## Puppy Linux

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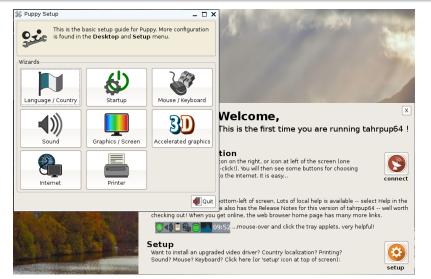
- ① Czym jest?
- 2 Dlaczego Puppy Linux?
- 3 Rodzaje Puppy Linuxów
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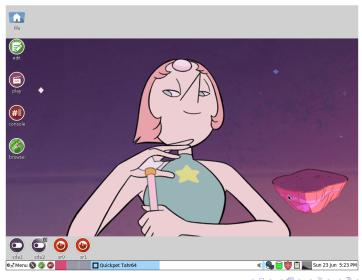
Czym jest?
Dlaczego Puppy Linux?
Rodzaje Puppy Linuxów
Poczatek przygody



- Urodzony w 2003 przez Barry'ego Kaulera
- Kompan na komputery osobiste
- Lubi dzieci oraz starsze osoby
- Mały i słodki, w granicach 300 Mb
- Szybki i wszechstronny
- Daje się czesać i zakładać kokardki
- Dostosowuje się do starych i nowych posłań
- Ma setki szczeniaczków "puplets"
- Pies strażniczy

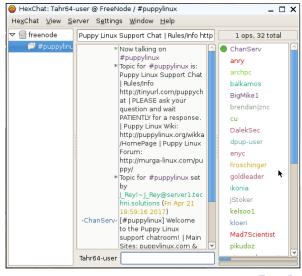


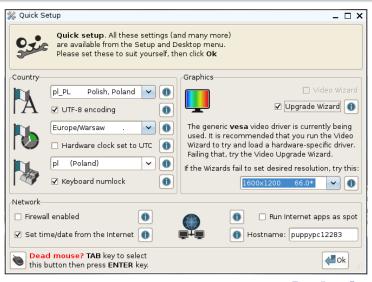


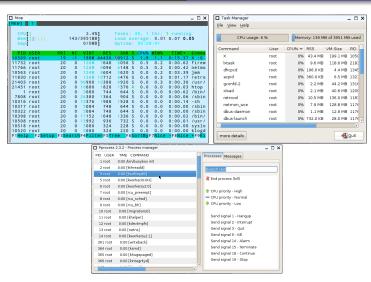






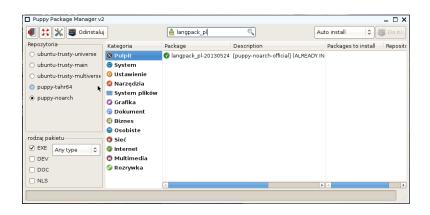






☐ Gpptp VPN v 2.0		_ □ ×
VPN Server:		~
Login:		~
Password:		
<ul><li>Default Route</li></ul>	O RFC 1918's	O Custom
Connect	Disconnect	Close window



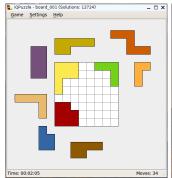


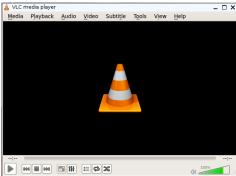
## Pakiet językowy potrzebny

Ustawienia regionalne będą zmienione na pl\_PL, ale musisz zainstalować pakiet językowy by przetłumaczyć Puppy na swój język. Potrzebujesz pakietu PET nazwanego langpack\_pl\_PL lub langpack\_pl. Jeszcze nie zautomatyzowaliśmy tego, zatem musisz pobrać i zainstalować pakiet. Możesz to zrobić w każdym czasie w przyszłości. Oficjalnie obsługiwane pakiety językowe są dostępne przez uruchomienie Puppy Package Manager (kliknij ikonę install na pulpicie), w repozytorium noarch.

Jest odpowiedni pakiet w repozytorium **noarch** PET. w kategorii **Setup**. Po uzyskaniu połączenia z Internetem, kliknij ikonę **install** na pulpicie by uruchomić Puppy Package Manager, potem wybierz repozytorium i kategorię. Uwaga: Przed pobraniem pakietu językowego, trzeba mieć połączenie z Internetem i użyć Puppy Manager Pakietów po angielsku. Jeśli myślisz że nie zrozumiesz po angielsku dostatecznie, alternatywą jest uruchomienie innego systemu operacyjnego, wejście na http://distro.ibiblio.org/quirky/pet\_packages-noarch i pobranie pakietu językowego. Następnie, rozruch Puppy, kliknięcie ikony partycji na pulpicie by zamontować partycję (tą gdzie ściągnąleż pakiet językowy), potem kliknięcie na pakiecie językowym PET by go zainstalować.







## Official variants [edit]

Because of the relative ease with which the Wood tool and the remaster tool can be used to build variants of Puppy Linux, there are many variants available [7954] Variants of Puppy Linux are known as pupiets.

After Barry Kauler reduced his involvement with the Puppy Project, he designed two new distributions within the same Puppy Linux family, Quirky and Wary.

