

# Gparted Live

(From The Gparted Documentation)

## LiveUSB

First, download GParted live zip file.

After the zip file is downloaded, you can make it bootable in a MS Windows or GNU/Linux computer by the following steps (This method only works for the file system in USB flash drive is FAT format. For other file system, you can try to use grub or other bootloader):

### 1. Extract files and make USB flash drive bootable under MS windows

#### ▪ Choice 1 (Use GUI program in MS windows):

Download Live USB Helper to help you to create this Live USB flash drive. Just install the program in MS windows, then you can follow the GUI to create the live. **PS.** To run Live USB helper program on MS windows, you need a dll file "vb6stkit.dll". If Live USB helper complains about no vb6stkit.dll was found, you can download it on <http://www.dll-files.com> and read the FAQ to install it.

#### ▪ Choice 2 (Manually):

(PS: The following description is modified from:  
<http://www.pendrivelinux.com/2007/01/02/all-in-one-usb-dsl>. Thanks to PDLA from  
<http://pendrivelinux.com>)

\*\*\*\*\*

**WARNING! WARNING! WARNING!**

\*\*\*\*\*

**WARNING!:** **\*\*\*DO NOT RUN\*\*\*** makeboot.bat from your local hard drive! It should only be run from your USB flash drive. Executing it incorrectly could cause your MS windows not to boot!!!

1. Download the HP-USB Format tool and format your flash drive using the Fat or Fat32 option. This program can be used to format USB devices that won't boot properly when formatted with MS windows format tool.
2. Extract all the contents of the zip file to your "flash drive." Keep the directory architecture, for example, file "COPYING" should be in the USB flash drive's top directory (e.g. G:\COPYING).
3. Browse to your "flash drive" and click the makeboot.bat. **WARNING!** Makeboot.bat must be run from your USB flash drive. Executing it incorrectly could cause your MS windows not to boot.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions.

### 2. Extract files and make USB flash drive bootable under GNU/Linux

1. Insert your USB flash drive into the USB port on your Linux machine and wait a few seconds. Next, run the command "dmesg" to query the device name of the USB flash drive. Let's say, for example, that you find it is /dev/sdb1. In this example, we assume /dev/sdb1 has FAT filesystem.

## Gparted Live (From The Gparted Documentation)

2. Unzip all the files, and copy them into your USB flash drive. Keep the directory architecture, for example, file "COPYING" should be in the USB flash drive's top directory (e.g. /media/usb/COPYING).
3. Make sure syslinux 3.71 or later is available on your GNU/Linux system. If not, download it here. Normally you do not have to compile it on GNU/Linux, just untar it (e.g. run "tar xvzf syslinux-3.71.tar.gz") and a binary executable file called "syslinux" under dir linux is available. If you use version earlier than 3.71 to do the following command, the created USB flash drive won't be able to boot correctly. You can run something like: "PATH\_TO/syslinux -s /dev/sdb1" (Replace PATH\_TO with your syslinux program PATH if it's not in system PATH) to make your USB flash drive bootable. WARNING! Executing it incorrectly could cause your GNU/Linux not to boot. Confirm the command before you run it.
4. Some of USB flash drive does not contain any booting program in the MBR. If so, it won't be able to boot. You can run "cat /usr/lib/syslinux/mbr.bin > /dev/sdb" (/usr/lib/syslinux/mbr.bin comes with package syslinux). The path of the mbr.bin depends on the GNU/Linux distributions. WARNING! Executing it incorrectly could cause your GNU/Linux not to boot. Confirm the command before you run it.
5. If your USB flash drive is not able to boot, check (1) Is there any partition in your flash drive ? It must contain 1 partition at least. (2) The partition must be marked as "bootable" in the partition table. (3) The partition must be on the cylinder boundary.

### GParted Live on Harddisk

Besides GParted Live CD and Live USB, we can put GParted Live on harddisk. This is howto: Here we use grub boot loader as an example. You have to put the GParted live files in a FAT, ext2/3, reiserfs or any grub supported partition.

If you do not have such a partition, you can use gparted to resize your partition and create another partition to put GParted live. Here we assume you already have a FAT partition /dev/hda4 to put GParted live. This is how to do that:

1. Boot the OS in the harddrive, saying it's GNU/Linux.
2. Mount /dev/hda4 as /mnt, you can make it by: "mount /dev/hda4 /mnt"
3. Download GParted live zip file, and unzip all the files in /mnt, make sure you put all the files in /mnt, say, COPYING is in /mnt/, not in any subdir. You can make it by something like: "unzip gparted-live-\*.zip -d /mnt" (Replace gparted-live-\*.zip with the file name you just downloaded).
4. It is recommended to remove /mnt/makeboot.bat to avoid some mistake.
5. Edit your grub config file /boot/grub/menu.lst, and append the following:

```
-----  
title GParted live  
root (hd0,3)  
kernel /live/vmlinuz1 toram boot=live union=aufs noswap noprompt vga=788  
ip=frommedia
```

## Gparted Live (From The Gparted Documentation)

```
initrd /live/initrd1.img  
boot
```

-----  
//NOTE// Here we put an extra param "toram" so that the partition /dev/hda4 won't be locked. In grub syntax, here /dev/hda4 is (hd0,3).

Remember to check parameters in syslinux/syslinux.cfg from the zip file, copy them to here. It might be different from here, say vmlinuz1 path maybe different.

### GParted Live on PXE Server

Besides GParted Live CD and Live USB, we can put GParted Live on a PXE server so that client can boot via network to use GParted. This is howto:

1. Prepare a PXE server. You may refer to some doc, e.g. this one or DRBL (Diskless Remote Boot in Linux). We assume the pxelinux config file is /tftpboot/nbi\_img/pxelinux.cfg/default, and the image files are in /tftpboot/nbi\_img/.
2. Prepare http service on that PXE server, too.
3. Download GParted live zip file (You have to use 0.3.7-2 or later, network drivers are only included after that), and unzip all the files in a temp dir /tmp/gparted/. You can make it by something like: "mkdir -p /tmp/gparted; unzip gparted-live-\*.zip -d /tmp/gparted/" (Replace gparted-live-\*.zip with the file name you just downloaded).
4. Copy necessary boot files (vmlinuz1 and initrd1.img) to /tftpboot/nbi\_img/. You can make it by: "cp /tmp/gparted/live/{vmlinuz1,initrd1.img} /tftpboot/nbi\_img/"
5. Copy /tmp/gparted/live/filesystem.squashfs to your http server, e.g "cp /tmp/gparted/live/filesystem.squashfs /var/www/"
6. Edit your PXE config file /tftpboot/nbi\_img/pxelinux.cfg/default, and append the following:

```
-----  
label GParted Live  
MENU LABEL GParted Live  
kernel vmlinuz1  
append initrd=initrd1.img boot=live union=aufs noswap noprompt vga=788  
fetch=http://$webserverIP/filesystem.squashfs  
-----
```

//NOTE// Replace \$webserverIP with your IP address of http server.  
Remember to check parameters in syslinux/syslinux.cfg from the zip file, copy them to here. It might be different from here, say vmlinuz1 path maybe different. (Note! Do not put parameter "ip=frommedia")