 1

<http://www.veoh.com/watch/v41302485NS8wDS7g> – Part 2

Post Installation Guide – by Obsidian1723

I write a bash script for modifying Ubuntu-based distributions, adding/removing applications and customizations to fine tune the script. It's well-commented inside of it so the absolute beginner to bash scripting can understand the order of the script, what and why it's setup like it is.

I'm also 100% open to any and/or all suggestions for improving it.

Project Site and Download:

<https://sourceforge.net/projects/ubuntune/>

After download, from the terminal, do:

```
$ sudo chmod +x ubuntune-1.50.31e.sh && sudo  
./ubuntune-1.50.31e.sh
```

There's a few spots where user interaction is required, and I'd also paste the entire script's code here, but when I tried to do that, I hit the board limit with this error (which is probably due to my comment lines inside of the script)

"Your message contains 105276 characters. The maximum number of allowed characters is 60000"

Zorin 6 Final Post-Install Guide – by Wolfman

IT IS IMPORTANT YOU FOLLOW THE UPDATE PORTION OF THIS GUIDE!!!.

(See this link:

<http://www.zoringroup.com/forum/viewtopic.php?f=6&t=2247>)

Hi all,

this How-To (guide) is for people who have successfully installed Zorin 6 Final and wish to do some post install configuration, these are my preferences, you must decide whether you wish to use the same settings/method as mine!. (Please do not confuse Zorin 6 Final with Zorin 6 Lite!!!)

Start your PC and log in to your new Zorin desktop, I will be using Gnome 2 as my example so if you wish to use the Windows 7 desktop, please ignore the bits that don't apply to you.

(If you do want to use the Windows 7 desktop; make sure you add another AWN panel and set it to the top of your desktop, if you don't, when you minimize an open prog, it may well disappear and you won't be able to access it again!!. It happened to me in a test version of Zorin 6RC in Windows 7 mode!!. Also you might want to add the package "awn-applets-all" which is a meta package for AWN.)

To install the meta package I was referring to, open a terminal and paste this command:

sudo apt-get install awn-applets-all

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2 links for the Avant Window Navigator (AWN):

<http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=1714111>

<http://wiki.awn-project.org/FAQ>

For more info about the AWN (Avant Window Manger), please see below.

You might get a message about language support pop up, you can ignore it for now.

Your current desktop should have the panel at the bottom, (When you start after first boot, your desktop will have the Win7 look!) click on the left button and type “look” in search, the Zorin Look Changer will appear, open it and select Gnome 2, your desktop should change automatically and you should now have a Gnome 2 desktop, log out and back in again just to make sure it works!!.

Click on “Applications” > “Accessories” and then drag “Terminal” to the top panel beside “Places”, Go to “Applications” “Internet” and drag “Google Chrome” to the top panel, start Google Chrome and type in the address bar “medibuntu repo”,

(<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Medibuntu>) and then go to the section “Adding The Repository”, add the 2 commands one after the other in the terminal, once the Medibuntu Repository has been added, you can close the terminal.

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Click on “**Applications**” > **System Tools** > **Administration** > **Synaptic Package Manager** and drag it to the top panel, start Synaptic and go to “**settings** > **File** > **Delete files after download** so you don't have any rubbish (trash to the Yanks) in your cache after the installation of software.

Now go to “**Settings** > **Repositories** > **Zorin Software** and **mark all available boxes** and make sure that the download location is set to “**Main**”, move to the next window “**Other software**, and do the same tick thingy, now go to updates and do the same again. Close the Software Sources window and click on “**Reload**” > “**Mark All Upgrades**” > “**Apply**” and let it do its thing, restart your PC after the updates have finished. (Updates may remain blank but are already listed in “**Other Software**”)

Now install your graphic card drivers via the System settings menu, right click on the top panel Computer Icon > “**System Settings**” > **Hardware** > **Additional Drivers** and select the “**Recommended version for your card**, install them (“**Activate**”) and restart your PC. (**ATI and Nvidia only!**) (**Attention nVidia card owners**, there might be a problem with pages going blank on you, please see this link:

<http://www.zoringroup.com/forum/viewtopic.php?f=5&t=2490>

You can use this PPA for the latest Nvidia drivers:
(add the commands one after the other in a terminal)

sudo apt-add-repository ppa:ubuntu-x-swat/x-updates

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sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install nvidia-current nvidia-settings

Restart your PC afterwards!!!!

Now you need to install a few packages which you will need to adjust settings on your PC, open Synaptic and type “**dconf-tools**” and mark it for install, do the same with “**gdebi**” and then click on “**Apply**”, once the packages are installed; close Synaptic.

(dconf-tools is the new configuration editor for Gnome 3 and gdebi is a single deb package install tool)

Dconf-Editor Settings:

Click on **Applications > System Tools > dconf Editor** and drag it to the desktop (see below for info about adding icons to the desktop) and then double click it to open it. Once dconf has started you might want to make a couple of changes, the following are some important ones I used:

Show date and day in clock:

Dconf Editor > Com > Canonical > Indicator > Datetime > Show Date/Show Day

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Change global font size:

Dconf Editor > Org > Gnome > Desktop > Interface > Text-scaling-factor 1.0 (1.0 = font size 10. and 1.1 would be font size 11 and so on) (Mine is set to 1.2 = Font size 12)

Change icon size on desktop:

Dconf Editor > Org > Gnome > Nautilus > Icon-View > Default-Zoom-Level = Small

Show/Hide buttons:

Dconf Editor > Org > Gnome > Gnome Panel > Layout > Toplevels > Top Panel

Show/Hide Desktop icons = Trash/Computer/Home;

Dconf-Editor > Org > Gnome > Nautilus > Desktop

Stop Media Auto Mounting:

Dconf Editor > Org > Gnome > Desktop > Media-Handling > Automount/Automount-open/Autorun Never

Extra Desktop Themes:

If you want a couple of extra themes, type “**gnome themes**” in synaptic and install some or all of the available themes packages, make sure that the themes you are installing are labelled with gtk3 as gtk2 is the old gnome 2 system and won't work unless the theme says gtk2/gtk3. This will give you a few