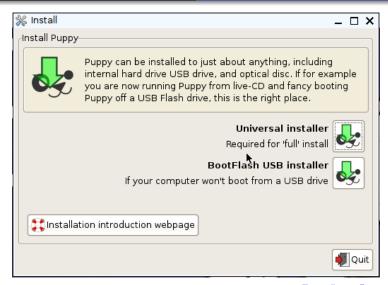
Quirky - An embedded, less-stable distro with all files contained in an intramts built into the kernel. It has simple module loading management but fewer drivers are included [MINION] It is used for experimental purposes.

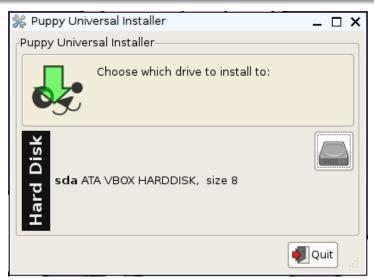
Racy - A variant of purpor columized for newer PCs [MI]

Wary - A Puppy variant targeted at users with old hardware. It uses an older Linux kernel, which has long-term support and the newest applications [59]

Easy - A puppy variant in which the init script is completely rewritten and which uses originally developed application containers aside the conventional package management. [60]

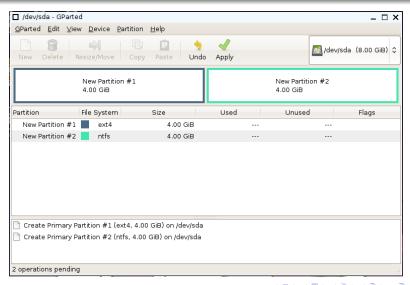
Compatibility *	Bits	Latest Version	Download link
Ubuntu Bionic	32-bit	BionicPup32 8.0	Main - Mirror - Checksum
Ubuntu Bionic 64	64-bit	BionicPup64 8.0	Main - Mirror - Checksum
Ubuntu Xenial	32-bit	XenialPup 7.5	Main - Mirror - Checksum
Ubuntu Xenial 64	64-bit	XenialPup64 7.5	Main - Mirror - Checksum
Slackware 14.1	32-bit	Slacko Puppy 6.3.2	Main - Mirror - Checksum
Slackware64 14.1	64-bit	Slacko64 Puppy 6.3.2	Main - Mirror - Checksum
Ubuntu Tahr	32-bit	Tahrpup 6.0.5	Main - Mirror - Checksum
Ubuntu Tahr 64	64-bit	Tahrpup64 6.0.5	Main - Mirror - Checksum
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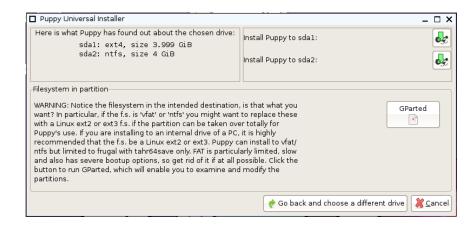






☐ Puppy Universal Installer	_ □ X
Here is what Puppy has found out about the chosen drive: sda: , size 8 GiB, installed	Install Puppy to sda:
Filesystem in partition—WARNING: Notice the filesystem in the intended destination, want? In particular, if the f.s. is 'vfat' or 'ntfs' you might want with a Linux ext2 or ext3 f.s. if the partition can be taken ove Puppy's use. If you are installing to an internal drive of a PC, recommended that the f.s. be a Linux ext2 or ext3. Puppy c ntfs but limited to frugal with tahr64save only. FAT is particul and also has severe bootup options, so get rid of it if at all p button to run GParted, which will enable you to examine and partitions.	to replace these er totally for it is highly an install to vfat/ larly limited, slow cossible. Click the

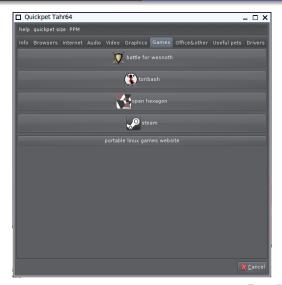




	□ Puppy Universal Installer □ 🗡
Ì	You have chosen to install to /dev/sda1, which appears to be an internal hard drive (atahd).
	There are two ways to install Puppy to the partition:
	FRUGAL (recommended) Copies the files vmlinuz, initrd.gz, puppy_tahr64_6.0.5.sfs and zdrv_tahr64_6.0.5.sfs to the partition, saving your personal settings inside a tahr64save file (like when running from CD) and leaving the previous contents of the partition untouched. PROS:
	- Can coexist with another distro installed to the same partition Can install to a non-Linux FAT or NITS partition (former preferred) Easier to upgrade: just download the new .iso file and replace the above files with their newer versions (mount the .iso to access the files). (Note: A .iso can easily be mounted in puppy just by clicking on it) - Enables the use of .sfs addons (application combo-packs) Can save to entire partition if Linux fs. and no need to coexist.
	FULL     A "normal" Linux installation, requiring usage of the entire partition by Puppy.
	Note: FRUGAL option, if install to a FAT or NTFS partition, there is an extra boot option: "WakePup2", using a floppy disk. Otherwise, GRUB is the normal method, booting from floppy, USB or internal hard drive.
	Click FRUGAL for coexist install (recommended) Click FULL for conventional install Click window close box to quit
	FRUGAL







Dziękujemy za uwagę

