Maverick Enterprises - Solutions Guide

Dual Boot User Guide
(Typical Configuration)

1. Start the computer and allow the system to POST normally. Once the POST process has completed, you will be presented with a boot options screen, "GNU GRUB". The Linux Mint installation is typically the default selection at the top of the list. If the user takes no action, the system will boot into the default operating system after a countdown of about 7 seconds.
2. To boot into a different operating system, typically a version of Windows, use the arrow keys to move the highlighted choice to a different option during the countdown sequence (about 7 seconds long).
3. The only valid operating system options are the 1st listing, which is typically the Linux Mint operating system and is the default option that the system will boot into if there is no input from the user; and the last option in the list, which is typically a version of Windows. For Linux Mint operations that require a root level password: >>> Username: **guest** <<< & >>> Password: **welcome** <<<
4. It is recommended that you use Linux Mint (the default option) for all Internet browsing since Linux is much less susceptible to attack by viruses and other forms of malware.
5. Select the Windows installation from the boot options screen for printing, scanning, and faxing (if you have a printer or multi-function device installed) and for using other peripheral equipment or applications that require a version of Windows as the operating system.
6. It is possible to share files and folders between Linux Mint and Windows. If you are using the Linux Mint operating system, double-left click the "Computer" icon in the upper left corner of the Linux Mint desktop. This action will open the computer file browser. Now double-left click on the icon for the Windows partition. The disk name is usually in the following format: "XXX Hard Disk: XXXXX" with the first series of X's being the size of the hard disk and the second series of X's being the name of the partition. The C: partition of the Windows partition may appear as this: <No Name> for the second set of X's.
7. If a folder named "LinuxBridge" has not been added to your Windows file system at the root level (C:), create a folder named "LinuxBridge" at the root level of the Windows C: drive file structure. If you mount the Windows partition during a session of Linux Mint, you can "copy and paste" files between the Linux Mint file structure and the Windows file structure.
8. For those Linux Mint users who are interested in additional applications, select "Menu" and then "Package Manager". The "All" options listing is selected by default, and the list of available packages is in the upper right pane in alphabetical order. When you select a package from the list, a brief description will appear in the lower right pane. Two selections of note are googleearth and Frostwire, which is a Limewire compatible peer-to-peer file sharing application. To install a package, move your cursor over the box to the left of the package name and left-click to turn the box green. Follow the onscreen prompts and directions to install the package(s) you have selected.