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more desktop and window themes which you can change using Ubuntu Tweak. Remember that “**Gnome Shell**” themes won't work with Zorin 6 because “**Gnome Shell**” is not installed!! You can install 3rd party themes from Webupd8 using the following command in a terminal:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/themes
```

Then:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

For 3rd party themes: <http://www.webupd8.org/2012/01/spice-up-your-desktop-with-these-5-cool.html>

Adding other user accounts:

You should also install the package “**gnome-system-tools**” which will add an icon in the main menu under “**Users and Groups**”, armed with this tool you can setup accounts and how the guest accounts react with the OS, you can select how much access the guest has with regards to network or printing and other areas of the PC!!

<http://askubuntu.com/questions/66718/how-to-manage-users-and-groups>

Extra wallpapers:

If you want extra wallpapers, open Synaptic and type “**wallpaper**” in search and mark all the packages that contain

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the word “**wallpaper**”, don't mark packages that say “**Artwork**” otherwise your splash screen will change!!

Afterwards, **right click on desktop > Change Desktop Background** and select your pic!!.

Gnome Shell:

If you want to install “**gnome-tweak-tool**”, you must also install “**gnome-shell**”, please be advised that ZorinOS 6 Core was not designed with Gnome shell in mind although it works fine; with it installed. Please note that you use it (Gnome shell) at your own risk!!.

Now you can check to see if the language packs updated, **open > System Settings > Language Support**, if a message doesn't appear straight away, you are okay for language support, you can of course add or remove languages too.

Now you can continue adding your progs and favs.....done!!.

Adding icons to the Gnome 2 top panel:

I did mention about adding icons to the top panel by simply dragging them, this is how to do it in one hit.

Press **Alt +Super (Windows key)** then **right click on top panel > Add to panel > Application launcher >then add the icons you want from the list.**

To remove icons: **Alt + Super > right click** over icon you want

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to delete then on "**Remove**".

Adding icons to the desktop:

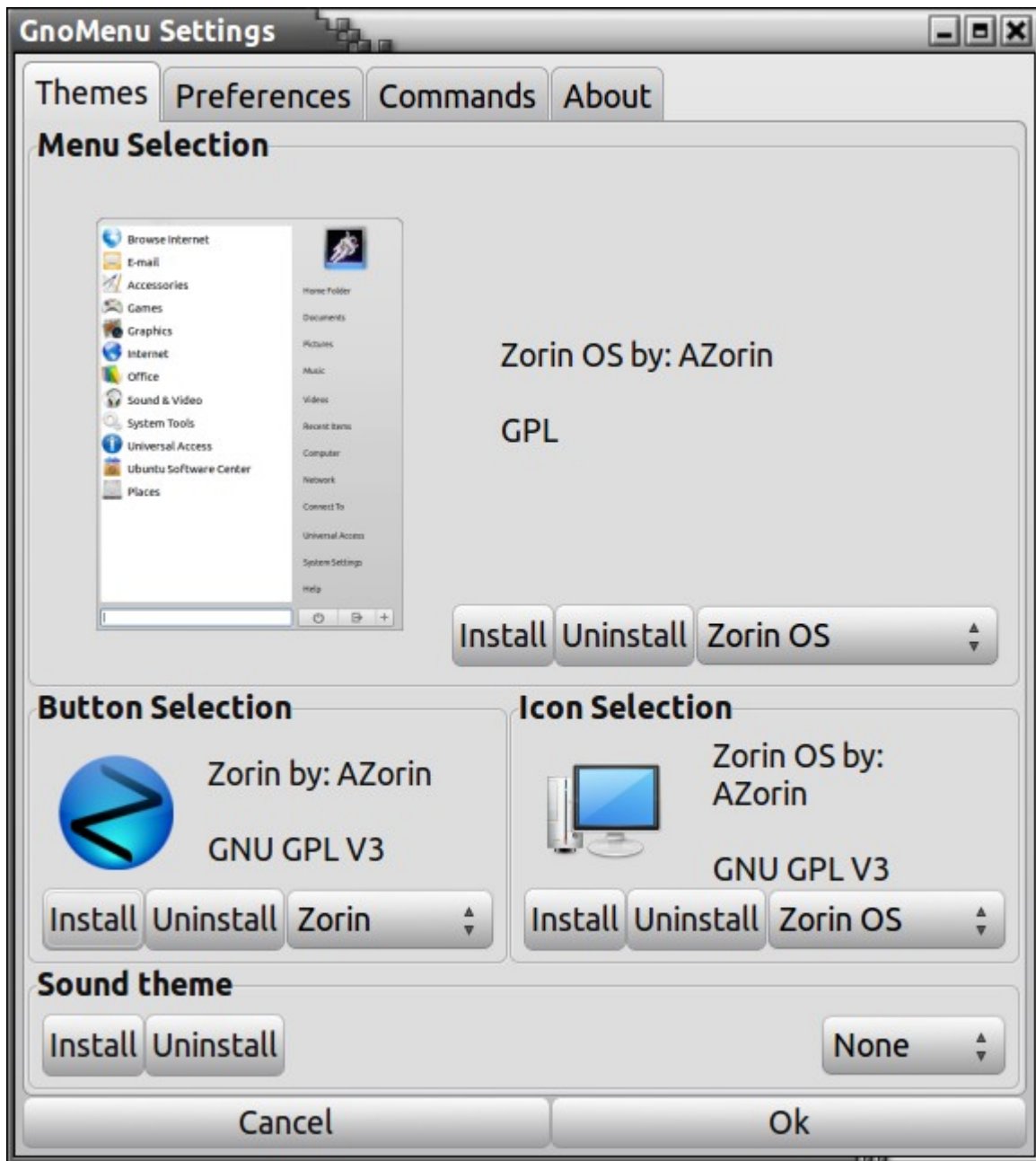
If you add icons to the desktop by dragging them or right click and add to desktop, you may only have a white blank icon, right click on the icon and then on properties and permissions, then put a tick in the box "**Execute**". This will allow you to run the app directly from the desktop.

More info about the AWM (Avant Window Manger)

Changing default start button icon:

Right click > Start Button > Preferences (not Dock Preferences) > Button Selection > Install > then point it to the image. (or use the ones in the small list when you click on the right hand button in "**Button Selection**").

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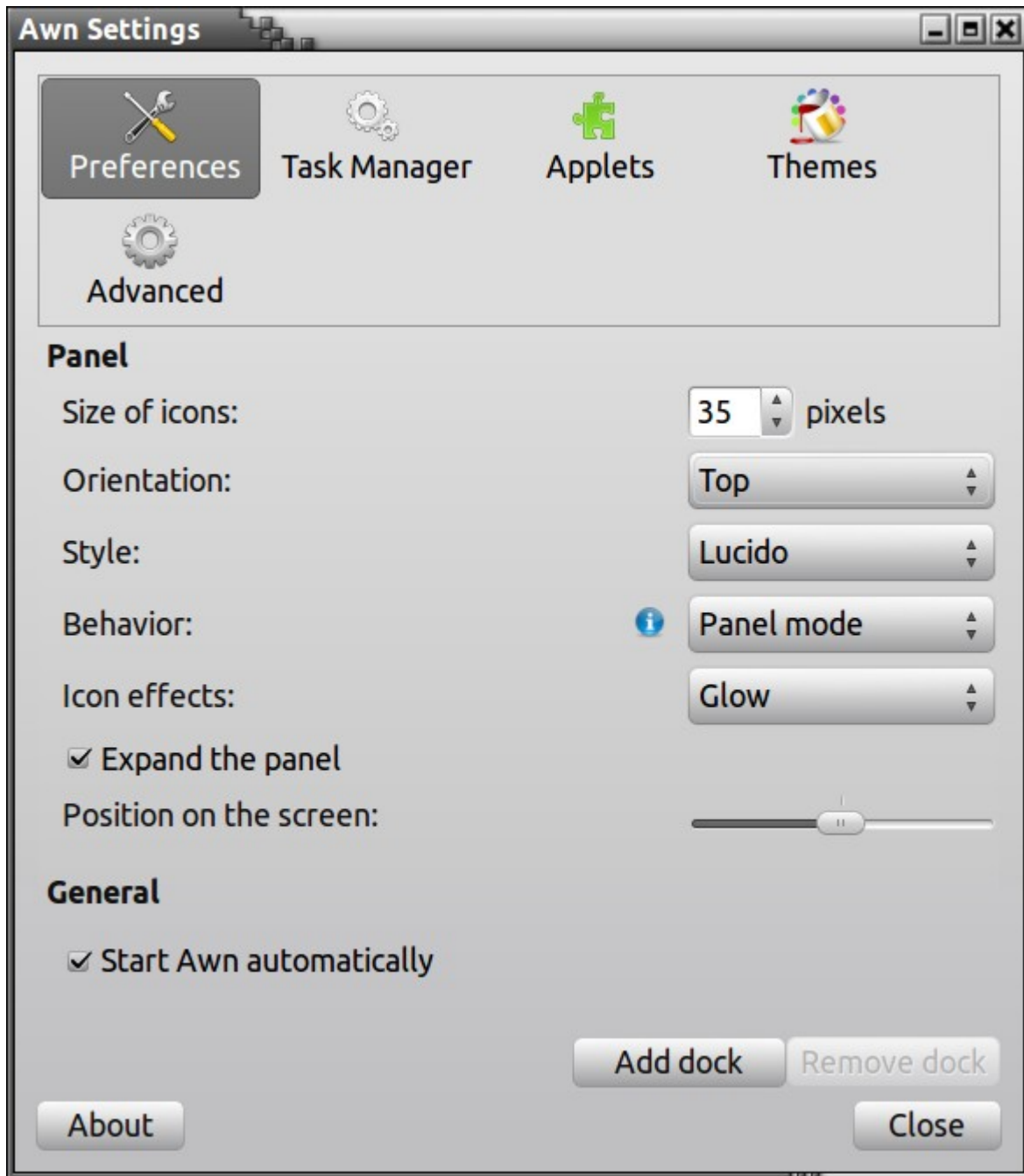


Adding a second AWN panel to your Window7/XP desktop:

Right click the bottom panel > Dock Preferences > Preferences > Add Dock > Orientation > Top > Behaviour > Intellihide (assuming you want it hidden when not in use!)

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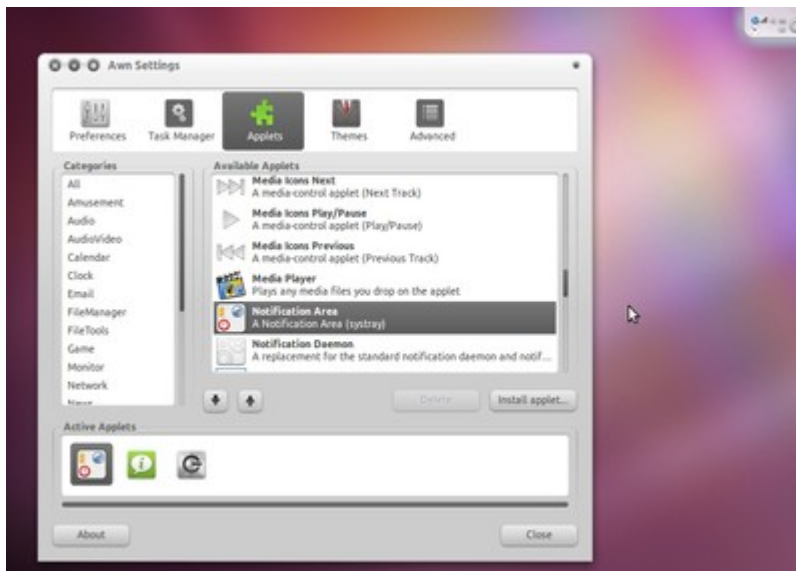
Also click on Start AWN automatically.



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Adding applets to the taskbar:

Right click AWN panel > Dock Preferences > Applets and select the applet you want with a double click or mark it and click on the down arrow beneath the right window pane.



If you have any comments or suggestions, please share them with everyone so we can all get it right!!.

I hope that this guide has been of use to you.

Regards Wolfman

Zorin 6 Final Post-Install Guide – by Wolfman

Gnome 2 look:



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Win7 look on my Nvidia rig:



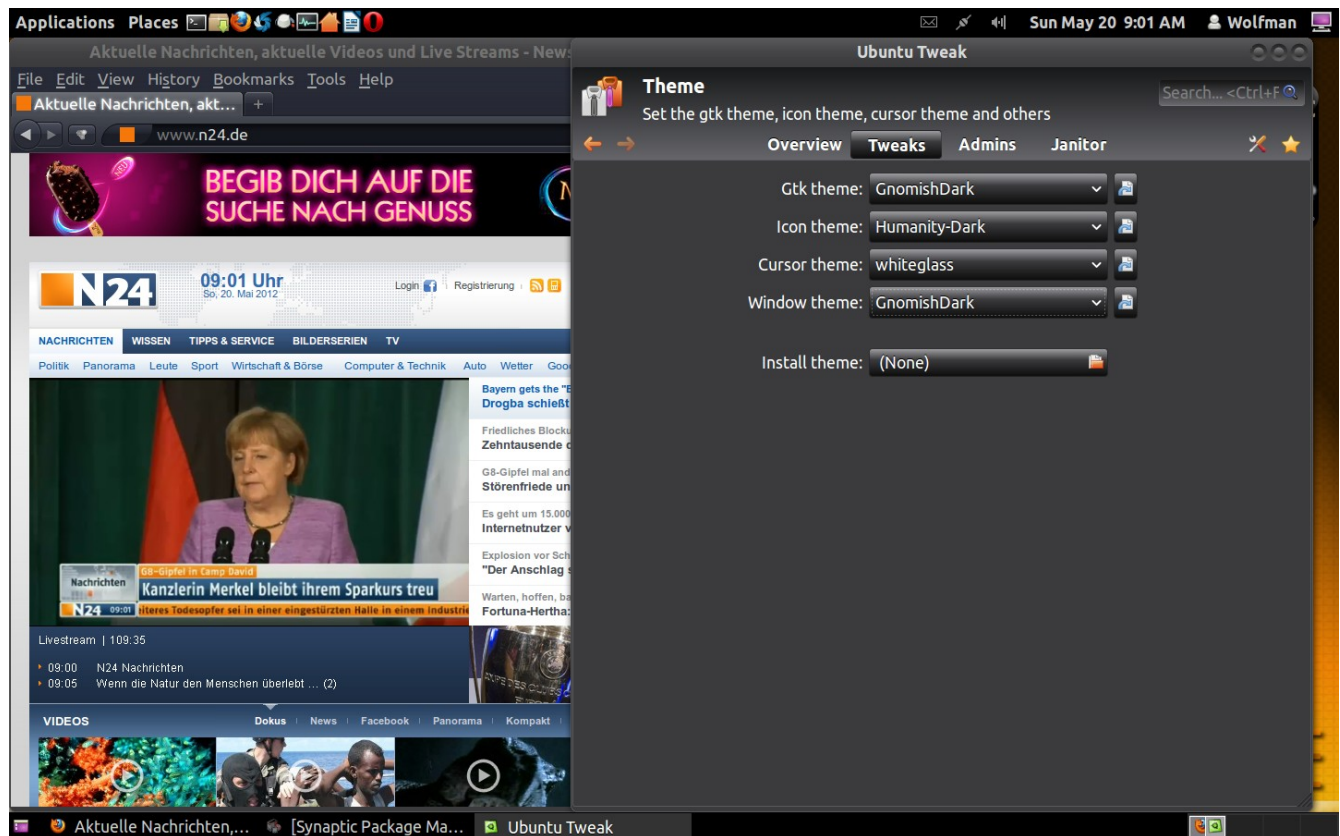
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Win7 look on my ATI rig:



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Gnome 2 with Gnomish Dark theme:



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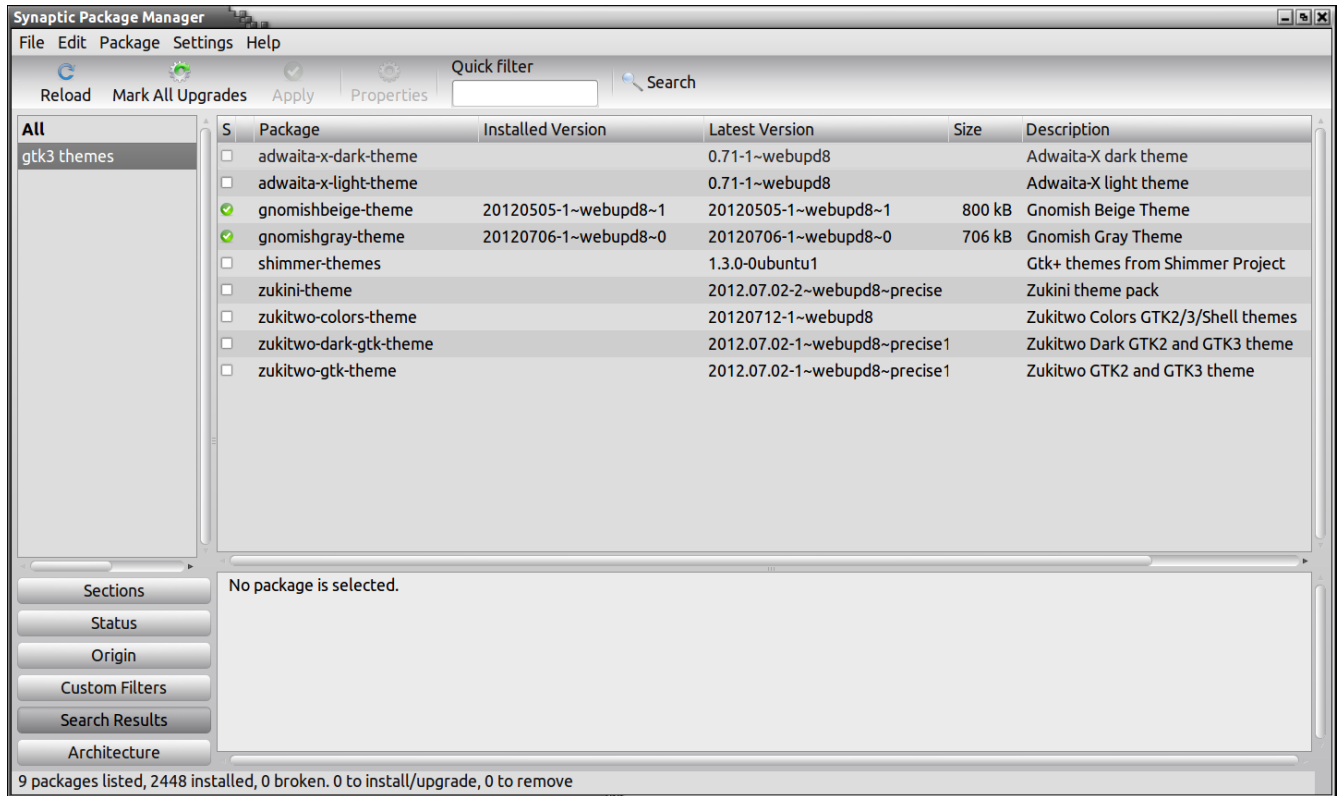
Windows 7 on my Nvidia rig July 2012



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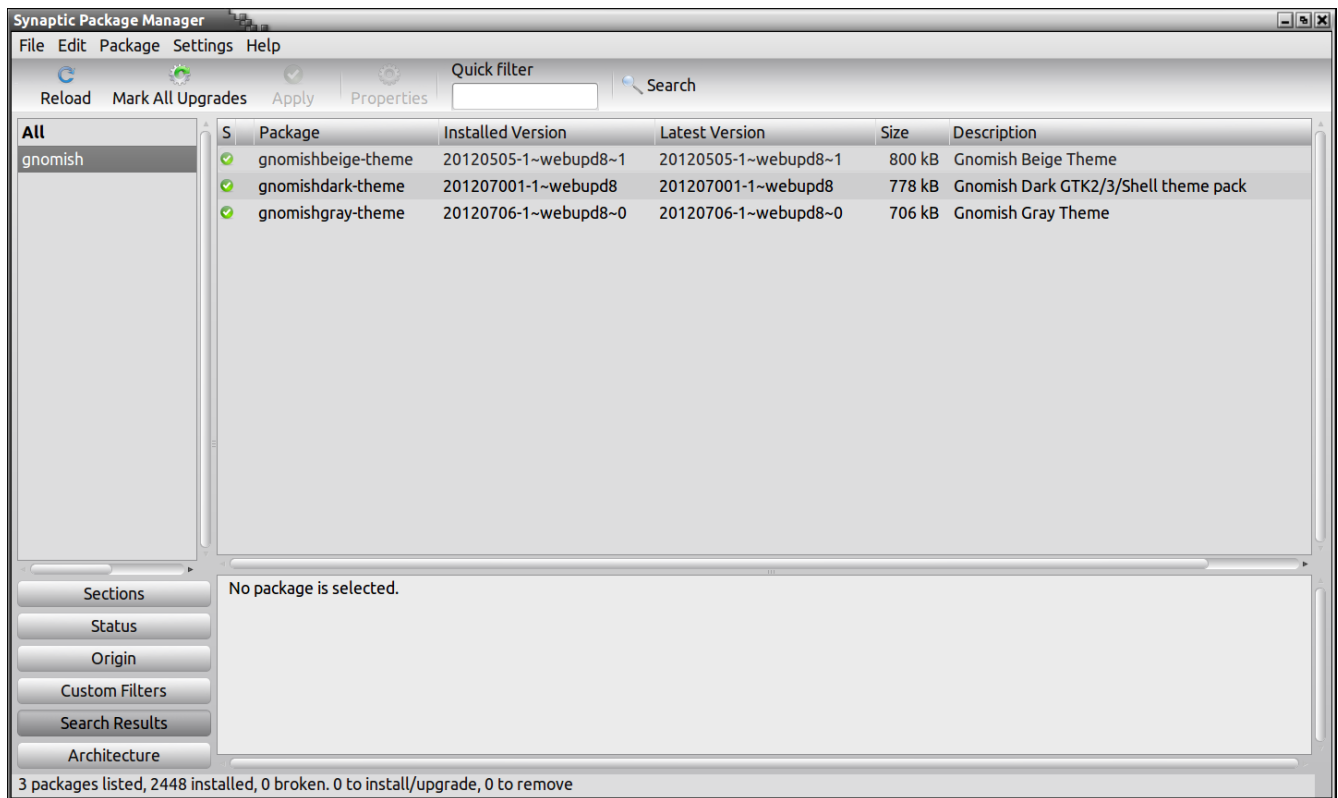
Installing themes:

open Synaptic and type "gtk3 themes" in search, if you added the webupd8 PPA; you should have a list like mine:



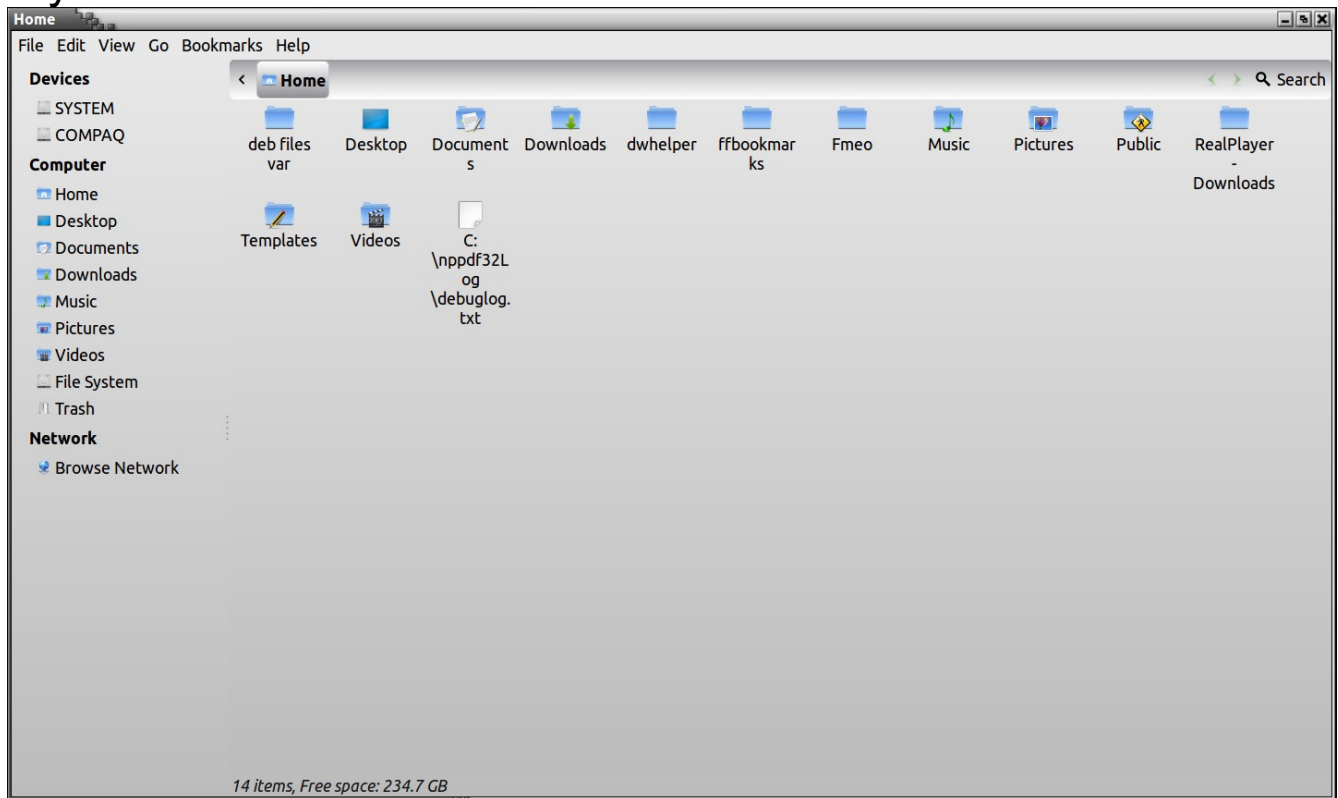
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Assuming you installed the webupd8 PPA, type "gnomish" in Synaptic search and install "gnomishgray-theme" and use Ubuntu Tweak to set it in themes. This will give you a nice dull grey background.



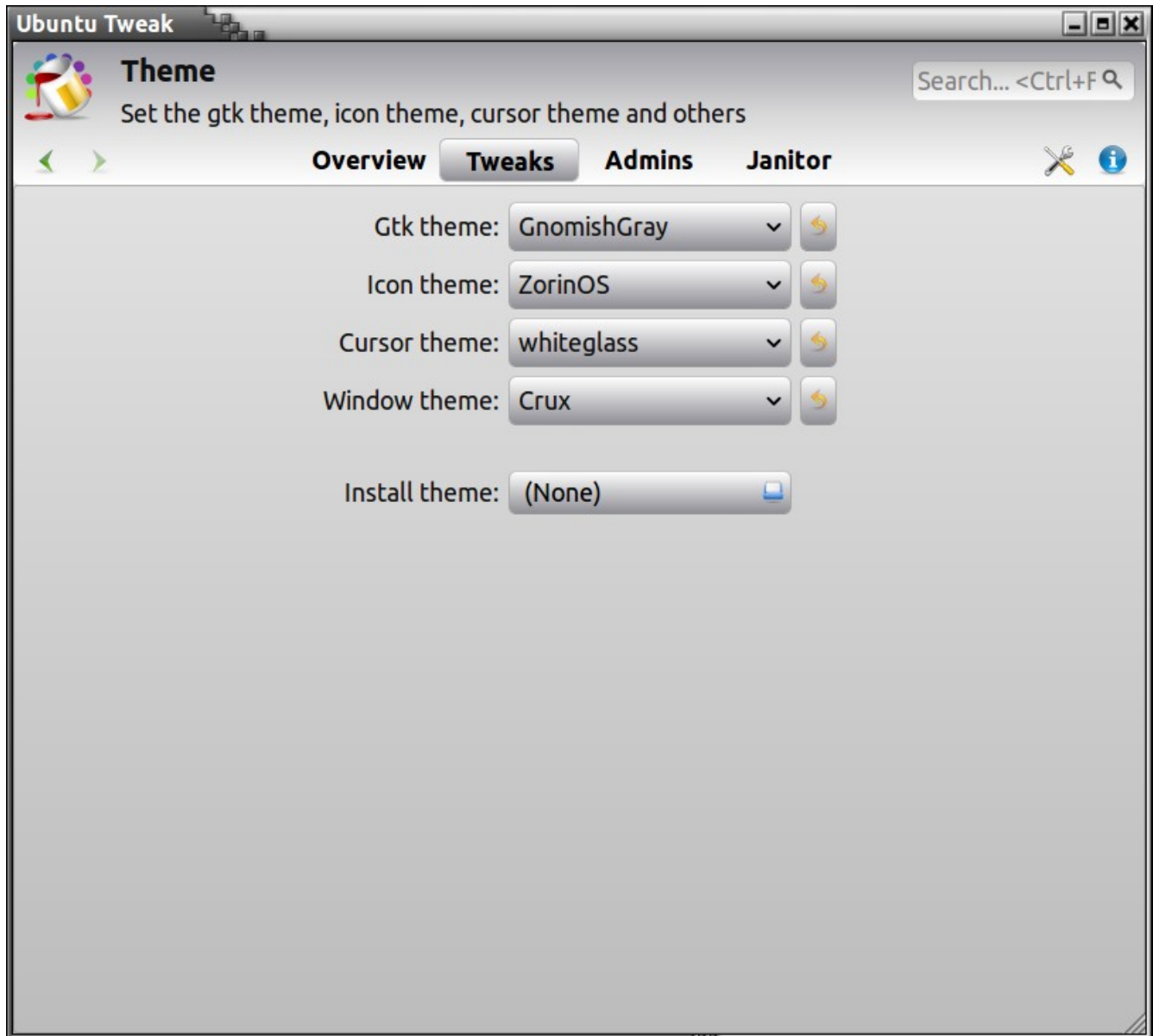
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My home:



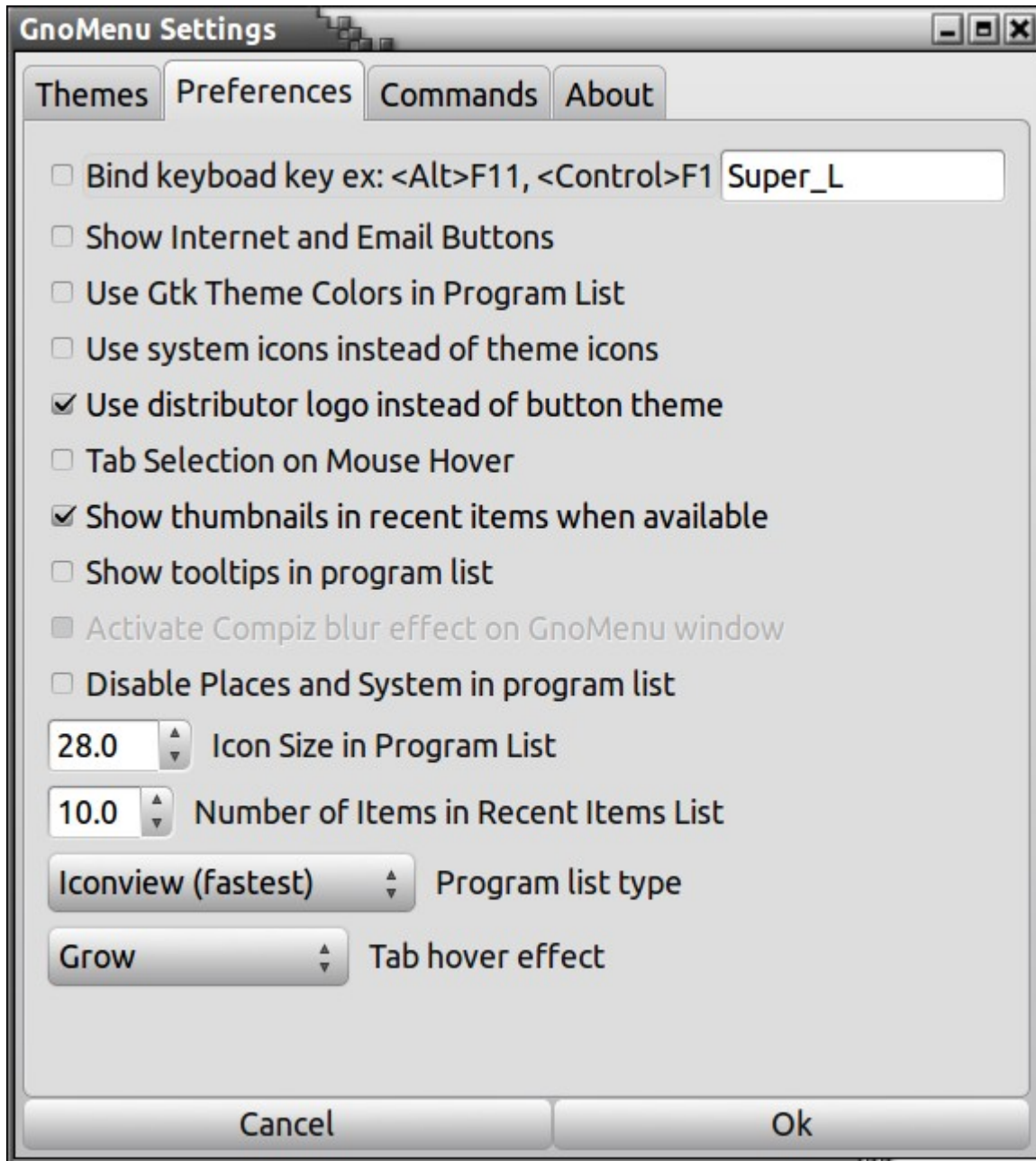
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I think if you leave the icon theme as "ZorinOS", it shouldn't be a problem, if you change the icon theme to something Ubuntu-ish, I think it will change the button too!!.



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To get Zorin orb back look in the preferences again and in the 2nd window, use distro icon instead of button!!



Zorin 6 Final Post-Install Guide – by Wolfman

I changed the text to:

Gnome Shell:

If you want to install "gnome-tweak-tool", you must also install "gnome-shell", please be advised that ZorinOS 6 Core was not designed with Gnome shell in mind although it works fine; with it installed. **Please note that you use it (Gnome shell) at your own risk!!**

... your quote "**Neither the gconf-editor nor the Ubuntu Tweak tool would delete the icons from the desktop**" isn't quite right, you can take out the main system icons from the desktop using Dconf-Editor.

Dconf-Editor > Org > Gnome > Nautilus > Desktop and take the ticks out.

Any other icons you added can be sent to trash with a right click.

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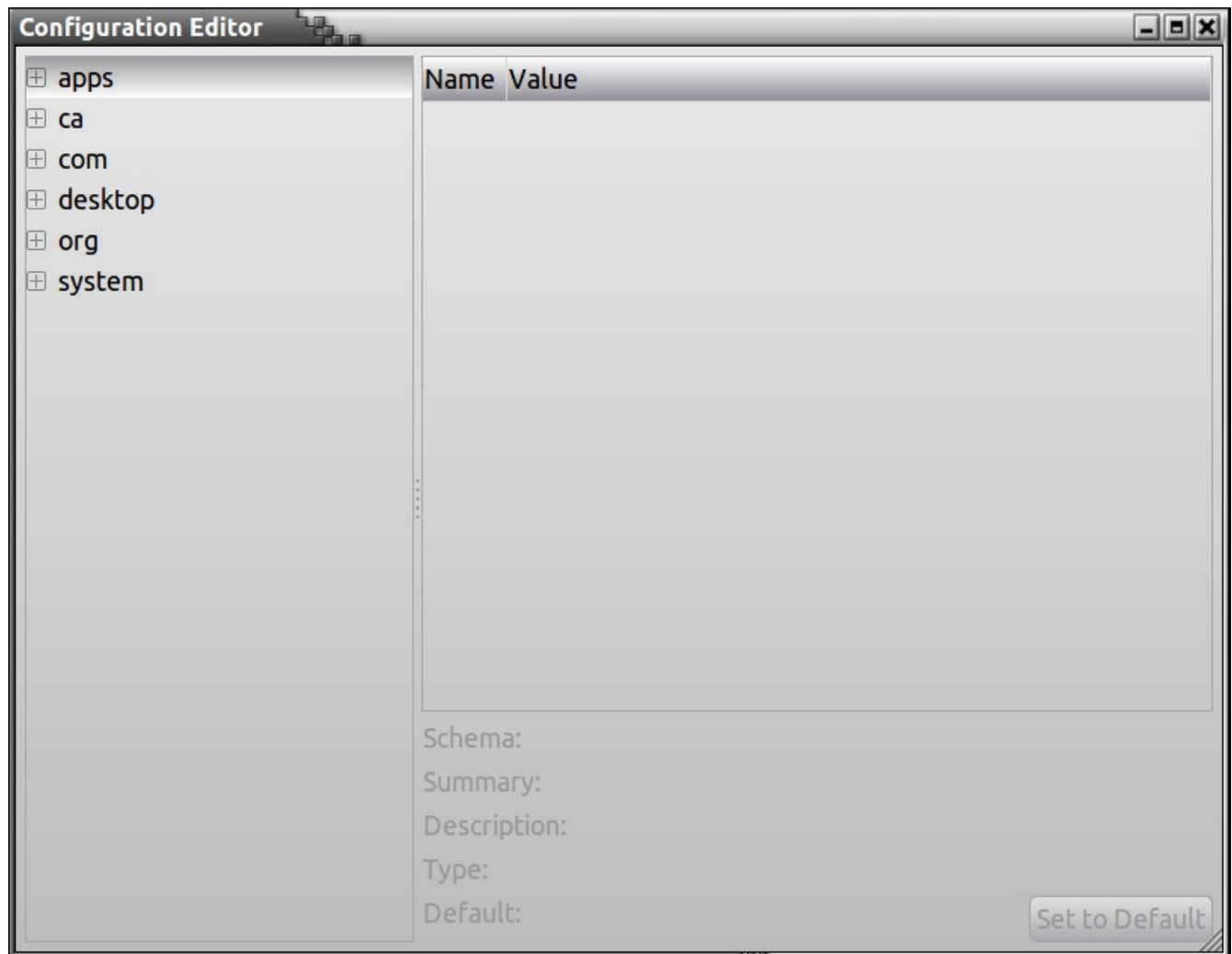
...you should have version 0.12 of dconf-tools installed and you should have "Org" which is the 5th entry on the left hand tree!!.

To add a pic, click on "Upload attachment" > Browse > Select the pic and Add > Add the file (After telling it where the pic is) > Place inline.

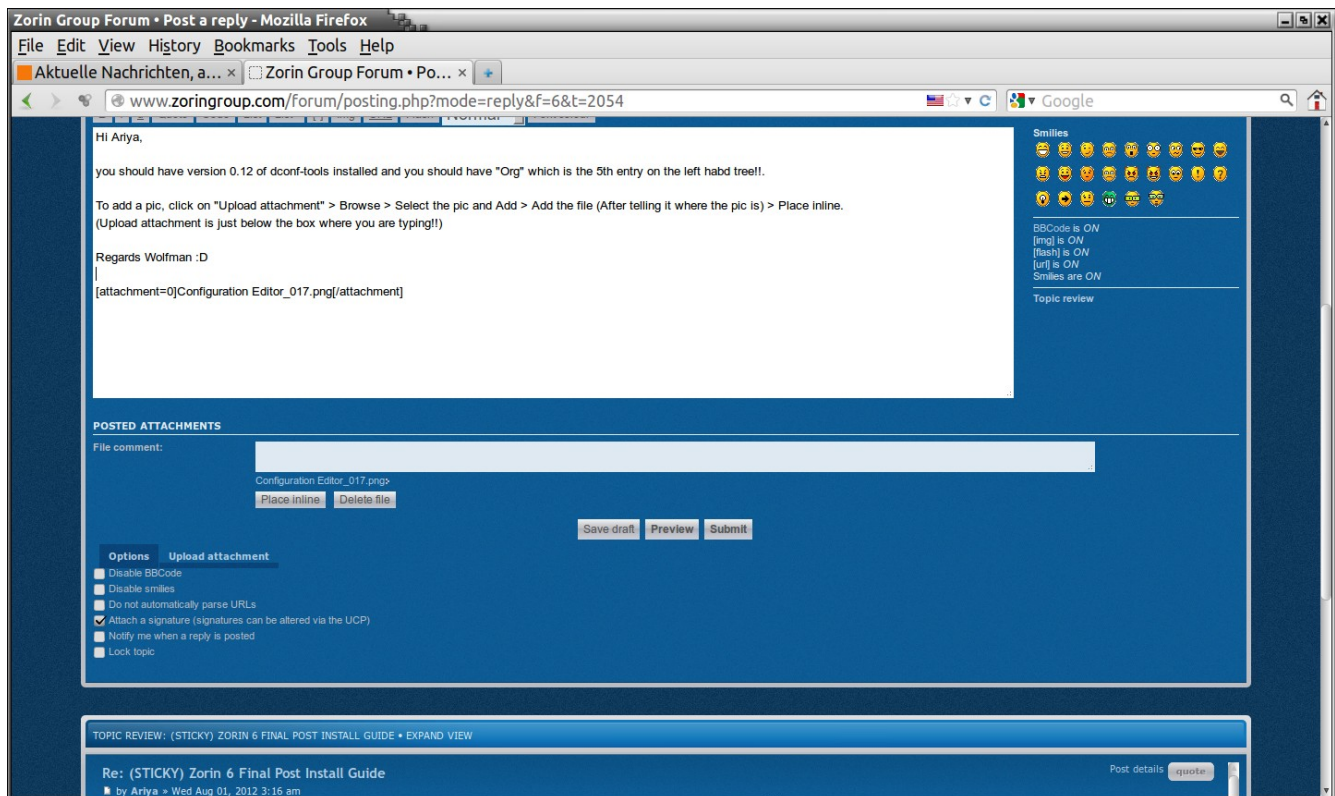
(Upload attachment is just below the box where you are typing!!)

You are running Zorin 6 Core Final and not Zorin 6 Lite aren't you?????. Zorin 5 and Zorin 6 Lite have Gconf Editor not Dconf-Editor which doesn't have "Org".

Zorin 6 Final Post-Install Guide – by Wolfman



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[Interjection by swarfendor437:

It doesn't always show up in the forum post either sometimes! But a refresh of the page may sometimes rectify it. What you have to do is (after using screenshot) it is saved as a .png - open it in 'Image Viewer' and save as a .jpg. - You can save it wherever you like - default is desktop from memory - or possibly 'Pictures' in your home folder.

So,

1. Start post,

2. Click on 'Upload attachment' below 'post' screen where you enter text.

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3. Click on 'Choose ...' and browse to the .jpg file, then click on the 'Add the file' button.
4. Wait for the screen to refresh, go into the post and place the 'I-beam' at the end of your submitted text, then press 'Enter' key to wrap to next line.
5. Click on the 'place in-line' button - then click on 'Submit' (or try Preview if you prefer).]

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Clarity on a different point:

I didn't say anything about installing that PPA, all I was saying was to install the meta package with this command:

```
sudo apt-get install awn-applets-all
```

I don't know where you even got the testing PPA from!!.

If you can remember to update immediately after an install; then my advice is to do so, otherwise; just follow my update guide should you have problems.

You only need Boot Repair should you have a problem with GRUB.

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System Update:

Assuming you have already installed and are now looking for some assistance in some way, you can ignore this first part if you already started your system for the first time, this is merely a suggestion.

Immediately after installing your system **I recommend booting into "Recovery Mode"** (don't do a first boot but boot straight into "Recovery Mode") and running **"dpkg"** (see below about cable connection), once you have run dpkg; and you re-boot, set your "Software Sources" (see below) list and **update again** due to the changes made to the software sources lists!!. (I know this may sound strange but its something I found that seems to work well for me!)

To update your system fully, use the following commands in a terminal:

sudo apt-get update

then run:

sudo apt-get dist-upgrade

The first command will update your package list, the second command will update the packages and any missing dependencies ; if there are new versions available.

You can also run both commands at the same time if you wish to do so:

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sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade

I tend not to do this just in case there are error messages, although it won't hurt if you do.

Forcing an update:

to force an update, do this one first:

sudo apt-get update

followed by:

sudo apt-get dist-upgrade -f

The only difference about the force command is the "-f" at the end of the command which denotes the "force" part of the command.

(Same as above):

sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade -f

You can also do the same as the above commands using Synaptic, open Synaptic and click on "Reload" then "Mark All Updates" and lastly on "Apply". (Except the force part!!!!)

Make sure that your sources lists are active and set to "Main". You can do this via Synaptic > Settings > Repositories

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<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/SynapticHowto>

<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/PackageManagerTroubleshootingProcedure>

Replacing Files:

Sometimes when updating you will be asked if you want to replace an existing file with a new one, the normal default action is to say no, I on the other hand find it better to install the new one, you must decide yourself whether or not you wish to do the same, **I recommend replacing the existing file with the new one!! (Use at your own risk but I have never had a problem doing just that!)**

Software Sources Settings:

If you have a problem with the software sources update, please see this How-To which should give you tips on how to keep your system fully updated.

I recommend using the "Main" repository download link!!

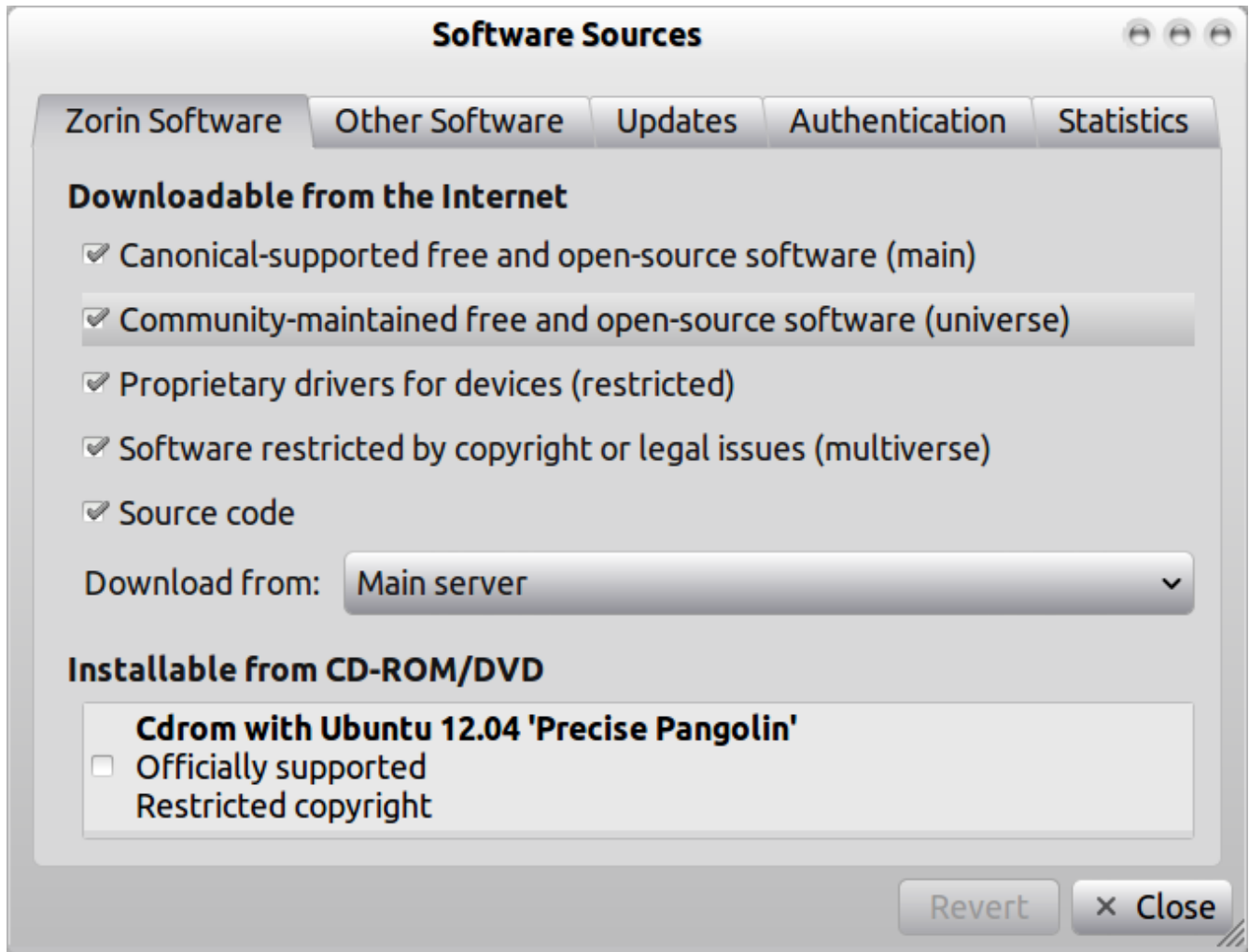
<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Repositories/Ubuntu>

<https://help.ubuntu.com/11.10/ubuntu-help/addremove-sources.html>

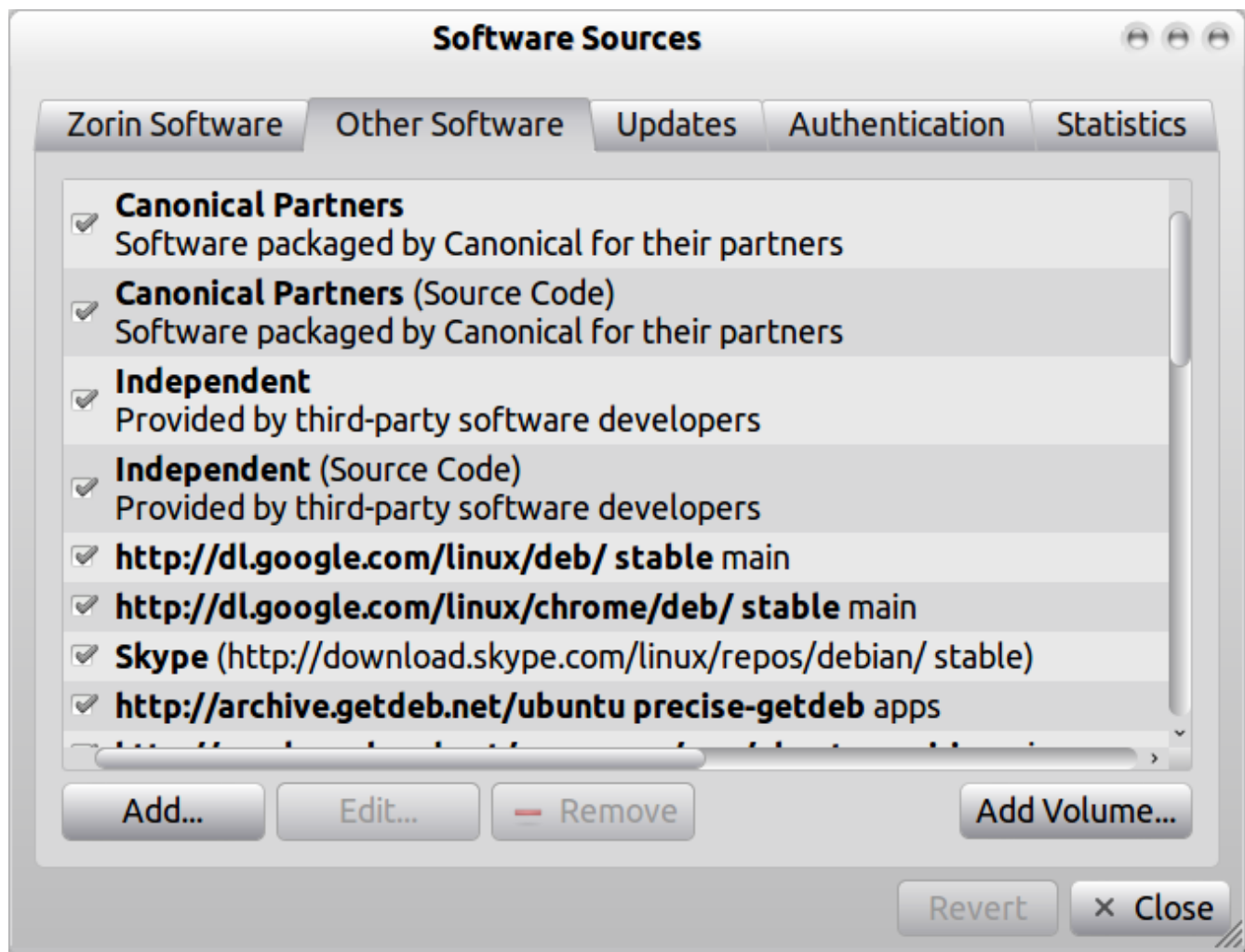
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These are my settings, use at your own risk!.

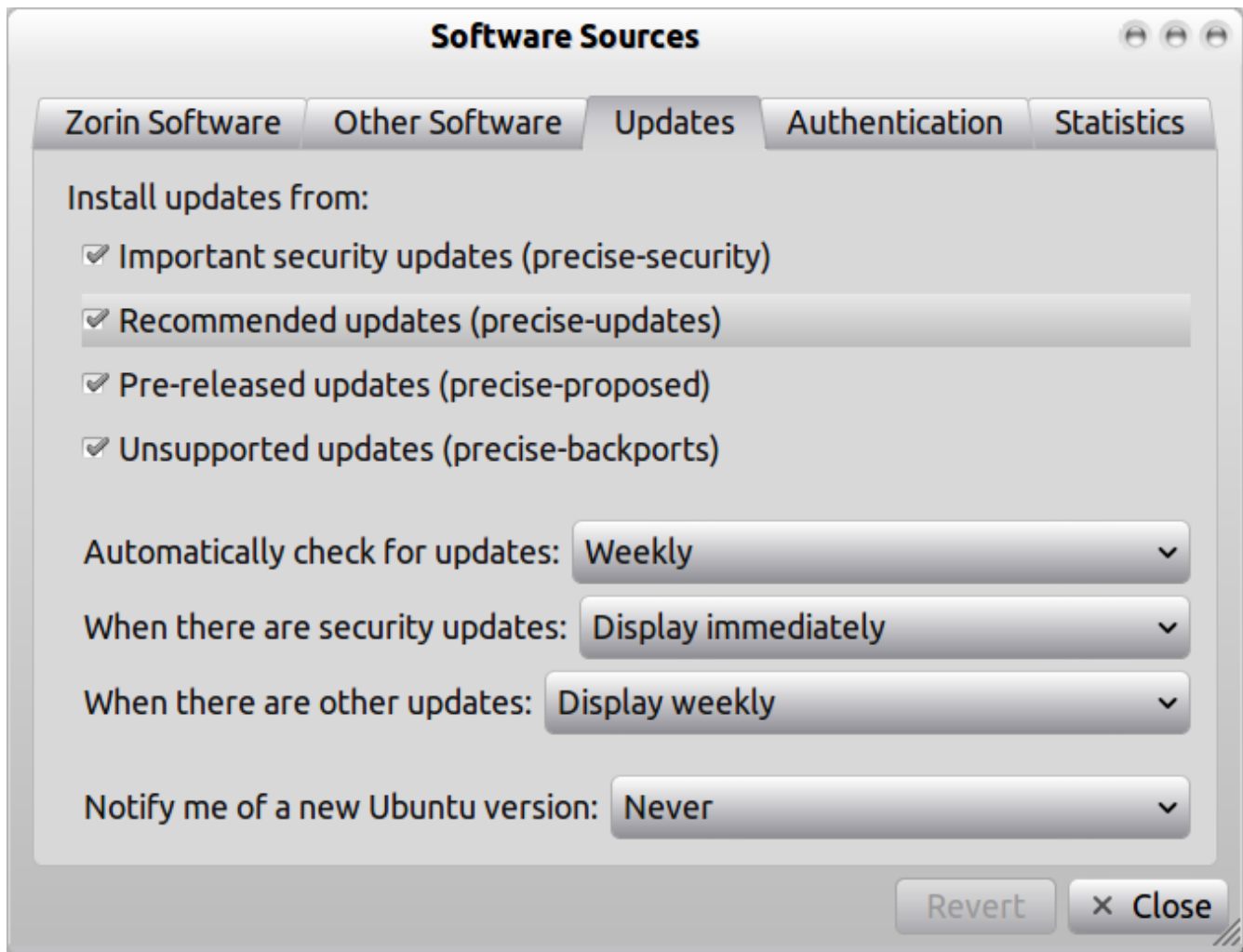
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If you cannot click on the "Updates" section of "Software Sources", please don't worry about it, they are already listed in the "Other Software" window.

I also recommend using the **Getdeb PPA** to help keep the system up-to-date:

<http://www.getdeb.net/welcome/>

Changing download location:

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If you are having a problem with the downloads, you can change the download location with:

Open Synaptic > Settings > Repositories > Download From > Choose a country and select best server, close the windows then reload and try updating again.

Fixing Broken Packages:

There are often posts on the forum about "Broken Packages", you can solve this problem by opening: **Synaptic > Edit > Fix broken packages**. (You may well already be in Synaptic when you see this message!)

You can also run a command to fix this; run this command in a terminal:

sudo dpkg --configure -a

The third option is to restart your PC and go into "Recovery Mode" and run "**dpkg**" in the list. When asked if you should continue, press "y" (for yes even if it says that there are no updates available) and then enter, this will run any updates and repairs it needs to!! You may have to run "**fsck**" before "dpkg" appears in the menu!!

This option requires a working cable network connection, it may not work with a WiFi connection!!. Click on "**Network**" to activate the network before trying to use the internet to update the system. (I could not get it to work with WiFi)

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Error messages about "Duplicate Sources":

If you get error messages about **duplicate source** lists or similar, you can enter the following commands in a terminal to solve this problem:

```
sudo rm -r /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

Then:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

The other option is to simply ignore them which won't make them go away, but it still works for me!!

Broken Upgrade or Installation

What to do if an installation process fails and you find it is no longer possible to install or remove packages:

Open a Terminal and type the following commands, pressing the Return or Enter key after each (you may have to type in your password):

```
sudo dpkg --configure -a
```

followed by

```
sudo apt-get install -f
```

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In order to complete some tasks in Ubuntu Gnome based Linux systems; it is necessary to make yourself into user root, you can do this by:

Pressing the Alt + F2 keys and type "**gksudo nautilus**"

(for Kubuntu: kdesu konqueror)

(for Xubuntu: gksudo thunar)

this will open a new window and you can do what you need to do as "root", as soon as you close the window; user root shuts down and you continue as a normal user.

It is important to note that while working as root; you are aware that whatever you are doing; will be done at an administrative level and any permissions given; are normally given to "root" only, if you feel you also need to create permission for a normal user, right click on the file or folder or package and go to > properties > permissions and select which user(s) you want to apply permissions to.

When you are asked for your "**root**" **password**, give your normal **user password** unless you created a **specific password** for "root".

See also:

<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/RootSudo>

and:

<http://www.psychocats.net/ubuntu/permissions>

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nVidia White-Out problem – FIX!

Problem:

The screen goes white when more than one window is open, this is something to do with Compiz, the windows turn white one when more than one window is open and you try to switch between them.

Fix:

Open Compiz > Effects > Animations > Focus Animation > Highlight where it says "Focus Effect" - "Dodge" > Edit > Focus Effect > Select "None" > Close

Thanks to "gregeubarr" over on the Ultimate Edition forum:

<http://forumubuntusoftware.info/viewtopic.php?f=106&t=8632&p=72287#p72287>

For the latest Nvidia drivers (version 304.37 as of 21.Aug.2012) please copy and paste the following commands one after the other in a terminal, press enter after each command is put in, you should only have to provide your password once:

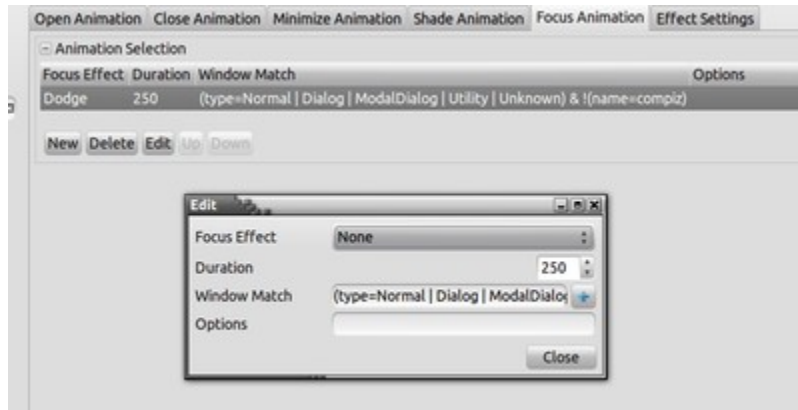
sudo apt-add-repository ppa:ubuntu-x-swat/x-updates

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sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install nvidia-current

Then restart your PC.



How-To set up DVB-T (S & C) (ATSC) under GNU/Linux (by Wolfman)

Anyone wishing to use a DVB-T (S&C) (ATSC in the United States) USB stick requires the firmware and either me-tv or Kaffeine to watch TV on their PC.

Please install "**dvb-apps**" and **kaffeine** and **me-tv**, also "**linux-firmware-nonfree**" for the hardware "**Firmware**" package (drivers) for your USB stick.

Anyone wishing to use Mythtv should be aware that there are 3 main points to bare in mind when setting it up.

1. make sure you type something in "**video source**" like "**sourcefile**" or something, I simply typed "**vidsource**".
2. when setting up your DVB-T device, make sure that you mark it under "**input**".
3. leave the time zone set as "**none**" otherwise it cannot find your PC's IP address and comes back with error messages.

http://parker1.co.uk/mythtv_ubuntu.php

http://parker1.co.uk/mythtv_ubuntu2.php

If your DVB-T stick is not working, you may have to extract and copy the firmware files (not the folder but its contents) into **/lib/firmware** as **root** and restart your PC with your stick **not** inserted; once your PC has booted you can insert your USB stick; then open a terminal and type "**lsusb**" to see if your stick

is shown, if it is; then you are good to go and just need to scan for channels using Me-TV or kaffeine. (This is assuming you have DVB-T reception in your area!).

If it states (after typing lsusb) that the device is in a "**cold state**"; then you may well have to look for other firmware elsewhere because your device is not loaded correctly or not being recognized!!.

<http://ns2.canonical.com/en/karmic/linux-firmware-nonfree>

is the main firmware package from Ubuntu

and:

<http://steventoth.net/linux/sms1xxx/sms1xxx-hcw-55xxx-dvbt-02.fw>

is the place for downloading the firmware for my Hauppauge WinTV Aero usb stick.

My other usb stick is from "Skymaster" which is a German firm but the chipset is from Hanftek and the firmware for that is in the Ubuntu firmware bundle.

Another couple of links for you as info:

<http://linuxtv.org/>

http://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/DVB-T_USB_Devices

And this guy claims to have loaded (up to 2009) all firmware files in one package which you can download from here:

http://rapidshare.com/#!download|388tg|250533445|linux_dvb_firmware_v2.7z|745

For those of you that like making and such, if you are having problems with an unsupported device, please go here:

http://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/How_to_Obtain,_Build_and_Install_V4L-DVB_Device_Drivers

Antenna (Reception) tips:

1. make sure your device is not near any electrical device that can cause interference like a DECT (cordless phone) telephone or a microwave oven; or even your PC monitor and PC can cause disturbance. (if you have an internal card; you should be okay on the last bit!).
2. if you have a roof antenna; make sure it is actually pointing in the right direction of the transmitter mast and covers the frequency given out by the transmitter, some older roof antenna don't cover all the newer DVB-T frequencies and some are only horizontal or vertical but not both, so make sure it covers both polarities. Some roof antenna also require 5 volts of power so you might want to check that too but don't overload it!.
3. if you have an indoor antenna make sure it is an adjustable one with maximum decibels and that it is a mesh antenna because they offer better reception qualities. The larger the

mesh, the better the reception. Also having a booster on it is a good thing.

4. if you live near a main road, traffic can cause problems because some vehicles give out high frequency signals.

5. stick antenna are okay if you live right on top of the transmitter but don't work too well if you are too far away, what the actual distance is I don't really know but they are subject to interference but work quite well outdoors!!!.

6. if you are using wireless lan (WiFi) during scanning; you may well get nothing but interference due to the signal from the WLAN router!!!!. Switch it off!!!!.

Kaffeine:

<http://kaffeine.kde.org/?q=faq>

me-tv:

<http://www.ubuntugeek.com/me-tv-digital-television-viewer-for-gnome.html>

A few more video links:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kv2gHz2O4p4>

And a mapping site that is really cool:

<http://www.dvbtmap.eu/>

DVB-T Wiki:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DVB-T>

I hope that this is of use to you.

Conky-lua modified by madvinegar for Zorin OS (by madvinegar)

I have prepared the following very easy guide in case someone would like to add to his desktop the conky-lua. I have modified the conky so as to suit Zorin OS. More specifically I have done the following:

- 1) I have attached the zorin logo.
- 2) I have used blue colour (which is the color of Zorin).
- 3) I have modified the code so as to show the temp of your pc/laptop (which imo is very very useful).
- 4) I have modified the code to show the wireless upload/download values (not the ethernet ones) but it can easily be set to show the ethernet ones.
- 5) I have prepared a script that delays conky to load for 30seconds so as to be safe that it will not conflict with the compiz 3d effects. No worries, it loads very fast.



So, lets start with the guide:

Firstly, ofcourse, download and extract the compressed file that I am attaching in the end of this post. Right-click on it and sellect "extract here".

Step1 - Install sensors

```
sudo apt-get install lm-sensors  
sudo sensors-detect
```

You answer **yes (y)** to all questions.

Step2 - Install conky

```
sudo apt-get install conky-all
```

Step3 - Install neurpolitical font

Copy the **neurpoli.ttf**. file to **/usr/share/fonts/truetype**
This can be done through

```
gksudo nautilus
```

in terminal.

Once the file has been copied to the "**true**type" file, open it with font viewer and click on the button that says "install font" at bottom-right.

Step4 - Copy files to home folder

Copy the files ".conkyrc", ".lua", ".conky", ".conky_script_startup.sh" to your home folder (the same folder where your Downloads, Documents, Music etc. folders are).

Note that these files have a dot (.) in front of them. This means that they are hidden. You will have to press Ctrl+H to be able to view them.

Step5 - Make **conky_script_startup.sh** executable.

Right-click the file, go to permissions tab and tick the box that says "**allow executing as a program**".

Step 6 - Add **conky_script_startup.sh** to **startup applications**

Open **startup applications** and click on "**new**". As name use "**conky**" and as command browse to your home folder and **add conky_script_startup.sh**. Again, you will have to press Ctrl+H to be able to view it as it is a hidden file.

That's it!

Reboot and some seconds after your desktop loads you will get this fantastic conky.

It works just great and I have tested it in Zorin 5 and Zorin 6.

<http://www.zoringroup.com/forum/download/file.php?id=386>

When you extract the downloaded file press ctrl+H to view the hidden files.

Just for your ease of reference the script is as follows:

```
#!/bin/bash  
sleep 30 && conky ;
```

I am giving a 30 second delay just to be sure that conky will not conflict with the loading of the desktop and the compiz effects.